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20 Apr 1950

(1) Japanese Publications of Anti-Communist Materials

Auther	Title	Publisher	Date of Publishing	Remarks
Junjuro Ishikawa	Criticism on Communist State Theory	Kyowa-Publishing Co., Ltd.	Nov 1948	222pp. ¥160
Tamamichi Inoki	Genealogy of Communism			
Koji Oihama	True Nature of Communism	Jiyu Publishing Co., Ltd.		
Shinzo Koizumi	Theory of Value and Socialism	Kishikawa Publishing Co., Ltd.		
"	Common-Sense of Communism in Criticism	Shincho Co., Ltd.		
"	Fifty years After Death of Marxism	Kogaku Co., Ltd.		
Edited by Shakaishugi Hihan Kenkyukai (Society for Criticism on Communism) with introduction by Shinzo Koizumi	Complete Book of Criticism on Communism	Tenman Co.	April 1950	395pp. ¥350
Shigeyuki Tanaka	Communism Its development and current problems	Diamond-sha	July 1948	
"	Class, Violence and Dictatership	Tenman-sha		
Tadao Tamiya	Criticism on Marxism economics			
"	Criticism on Communism Theory			240pp. ¥140
Masamichi Royama	Criticism on Marxism Political Science			

Auther	Title	Publisher	Date of Publishing	Remarks
Masamichi Noyama and other writers	What confronts with Marxism-Criticism and Anti-Criticism	Labor Culture Publishing Co.	Aug 1949	271pp. ¥150
Haruo Naniwada	Philosophy of Construction for Criticism on Marxism	Tenmon-sha	July 1949	171pp. ¥100
E. Heiman	Communism, Fascism, and Democracy	Shakai Shiso Kenkyukai		

(2) Books criticizing Communist Movement

Auther	Title	Publisher	Date of Publishing	Remarks
Tadashi Imai	Analysis of Communist Activities Covering Asia with List of Red Leaders	Kyoyu-sha		200pp. ¥180
Gaku Sano	Workers' and Political Party	Labor-Publishing Dept.		
Sano and Nabeyama	15 years Conversion	Labor-Publishing Dept.	Feb 1949	
Minoru Takano	3 Points Economic Principle and Standing of Workers' Class	Kyodo-Shuppansha		
Nikkeiren (Employees' Association)	Employer's Standing against Current Labor Situation	Nikkeiren	March 1949	
"	Communist within the Labor Movement. Facts and Countermeasures	"	Jan 1950	155pp. ¥100
"	Communist Tactics Aiming at the World Domination	"		
Umeta Hosotani	Split and Unification of Labor Front	Maki-shobo	Jan 1949	
Teishin Nabeyama	Production Struggle and Labor Union	Labor-Publishing Dept.	Apr 1949	
"	Criticism on Japan Communist Party. Democratic Society Series No. 1	Labor Jiho-sha		85pp. ¥50
Nobumasa Yoshioka	Analysis of Japan Communist Party with Organization Charts of the JCP	Kyoyu-sha		240pp. ¥150
Edited by Kyoyu-sha	What will come if the Communist Party would come into the Political Power	"		150pp. ¥80

Auther	Title	Publisher	Date of Publishing	Remarks
Nobumasa Yoshioka	Countermeasures against Communist Analysis of Communist Party. Organization Chart of JCP	Kyoyu-sha		200pp. ¥220
Kanjo Horiuchi	Discussion on Main Points of Problems of Peace Treaty. Strategy of JCP and Counter-Measures	"		200pp. ¥100
Edited by Society for Labor Problems	History of Post-War Labor Movement Mindo (Democratization League), Kakudo (Reform League) and Communist	"		400pp.
Edited by Terusaburo Akira, Chairman of Special Investigation Committee of Diet	Details of Strike and Disturbances. Report of Special Investigation Committee	Romu-Gyosei Kenkyujo	Dec 1949	242pp. ¥160
Foreign Offices Committee, House of Representative, USA	Strategy and Tactics of Chinese Communism	Jiji-Tsushinsha	Feb 1949	
Labor Culture Society	Secret Order and Strategy	Kokodo Book Store	Dec 1948	97pp. ¥70
Teishin Nabeyama	Ground of Excluding the Communist Party from the Labor Union			
Research Bureau, Foreign Affairs Ministry	Recent World Communist Movement	Tokei Co., Ltd.	Sept 1948	144pp. ¥140
"	Inside Facts of Kremlin	Kyoyu-sha		150pp. ¥100
Nobumasa Yoshioka	Monthly Analysis of Japan Communist Party	Kyoyu-sha		50pp. ¥50 Monthly

(3) Report published in the Magazine

Auther	Title of the Report	Name of the Magazine	
Temamichi Inoki	Violence, Fascism and Communism	The Chuo Koron	Dec 1948
"	Mission and Movement of Social Democracy	"	Apr 1949
Shinzo Koizumi	Criticism on Socialism	The Asahi Hyoron	Dec 1949
Jinji Kobori	Class Struggle in 1949. Debate on Labor Policy of Democrat Liberal Party and Communist Party	Kaizo	Aug 1949
"	Japan Communist Party and Fascism	World Culture	May 1949
Minoru Takano	3 Points Economic Principle and Standing of Working Class	Economist	Dec 1948
K. Tanaka and three other writers	Criticism on Communist	Keieisha	Sep 1949
Tadao Tanabe and others	Criticism on Communism	"	Apr 1949
Sum Wells	Walking along the Iron Curtain	Kaizo	Apr 1949
T. Nabeyama	Test on the Labor Union	Koyo-kenkyu	Nov 1948
"	Political Party and Labor Union	Kumiai Undo	Jun 1948
Fujii and others	Real nature of Labor Movement by Communist Party and Criticism	Keizi-Hyoron	Aug 1949
Matsuta Hosotani	Criticism on Sanbetsu	The Chuo Koron	Feb 1949
Nagae Morito	Reconstruction and Class Struggle -Confront with Marxism-	Kaizo	Jun 1949
H. Yamakawa and others	Criticism on Japan Communist Party	Kaizo	Oct 1949

A#216

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Military Government Section
APO 343

24 June 1949

FOR THE CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER:

SCAP PIO Release

Soviets Indicate End of Repatriation Suspension

General MacArthur announced last night the receipt of a letter from the Soviet member, Allied Council for Japan, indicating that the Soviets will lift their prolonged six-month suspension of Japanese repatriation effective June 25, 1949.

During the period from June 25 through June 30, a total of 10,000 Japanese repatriates are scheduld for release from the Soviet ports of Nahodka, Siberia, and Maoka, Karafuto, for repatriation aboard SCAP-controlled vessels. Last year the Soviets lifted their winter suspension on May 3, 1948, and in 1947 repatriation from these same ports was commenced on April 3.

SCAP is prepared immediately to receive repatriates from any Asiatic ports designated by the Soviets. Repeated SCAP offers made in the past to furnish repatriation shipping and other facilities to the Soviets to accomplish the return of Japanese prisoners at rates far in excess of the 50,000 quota are again recalled.

The Soviets have not met the quota to which they subscribed in the SCAP-Soviet repatriation agreement since June of 1947. With this resumption, their monthly repatriation average as of May 31, 1949, stands at an all time low of 30,570.

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
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FOR THE CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER:

Mr. Frank Takizo Matsumoto is a Diet member from Hiroshima and chairman of the Policy Committee of the People's Cooperative Party. He was formerly Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. Following are excerpts from a radio interview with him on the program, "The World We Live In," broadcast over WVTR and the Far East Network on 6 June 1949. Mr. Matsumoto's statement, being in the public domain, may be quoted from freely. (See also Nippon Times, 8 June 1949.)

Question: Why did the Communist make such a large gain in the last elections, Frank?

Matsumoto: It possibly may have been forces against American occupation. Communists tell the people that America is keeping Japanese economy down and are going to make a colony of Japan. The general public, I think, is greatly mislead and they were not given true information by the Communists. They even didn't know that the Americans were sending one and a half million dollars a day to keep Japan on its feet. I know Japan is much better off than any other occupied and defeated country in all history, even than some victors in the last war. The Communists don't tell the people these things.

Question: Have you ever been associated with students' political activities?

Matsumoto: Yes, I have a number of supporters and also leaders helping in my election. Also come across leaders of Communist elements in the universities.

Question: Are they very active?

Matsumoto: For instance, recently the so-called University Law strikes. They have started a strike wave throughout the country to try and prevent the passage of the University Law, but I have found out that most of these strikers and leaders haven't even read the law and when you explain to them the essence and give them a chance to reason things out you find they are not so very difficult a group to handle. Young men want to do things and have lots of vitality. Communists, I think, in a way, give them the opportunity to express this energy.

Question: Is there any legislation in the Diet which your party is currently in favor of?

Matsumoto: We are doing everything possible to put the Dodge 9-point program on its feet. We know that this may make temporary hardship, but it will be a good thing for Japan in the long run, because it will enable her to stand on her own economy instead of relying on America. And I know that Japan is presently better off than many of the victor nations of Europe, which I know and in which I have lived.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

A#2/16

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

AGMGCI 383.6 21 May 1949

SUBJECT: Countering Communist Propaganda on Repatriation

TO: See Distribution

1. At a recent meeting sponsored by the Japan Communist Party and the Livelihood Protection League for Repatriates in one prefecture the claim was made by two speakers that the causes for delay in the return of repatriates from Siberia are that the Japanese government is not furnishing enough ships, that there are not enough railroad cars for transporting them after arrival in Japan, and that the installations at repatriation centers are so inadequate that the scheduled number of repatriates cannot be accommodated.

2. All of these statements are false and whenever these or similar ones arise in future they should be answered. However, the matter is not a subject for military government press releases or formal statements. Rather, Japanese agencies, individuals and media should counter such statements, giving the facts, and should do it with the least possible delay, thus preventing the falsehoods from gaining currency. As an operating principle the answer should be made if possible in the same medium as the false assertion.

3. Following are some suggested techniques that may be used by Japanese agencies, individuals and media in spiking untruths perpetrated by the Communists:

a. Newspapers can counter Communist mis-statements about repatriation by quoting a prefectural official in the repatriation section. Quotations from officials of repatriation centers are equally acceptable. Editorials in local newspapers, after pointing out the erroneous statements and contrasting them with the truth, can make the point that communists continuously make false claims to mislead the people, and thus all of their utterances must be viewed with suspicion.

b. In town meetings the repatriation issue can be raised and discussed by persons well armed with facts on the agreement between SCAP and Russia, recent repatriation figures, and conditions in Siberia and Japanese repatriation centers. Former repatriates would be the most convincing speakers.

c. Persons who make speeches where the topic of repatriation can be logically inserted or where it is likely to be brought up can be supplied with material to place the USSR repatriation record in its proper light.

d. Professors in colleges and higher schools whose democratic sympathies are known can be furnished with material to show that the USSR repatriation record is sordid and self-seeking, that the communists deal in human misery to gain cheap labor, and that the unfortunate Japanese prisoners of war are used as tools to develop Siberia.

e. Women's groups and democratic elements in labor unions can be furnished with material for speeches, discussions, leaflets or posters.

4. The inclosed press releases are samples of a series prepared by PIO, GHQ, over the past several months and have been published in many of the larger papers. The series will continue and will be distributed by PIO, GHQ, to all papers subscribing to Kyodo Wire Service and Jiji Press. Copies of future PIO releases on the subject will be sent by this headquarters to all teams for dissemination to newspapers not subscribing to a press service, and for distribution to interested groups such as friendly repatriation societies. With the recent increase in editorial comment concerning repatriation by major dailies, local publications will undoubtedly want to reinforce these comments by printing more news stories and features about local repatriates and engaging in editorial observation.

5. The inclosed background summary is a recapitulation of the GHQ, PIO, press releases on repatriation made over the past few months. Any quotations to be attributed to occupation sources should be taken only from PIO releases.

6. Representatives of local CIC detachments attend many meetings; their reports provide leads to themes and outlets of local communist propaganda activity. CIC units can also furnish names of friendly local repatriation societies.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

J. A. O'Brien

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Asst Adj Gen

4 Incls:
1. PIO, GHQ Releases
2. Background Summary
3. Diet Resolution
4. Mr. Sebald's Ltr

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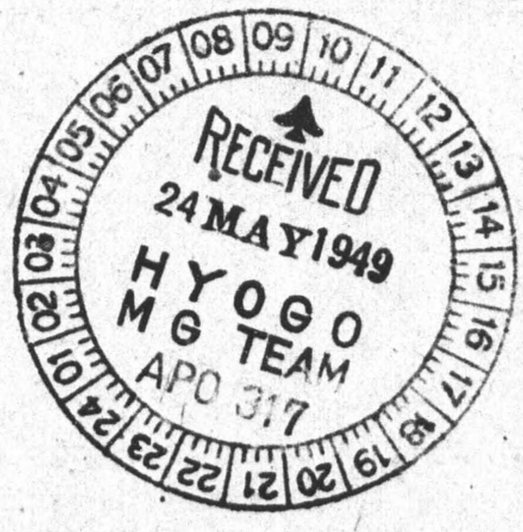

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The following are GHQ, PIO, press releases made since September, 1948. They may be reproduced or quoted from freely.

RESENTMENT IN JAPAN AT REPATRIATION DELAY

General Macarthur today brushed off as baseless charges made yesterday by the Soviet Ambassador in Washington that his policies with respect to the responsibility of public servants were in violation of controlling Allied policy including the Potsdam Declaration but took occasion to comment as follows upon certain aspects of the situation in Japan:

"No segment of Japanese society has been afforded more liberal gains since the surrender than has Japanese labor. It enjoys greater privileges and protection here than in many democratic countries. Its main potential danger lies in its absorption and ultimate destruction by communists who seek to exploit it to spread disorder, anarchy and revolution. Indeed were the concept of communism to prevail here, Japanese labor would be first to feel its completely totalitarian suppression and control, and the trade union movement would perish to be replaced by the oligarchic control of a handful of self-appointed masters. The liberty of the worker would disappear and labor would become merely a commodity. It was not the purpose of the Potsdam terms nor will the Supreme Commander permit such conditions to develop in occupied Japan.

"Perhaps the most unsuccessful effort made anywhere by world wide propaganda to instil communistic principles has been in Japan. Here concepts leading to disorder, discontent and ultimate chaos have made little headway. Despite frantic communistic efforts to achieve the contrary, Japan continues calm, stable and well ordered. The Communists and those who adhere to their cause thus have a growing sense of frustration at their failure in Japan. If they had their way they would repeat here the deplorable state of affairs which they have brought about in certain unhappy European centers.

"There is a deep and natural resentment throughout Japan at what is generally regarded by all Japanese as a basic disregard of human and moral values in the retention in Russia after more than three years following surrender of half a million Japanese prisoners employed under shocking conditions of forced servitude in works designed to increase the Soviet war potential. This, despite the solemn undertaking entered into by the Allied Powers in Clause 9 of the Potsdam Declaration offered as a condition to the Japanese surrender, which reads as follows: 'The Japanese military forces, after being

completely disarmed, shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives.'

"There is an old oriental proverb, equally understood by the West as by the East, which says there can be 'no greater hypocrisy than to fail to practice what you preach." (17 Sep 48)

JAPANESE RELEASED BY U.S.S.R. FOR REPATRIATION

SCAP officials reported that during the period Sep 17-23, the U.S.S.R. repatriated 8,554 Japanese. Of this number 4,000 were from Siberia and 4,554 were from Karafuto and the Kuriles. It is estimated that 502,241 Japanese still remain in Soviet-controlled areas. (28 Sep 1948)

SOVIET REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE CONTINUES TO LAG

SCAP announced today that during the period Sep 1-30 there were only 37,214 Japanese released by the U.S.S.R. for repatriation to Japan. This figure is 12,786 short of the 50,000 set by SCAP-Soviet agreement and makes the 16th consecutive month that the Soviets have violated the agreement.

The total Japanese repatriated from Soviet controlled areas to date is 839,595, leaving an estimated 484,092 to be released from Russian control.

The Soviet monthly average for the period Jan 1, 1947 to Sep 30, 1948, is 39,103. (12 October 1948)

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS' UNION ASKS REPATRIATION SPEED-UP

Acceleration of the repatriation of Japanese from Soviet areas is urged by 43,000 members of the Tokyo Chapter of the All-Japan Communications Workers' Union in a petition to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.

The petition calls attention to the fact that while the Potsdam Declaration promised the return of Japanese to their homeland with the termination of hostilities, "around 600,000 of our nationals are still retained in Siberia and other districts."

The latest repatriation report showed that for the sixteenth consecutive month the U.S.S.R. has failed to meet the 50,000 a month quota set by a SCAP-Soviet agreement.

Text of the petition from the Tokyo Chapter of the All-Japan Communications Workers' Union follows:

"Although the Potsdam Declaration stipulated that our nationals abroad shall be permitted to be repatriated with the termination of hostility, around 600,000 of our nationals are still retained in Siberia and other districts, confronting the advent of cold winter season drawing near for the fourth time after the termination of war. Furthermore, their wives and children, earnestly hoping the earliest repatriation of their mainstays of their families, are narrowly eking out their miserable lives which are beyond description. The fact that as many as three years have already lapsed since the termination of hostilities and that such a large number of our nationals are remaining to be repatriated as yet is a matter of great concern to us, even if we are at present under the occupation of the Allied Forces.

"With a view of settling the problem as early as practicable, through the sincerity and good will on the part of the interested nations, we, in the name of 43,000 members of the Tokyo chapter of the all Japan communications Workers' Union, hereby, submit the petition for expediting the repatriation of our nationals abroad to the delegates of the various nations concerned." (15 October 1948)

SCAP MAKES OFFER TO USSR TO AID WINTER REPATRIATION

Ice breakers and other special facilities have been offered by SCAP to the Soviet Union in order to facilitate repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war from Soviet-held areas during the coming winter months.

The offer is contained in a recent letter to Lt. Gen. Kuzma N. Derevyanko, Soviet member of the Allied Council for Japan.

From Dec 1, 1947 to May 1948 repatriation was suspended by Soviet authorities, following a letter from General Derevyanko to SCAP stating that "difficult climatic and icing conditions" prevented repatriation during the winter months of 1947 - 1948.

SCAP's current proposal - offered last year, also, but declined by the Soviet Union - is to supply Soviet authorities with technical facilities with which to overcome such difficulties in the winter of 1948-1949.

[illegible]

SCAP's offer of additional facilities includes:

1) Dispatching of ice breakers with repatriation vessels to overcome icing conditions in Soviet ports presently used in the repatriation program;

2) Dispatching of repatriation vessels to any Soviet Asiatic port designated by the Soviet authorities from which repatriation lifts are deemed practicable by SCAP during winter months;

3) Augmenting the normally adequate conditions aboard repatriation vessels by providing suitable winter clothing, heating facilities and adequate rations to provide for the welfare of the repatriates during the voyage from Soviet ports throughout the winter months.

The letter also pointed out that as of last Sept. 30, Soviet repatriation authorities had failed for sixteen consecutive months to release the monthly quota of 50,000 Japanese as established by a SCAP-Soviet agreement of Dec. 19, 1946.

SCAP officials have expressed the hope that, in view of the extra facilities proferred, the Soviet Union will continue repatriation of Japanese throughout the coming winter.

Repatriation authorities of SCAP estimate that more than 470,000 Japanese remain detained in Soviet controlled areas. At least 365,000 are believed to be in Siberia. (25 Oct '48)

SOVIETS TO RELEASE 14,000 JAPANESE IN LAST HALF OF NOVEMBER

SCAP announced today that the Soviets repatriation authorities have indicated to General Headquarters in a letter received Nov. 1 that a total of 14,000 Japanese repatriates would be released from Soviet-controlled areas during the last half of November. Of this total, 8,000 will be released from the Soviet port of Nahodka, Siberia, and 6,000 from the Soviet-occupied port of Maoka, Karafuto.

It was further stated that the Soviets have scheduled no repatriates for release during the first 15 days of the month, and that this total number of 14,000 for the entire month of November was 36,000 short of the 50,000 monthly quota provided in the SCAP-Soviet Repatriation Agreement. (3 November 1948)

U.S.S.R. RELEASE 10,435 JAPANESE FOR REPATRIATION

SCAP officials reported today that during the period Sept. 24-30, the U.S.S.R. released 10,435 Japanese for repatriation. Of this number 5,900 were from Siberia and 4,535 were from Karafuto and the Kuriles. This brings the total number of Japanese released by the Soviets, as of Sept. 27, to 831,881, leaving an estimated 491,806 remaining in Soviet controlled areas. (10 Nov 48)

SOVIETS SUSPEND REPATRIATION FOR WINTER

The Repatriation Division of General Headquarters, SCAP, announced today receipt of a letter from the Soviet Member, Allied Council for Japan, announcing that repatriation of Japanese from Siberia and other Soviet-controlled areas would be suspended until the resumption of navigation in 1949 because of climatic and icing conditions.

The spokesman for this division stated, "The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers was profoundly disappointed to receive this notification of the intended suspension of Japanese repatriation during the ensuing months, by which more than 400,000 hapless Japanese are condemned to a fourth winter in Siberia and other Soviet-controlled areas. This action has been undertaken in disregard of repeated offers made by SCAP of assistance in overcoming alleged navigational climatic and icing conditions."

The spokesman re-emphasized the previous SCAP offers to provide (1) adequate shipping for repatriation of Japanese in increments up to 160,000 persons per month; (2) icebreakers and other special facilities. This latest offer was made by SCAP in a letter on Oct. 20 in order to assist the Soviets in overcoming difficulties allegedly presented by the winter repatriation of Japanese.

It was stated that the last regular monthly repatriation lift in November realized the release of 37,929 repatriates, 12,071 below the 50,000 quota of the SCAP-Soviet Repatriation Agreement, thus marking the 18th consecutive month that the Soviets have failed to fulfill subject quota.

Following is the Soviet suspension letter received by SCAP on Dec. 8 addressed to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. Paul J. Mueller:

"Dear General: This is to confirm the declaration of Captain 2nd Rank Yashin made 3 December 1948 to the representative of the Liaison Section, GHQ, SCAP, Captain Senko, that repatriation of Japanese, in compliance with paragraph 4, Section 11, Agreement of 19 December 1948, is discontinued due to heavy climatic and icing conditions until navigation season of 1949." (11 December 1948)

408,743 JAPANESE POWS REMAIN IN SOVIET-CONTROLLED AREAS

During 1948 the Soviets released 298, 689 Japanese prisoners of war in a program set-up to return 600,000, according to a summary of repatriation figures compiled today by this office from weekly reports prepared by SCAP's repatriation section.

The summary indicates that the Soviet failure to meet their monthly quota of 50,000 resulted in a backlog for the year amounting to more than 310,000 Japanese prisoners of war, bringing the total remaining in Soviet-controlled areas to 408,743.

Repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war from the Soviet-controlled areas has come to a halt. There appears little hope that there will be a resumption of repatriation traffic from those areas before spring.

This results from the Soviet action to suspend repatriation because of "difficult climatic and icing condition." Now an estimated 408,743 Japanese prisoners of war remain in Siberia, Manchuria, the Kuriles and Karafuto. The bulk of these, about 376,000, are in Siberia.

These Japanese with a greater number German prisoners of war held in Soviet-controlled areas provide an excellent labor reservoir for the Soviets.

However, all these prisoners are being held in violation of long standing repatriation agreements. All other allies have long since complied with agreements to return prisoners of war to their home countries.

By the end of December the Soviets had failed for the seventeenth consecutive month, to carry out the Soviet-SCAP agreement made in December 1946, calling for the Soviet return of 50,000 Japanese per month to the homelands. (14 January 1949)

SCAP QUERIES SOVIETS ON RESUMPTION OF REPATRIATION

A spokesman for General Headquarters, SCAP announced today that a letter had been dispatched to the Soviet Member, Allied Council for Japan on March 17 inquiring as to Soviet intentions for the resumption of repatriation during the coming spring.

Repatriation from Siberia and the Soviet-controlled areas of Karafuto and the Kurile Islands was suspended by Soviet action on Dec. 3, 1948 until an indefinite date termed "navigation season 1949" due to "heavy climatic and icing conditions."

The SCAP spokesman stated, "In view of the unusual mildness of the current winter, it is hoped that resumption of repatriation through the ports of Nahodka and Maoka can be initiated at date earlier than April 3, as was done in 1947, or May 3, as was done in 1948. For planning purposes, SCAP has requested notification as to the exact date the Soviets intend lifting the current suspension."

The SCAP spokesman recalled that while the SCAP-Soviet Repatriation Agreement of Dec. 19, 1946 specified a monthly quota of 50,000 repatriates, the average number released monthly by the Soviets since December 1946 has now fallen to 34,097 as of March 1. The spokesman concluded, "SCAP remains ready with adequate shipping and reception facilities to repatriate and receive up to 160,000 Japanese monthly; implementation of this long standing offer awaits only Soviet cooperation in releasing Japanese at the Soviet ports involved." (17 March 1949)

JAPANESE PLEAD FOR RELEASE OF POWS IN SOVIET AREAS

The continued delay and winter suspension of repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war from Soviet-controlled areas has had a direct affect on the volume of General MacArthur's mail which averages 13,000 letters from Japanese each month.

Much of the mail, in the immediate past, had been thanks for SCAP's earlier efforts in effecting the speed-up and completion of mass repatriation of Japanese from other Asiatic countries. But with virtually no repatriation from Soviet-controlled areas during the recent winter months, Japanese writing to General MacArthur have stepped up their pleas for help.

Typical of the correspondence is the recent letter written by the Kimitsu-gun, Chiba Prefecture Family Association for Accelerating Repatriation. The letter, not unlike thousands of others, expressed hope for the return of some 300 relatives and friends who are still held in Soviet Pow camps.

"It is with profoundest reverence and gratitude," the letter said, "that we appreciate your successful and promising efforts in various fields during these four years of your occupation; you have helped our nation recover from chaotic collapse to normalcy with ever so high ideals; you have set up many kinds of institutions with the eternal peace of mankind in clear view, and you have been doing your utmost in accelerating the repatriation of our overseas detainees in defiance of both material and non-material obstacles.

"Now nearly five years have elapsed since our unconditional acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration, and there are, in the Soviet areas, several hundred thousand detainees, of which about 300 are from Kimitus-gun. It is easily to be imagined that those people, deprived even of the freedom of thought and action under the strictest surveillance and with no comfort but bare sustenance ration are half mad with worries and anxieties over their families at home and yearning most impatiently every moment for the day of their release.

"We, members of their families, are ever ready to offer blessings to those happy families whose fathers or sons have already been sent home whenever we see or hear of their relived and joyful life, but at the same time we cannot help feeling doubly grieved at our own lots.

"We are fully aware of our duties as a defeated nation and undergoing every hardship, and for this reason our craving for the reunion with our fathers and brothers and friends is so much greater.

"Now in behalf of 13,800 detainee-family members and their close friends and relatives, I entreat you, who have helped in no small measure to build up a peaceful Japan and who have guided us into a better life, to arrange and practice necessary procedures so that the detained in the Soviet areas may be released as soon as possible..." (11 April 1949)

JAIL COMMUNIST PUBLISHER FOR FALSE ACCOUNT OF REPATRIATION

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN OSAKA--Nakamura Haruo, 38, of Wakayama, Communist and fly-by-night publisher, was sentenced by a U.S. military court at Osaka yesterday to four years at hard labor for publishing false and malicious accounts about SCAP's repatriation program.

Haruo was charged with violation of the SCAP press code on Dec. 14, following his arrest for publishing and distributing poster-type newspapers in which he charged that "The responsibility for the prolongation of repatriation lies with the Japanese government," and attempted to discredit General Headquarters role in the program.

A key witness in the case, Lt. Col. Ben L. Anderson, Corpus Christi, Texas, SCAP's repatriation chief described to the court, efforts of General Headquarters to accelerate repatriation and read to the court the series of protest from both General MacArthur and William J. Sebald to Soviets representatives over their failure to meet repatriation commitments.

Testimony and exhibits revealed that Haruo had tried to discredit SCAP's efforts to repatriate Japanese Prisoners of War, by claiming that "...the Communist Party took the lead in making the resolution for the borrowing of ships and consequently had the government take action."

Colonel Anderson testified, "the statement that the responsibility for the prolongation of repatriation lies with the Japanese government is false."

He explained that the Japanese government conducts no negotiations on repatriation and merely obeys SCAP directives with respect to repatriation.

"Therefor," Anderson testified, "this statement constitutes a direct attack against SCAP because it is well known to all Japanese that repatriation policies are made by SCAP."

He told the court, "The only blame for the delayed repatriation from the Soviet areas lies with USSR and their failure to release repatriates for their return in SCAP controlled shipping."

Haruo was described as "cocky" and was wearing a button-hole pin commemorating May Day. Few known Communists attended the trial conducted by 25th Infantry Division.

The sentence is subject to review by Maj. Gen. William B. Kean, Commander of the 25th Division.

Haruo's poster-type paper was entered as exhibit one. It was similar to other Communists publications used in the recent elections as billposters to boost Communist candidates. (30 April 49)

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BACKGROUND OF THE REPATRIATION
EFFORT FROM SOVIET-CONTROLLED AREAS

Of the 6,6[illegible]2,121 Japanese estimated to be overseas at the conclusion of the war, 6,143,035 have been repatriated by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in implementation of the Potsdam Declaration which stated: "The Japanese military forces, after being completely disarmed, shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives." This was later expanded for humanitarian reasons to include Japanese civilians overseas at the conclusion of hostilities. Of the estimated 469,059 remaining to be repatriated as of 1 December 1948, 408,743 are estimated as held by the USSR in Soviet-controlled areas and 60,316 in those portions of Manchuria controlled by Chinese Communist forces. Retainees in these two areas comprise all Japanese remaining to be repatriated. Repatriation from all other areas has been long since completed, the bulk of the movement having been realized by 31 December 1946.

Repatriation from Manchuria is subject to the handicaps of a complete lack of communication with the Chinese Communist forces and the war-shattered transportation facilities in that area. However, SCAP stands ready to dispatch shipping to lift any increment of Japanese repatriates made available for repatriation.

As of 1 December 1946, when mass repatriation had been virtually completed from all other areas, no Japanese had been repatriated from Soviet-controlled areas. Finally, culminating more than six months of extended negotiations, pursuant to an agreement signed 19 December 1946 by Maj. Gen. Paul J. Mueller, as the representative of SCAP and Lt. Gen. K. N. Derevyanko, as the member of the Allied Council for Japan from the USSR, repatriation of Japanese from specified Soviet ports was begun at an agreed rate of 50,000 per month. During the course of the above negotiations, SCAP-controlled shipping to lift up to 360,000 repatriates per month was offered. The figure finally agreed upon was the maximum acceptable to the USSR, and was limited by the use of smaller Soviet ports (the ice-free port of Vladivostok, supported by the best available rail net, has never been made available) and the refusal of the Soviets to furnish any fuel oil for repatriation vessels. All shipping used in repatriation from Soviet-controlled areas is furnished and manned by the Japanese Government and all costs incident to repatriation from the moment of embarkation on repatriation vessels are borne by the Japanese Government.

On 29 October 1947, a report on repatriation delivered in the Allied Council for Japan by the Deputy for the Supreme Commander and Chairman, Mr. W. J. Sebald, made an offer, in the name of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, to furnish shipping to lift up to 160,000 repatriates per month; it was revealed that SCAP had available, using Japanese sources only, the shipping, fuel (coal) and reception facilities to initiate this comprehensive repatriation program almost immediately.

The Acting Soviet Member replied to Mr. Sebald's statement by stating that he considered the subject of repatriation outside the purview of the Allied Council for Japan and that the failure to repatriate 50,000 monthly since June 1947 should not be commented upon as the average over the entire period since December 1946 was slightly in excess of the 50,000 rate.

Approximately one month after SCAP's offer to accelerate repatriation, the Acting Soviet Member, Allied Council for Japan, in a letter dated 2 December 1947 stated that repatriation would be suspended due to climatic and icing conditions from 1 December 1947 until the opening of navigation in April 1948. In this connection, the following correspondence and actions on the subject of this suspension are of interest:

a. SCAP replied to the Soviet suspension in a letter dated 10 December 1947 offering icebreakers to clear Soviet ports and stating that SCAP-controlled shipping could be dispatched to any other ports where "the difficult icing and climatic conditions" would not be encountered.

b. Contrary to the implication of their first letter, the Soviet authorities replied to SCAP's offer of icebreakers in a letter dated 24 December 1947 which stated that the offer was unacceptable by reason of difficulties in assembling Japanese at the repatriation ports and the overloaded condition of the Soviet rail transportation system. In this connection SCAP authorities find it inconceivable to comprehend how the same internal transportation facilities which functioned promptly and rapidly following the surrender to deploy Japanese prisoners across the broad expanse of USSR, cannot once again be employed with equal effectiveness in returning these prisoners to embarkation ports for their long awaited repatriation. The Soviet letter further stated that the decision to suspend repatriation would remain unchanged. No reply was made to SCAP's offer to send shipping to other ports. The letter also states that the monthly average as of that time approximated the 50,000 quota of the agreement.

c. In response to previous inquiries, Maj. Gen. A. P. Kislenko, Acting Member for the USSR, Allied Council for Japan, in a letter on April 5, 1948 to General Headquarters, SCAP, advised that Japanese repatriation from Soviet-controlled areas would be resumed in May instead of April as had been indicated initially by the Soviets. Gen. Kislenko stated that "due to unfavorable climatic conditions this year and also taking into consideration transportation and technical facilities, the repatriation would be resumed in May of this year."

At that time SCAP noted that during the month of April 1947, a year before, some 58,000 Japanese were repatriated through the ports of Nahodka and Maoka, the first vessels leaving both ports 3 April 1947. Nevertheless repatriation was not commenced until 3 May 1948.

The continued SCAP concern over the failure of the Soviet authorities to repatriate Japanese from Soviet-controlled areas on schedule and in accordance with the Repatriation Agreement of December 19, 1946, was indicated once more in a sharply worded letter dated 3 September 1948, and sent on behalf of SCAP to Lt. Gen. Kuzma N. Derevyanko, Soviet Member, Allied Council for Japan. The letter stated that "the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has complied explicitly with all provisions" of the agreement of December 19, 1946" and expects the other signatory to said agreement to do likewise."

At that time a SCAP spokesman stated, "Notwithstanding constant and persistent efforts on the part of SCAP to expedite the repatriation of Japanese from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, all efforts to date have been unavailing and without result."

The SCAP spokesman recalled that the problem of repatriation from Soviet-controlled areas was thoroughly aired and discussed in the 44th meeting of the Allied Council for Japan and that additional reliable information available to the Supreme Commander indicated that conditions approaching slave labor continue to apply to the Japanese held by the Soviet authorities. He further referred to the mounting concern of the Supreme Commander for this unprecedented situation and to the circumstances that this near-slave labor is being utilized in Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, under appalling conditions of servitude, to increase the military potential of Soviet Russia. Reports have stated that these men are used in munitions plants and airfield construction as well as in mines.

The spokesman further reiterated at that time the offer as made by SCAP to repatriate Japanese held by the Soviets at the rate of 160,000 per month.

Finally, the spokesman said that the Soviet attitude on the question of repatriation was in marked contrast with the fulfillment of the relevant provision of the Potsdam Declaration by the

governments of Australia, China, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippine Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States which have offered prompt and full cooperation in the implementation of the repatriation program. Additionally, he stressed that "the Soviet authorities have callously refused to provide SCAP with statistics of any kind relating to Japanese held in Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas and that to date SCAP is completely without official information concerning the health, living conditions, numbers, names or whereabouts of a single Japanese held by the Soviet authorities."

In anticipation of possible winter suspension of repatriation, SCAP in a letter dated 20 October 1948, offered ice breakers and other special facilities to the Soviet Union in order to facilitate repatriation of Japanese prisoners-of-war from Soviet-held areas during the winter months of 1948-49.

SCAP's proposal - offered in 1947, also, but declined by the Soviet Union - was to supply Soviet authorities with technical facilities with which to overcome such difficulties in the winter of 1948-49, as follows:

a. Dispatching of icebreakers with repatriation vessels to overcome icing conditions in Soviet ports presently used in the repatriation program;

b. Dispatching of repatriation vessels to any Soviet Asiatic port designated by the Soviet authorities from which repatriation lifts are deemed practicable by SCAP during winter months;

c. Augmenting the normally adequate conditions aboard repatriation vessels by providing suitable winter clothing, heating facilities and adequate rations to provide for the welfare of the repatriates during the voyages from Soviet ports throughout the winter months.

However, the sincere and sustained efforts of SCAP to realize the prompt completion of repatriation from Soviet-controlled areas, with the necessary corollary thereof, the continuation of repatriation during the winter months were once more to be frustrated by a lack of sincere reciprocation from the USSR. On 11 December 1948 the Repatriation Division of General Headquarters, SCAP, announced receipt of a letter from the Soviet Member, Allied Council for Japan, announcing that repatriation of Japanese from Siberia and other Soviet-controlled areas would be suspended until an indefinite date, termed the resumption of navigation in 1949, because of climatic and icing conditions.

The spokesman stated, "The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers was profoundly disappointed to receive this notification of the intended suspension of Japanese repatriation during the ensuing months, by which more than 400,000 hapless Japanese are condemned to a fourth winter in Siberia and other Soviet-controlled areas. This action has been undertaken in disregard of repeated offers made by SCAP of assistance in overcoming navigational climatic and icing conditions."

The spokesman re-emphasized the previous SCAP offers made in the 20 October 1948 letter to provide (1) adequate shipping for repatriation of Japanese in increments up to 160,000 persons per month; (2) icebreakers and other special facilities. This letter containing the SCAP offers was never answered.

It was stated that the last regular monthly repatriation lift in November realized the release of 37,929 repatriates, 12,071 below the 50,000 quota of the SCAP-Soviet Repatriation Agreement, thus marking the 18th consecutive month that the Soviets have failed to fulfill subject quota. The quota of 50,000 repatriates monthly was last fulfilled in May 1947.

It will be remembered that in the Allied Council for Japan meeting of 29 October 1947 and in the Soviet letter of 24 December 1947, the Acting Soviet Member, Maj Gen A. P. Kislenko, indicated that he considered that the SCAP-Soviet Repatriation Agreement had been fulfilled if the average monthly rate of repatriation since December 1946 met the 50,000 figures. As of 1 December this monthly average is 38,675, and, upon resumption of repatriation, monthly lifts considerably in excess of the 50,000 figure will be necessary to redeem the 50,000 average.

The SCAP offer to lift up to 160,000 repatriates monthly, as made in the Allied Council for Japan meeting of 29 October 1947 remains open. To date the Soviets have never made a specific reply to this offer. Reception facilities in Japan pose, of course, no problem when it is remembered that during the months of June and July 1946 almost one million Japanese were repatriated to and received in Japan.

In preparation for resumption of repatriation from Soviet-controlled areas, the Japanese Government, under the supervision of SCAP, has available on 30 days' notice reception facilities to receive and process up to 160,000 repatriates monthly. Food and clothing to accommodate this number of repatriates monthly could be obtained upon short notice. SCAP is and will continue to be prepared to lift Japanese repatriates in increments up to 160,000 repatriates monthly. Food and clothing to accommodate this

number of repatriates monthly could be obtained upon short notice. SCAP is and will continue to be prepared to lift Japanese repatriates in increments up to 160,000 monthly to fulfill the offer made in the Allied Council for Japan at the meeting of 29 October 1947. From the above it may be seen that the future acceleration of Japanese repatriation is dependent entirely upon Soviet acceptance of the facilities already offered by SCAP.

In conclusion, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers hopes that the interest and concern of the Japanese people in this problem will result in the maximum support of the current measures being implemented with regard to the relief and the assistance in readjustment and rehabilitation of repatriates already returned to their homeland.

DIET SEEKS ACTION ON REPATRIATION

The following resolution was passed unanimously by both houses of the Diet on 26 April:

"Thanks to the positive kindness of the Allied Powers, over 6,000,000 Japanese have been repatriated since the end of the war.

"This is a source of extreme gratitude to the entire nation. However, there are as yet more than 400,000 who are still forced to live in foreign countries.

"Last year, the first repatriation ship from the Soviet Union arrived on May 6. This year, however, there are no indications as yet that the repatriation will be resumed.

"The repatriation question is a matter of extreme grave concern to the entire nation."

"We hereby resolve to redouble our efforts and demand the Government to take immediate and effective steps to seek the completion of the repatriation within the year, and at the same time to take every measure for the care of the families of our unrepatriated compatriots."

Incl. 3

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SEBALD ASKS SOVIET MEMBER FOR INFORMATION ON POWS

The following is the text of a letter sent on 25 April 1949 by The Honorable W. J. Sebald, chief of SCAP's Diplomatic Section, to Lieutenant General K. N. Derevyanko, Soviet Member of the Allied Council for Japan, requesting "all available information" concerning vital statistics of Japanese prisoners of war:

Dear General Derevyanko:

Reference is made to the discussion on the problem of repatriation at the forty-fourth meeting of the Allied Council for Japan on October 29, 1947. Specifically, your attention is invited to those remarks pertaining to appropriate information concerning records of death, disappearance, or serious illness of Japanese prisoners of war.

It is a matter of grave concern to the Supreme Commander in his implementation of the Terms of Surrender and, by reference, of the Potsdam Declaration, that the Japanese people be kept informed concerning matters of vital importance to them, such as the pertinent data mentioned above. As you are no doubt aware, there has at no time been any report whatsoever from the Soviet authorities concerning Japanese prisoners of war held in the Soviet Union or in territories under the control of the Soviet Union, nor is it apparent from information available to the Supreme Commander that any effort is being made by the Soviet authorities so to apprise the Supreme Commander as the sole executive authority for the Allied Powers in Japan. Such information would be of interest not only to the Japanese people and particularly to the families of the individuals concerned, but, it is believed, also to the member nations of the Far Eastern Commission charged with the formulation of policy pertaining to the Occupation of Japan.

It is therefore requested, in conformity with the normal dictates of international law, that you approach your Government with a view to obtaining all available information concerning vital statistics of Japanese prisoners of war, with especial reference to names, units, and/or last recorded places of domicile or residence, nearest relatives, date and place of decease or serious illness, and such other information and data as might be of interest to the families of the individuals concerned.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ WJS

W.J. Sebald

Incl. 1

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Civil Information

A # 2/16

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Military Government Section
APO 343

FOR THE CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER:

Reprint from ATIS Press Translations and Summaries No. 908; 26 Apr 1949. (May be reproduced in whole or in part, provided credit is given to Sekei Joho).

COMMUNIST ANTI-TAXATION STRUGGLES EXPOSED

(Full Translation)

SEIKEI JOHO, 15 Apr -- The anti-taxation struggle being carried out throughout the country under the leadership of the Communist Party has gradually become inactive since the January general election.

Actually this is the time to carry out a vigorous struggle for a fair taxation system because in conformity with the nine-point economic rehabilitation program, tax collection will be enforced more drastically and strictly in the coming year. Thus the fact that the Communist Party utilized the struggle as a means to win votes in the January election.

If the Communist Party were sincerely interested in the struggle for the people's sake, now is the time for action, for, although a new fiscal year has started, collections by authorities under the jurisdiction of the Tokyo Financial Affairs Bureau amounted to only about 60 percent of the taxes assessed for the fiscal year of 1948-1949, thus indicating that the people are hard-pressed by the tax burden.

The only conspicuous examples of this form of struggle recently were the demonstrations staged following the people's rallies held throughout the country on the anniversary of the wholesale arrest of Communists on 15 Mar 28. It is probable that the party would like to carry on a vigorous anti-taxation struggle as a means to drive smaller merchants and industrialists into the anti-government camp. But despite its spectacular campaigns, results have not been satisfactory. It may be said that the people do not dance to the Communist tune. The truth behind the present inactivity is probably that the party is devising new tactics.

Five Methods of Struggle

There have been five methods by which these struggles have been carried on:

(1) Petitions.

(2) Propaganda by means of leaflets, posters, newspapers and magazines as a means to shake public confidence in revenue offices.

(3) Appeals to taxation officials to oppose taxation.

(4) Formation of such anti-taxation organizations as the Democratic Commerce and Industry Association and the Fair Taxation League.

(5) Provoking public antipathy against the taxation administration by sending chain letters.

The petition is a tactics unique to the CP and disliked by tax officials. Communists visit a revenue office and force officials concerned to discuss the problem in abstract terms. In some cases, four or five Communists come to the office and sit all day at the entrance of the office building and keep a close watch on the movements of taxation officials. When an official goes out, they follow him and bother him to the extent that it almost constitutes obstruction of official duties. For instance, when they see an official served with tea and cakes by someone he is investigating, they make a great hue and cry about bribery. By thus threatening timid officials, they persuade them to support the anti-taxation struggle. This method (1) is tied in with method (3). Under the latter method Communists intimidate revenue officers into a joint struggle by secretly investigating family circumstances or spying on their merry-making.

Fabrication No Crime

The other day, an Akahata extra was issued to announce that the chief of the Musashino Tax Office demanded 100,000 yen of a certain taxpayer. The authorities concerned immediately investigated the matter and learned that on the day the person in question was reported to have demanded 100,000 yen, he was away at his native place and that he had never made such a demand. Thus it was clearly established that the Akahata article was false.

Thereupon, the Tax Office attempted to sue the AKAHATA for defamation. However, under the present penal code, to criticize a government official for the public good, even if it should be based on a false report, does not constitute defamation. Therefore, the Tax Office had no alternative but to drop the matter.

In other words, if a writer believes a fabrication to be real fact, publishing it does not constitute a crime. The Communist Party has closely studied this point and is conducting its propaganda legally. There is no party that has more cleverly used legal loopholes and approached the brink of illegality as the Communist Party.

Communists Clever

In the January election, the Communist Party studied most closely and used most effectively the Election Law than any other party.

As anti-taxation organizations, the Democratic Commerce-Industry Associations or the Fair Taxation League was formed in every district. Those who joined this association or league were required to conduct all tax negotiations through these anti-taxation organizations. However, recently, association and league members are leaving on the

grounds that, although they are paying dues, the organizations have been unable to help them. Moreover, it is becoming known to members that Communists, in collusion with the revenue officers, have tricked members of the organizations by having normal assessments doubled at first so that they could have the overcharges reduced through sham negotiations.

A "chain letter" uncovered in TOKYO was full of threatening words about 'setting fire to tax offices', 'assassination of revenue officers' and other matters. It also contained the threat that the receiver's life would be endangered if identical letters were not sent to five of his friends. At first, weak-willed receivers of the chain letters were reluctantly mailing copies. However, this method, too, appears to have become unworkable. What new tactics will the Communists introduce next?

A # 2/16

NABESHIMA/ec

17 March 1949

PERSONAL REPORT ON SHIROHATA

1. Mr. Taizo Kano, the organizer of Shirohata, is a graduate of Japan Gymnastic Academy (a private school, Nippon Taiiku-kai Taiso Gakko, in Tokyo).

2. Before and during the War, he was working as an official of physical training section of local and over-seas governments.

3. During this period, his duties consisted in educating and guiding youth to a brighter and active life through sports.

4. He is a decendant of a famous Kano family. His grandfather Jigoro Kano was the founder of Kodo-kan, a nation-wide famous "Judo" organization.

5. Before the Kodo-kan was established and became popular in educated circles, "Judo" was the samurais' feudalistic sports. Since the early days of the Meiji era, Mr. Jigoro Kano devoted his whole life to elevate this sports to higher standards of morality, intelligence and technique. As Meiji era developped and as Japanese social structure advanced to a modern industrial society, his campaign achieved success. Judo was appreciated as a modernized cultured sport.

6. Later on Mr. Jigoro Kano was appointed as advisor to the Mombusho and as a member of the Upper House. His noble character as an educationist was highly appreciated by people.

7. As a grand-child of this Meiji era pioneer, Mr. Taizo Kano was naturally brought up in an atmosphere of patoriotism, that is, love of one's native land.

8. During the War, his father was the only one who openly blamed military circles for causing such a useless foolish war.

9. That means that his father's patriotism consisted not in love of national pride but in love of fellow-people.

10. After the War, when Mr. Taizo Kano was repatriated from Manchuria, he was invited to take part in Communist Party. But he refused saying, "Japanese bear antipathy towards Reds, because Reds are a kind of missionary of Soviet Russia. You, communists, are working for the benefit of Soviet Russia. Why not work for the benefit of Japanese who are having the hardest ever experienced in human history?"

11. His motive of initiating such an organization as Shirohata is thereby explained. For the welfare of people of Japan-----that's all.

12. In order to materialize this motive, he said, he has to fight against both communists and ultra-rightists. He believes he can do that because his history-honoured family's influence can rally to him quite a number of members and supporters.

13. But communists have already a perfect nation-wide net-work organized with an abundance of funds, and ultra-rightists have also a number of gangster-like followers backed by ex-zaibatsu circles.

14. He has to start his campaign without any concrete organization and abundant money.

15. It is quite a foreseeable fact that the Reds by various means will attempt ruthless suppression. Violence, denounciation as fascism, or so would be immediate steps. Rightists also would oppress him if his campaign proves to be against them.

16. Campaigns of this kind are often misunderstood as fascistic i.e. for the benefit of zaibatsu by government and Occupation Forces.

17. He assures that he has nothing to do with the zaibatsu and only thinks of common people. Naturally he has not enough money nor enough power.

18. For example, if Reds use violence, he has to retaliate with violence. And there is an ample possibility that he alone would be put into jail, because Reds have a good network to avoid such arrest.

19. Japan is now under Occupation, and so without Occupation Forces' recognition, there is no chance for him to be successful in such a campaign.

20. This is why he wants to get Occupation Forces' recognition and support, if possible.

21. He is sincerely enthusiastic to start this campaign most extensively and feels that present Japan is badly in need of it, but he would lose face if, after a start, the campaign would fade away in obscurity. Without Occupation Forces' advanced recognition, he feels sure that an unhappy ending can not be avoided.

22. And so unless or until this support is secured, he desires to place his campaign in abeyance.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1949

The Red Wrecking Crew

Some of the recent statements of Communist leaders should be warning enough to responsible citizens that the Reds are out to wreck orderly government processes by hook or crook.

A delegation of top-flight Communists last week protested the use of police action to discourage the current anti-tax-payment movement sponsored by the Reds. Another group of Communist leaders protested administrative reform measures involving the discharge of workers and suggested that if personnel must be cut, the nation's police force should be reduced.

Now no one particularly enjoys paying taxes and no one likes the prospects of being thrown out of a job. These protests by the Reds are thus calculated to find favor with a sizable portion of the masses. But these protests are really tricky and inconsistent.

For payment of taxes by the citizenry is a civic responsibility assumed by the people themselves through their chosen representatives, not dictated by the government as the Communists would claim. Any grievance should thus be taken to the Diet and not taken out in a flat refusal to pay taxes.

While moving to prevent the payment of taxes and thus to reduce the government revenues, the Communists are opposing important economy measures like the proposed dismissal of surplus public employees. On top of that, the Reds are saying that if workers must be discharged they should be assured of a sizable insurance and allowance. From where this fund will come if taxes are to be abolished, the Communists have not made clear.

In the interests of economy, the Red leaders further say, the police force should be reduced before other public employees are discharged. What sort of illusory economy this would be can be seen from the fact that the entire police budget for the coming fiscal year is expected to be about 9,000 million yen. In a budget whose general accounts alone are believed to total in the neighborhood of 600,000 million yen, the expenditure for the police amounts to only 1.5 per cent. How much damage will be caused by the lawless elements as a result of the curtailment of the police force, the Communists have not clarified.

It is thus pretty clear that the Communist campaign is designed to appeal not only to the superficial thinkers but also to the irresponsible, lawless elements of the nation. It is not designed to secure real economy or to bring about a real alleviation of the burden on the people, but to cater to their impulses and to confuse them. For on the one hand the Communists are saying that the Government must not reduce its expenditures, while at the same time they are trying to prevent the Government from securing the means to make these expenditures.

The Communist leaders are men of more than ordinary intelligence. They know full well that what they are advocating does not make sense. They know full well the consequences which must follow if their demands for no taxes and no police and no discharge of surplus personnel should be heeded. It would mean nothing other than complete chaos, and that is what they obviously want. Their campaign is deliberately and maliciously designed to produce it. It is a campaign to wreck the nation, which the responsible citizenry must recognize and expose and crush.

A#2/16

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE: 7 March 1949

N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE REPLIES TO TREASONABLE STATEMENTS OF COMMUNISTS IN ITALY, ENGLAND, FRANCE AND UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---The quick assent of American communists to treasonable statements of Italian, British, French and other communist leaders brought this reply in the New York Herald Tribune on March 4.

With remarkable speed, communist affirmation of allegiance to the Soviet Union has been passed from hand to hand through the Western democracies, from France by way of Italy and Britain to the United States, including an excursion into Germany for good measure.

Not surprisingly, the American communists were the last and the most cautious, in stating their position. They have been at great pains, in and out of court, to assert their authentic Americanism.

Moreover, while the Italian and French comrades could prattle of the Red Army "pursuing an aggresor" on to Italian or French soil, the native brand could hardly use the same technique. By communist definition, the United States must be the aggressor, and for the American communists to follow the party line of aggression involves a direct and inescapable attack upon their own government.

Messrs. Foster and Dennis have sought to resolve their dilemma by indicting Wall Street instead of the United States and by reiterating the possibility of peaceful co-operation between Russia and America.

But the implication of their statement, on behalf of the Communist Party in this country, is as clear as the explicit avowals of a Thorex or a Togliatti. "We communists" would "co-operate with all democratic forces to defeat the predatory war aims of American imperialism," just as "we communists" co-operated by strikes and agitation to combat the "imperialist war" directed against Adolf Hitler when the late unlamented was allied to Russia.

That Russian foreign policy is communist policy, that allegiance to the Soviet Union is superior, for non-Russian communists, to any national allegiance, is not news.

But that these truths should be so badly stated by the communist leaders in the whole circle of the Western nations cannot be ascribed to a spontaneous and simultaneous outbreak of candor. They have been trotted out of more secluded portions of the communist intellectual armory to serve Russian purpose.

It is hardly profitable to follow all the possibilities to their logical conclusions, since Russian tactics vary from the crudely simple to intricately devious the most obvious reason for this lapse into truth-telling--which must have been painful for the American branch at least--is that Russia wishes to prove it possesses a counter-weapon to any Western alliance, to demonstrate that there would be a core of disunity in any unity of West.

In any case, the Russian intent must be serious enough to justify, in the minds of the Politburo, the sacrifice of the weaker members of the Communist International as it exists today.

MORE

For the Foster-D nis statement has given the strongest possible argement to those who demand that legal restrictions be placed upon communist activities; it has led the President of the United States to apply flatly and unequivocally, the word "traitor" to its authors; it cuts to the heart of the claim that communists can be deemed members of an American political party, in any accepted sense of that term.

The problem of what can, or should be done is still a knotty one, but some small measure of gratitude is due the party line for eliminating a central cause of confusion.

# # #

HEAVY IMPORTS OF AMERICAN FOOD TO REACH JAPAN THIS MONTH

American-financed food imports reaching Japan this month are expected to be heavier than in any month last year with the exception of August and September, SCAP food officials said today.

Economic and Scientific S[illegible] officials said the heavy shipment schedule is partially because of the desire to have sufficient quantities of staple food on hand in time for the traditional summer scarcity period.

Included in expected shipments this month are 240,000 metric tons of wheat, corn and barley for eventual distribution on the staple food ration; 15,000 tons of soy beans and peanuts for oil, miso and shoyu manufacture; and 1,100 metric tons of dry, skim milk for the school lunch and infant feedin program.

An idea of the magnitude of the shipping program is gained from the fact that 16 ships are expected to carry 70,000 metric tons of corn alone.

GARIOA (Government Aid and Relief in Occupied Areas) funds, from which virtually all food imports come, are appropriated funds from taxes paid into the United States treasury by the American people.

ESS Price and Distribution officials also said today that 175,000 metric tons of previously imported cereals are being used in the March staple food ration. This is the equivalent of enough food for 8.6 ration days, and is sufficient to supply 12,750,000 people for the entire month. Included is 35,000 metric tons of fine corn meal, which will be distributed with 70,000 metric tons of wheat flour.

This is part of the SCAP and Japanese Government policy to make corn available to the Japanese people at a ratio of one part corn to two parts wheat. Additional wheat flour and barley make up the remainder of the imported cereals being released.

Price and Distribution officials said the Japanese Government is expected to complete its annual rice storage program during the month by setting aside an additional 200,000 metric tons.

Between November 1 and March 1, the Japanese stored 600,000 of the required 800,000 metric tons. The Japanese Government has also been authorized by SCAP to release 1,987 metric tons of GARIOA financed imported molasses for yeast production. Between now and May this is expected to help make 2,175,000 pounds of yeast to be used in bread for distribution on the staple food program.

# # #

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17 MAR 1949
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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
Military Government Section
Civil Information Branch
APO 343

FOR: CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICERS

(The statement below is extracted from President Harry S. Truman's recent inaugural address. The material may be reproduced freely in whole or in part. Suggested means of dissemination are: leaflets sponsored by unions or other organizations; or editorials which quote from the speech.)

DEMOCRACY vs COMMUNISM

"The American people desire and are determined to work for, a world in which all nations and all peoples are free to govern themselves as they see fit and to achieve a decent and satisfying life. Above all else, our people desire, and are determined to work for, peace on earth--a just and lasting peace--based on genuine agreement freely arrived at by equals.

"In the pursuit of these aims, the United States and other likeminded nations find themselves directly opposed by a regime with contrary aims and a totally different concept of life.

"That regime adheres to a false philosophy which purports to offer freedom, security, and greater benefits to mankind. Misled by this philosophy, many people have sacrificed their liberties only to learn to their sorrow that deceit and mockery, poverty and tyranny, are their reward.

"That false philosophy is communism.

"Communism is based on the belief that man is so weak and inadequate that he is unable to govern himself, and, therefore, requires the rule of strong masters.

"Democracy is based on the conception that man has the moral and intellectual capacity, as well as the inalienable right, to govern himself with reason and justice.

"Communism subjects the individual to arrest without lawful cause, punishment without trial, and forced labor as chattle of the State. It decrees what information he shall receive, what art he shall produce, what leaders he shall follow, and what thoughts he shall think.

"Democracy maintains that government is established for the benefit of the individual, and is charged with the responsibility of protecting the rights of the individual and his freedom in the exercise of his abilities.

"Communism maintains that social wrongs can be corrected only by violence.

"Democracy has proved that social justice can be achieved through peaceful change.

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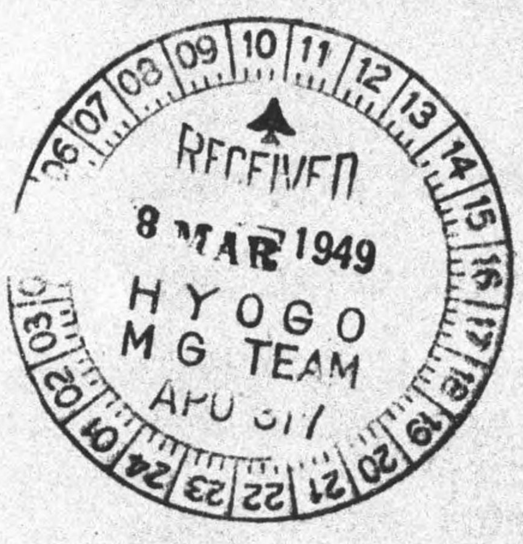
"Communism holds that the world is so deeply divided into opposing classes that war is inevitable.

"Democracy holds that free nations can settle differences justly and maintain lasting peace.

"These differences between communism and democracy do not concern the United States alone. People everywhere are coming to realize that what is involved is material wellbeing, human dignity, and the right to believe in and worship God.

"I state these differences, not to draw issues of belief as such, but because the actions resulting from the communist philosophy are a threat to the efforts of free nations to bring about world recovery and lasting peace."



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Santa Communists 0 0 File

PROSPECTUS OF PUBLICATION OF "SHIRO-HATA"

An organ paper of Democratic Justice Association (Temporary named)

Card Indexed (PRESS).

1. PURPOSE

Now the whole world is on the verge of being thrown into the destructive hands of the Reds. Unless we start right now, we will be in near future completely in their damned hands. Apprehensive for the future on account of present corruption throughout the country our association is now going to stand up for complete accomplishment of democracy.

In order to materialize our ideal out of our irrepressible fighting spirits, we are going to publish these organ papers.

Japan communist party has its organ "Akahata" dedicated to undermining post-war Japan for the purpose of getting their party's influence implanted in the majority of people. In contrast, we named our paper "Shiro-hata" after the historic conflict between red and white in the old days. Our resolution is expressed in this name.

2. Characteristics of the paper.

Through this publication, we are going to appeal to people the perfect anti-communism, charging wrong, praising good, behaving ourselves in accordance with justice. We are going to establish and propagate a complete social justice.

3. Contents.

a. To publish the weekly newspaper "Shirohata".

b. To publish the monthly magazine "Shiro-hata".

c. To disseminate leaflets.

d. To hold anti-communist mass meetings.

e. To carry on community relief works for needy persons.

4. Organization.

Advisors.
Chairman.
Secretaries.

General Affair Section-----Business Management, Planning, Accountant.

Editor Section ----------Editors, Reporters.

Enterprise Section --------Temporal Activities, Investigation.

NOTE: Headquarters would be placed in Kobe for the time being, but as our business develops, it is to be moved to Tokyo. Now the branch offices to be established are planned as follows:

Kanto Region ----------Tokyo
Chubu Region ----------Nagoya
Tohoku Region ----------Hiroshima
Kinki Region ----------Kyoto or Osaka
Shikoku Region ----------Niihama
Kyushu Region ----------Beppu

5. Readers.

a. Governmental offices. Prefectural and municipal offices. N.R.P. and M.P.

b. Members of House of Representatives and Councillers.

c. Labour Unions.

d. Business circles.

e. Common people. (1) For sale at assigned stores.
(2) Reading in turn through local governmental offices.

6. Circulation.

For the time being, Newspaper 5,000 (weekly)
Magazine 3,000 (monthly)

7. Income & Expenditure

- abbreviated -

Prospectus of Democratic Justice Association. In order to materialize our intentions, we are going to carry on the following activities.

1. Anti-communistic campaign.

2. a. Publicity of results of investigations of U.S.S.R's activities.
b. Investigation of Japan Communist activities.
c. Study of labor problems.
d. Struggle measures and other campaigns.
e. Other major affairs.

2. Purification of society.

a. Investigation of present situations of ex-military and -zaibatsu circles.
b. Investigation of business behaviour of judicial, police, administrative government employees.
c. Investigation of newly rich zaibatsu circles.

d. Investigation of ex-nationalists and patriots situations.
e. Investigation of needy people's situation and study of relief measure.
f. Guidance of adequate measures for the various problems arising from the execution of 9-point E.S.P.
g. Disclosure of illegal and vicious conduct of people and suggestions for punitive actions.
h. Discovery of and commendations for unknown virtuous conducts.
i. To establish daily life security consultation agencies.
j. To make proposals to government regarding the purification of society.
k. Other important affairs.

3. Study and research.

a. Study of Japanese real history, especially from the latter part of Tokugawa era to the present.
b. Study of Korean history.
c. Study of world situations.
d. Study of modern Chinese history.

4. Publication of "Shirohata"

5. Other important affairs.

民主正義會（假称）機関戦

新聞「白旗」発刊計劃書
雑誌

民主正義會（假称）機関戦

新聞「白旗」発刊計劃書
雑誌

民生正義會機関新聞「白旗」発刊

一発刊ノ趣旨

今ヤ全世界ハ社會機構ノ破壊者赤色芬麗主義ノ魔手ニ陥溺セントス　今ニシテ起タヽカ我國ハ近キ將来ニ於テ必ズヤ壊滅シ扶殺セラレン　本會ハ斯ル將来ヲ憂ヒ又現下ノ不淨社会ノ様貌ヲ痛感シ民主正義道確立ニ奮起セリ

列々血ヲ吐クカ如キ聞志ニ満ツル本會ノ本旨ヲ作シ其ノ目的貫徹ヲ容易ナラシムタメ本紙ヲ発刊ス

日本共産党ニ「赤旗」ト称スル機関戦アリ其ノ使命ハ敗戦日本ニ於ケル社会機構ノ欠陥ニ食ヘリ赤化勢力扶植ニ突進シツアリ　我等ハ之ニ對抗シ古ノ源平ノ戦ニナゾラヘ「白旗」ト名ヅク　我等ノ

決意ヲ了セヨ

二、本紙ノ特質

打倒共産主義ニ徹シタル叫ビヲ廣ク大衆ニ訴ヘ勧善懲悪ヲ説意実践窮行シ以テ社会浄化ヲ計リ普社会正義ノ確立書及ニ邁進セントス

三、事業内容、

1、新聞「白旗」ノ発刊　週刊

2、雑誌「白旗」ノ発刊　月刊

3、其他パンフレット配布　随時

4、反共國民大會ノ開催

5、難民救済事業

四、組織

顧問相談役

會長　（秘書）

總務部……庶務、企畫、会計、

編輯部……編輯、記者

事業部……行事、研究

（註）

発刊頭初ハ神戸ヲ本社トシ各地ニ支部ヲ設置シ本會ノ発展ニ供ヒ本部ヲ東京ニ移動スル予定

現在支部予定地

関東地区＝東京都　東北地区＝主目千林

中部地区＝名古屋　近畿地区＝京都　大阪

中國地区＝廣岡　四國＝新居坂　九州＝別府

五、讀者對照

1、官公庁、縣、市、町、村役場

國警、市警、町村自治体警察

2、衆、參、地方議員、

3、労動團体、公團、組合、

4、各種業界

5、一般大衆

㋺、指定販売店

㋩、市長村役場ヲ通ジ回覧式トスル法

六、発行部数、

頭初　五、口口部（新聞）

三、口口部（雑誌）

七、経費

1. 臨時費　966,000円

	円	円	
一、創立費	916,000		
建物		350,000	借用権利金
什器		200,000	机椅子応接セット等
店舗費		30,000	家賃
旅費		20,000	各地連絡旅費
事務用品費		5,000	京都印其他
通信費		1,000	
備品費		300,000	オートバイ2 自動車1
雑費		10,000	
二、発刊記念大会費	50,000		

2. 経常費 (支出1部)

	月	年	説明
人件費	40,000円	480,000円	記者五名 @5,000×5 事務員五名 3,000×5 @経営収入、事会支出入
旅費	10,000	120,000	
事務所費	1,000	12,000	
事業費	80,000	960,000	新聞 3.00×5000部 ビラ代 5000 雑誌 10.00×5000部 其他事業費 10,000
宣伝費	5,000	60,000	
交際費	10,000	120,000	
諸費	3,000	36,000	
雑費	2,000	24,000	
計	151,000	1812,000	

3. 経常費 (收入ノ部)

	月	年	
1. 会員費	150,000	1800,000	月30ニ5000人
2. 本会操入金	10,000	120,000	
3. 事業費		200,000	年四回×50,000
		2120,000	

剰余金ハ总事国体ニ寄付又ハ操越金トス
不足金ハ本会ヨリ補助金トシテ操入ル

民主正義會（假称）事業計畫案

本會ノ本旨並目的達成貫徹ノ為尤ノ事業ヲ計画実施シ両建日本ニ努ム

一、反共運動

1、ソ聯動行調査研究並素直ナル発表

2、日本共産党現況調査

3、労働問題ノ研究並指導

4、闘争並右種運動

5、其他重要事項

二、社會浄化運動

1、旧軍閥、旧財閥ノ実態調査

2、司法、警察、官公使ノ服務状況調査並指導

3、新興財閥ノ終戦前后ニ於ケル各般調査
4、旧國家主義者 愛國主義者ノ実態調査
5、難民層ノ実態調査並ニ之ガ救済事業ノ研究施行
6、経済九原則ノ研究並ニ実施ニトモナフ各種方策並
指導
7、悪徳不正行為ノ適発、懲罰
8、隠徳者ノ勧善表賞
9、生活相談所ノ設置
10 社会浄化運動ニ関シ、上司ヘノ進言
11、其他重要事項

三、調査研究事業、
1、日本史実ノ研究 特ニ徳川末期ヨリ現代ニ至ル
九記事項

(a) 外交史

(b) 経済史

(c) 派閥ノ起因（軍、財、官、學、陽各閥）

(d) 政党政派ノ重要人物考

(e) 眞ノ國志、愛國者

2、朝鮮史ノ研究

(a) 近世史、

(b) 日韓合并問題ノ史実

(c) 國民性ノ研究

3、中華近世史ノ研究

4、西欧ノ動行

四、新聞「白旗」ノ発刊

五、其他重要事項

共産党員に関しての宣誓書を要求する連邦法規の合憲性に関する米國最高裁判所判事ジャクソン氏の見解の概要

労働省労政局

このパンフレットは、連合軍総令司部法務局から同司令部経済科学局労働課を通じて提供をうけたもので労働省労政局において假訳したものである。

共産党員に関しての宣誓書を要求する連邦法規の合憲性
に関する米國最高裁判所判事ジャクソン氏の見解の概要

（註）　米國最高裁判所は、右連邦法規の合憲性を支持した。

(1)　CIOアメリカ通信労働組合その他　対　全国労働関係局　チャールス・テイ・ダウヅ

(2)　アメリカ合同製鋼労働組合その他　対　全国労働関係局

一、右の二つの事件は、「九四七年の労使関係法第九項(H)（非共産党員宣誓規定）の合憲性を決定するために提出されたものである。

二、裁判所では第九項(H)を合憲的であると決定したのであるが　次に掲げる概要は、単に共産主義に関するジャクソン判事の見解を紹介しているにすぎない。

一般大衆の目に見える共産党の諸活動は他の諸政党の活動と極めて類似しているので、批判の基準を明確に述べることは重要且つ困難である。諸政党は与党であるときも反対党であるときも言論及び出版の自由を利用し且つ濫用することにつき屢々無責任である。

政党はすべて人気のない人々或いは階級をその身代りにしたり、又投票をかち取るためには、誠意も可能性も疑わしいような公約をする。すべての政党は、野党にあるとき、国際間における自国の威信を傷つけることになるのも躊躇することなく、事実を誇張し虚偽を伝播し或いは偏頗な理屈に合わない不満を煽動することによつて、時の政府の信用を落したり、困惑させることに努めるものである。共産党は少くとも外見的にはこれらの常套的政治的技巧を大げさに用いるだけなので、多くの人々は、共産党は単により急進的な政党であると考えるようになるのである。若し共産党が単にこれだけのものにすぎないならば、私はこの法規を違憲的であると考えるであろう。しかしながら、目にふれるものと隠密になされているものとの間に矛盾があるのであり、同問題に関する私の見解では、これらの矛盾こそは、共産党は事実我々が知つている他の真の意味の政党とは何か異つたものであつて、それ故に共産党は憲法上は法律的に何か異つたものとして取扱われてよいと議会が正当にも結論を下す合理的基礎を与えているのである。

幾つかの委員会に提出された情報及び一般的に知られている事実から判断して、共産党はその政党の表看板の裏では我々の憲法制度と両立しない方法を用いるために組織せられた陰謀的、且つ革命的機構であると議会は合理的に結論を下し得たのである。議会はこの簡勁に纏つた資料から共産党の特異の性格に関するこれらの重要な結論を引き出すことが出来るであらう。

一、共産党の目標は、自由な選挙民の投票を通して権力を獲得するよりも、寧ろ少数によつて少数のために政治の権力を強奪することである。共産党は、憲法の枠内で政府若しくは議会の変革又は法規を改変することだけを望んでいるのではない。共産党の計画は他の政党が現に行つているよりも一層急速且つ広範囲に、財産の社会化を企図するだけではない。これらの事柄に関する他の諸政党間の相違は、主としてその改革の速度に関するものであるが、共産党の相違はその方向である。

共産党の計画は、先づ政府の強奪から始まり、そしてそれから我々の憲法が前提とした原理に根本的に反する原理に基く組織を社会に強要するという手段となる。その目的とするところは、モスコー型の警察国家独裁にならつて我々の社会及び政治の全機構を強制的に改鋳することである。又、共産党は、米国の経済的政治的制度のみならず西洋文明の宗教的文化的遺産を

全面的に拒否する。この共産党の運動は独立宣言、憲法及び人権宣言を破棄し、且つ自由な代議自治制を覆がえすために企図されたものであり、昔日の米国革命に対する後ればせの反対革命である。

目標が米国の伝統と抱負とに対して斯くの如く極端であり、且つ攻撃的であるので、秩序を乱さずに或いは平静裡に達成又は着手され得ないことは明らかである。たとえ彼等が更にすぐれた組織と紀律とを以て成功するとしても、率直な共産党員はそれが暴力を伴いがちなものであることを認め、同時にその暴力の責任を抵抗又は報復を行う者に転稼することによつて責任を回避するであろう。最初の一撃が誰の手で喰わされるかということは大した問題ではない。何人も暴力と、圧迫、没収と整理の時代が共産主義制度にはつきものであるとことを疑うことが出来ない。

かかる目標は余りにも根本的な分裂を生ぜしめるので、民主的方法を以て解決することは出来ない。敗北するということが滅亡を意味するような時には、我々の憲法の定める選挙方式と雖も大きな陣営間の争いを解決し得ないであろう。意見の衝突があまりにも深刻である場合には、たとえ絶望的であつても、人は屈従する前に一応戦うものである。このような性質の斗争は、共産党によつて計画せられ、又その計画に必然的に伴うものである。

二、過去、現在のアメリカ政党の中で共産党のみが外国政府に支配せられ統御せられている。共産党は専制的政党であつて、社会の混乱の脅威に加えて、外国の手に国を裏切る脅威を与えている。

クレムリンからアメリカの政党への命令の連繫は頑強に否認せられており、又通常認知し難いが、このことは、クレムリンの外交方針の変化と同時にアメリカ共産党が豹変することによつて紛れもなく露呈された。ミユンヘン会議前は、ソヴイエトの政策は反独、「反フアシスト」であり、アメリカの共産党員も同様であつた。しかし、スターリンがヒトラー及びナチ独逸と不可侵條約を締結し、ソヴイエト連邦が戦争の共同者になるに及んで、この独ソの邪悪な提携による侵略の犠牲国に対し戦争に至らぬ援助を与えんとするアメリカ合衆国の政策を阻止し紛糾せしめんとして、アメリカの共産主義者達は彼等の力の及ぶ限りあらゆる事を遂行した。

独ソの提携が再び破れ、ロシアの政策が再度反独となるに及んで、アメリカの共産主義者は豹変して彼等がそれ迄その装備を遅延せしめ、サボツていた所のアメリカ兵を、ロシアを救うために早期に第二戦線を結成して犠牲とすることを不当にも要求した。アメリカの共産党員は世界の到る所の共産主義者と同様モスコーの要求をあらゆる愛国的関心事以上に尊重した。

系統と構成の上から共産党は、終始此の外国の支配を受け易いものと思われる。共産主義の

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全機構ーその苦情、計画、宣伝及び語彙ーはその社会的政治的状態がアメリカと異る東欧中欧を目的として発展したものである。共産党の創始者及び指導者達ーマルクス、エンゲルス、レーニン及スターリンが如何に天賦の才を有しておつたとしても、彼等の中一人としてアメリカに住まつた者はなく、又我が国の状態を経験し、或は我が国の制度の精神を摂取した者もいないのである。共産党は此の国が産んだものではなく、又アメリカの問題を解決するために、アメリカ人の努力から生れたものではなかつた。

又それは欧洲の経験から得た教訓に対するアメリカの政治指導者達の探究に対する回答でもない。従つて、アメリカ共産党の指導者達は、共産党をはなれては大した人物でないし、親しい政治的支持者もなく、又アメリカの政治方式に対する適応性もないのであるが、ただ訓練によつて労働運動、少数派、單純なはき違えた自由主義者の仲間の中に喰い込んで行くことだけに適合しているのであり、かくして彼等はその組織を強奪し、その信用をなくし、しかる後その組織の中にあつて更に命令のくるのを待つのである。

旧世界(ヨーロッパ)には、アメリカの政治家が求めれば利益のある、あまたの教訓があるかもしれない。しかし一外国を、その政策がアメリカの政策にかなうが故に、或は之を支持することとアメリカの政策が外国の利害にかなうが故に、アメリカの政策を支持すること

とは、全然別個のことがらである。

三、暴力的且つ非民主的手段は、共産党がその目的を達成するための、計画的不可欠の方法である。共産党が、今迄何処に於ても政権を握る際に用いたこの唯一の方法を、アメリカの同党支部が放棄すると思うのは余りにも單純な考えである。共産党が、今日支配している何れの国に於ても、共産党が自由な競争選挙によつて選ばれたことはない。又共産党が選挙によつて排除された例もない。虚偽と脅迫とクーデーターと暴力行為と暗殺の手段を用いて国際警察国家が東欧全域に入り込んで来た。この警察国家は、警察国家に対する批判者、反対者を制圧したばかりでなく、彼等を撲滅するのが常であつた。アメリカ共産党は、此の党組織を見倣い、この指導幹部は同じ教師から同じ方法を教えこまれた。

米国は、共産党員及び其他の不平分子に選挙による平和的革命の道を与えているにも拘らず、米国共産党は全体主義的組織の規律と技術を輸入したのである。もし彼等が国民多数を納得させることが出来るならば、新らしい官吏を任用し新しい政策を確立する事が出来るのみな

らず、憲法を改正して、人権宣言を廃止することも出来るし、又合法的手段によつて専制政府を樹立することも出来る。彼等は言論、出版、集会の自由も与えられているので、これが如何に過激であるにせよ、平和的、合法的な改革に関する彼等の提案と宣伝とを国民の前に提出することが出来る。然し、彼等は共産党本来の思想及び原理を国民に訴えて国民を説得する代りに、秘密な政治運動―偽名、パスポートの偽造、暗号通信、秘密の会合等の方法を採つている。

これ等の方法に加うるに、彼等は更に裁判官及び陪審員をピケツトしたり政治的ストライキ及び怠業を行うというな暴力的威嚇的手段をしばしば用いている。

四、共産党は労働運動の支配権を握ることによつてアメリカ国民中に政治勢力と支援とを獲得しようとし、彼等が何を成し遂げようとし、彼等が何を制圧せねばならぬかの点より見れば了解し得るのである。共産党の計画は今すぐに或は予見し得る将来の選挙において共産党が有力な政治的勢力になり得るとの印象を充分多数のアメリカ選挙民に与えるものではない。共産党がアメリカ国民の中に或る程度有力な政治勢力を獲得しない限り、アメリカに於てはとるに足らぬ存在となる運命にある。それ故に、陰謀、暴力、脅迫及びクーデーターである。

共産党は労働運動の支配権を握ることによつてアメリカ国民中に政治勢力と支援とを獲得し

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ようとつとめたのである。何れの政党も労働者及び其の幹部の援助を乞うているが、共産党以外の政党は主として労働者の投票を求めている。これに反して、共産党はもともと労働者の投票には関心を持つていない。何故かといえば、彼等は投票で勝つことを予期していないからである。共産党は、労働者の脅迫的な力ーストライキ、坐り込み、同盟怠業、サボタージュ又は産業の麻ひを起させる他の手段ーの支配権を握ろうとつとめている。アメリカ議会は、ストライキは労働者の地位を向上させるための労働者の武器であるとしてこれを合法化した。

然し共産党が、労働者の支配権を握るところでは、ストライキは党の武器に悪用されることが出来るし、又現に悪用しているところもある。一九四〇年と四一年には、秘密共産党員が労働者の細胞を利用してアメリカの国防再建の努力を妨害させた。彼等は自由なアメリカ労働者の幹部として偽装してはいたが、実はスターリンの秘密党員であつた。そのスターリンは、ヒットラーと組んで欧洲を蹂躙し、正直な労働者の幹部を收容所に送り込み、スターリンとヒットラーの何れかが占領し得たすべての国に於ても、労働者を奴隷に引き下げてしまつた。

アメリカの歴史に於て、他の如何なる重要な政党といえども、その代議制度に基いて選出された人々が採択した対外対内政策をストライキの手段で無効にしようと試みたものは未だかつてなかつた。

然し労働階級におけるこのような勢力は、通常共産党員と労働組合との連絡を秘密にしておくことによつてのみ、獲得されるものである。アメリカの労働者がその使用者に対してどんな不平があろうとも、彼等は、ソヴイエトの労働力徴用、労働者強制收容所及び警察国家を弁護するような共産党を通して、その救済を求める程無智でもなければ、事情に暗くもない。それ故に自分を秘密にする手段をとり、又共産党との連絡の暴露を強制するような法律に対して反抗する。組合員は、団体交渉権、組合記録及び組合の会計を共産党の手に委任したがらないものである。それらを共産党の手に委任するときは、組合自身が、多かれ少かれ、共産党の捕虜となつてその動きがとれなくなる。共産党員である組合幹部は、苦情の是正に関心を持たないで却つてその苦情を更に悪化させ、それを利用する。彼等はストライキに勝利を占めることよりもそれを長びかせ、悪化させ、分裂させようとする。彼等は、その出所もその目的さへも知らないで常に共産党の線を守る。共産党の最も有望な進路は、アメリカ国民の中に政治勢力を拡大する手段として、重要な労働組合の威力をひそかに掌握することであつた。

五、共産党の各党員は、党の計画を実行する代理者である。政党を構成するものは何であらうか。アメリカに於ける主要政党は、決して緊密に結合された組織ではなかつたし又秘密組織でもなかつた。誰も入党を願い出たこともなければ、入党を許可されたこともなく、党費を支払うこ

ともなければ、宣誓をしたこともない。通常党の候補者名簿に投票するものは、誰でも党員に数えられ、欲するまゝに投票し発言し行動する自由を持つている。政党の支持者は、むしろ概念的綱領を偶然に受け容れるとか指導者の影響によるとか、或る時は後援者との結合力によつて集るものである。その党の党員は、党の主義主張を了解しているとか、それを信奉しているとかについては、殆んど確信を持つていないし、その指導者の命令を受けるなどとは少しも考えていない。誰でも党と争いをし、候補者を締め上げておいて、再び正規の党員と同じようにその党に復帰することもあり得る。又長い間下働きをして来た人達の恨みの種子であることは、他の党から後に来た人達が、吟味されることもなく、党の評議会に、採り入れられることであり、党の計画に参画するとかする。勿論党の組織がかゝる性質のものであるから、すべての党員が、党の評議会に、彼等がすべて計画執行の代理者であるとかいう推論を下す根拠は殆んどないのである。

共産党に於ける党員は、全くこれと異るものである。党自体が一つの秘密会議である。党員は十分信頼できるものとして認められ、その政策を体得した後においてのみ入党が許されるのであり、党員はその政策に全く委ねられる。彼等はカード又は信任書を供与されている。それは通常偽名で発給されているので、その暗号帳を保管している党の事務所だけが本人たることを確め得るのである。その上各党員は、党の権威に対して無條件服従を誓うのである。関係者

は秘密の又は暗号の名で知られている。

彼等は工場に、事務所に、政界に、又は労働組合の中に「細胞」を組織しているのである。党の方針から少しでも外れると彼等は追放され排除される。

この種の組織団体員ということから種々推定すると、それは通常の型式の政党員という点から出す推定とは当然異つたものとなる。こんな義務を持つている個人は、一般の共同謀議の原理上、党の行動計画一切に対する責任とこれに参加したことに対し責任がある。

共同謀議の原理なるものは伝統的に現在まで、法律に違反する凡べての不法行為又は共同謀議行動に対し社会を保護するために使われて来た。当法廷は反トラスト法其の他の法規違反に対し、この原理に基く有罪判決を支持しないことはない。併し乍ら、最近政治上弁証論に一つの常套語が出て来て、共産党主義者に対し、この共同謀議原理を適用するのを非難するのに使われている。「団体による罪」と云うのは、屢々使用される通用語であるが、通例「罪は個人的のもの」というもう一つの、スローガンが伴うということを除き、説明は殆んどされていない。勿論その通りである。併し乍ら、個人的な罪は共同謀議に参加することにより生ずることもある。団結行為は、団体の目的遂行のために他のものによつてなされた行為に対する個人の責任を負わせることになる。それは共同謀議を意味する団結についての証拠の充足性という問

題である。党員がみな共産党行動計画の一切合切細い点にまで忠誠の義務があり、また党員が積極的に実行援助の義務をとつているのだから、たしかに充分な証拠である。

それ故に、議会はお馴染みの共同謀議原則にもとづいて党の目的と手段とに対して責任を持つている各党員を責めることが出来るわけである。

右は議会がその憲法上の諸権力を行使するための基礎として当然著目し得る背景であり、且つその憲法上の権力を検討する場合司法当局として無視することの出来ない背景である。この仮説に基いてわれわれは、共産党員であるか、又はそれと関係者であるか、これを究明する必要のある限りに於て、この宣誓の違憲性の論争を考察し得るのである。

Daily Report

Feb. 15, 1951

Subject: Conference with Korean Representatives from Kyoto Head Office of Korean Residents Union

Date : Feb. 15, 1951

Place : KCAR

Mr. Kin, chairman of the Korean Residents Union, Kyoto Head Office, Mr. Ri, Vice-Chairman of same Union and Mr. Yang, chief of General Affairs of same Union visited Col. Ayotte this morning and the following information was obtained.

1. Aim of this union is Anti-Communism.
2. This union has no relationship with Choren(Korean League).
3. This Kyoto union is one of the nation-wide organizations in Japan.
4. This union issued their statement in Kyoto Shimbun dated Jan. 20th 1951. (They presented a copy to Col. Ayotte this morning).
5. They demanded to Col. Ayotte the following matters.
   a. Dispose of a Jeep to the Residents Union of Kyoto.
   b. High-powered legal action of KCAR toward the Korean instigators who disturb the democratization of Japan and Korea.(They demanded the severe punishment to them) cf. 6, b.
   c. Arrangement for the radio broadcasting hour for Koreans who live in Japan. (once a week .....May be 15 minutes a week) for the purpose of information and education program, and recreation.
6. Comments:
   a. There are approximately 40,000 Koreans throughout Kyoto Prefecture.
   b. 100 - 200 out of 40,000 Koreans are dangerous characters who have tendency of instigaters. The maintaining peace and security of Japanese and Korean people in Japan can be obtained by only following way. - Mr. Kin's Statement - ------ Drive away instigators and isolate them by the enforcement of the high-powered legal action. ------
   c. In past quarrels between Communist Koreans and the Union of Residents of Korea had been blamed by Japanese police. (sometimes) But Japanese police seemed to understand the aims and principals of this union these days. ----- this is Mr. Kin's statement ---
   d. Residents Union can not have financial support but Choren (Korean League) is receiving financial support and moral support from Japanese Communist. - Mr. Yang's statement.
   e. Address of the Korean Residents Union of Kyoto Head Office
      Marutamachi Karasuma-Kado,
      Kamikyo-Ku, Kyoto City Phone: (3) 6421
      " 6217
      " 1137

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Information copies to

Col. Ayotte 1

Maj. Moore 1

Mr. Burg 1

C. I. Section

Joseph H. Shinomiya

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10

Repprt on the formation
of the anti-communist
propaganda association
in Shiga Pref.

Repatriation

Repatriation Association Members' Meeting,
held at Otsu C.P.H. from 2 P.M. 3rd August

Persons Present:

Chairman: Mr. Otsuka
Mrs. Hatsuda
Mrs. Suzuki
Mrs. Nakamura
Mrs. Nambu
Mrs. Izumitani
Mrs. Tamura
Mrs. Harada
Mrs. Ueda
Mrs. Kawamura
Mrs. Sakaguchi
Mr. Ono

Mr. Otsuka - For the past full five years, we have been working hard for the repatriation of our family members who are still kept in the Soviet territory. In May, this year, we, the representatives of our association went up to Tokyo to see General MacArther and entreated for his further assistance towards the early completion of the repatriation. General MacArther greatly encouraged us by stating that he had been and would be, making his utmost in solving this problem. He said "I do not think those unfortunate prisoners in Siberia as the people of a defeated nation. I consider their problem just like a matter of American people themselves".

Later, however, the Tass reported that the repatriation of Japanese prisoners was completed and there were no Japanese remaining in Soviet area, except for 2,468. But, there were no doubts that many more people must have been in the Soviet territory, because of the clear evidences that many families were getting letters from their sons or husbands who were still alive there.

In July, a group of the members went to visit the Russian Embassy in Tokyo to probe into this discrepancy. But, at that time, it was prohibited temporarily to hold a mass rally so they could not fulfil the purpose. There were minor troubles with the police but they could come back here without serious happenings.

The above is the recent situation of our activities.

Mr. Ono - I, too, went to Tokyo to see Mr. Seabolt and donated an embroidered portrait of him to him. I have been impressed with the efforts made by the U.S. in supporting the early repatriation of prisoners from foreign lands.

But as I have seen many miserable things since the war's end, I don't like Japan to be involved in Korean War in actual fighting.

Mrs. Haisuda - Recently, I asked a man repatriate from the Soviet two year ago to come to a women's meeting for making a speech on his experiences there. He praised the Soviet System and thanked for the fair treatment given him by the Soviet A uthorities. As he spoke too highly of the Soviet, I retorted him. Early repatriates from Siberia were lean and half-starved when they came back to their own houses.

The fact that you, the later repatriates could be treated so well and come back here safely may due to our self-devated claims for getting you back. I am very sorry to hear the story that some recent repatriates are often inimical toward their families standing on the pier to welcome them who are interested only in consolidation of their comradeship.

Hearing this, the repatriate who was talking so fervently became calm and changed his tones of voice.

Chairman - In the past, the Prefectural Information Section used to be reluctant to publish our needy materials on the prefectural newspapers. But recently, the situation has been improved so that articles regarding Repatriation affairs have come to appear sometimes on the newspaper.

This time, the structure of Repatriation Association has been strengthened to develop into a nation-wide systematic organization with chapters in all prefectures. In a few days, I will go to see Mr. Miyajima to ask for the announcement of this news on the prefectural newspaper.

The member of the Association in this prefecture is about 1,000. Meetings on the basis of both prefecture and guns are being held from time to time not regularily.

In case of large meetings, Otsu C.P.H. is used as the meeting-place. In other occasions, a temple in Otsu City has been used.

As the uncomfirmed news item that there were found Japanese dead bodies among the dead soldiers of North Korea was received, a nation-wide conference will be held 7-9 August. After that, prefectural wide meeting will be held 17-19 August.

He expect for Mrs. MacFarland's coming again to attend the meeting. As for detail, he will contact with us later.

Daily Report

26 July 1950

The informal meeting on the formation of the informal prearatory committee for the anti-communist, was held at Shiga Pref. Gov't Office 25th p.m. with the following attendants and the following information was preveiled.

1. Attendants: Mr. Otsuka, Shiga Pref. Repatriation Assn.
2. Mr. Tanaka, Representative from the Social Enterprises
Mr. Fukao, Banker
Mr. Morita, Representative from World Widow League
Mr. Uemura, Red Cross
Mr. Ishizawa, Shiga Pref. Shrine Bureau
Mr. Nakano, General Manager of Agriculture Coop.
Mr. Otsuka, Nagahama, Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Mr. Nakajima, Chief of Daily life Coop.
Mrs. Yanagimori, Women Bureau in Katada
Mr. Yamazaki, Tenri Sect.
Mr. Wakabayashi, Otsu Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Mr. Kumeda, Agriculture Coop, General Manager
Mr. Ikeuchi, " " " "
Mr. Sawa, " " " "

2. Following information and opinions were obtained from attendants.

Mr. Otsuka.... He interviewed with Gen. McArthur and Televianco, USSR deputation. He impressed with Gen's attitude which originated from religious humanity, but attude of the other was no comparison.
In spite of attending to see the deputation of USSR, but he was refused. He was told SCAP order to prohibit them.
They request that the decesive action will be given by SCAP. And continual support will be given by Region.
This is the important problem which should be reached to the mass of people.

Mr. Nakano, stated that the Japanese realize that all newspaper articles are trueth. They wish the true news will be printed continually in future. They wish that all newspapers are sticking truth.

Mr. Nakano, stated that if this committee will be organized voluntally, it will be fine. By means of having this committee they can have opportunity to critisize and discussthe matter of problems.

Mr. Sawa---- He understood the object of this committee. He believes the newspaper is one of important medias which will diseminate the true information to the general public.
He stated that the Japanese people desire the decisive

action for the communist. He has experiences of the War, he does not have another war. Suppose U.S.Army retreat on Philipin. The communist country will devastate Japan. Japanese desire that the U.S. Gov't will decisive measures toward communist.

Mr. Nakano----There were many criticisms when the Akahata had been suspended by Gen. McArther. According ~~the~~ to the suspention of Akahata, the general public can not receive all information. They wish to have true information thru. all newspapers.

Mr. Otsuka---- He does not want to use the term of anti-communist for this project. He is working the repatriation project which is labouring in the cause of humanity. He wished to fight in the cause of humanity and justice.

The name was not appearted.

Mr. Tanaka, stated that they can not form the committee today. They do not have fund. He suggested to have the financial support of Pref. Information Section and arrangement for their future meeting will be made by Pref. Information Section.

Shino

(Continue to Mr. Tatsuki's Report)

25 July 1950

Conference Regarding the Formation of Anti-Communist Committee by Civic Leaders in Shiga Pref.

After Mrs. MacFarland left the conference, Mr. Miyajima spoke to the audience for 5 minutes.

At first, he introduced the written instruction issued from Mr. Burg to the Prefectural Information Section thru liaison office. He apologized to the people for the meeting suddenly called without any before-hand information. He repeated the delicate nature of the committee to be formed.

He said that the Civil Affairs Authority was too hurry eager to have this kind of committee formed.
It is easier for you to form such committee if it is so ordered by SCAP.

However, he stressed that the Prefecture Information Section was not allowed to concern with the committee.

He also expressed his doubt as to the sources from which they can get true information other than stated in the daily newspapers. He said he understood that the information reached CAR, such as USIS, is usually delayed about half a month.

Mr. Nakamura,(Agricultural Coop.) feared that the purpose of thhis committee should be mistaken by a certain kind of people. Therefore, the committee should not be formed without deliberate plannings.

Daily Report

21 Aug. 1950

a.m.

A. C.I. representative called on Mr. Uchida, chief of Wakayama Pref. Assembly, and the following information was obtained.

(1) The drafting of the resolution on the gratitude for United Nation will be presented and passed with due consideration to the local autonomy, 25th Aug. when the assembly meeting is opened. The result will be informed us before long.

(2) Mr. Uchida stated that the news article on the firm attitude of the central government towards the World sisuation, two days ago, gave the great encouragement to the general public.

B. C.I. representative visited Wakayama film library. The film title on "U.N. answers aggression" has not been received yet. They were informed that Mr. Soullen, G.H.Q. will bring down the film to Wakayama 28th Aug. with him.

p.m.

A. C.I. representative called upon Mr. Ojiro chief of Social Edu., Section Wakayama Pref. and Mr. Yamane, responsible official for the adult education course in Wakayama.

They stated that the subject on the human right can be carried on the effect in their adult education courses. (They have course subject on New Constitution, they can include them). Early in July 1950, the instruction on the human right was given to the instructors for the adult education courses in Wakayama city by Mr. Iseki, judge of Wakayama court. Mr. Ojiro stated that Mr. Iseki is a human right commissioner. Mr. Yamane stated that the subject on "the world problems doday "have been already scheduled in their adult education courses, but they do not have proper reference material. (specially visual materials) C.I. represent suggested there are reference material in film Library.

B. C.I. represent obtained the following information from Mr. Hosova, Wakayama Pref. Human Right Commissioner, loyer at Wakayama Pref. Court.

(1) There were three commissioners who were appointed by the Gov't. but one of them removed to Kyoto. (only two Wakayama Pref. Human Right Commissioners at present).

(2) He complained the shortage of budget. Small mount of budget can not effect the active programs.

(3) The consultation place had been opened the commemoration day of the promulgation of the new constitution this year.

(4) Many cases were taken care by this commission and the solved cases were printed on newspapers in Wakayama.

(5) Mr. Hosokawa's oppinion concerning the Mayor's election in Maizuru.
20th Aug. as follow:

He was satisfied with the result of this election in Maizuru. Because Mr. Sagane, (New Mayor) is a conservative. There are many progressive persons in Maizuru, but he stated that the citizen in Maizuru have not been influenced by the progressives.
(His progressive means nearly pink-side)

p.m.

Visit Mr. Takayama, Mayor Kyoto City, Human Right commissioner, ex-chief of civil liberty association in Kyoto.

(1) Mr. Takayama, stated that the movement of the Human Right Commission in Kyoto is not active.
The movement of civil liberty asst. is much active than that of human right commission. Because the former can collect their budget from memberships, but the later is limited their budget.

(2) 90% of activities of civil liberty asst. is the acceptance of cases.

(3) He stated the sound car can be used in the suburb of city in order to deseminate the information on human right to masses.

(4) He was recognized that the Adult Ed. Courses, join meeting of a few P.T.A.s and recess period of movie showing at the commercial theater can be utilized for the dissemination of information.

(5) Mr. Takayama stated that the nation's freedom had been devasted by the Legal Affairs Bureau during and before the past War. The infringement of human right have been done by under the jurisdiction of the Legal Affairs Bureau in Japan.

(6) When Mr. Takayama attended the conference regards human right commission in Tokyo last year, he stated that if Legal Affairs Burea appoints the human right commissioners, who will deal with the infringement of human right by the Legal Affairs Bureau.

(7) He stated that the movement of the human right commission is "Open today, and close next day".

(8) Human Right Commission should be organized by means of the nation's voluntary will. The war should have clear aim,(for example protection of human right) -- unless she has clear aim the war is an obstacle to progress the movement of human right.

Daily Report

22 Aug. 1950

a.m.

C.I. represent visited Mr. Hosokawa, member of Kyoto Pref. Assembly, Inspection Committee man of Kyoto Pref. and the following information was obtained. -

(1) Mr. Iwamoto, chief of Pref. Assembly and Mr. Ueda, vice chief of Pref. Assembly are attending the meeting for the managing directors of Pref. Assembly in Tokyo. But they will come back to Kyoto by 28th Aug.

(2) Mr. Hosokawa, stated with firm belief that the drafting of the resolution on the gratitude for U.N. will be passed during the assembly meeting by common consent. The meeting will be called 29th Aug. 1950.
Mr. Hosokawa will report us the consequence.

(3) He will repot to Mr. Iwamoto, chief, regards this morning meet with C.I. represent when he comesback in Kyoto.

(4) Mr. Hosokawa stated that most of Japanese hesitate to show their definite attitude. As the Japanese people had been tought under the long period of feudal system, and militarism, still they are expecting to receive higher officials direction.

(5) He believes that the various groups can be encouraged to show their firm attitudes toward the present world situation, depend upon the pref. assembly's attitude.

Daily Report

22 Aug. 1950

p.m.

C.I. represent visited Mr. Yamaoka, member of Anti-Communist Propaganda Committee and the following information was obtained.

Mr. Yamaoka, president of Nippon Battery -

(1) Mr. Yamaoka stated that this project can be done with ease in case of same working field.

(2) As soon as Mr. Suzuki, chief of Kyoto Management Asst. and, member of this committee comes back from Tokyo they wish to start by their groups. They will report us their progression.

Shino

Daily Report

25th Aug. 1950

1. C.I. represent visited Mr. Nakamur, managing director of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Shiga and the following information was obtained.

22nd of this month representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry visited the Otsu Dipendent House Area. The representatives of Shiga Pref. Management Association will visit the same place and present the resolution for the gratitude for U.N.

2. Mr. Nakamura, Chamber of Commerce and Industry stated that he will plan the next meeting for Anti-Communist Propaganda Asst. with outstanding leaders in this pref. 31st of this month. The definite plan will be informed to this office before long.

Mr. Nakamura stated that the general public are expecting to have strong leader in order to express their opinions and to show their standing positions.

3. C.I. represent visited information section office Shiga Pref. and the following information was obtained.
Mr. Miyajima, chief of information section is attending conference on Support U.N. Action in Nagasaki, 26th and 27th Aug., he will be in Shiga 30th of Aug.
Mr. Yoshikawa stated that the article on the agricultural farm extention agent was printed in the pref. newspaper issued middle of last month.

Mr. Yoshikawa stated that the other sectionsand agencies are so negative on their information activities. They wait the information section's start first. Shiga Pref. Inf. Section has been encouraging to send publicity materials to Information Section from them.

The article on Human Right Commission will be printed in Wall Newspaper and Pref. Newspaper 29th Aug. and the distribution will be completed 30th Aug. throughout Shiga Pref.

Shiga Pref. Inf. Section is co-plaining "the Agriculture Consultation Station on the Wheat" (Concerning the desemination of the information on the agriculture implovement agents) which will be effected during next month in Shiga Pref.

According to the drafting plan, the pref. information sound car will be despatched a week in farm area with agent.

DAILY REPORT

15th Sept. 1950

For Information to Whom It May Concern:

Subject: Underground movement of communist in Kyoto Pref. and Shiga Pref.

These information were given by Mrs. K. Hamada, president of Miyazu Women Association, and Mrs. H.Morisada, President of Kyoto House wives association in Kyoto City 14th Sept. '50 at Okumura Kaikan in Kyoto, Mr. Ichikawa. president of Kyoto City PTA studying Association in Kyoto. and Mr. Isotani, chief of general affairs department of Kyoto Press, 14th Sept.

Mrs. Hamada, --- As the result of the summer courses this year at Amanohashidate, which was sponsored by Kyoto Pref. Social Education Section, there are many youth and member of women association have been influenced by the speakers of this courses and have a tendecy to be pink-side. One third of Mrs. Hamada's Association is pink-side lineage.

Mrs. Morisada -
2. Speakers for this summer courses were arranged by the Social Education Sect. of Kyoto Pref. School Board, and all speakers are professors of Ritsumeikan University. They are pink side professors in Kyoto. The course were given during the period of Aug 1 - Aug. 5 '50. Through their lectures, the speakers emphasized the attendants to perticipate in peace movement. The handbills have been displayed at the streets in Miyazu, by Japan Communist Party. At the same time when summer course were held in Hashidate. The contents of this hand-bill was concerning "Against the war and have peace vote."

Mr. Ichikawa, president of Kyoto City P.T.A. Studying Association warned us the negligent work of Kyoto Pref. Social Ed. Sect. as follows:
(1) After the pre-view of"UNs answers aggression" (CIE film) 1st Sept, attendants decided that the study guide will be prepared by the Kyoto Pref. Film Library under the jurisdiction of Social Ed. Sect.. But still they have not done yet.
(2) Even the Social Ed. Sec. promised that they will reprint the information and suggestive materials regard UNs support. We must watch very carefully their attitude toward the present situation.

Mr. Isotani, chief of the general affairs department of Kyoto Shimbuns informed as the following case in Hikone city.
Mr. Miyakita, former Reporter of Kyoto Shimbun, (he was purged from Kyoto Shimbun as communist and former reporter of Mainichi Press are printing "Hikone Mainichi" in Hikone city. (Red purged reporter started print new paper).

DAILY REPORT

15 August 1950

Reaction of Proposal of forming Anti-Communist Information Committee.

No concrete plan for forming this committee. They have never met again since then nor any plan to do so in the nearest future. Each representative went back their office and reported the purport of the meeting to their superior and colleagues. It is undeniable that the meeting aroused repercussions among the informed class. They are watching the activities in other prefectures and waiting for other's movement. The prefectural Info. Section does not concern itself with this movement and no chairman or leader was decided at last conference. So nobody dare to take initiative to form this association.

I interviewed with Mr. T. Kimura, Chief of the Prefectural Fishery Section.

Information media taken for dessimination of information about August 15 election to the people.

1. 2 wall newspapers prepared by Pref. Info. Sect. (July and August issue)

2. Posters, and leflets printed by the Fishery and Marine Board in Tokyo - transmitted to fishing districts of this prefecture.

3. Article on the election of Fishery Adjustment Committee was published on August 1 issue of the prefectural newspaper.

4. The prefectural sound truck travelled around the Lake Biwa during 1-6 July and got fishermen together at 4 places to explain the election to them. A dramatic film featuring fishing as well as CIE films were shown.

5. Explantory meetings regarding the election were held at 24 localities by 2 officials sent from the Prefectural Fishery Section.

6. On the day of election, motor-cars of district offices in addition to the prefectural sound truck are mobilized to urge the fishermen to vote.

7. 2 election hand-bills by the Prefectural Fishery Section were spread by the sound truck.

8. Meetings of key-officials of Fishery Cooperative Associations were held in connection with the coming election at 8 places during the the period of 25 July to 3 August.

9. Another election poster printed by the Prefectural Election Management Committee was also distributed.

Mr. Kimura said :

Almost all fishermen know about the election and may have vague idea of the Fishery Adjustment Committee but few who understand its function accurately. There is the confusion between the functions of Fishery

Cooperative Association and the Fishery Adjustment Committee. They do not like to read written pamphlets etc. or to attend the explanation meeting as they are out in the lake during the day-time.

(cf) The functions of the Fishery Adjustment Committee.

(a) Decision of fishing area

(b) Decision of fishing right

(c) Formation of fishing control rg.

(d) Matters regarding fishing seasons.

(e) Settlement of Dispptes among fishing associations.

14 candidates run for the election while the quorum is 7.

Report on the formation
of anti-communist propaganda
committee in Kyoto Pef.
and

Daily Report confidential 25th July 1950

The informal meeting for the formation of the informal preparatory committee for the anti-communist, was held at Kyoto Pref. Govt office 25th a.m. with the following attendants. The following information was preveiled.

1. Attendants:
   Mr. Yoshio Miura, editor in charge, Kyoto Shimbun
   Mr. Shuzo Morikawa, editor in charger, Miyako Shimbun
   Mr. Kanya Gokan, editor, Yukan Kyoto Press
   Mr. Katsuo Takenaka, Prof. of Doshisha University
   Mr. Yasusuke Suzuki, President of Shimazu Seisakusho (Industrial factory)
   Mr. Yoshijiro Ishikawa, President of Keifuku Electric Rail Road Co.
   Mr. Keihan Yamaoka, President of Nippon Denchi (battery factory)
   Mr. Jisaburo Yamori, President of Daido Dyeing Factory
   Mr. Seijiro Sugimoto, President of Sugimoto Scouring & Dyeing Co
   Mr. Zenko Yaku, managing director of Agriculture Coop.
   Mr. Kenzaburo Arimoto, Chief of Commnity Chest Committee
   Mr. Ryokei Ohnishi, Chief priest of Kiyomizu Temple, (Tendai Sect)

   Mr. Nagatani, Chief of Kyoto Pref. Information Section
   Mr. Tachibana, Kyoto Pref. Information Sect. Official
   Mr. Takeuchi, " " " " " "

2. Opinions from attendants:
   Mr, Suzuki stated that the Kyoto Management Association has been intending to organize the committee which againsts the communist. According to this meeting, they understood the object of this committee and they were felt reassured and they were recovered their strength.

Mr, Miura, stated that there are the committees under the Kyoto Management Association in Kyoto, and they (these committees) have discussed and they have studyed how to cope with the situation for the communist. These anti-communist committees should work together and exchange their ideas and techniques for the counter measure. Mr. Miura wanted to know what kind of task can be done by this committee.

Mr. Ohnishi,---- Generally speaking, the Japanese people do not think the American Army is weak, even Japanese newspaper reported true article. The important measures at present are, as follow:

P.T.O.

1. Way of education
2. Way of spread true information to the general public

Mr. Morikawa, stated that if they form this association, they must recognize that this association will against the country who is disturbing the world peace. (Of course include communi st)

Dr. Takenaka, atated that he refuse to join this committee. He stated that he can not join any committee, because he wants to stand the individual position which can critisize U.S.S.R. as well as U.S.A. He emphasized that he can contribute to this committee from the individual position.

Mr. Suzuki asked possibility for the formation of this committee depend upon the business circles. (cf. Mr. Suzuki's first statement)

Mr. Miura stated that they can not decide the definate member of this committee today, because attendants today are not the representatives of companies; for example, editor in charge of newspaper companys must ask the opinion of the presidents of companys.

Mr. Sugimoto stated that it is naturally ~~that~~ the thoughtfull person have feeling of against the U.S.S.R. But the general public indifference to this affairs. In accordance with the systematic movement of communist, he stated that the well arranged system which attain the object of this committee, is desired.

Mr. Ishikawa stated that he dislikes communist by following reasons:
a. Communist is no humanity
b. Communist is not couteous.
c. Communist never permits to have freedom

Everone should realize above mentioned points. He suggested to grasp the sound youth group at rural area.

Mr. Yaku gave us the following reference information:
In order to disturb the even tenor of the general public's life, the Japan Communist leaders have utilizing all opportunities, for exapmle, tax payment and using the pink-side teacher at the farm village in order to spread the communsit measures to farmers.

Mr. Gokan said that Mr. Ishikawa has planed the committee which against the communist movement since several months ago, they have drafting plan and idea for this association, so they will send the reference material and their drafting to our section not before so long.

Shino

Daily Report

26th July
1950

After the meeting over 25th a.m. at Kyoto Pref. Gov't Office, the attendants discussed about ten munites and the following results were preveiled.

1. They could not reach the concrete result.

2. Kyoto Management Association intends to pass ~~this~~ this morning's information at the next meeting of Kyoto Management association. Because the factories and companies under the Kyoto Management Association have the committees which against the communist movement. Mr. Ishikawa and Mr. Suzuki wish to initiative thise committee under the Kyoto Management Asso ciation.

3. Representatives from newspaper companies stated that the presidents of newspaper companies should perticipate at this kind of important meeting.

4. Mr. Takenaka talked with Mr. Nagatani, Chief of the Pref. Information Section that, the members of this committee should be selected from labors as well as managements.

6. Mr. Ishikawa and Mr. Suzuki's stated that they will develope their committees and work together,and coordinate with KCAR.

Shino

31 July 1950

TO: Mr. Shinomiya

FROM: Mr. Gokan

It is very hot everyday. Have you not received any further instructions regarding the anti-communist information activity which are discussed a week ago?

As the results of my talk with Mr. Yoshijiro Ishikawa the other day, I, as an private person, reached the conclusion that the following methods would be best. Please interpret them to Mrs. MacFarland.

(1) For the guidance of public opinion, various kinds of already-existed organizations such as chapters of political parties, economic, labor, cultural, educational woman and religion etc. can be used. It would be better that through their organ papers, enterprises and meetings etc. anti-communist propaganda is to be made. However, it would be difficult to let those organizations get anti-communist propaganda materials by themselves. I recommend to make able social critics form a group which will refute communists' opinions about current and social problems. Essays criticizing severely the weakness and violent nature of communism etc. can also be collected from every stratum of intelligent classes for distribution to the above organizations.

(2) Anti-communistic opinions by influential persons of respective fields can be published in the newspapers. Anti-communist essays appeared on critical magazines can be reprinted in a pamphlet form tobe read widely by the public. There is the necessity that the introductions of anti-communist books appear in the "book column" of the newspapers.

(3) Activities of each anti-communist party be developed centering around the purpose of anti-communism. Their youth departments be mobilized to enlighten the masses thru such media as speech meeting and debating society etc. The pivot of anti-communist activities should be placed on political parties.

There is the necessity to ask for further study and activity on the part of both national and local assembly members.

(4) In order to push powerfully these information activities, a considerably large amount of expenses is required. So, if only the way to procure it were secured, the number of participants in this activity would increase.

(5) Those anti-communist activities should not give the impression that they are forced by the government. It is more effective to give the masses the strong impression that they have spring up from among the people themselves. Your special attention is called for in this respect.

It is the first step to find appropriate civic leaders. I think Mr. Yoshijiro Ishikawa is sure one of them.

Please explain to Mrs. MacFarland my rough statement above.

Reference Material for Anti-Communist Propaganda

17 August 1950

A. Communist propaganda poster titled "Train goes to the East", have been displayed at Hioki Village, rural fishing village in Yoro -gun, and Miyazu-cho. Movie to be shown in Miyazu 18 - 19th in this month, sponsored by Hashidate Newspaper company. Further check of paper showed they are not leftist although this is Russian propaganda film.

B. Wall newspapers featured "Voting for Peace". Some of these were signed by Communist Party. Many were targetted to the women voters.

REPORT

17 August 1950

Field Trip - Yosa Dist. and Maizuru Area in Kyoto Pref.
period of during 13th - 17th August 1950

CI representatives checked on the dissemination of information to the fishermen concerning the election of fishery adjustment committee men at Gyoshi-cho Miyazu-cho. Lists of the official candidates were displayed in the front of the meeting hall of Miyazu Fishery Coop. and the bulletin board of Cho-office. According to the list of former place, the number of candidates were nine (9). And the latter were eight (8). Mr. Minato, fisherman's brother fishermen were fishing stated that the pamphlet and leaflet concerning this election have been distributed from Cho-office and fishery coop. Mr. Minato stated there will be no election necessary. Seven candidates are to be elected. All others withdrew names.

CI representatives held conference at Fishery Coop., Miyazu with Mr. Umekichi Kinoshita, acting Chief of the election administration committee of Yosa Sea Area.

2 candidates declined three days before the election and one delined two days ago. Because these three felt their election was hopeless as they had been nominated from same ward as other candidates. The successful candidates are ex-officials of fishery associations, and higher officials of present fishery coops. in this Sea Area and are influencial persons.

Visit was made to Miyazu Branch Office of Kyoto Pref. Fishery Coop. Federation. Mr. Kurano, official in charge stated no election will be held at Tango Sea Area and Yosa Sea Area. (the fixed number of committeemen became the same number of candidates). He stated that these three Sea Areas are model areas in Japan.

In order to get the information to the fishermen, the pamphlets and leaflets which came from Central Government and Prefecture Office were distributed thru the district office and fishery coop.

Visited Maizuru City, Mr. Sakurai, acting Mayor, agreed that, simple, concrete information should be given to the general public about election and other problem although officials have information, sometimes it is quite new for the public. Through the Municipal Administration, the firm attitudes towards communist have been shown to the general public.

CI representative talk with Dr. Futaoka, member of Human Right Commission in Maizuru, Chief of Civil Liberty Asso. in Maizuru. Civil Liberty Association in Maizuru has been organized 11th July 1948 as voluntary-associations. Mr. Ueno, Naka-Maizuru, Mr. Nakajima, and Dr. Futaoka were appointed as human right commissioners in Maizuru. Civil Liberty Association held one day consultation office on the 3rd of May commemoration of Japanese New Constitution. Dr. Futaoka is also a member of culture association in Maizuru. He gave lecture on Women's Right at meeting of Women's Summer Course. Other meetings are planned.

CI representative visited Kyoto Prefecture Fishery Coop. Federation in Maizuru. Mr. Saito, Chief of General Affairs Section stated that they used their fishing boat which was decorated with banners announcing date of election and giving encouragement for election. Boat was equipped with PA system, and was dispatched to all fishing villages along coast. The distribution of leaflets and pamphlets were made.

Report from Maizuru Election Administration Committee gave the result of this election as follow:

Voted percentage - 94.5% M. - 95.5%
F. - 93.5%

Conference at Ine village Fishery Coop. with all officials, stated that this coop. was established Oct. 15, 1949. Number of fishermen is 1,500 out of total population of 72,000. This coop. was selected as model coop. in Japan and has satisfactory working condition.

Mr. Yagi requested to CI represent to report to proper officers of CAR about following case. In accordance with the appointment of 3 officials by higher headquarters in addition to 7 elected committee members who were nominated from fishermen, it is feared these 3 may give the presure to 7 fishermen because they were appointed by the government office. Some effort should be made for protection.

Officials of this coop. seem alert and interested in the affairs and problems.

DECLASSIFIED

DAILY ACTIVITIES

TO: Mr. Burg

August 2 and 3

(1) Social Education Training Course for prefecture and city officials (approximately 75) in Kinki Prefecture. Selection of members made from various sections. Information officials not included. For our session of the course we invited representatives from Shiga Information Section.

Information media were discussed - illustrations showed types, kinds, etc. as applied to various programs. Specific examples of both good and bad publicity sponsored in various prefectures were given (without names). Aims and objectives of publicity were outlined.

Because representatives came from all prefectures it seemed opportune to discuss anti-communist propaganda campaign and offer a challenge to them as leaders to do something about it.

(2) Conference with Mr. Taniguchi acting chairman of Shiga Publishers Association, to outline several pertinent omissions from the by-laws presented by committee. Corrections will be made.

(3) Conference held with chairman of Shiga Repatriation Committee and later with women representatives. (approximately 25) to discuss anti-communist propaganda. Specific examples were given for comparison. The chairman stated that women members have been inactive and needed encouragement to take a working part in program.

(4) The following report made from Miss Wakano's observations of Summer School being sponsored by Osaka City Board of Education.

(1) purely commercial - personal topics of interest to young girls.

(2) no opportunity offered for questions or discussion - purely autocratic procedure.

(3) no place on program for any topic of cultural, educational or information nature.

(4) several hundred women attended each day.

The Board of Education certainly missed an opportunity to offer information on personal health habits, worthwhile recreation, information of timely interest in world affairs, develop interest in women's magazines etc. Course was certainly superficial and of little value.

B. S. MacFarland

れて私達一同（全員）昨年の三月から十一月迄安東で過しました昨年全東北が解放されて十二月二日に安東を發つて四日歸着致し復興作業に從事してゐます

昔の通りに私は鐵鐵部に働いています、濱田下田さんが選鑛工場菊地、江口、田中、前山が鑄鐵工場で昔の樣に働いてゐます、現在の待遇は國民黨の時より良くして戴いてゐます、少しは物も買へそうです、安心して私の歸る日迄達者に朗らかに正しく生活して下さい皆樣の生活の正しからん事のみを毎日案じてゐます。「ラヂオ」も毎日聞いて內地の事情も少しは知る事が出來てゐます、昨日のラヂオだつたかソ連地區以外の殘留者にも少しばかりの手當が出るような放送でしたが、そんな細な事でも私達の氣持を喜ばしてゐます私達殘留してゐるものが皆樣に逢える日が來る事を望んでいるかをお忘れなく待ちわびていて下さい今日の樣な狀況ですと來年の春か夏頃は歸國出來るのではないかと手前勝手な想像をしています、一にかゝつて內地の人々の外留地引揚の運動の如何によるところにあるのです。何分の運動を御願ひ致したいと思ひます。

今年は至つて元氣になつています、今年の春先、先輩友人の人方の御すゝめにより妻帶致しました、新京に殘つていられた博士（瀋州〇〇理事、鐵鐵部長）が奉天の方に來られて（工業部の方に留用されています）昨年末御逢い致した後、原一貞樣から私の妻帶の件に就き〇〇先生と御談合されて先生の御媒酌により今年四月五日に式を擧げました、內地に歸つてからと思つてはいましたが適當な人が居られたので何處でも同じと思ひまして迎えました、全く私達の家にはもつたいない樣な人です、御前樣達の爲にも此の上もない母樣です、私と年は七ツ違ひ今年三十八歲で千禧岡縣の人です、新京の方に主人と留用になつていられたのですが昨年の九月に主人と死別されて六才の女兒と其後奉天で民會の方に働いていたのです、色々とお前達の事も御話ししてありまして、今から色々と案じ何かと歸る時の準備もしています、智にたけた人ですが冷たからず誠に情の深い人です、歸つた曉は親子兄弟がどんなにか朗かに嬉しく樂しく暮せるかとそれのみを樂しみにしています、皆樣にもこの事御傳へ下さい、母樣の名前は幸子です、女兒ば京子と申します、誠に可愛い賢い子供です、妻も、今は姙娠中で來年二月には赤ちやんが生れる豫定です、親子四人になつて歸ります、何卒皆が一緒になつて樂しく暮せる事を鶴首していて下さい、人樣に御願致しました手紙なので、何しろ詳しい事も書けませんが元氣で暮している事だけは知つていて下さい決して案じる事はありません皆樣によろしく傳えて下さい、次に私達と一緒の人々は全部健在でありますので知人には右の由連絡取つて下さい、特に大野さん、小池さんの家族には手紙を出して下さい、色々とお世話になつています、江口樣も私と同じように手紙出して下さい、此の手紙は上海を經て出すのですが次の宛名の人に返信を出して下さい（省く）

重々御自重御自愛の上御健在にて御過し下さい

弟よ アカハタを讀め
學習の實態を覗く
——工場勞務者——

發信人
黑龍江省齊々哈爾市
日本僑民會轉
野口良雄

受信人
佐賀縣東松浦郡嚴本村大字
本山二七二
野口民雄

發信四月五日、受信五月二二日

お父さん、お母さん、元氣ですか良夫も元氣で何にも困るやうな事はなく腹一ぱいめしを喰つて、毎週の日曜日には映畫を見たければ見れるし、小使錢も有ります。中國同志と仲良く踊つたり、あばれたり學習したり、其の日其の日を愉快に送つて居りますれば、他事乍ら御安心下さい。

日本人だからといつて差別なんてありません。御兩親樣にはうそのやうに思はれるかも知れませんが、是は事實なんです。過去育つた社會と全くちがいます。良夫の居る中華人民共和國は働く者の社會です。安心して下さい。良夫は働く者の日本を打建てる光榮の任務を持つものです。良夫もよき共產黨員となる爲、勉强して居ります。これが親樣に對する最上の孝行と信じます。

お父さん、お母さん當地の樣子をお知らせしませう。七時半から仕事です、晝休みが一時間です、仕事終りが四時まで、八時間勞働です、お父さんが朝六時歸つて來ておられたのを覺えて居ります。何んと十時間、十一時間の勞働だつた事を民夫は知りすぎる程知つて居ます。

永く働いて賃金は幾ら々々と傳票にかいて家の手紙を入れる處に入れてあるのを手にし乍ら考へ込んでおられたお父さんの顏も知つて居ります、お父さん、お父さんと同じ働く者の賃金を誰れが決定してゐたのですか、良夫ははつきり知る事が出來ました、更に奴等を打倒する確信を持つ事を中共の指導にあつて得る事が出來ました、良夫が働いてゐる働くもの〻工場では、賃金を定めるのも中國同志と一緒になつて職場の長を中心として皆で討論檢討して決定します。

（一）同志は仕事に對して眞面目でよくやる

（二）同志はよくやるけど仕事が亂雜だから駄目だ

（三）同志はよくやるけれども技術が未だ未熟等々……

壯年、青年と活潑に意見が提出され、同志に幾ら々々と決定され、皆できめるのです、だから全員は仕事に對して懸命であり、働くもの〻工場であるといふ自覺が强くなく工場は自分達の家と同じであるといふ氣持で、すばらしくどしどし創られて行きます。

是れはほんの一部で、色々と工人の一部で色々と工人が組織を持つて實際實施してゐる事は次の便りでお知らせします。働らく社會はこうです、社會の主人公です。仕事が終つて食事が終つたら學習です、過去はどの樣な社會であつたか、皆で討論したり、パンフを讀んだり、色々な形で每日進められてゐます、何故に日本は神國といつたか、此の世の中に神は存在するか否か、大東亞戰爭に勝つ爲に多くの人がお祈りしたと思ひます、日參もやつたと思ひます、現實は日本が負けたではないか、神はどうしたのだ、此の神に依つてだまされたではないか、疑問のための人民壓迫の神、神は働く俺達には無用だ、アメリカは鬼畜だ、ヤンキーだ、打つべし米國と云つておつたアメリカにに現在反動の奴は手を握り、働く者を苦しめてゐるのではないか、物價はドン〳〵上つて買ふ金のない、現稅を作つてゐるではないか、米の協定は五〇圓、ヤミ百二十圓、此の樣にしたのは米帝と手を握つてゐる奴等だ、戰爭で苦しんだのは働く人民であり、成金になつたのは云はずと知れた奴等だ

戰爭で、親、夫、子を亡くした人がどれ程あるのだ、そうだ働く者は戰爭はいらないのだと熱烈に活潑に學習は進められてゐます、まだまだ書きたい事は澤山ありますが書きかけたらペンの留め樣がありません、親愛なる弟よ、青共にはいれ、アカハタを讀むやうに

革命 敬禮

一九五〇年四月四日

……人民解放軍の看護婦から……

發信人　人民解放軍東北軍管區
衛生部第三十一後方病院
白山雪子

受信人　佐賀縣小城郡の義姉兄へ

（前略）一九四五・八・一五、當時私は朝鮮平壤第一陸軍病院の看護婦生徒でした。その年の十一月ソ連軍に東北に移動させられ、弱兵收容所病院に勤務しました。そしてソ連軍の撤退と共に、八路軍（現在の人民解放軍）に參軍しました。

今中國の偉大な發展を齎らした毛澤東主席の領導する工、農、子弟兵の部隊、人民解放軍中に有つて何不自由ない非常に惠まれた生活をして居ります。

過去の日本軍と異る此の軍隊はほんとうに驚く程の民主制度です上官が下級をなぐるなんてことはありません。もしそんな事でもしたら、全體から意見が出てなぐった行爲をきびしく批判されるのです。こんな軍隊ですから、過去、敵であつた私共日本人には殊にやさしく、あたゝかい指導をしてくれました。日本軍は支那事變中に八路軍中國人に對し人間と思へない鬼みたいな行爲を取つて來たにもかゝはらず、八路軍の人達は、そんな事を露程も私達に對して表示する事はありません。何故この樣に違ふのかこれは非常にかんたんな原因です。

即ち過去の日本軍隊は天皇制の軍隊で大金持や地主の考へで戰つてゐたのであり、私達には何の利益にもならない軍隊だつたからです。それにくらべて八路軍は百姓の息子娘達によつて、武裝した軍隊であり、一般的人民の利益を得る爲に大金持、地主の軍隊、國民黨軍と闘つた軍隊です。

全世界どこの國にも財閥達の資產階級と工人農民の無產階級があり現在それがないのは、ソビエト同盟と新中國だけです。そしてその無產階級は、全世界どこの國の人であつても同樣の立場に置かれているのです。だから財閥や軍閥のためにだまされて戰爭に引ぱり出された日本軍の兵隊や、そして私達に八路軍は決して悪い事はしません。

過去、帝國主義の悪思想を植えつけられた私達を正確に教え導き自分の立場である工人農民の階級へかへらせてくれました。此のやうな原因のもとに終戰後六年間私の氣持はほんとうに變化しました

終戰後はアメリカ軍が撤退しないため、現在日本は非常に生活に困つてゐる事、樣々な祖國の有樣を、こちらで發表されてゐる新聞にてよく知つております。重稅、失業者、ほんとうに悲慘な日本に比べて解放された東北はどうでせう。東北人民政府の指揮下に土地改革によつて土地をもらつた農民達は喜々として生產にいそしみ、生活は向上し、過去白米を食べる事も出來なかつた貧乏な百姓も一日に幾度かの白米、メリケン粉をたべます。又工場では搾取されない働いたゞけの賃金をもらつた工人達が自分達の國家の建設發展のための日本が攝つてゐた頃の標準をはるかにこえるスピードで生產にはげんでいます。又國民黨軍に破壞された樣なものが復活してゆく樣はおどろく程です　日本と東北と何故こんなに違ふのかこれも簡單な原因です。（後略）

小學生の作文

文廟完全小學校　森武子

私は中國の文廟完全小學校へ行つてゐます。去年の春入學したときは、中國語がわからないので老師が話されるのもチンプンカンプンで困つてゐましたが、考師は日本語がわかるので、私がわからないときは日本話できゝました。今は二年生です。もう私は中國の言葉がわかるようになりました。

まだ少しわからない所もあります。中國のお友達は私の名を「センウーズ、センウース」といつては仲好くして呉れます。午前中は東北圖書館の兒童班學習で、中國のお友達と一緒に本を見たり、毛主席や偉い同志のお話を聞いたり歌をうたつたりします。とても樂しいです。私は圖書館が好きです中國の本も山程ありますのに、どうして日本人は來ないのかと思ひます。兒童　書室も大きなきれいなお部屋が三つもあります。子供も大人もおぢいさんも每日たくさんの人が……多い時は一日に二千人の人々が勉强に來られるそうです。

（華僑民報より）

十二時から學校へ行きます。私は日本語の本よりも、中國語の本の方がおぼえ易くて好きです。

私は八級で七十四人ゐます。檢討會がよくあります。皆んなで革命歌をうたう時など、教室がこはれるような大きな聲を出して唱います。ムエカンス（タクト）をとるのは八級では私です。學藝會にも中國の遊びや、ソ連の踊りは私もよく出ます。この前私は、孟老師に「我一定做個毛主席的好孫子我一室改我的毛病、我要求入兒童隊」と書きました。私は大きくなつたら中國にいて東北圖書館で工作したいとお母樣に云ひましたらよく勉强して爲人民服務をしなさいと云はれました。

しらみのない人はいない
歸るといへば罪惡
……かなしき技術者……

發信人
遼西省錦州市北大營
川口忠敏

受信人
福岡縣直方市大字下頓野
一七九七　川口山夫

發信　六月十一日

受信

百方手を盡して手紙を出して見ましたが家の方から返事がないから心配してゐます。

八・一五當時は阿城（ハルピン附近）に居り八月末に武裝解除以後相當苦しい生活をしました。幸い（私のやうな體の弱いものには奇蹟かもしれません）生命に異常なく、四十六年まで、中國の軍隊（八路軍）に技術者として留用されました。

然し、私は技術がないので、四六年八月に歸國出來ると思つてゐましたら、技術のない私までが殘されました。それから相當激しい勞働をし、炊事等の雜役ばかりして四十七年には農耕（百姓）をしてゐましたら前線に引き出されまして、病院の炊事をしていました其の間とき〴〵病氣をしました。それから現在まで、醫勞工作の統計という仕事をさせられてゐます

日本の方が苦しいとか云ふ事を聽いてゐますが、當地もあまり樂ではありません。現在の物價は、煙草十本入り（最低品）五千圓、

日本人の舞踊大會

…瀋陽…

（民主新聞……華僑日報）

去る五月七日、東北瀋陽市の日本人たちが舞踊大會を開いたが、會場の中國醫大講堂は約五百の觀衆がぎつしり集り「松の綠」「春雨」「櫻」「越後獅子」「木會節」等、多彩にくりひろげられ非常に盛況だつたとの事である。

Recent Communist China
Letters from the Compatriots
Under Detention in Communist China!!

Printed by the National Council for the accelaration of returning compatriots in abroad. #2,2 Nishi Kanda Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo City Published 18th July 1950.

The copy of this leaflet was obtained at the meeting which was held at Otsu City C.P.H. 4th Aug. Shiga Pref. Repatriation Association distributed to the member of this association.

Translation of the leaflet:

4 April 1950

Brother! Read Akahata Newspaper
Peep into the Actual Condition of Studying
A factory Laborer ___
From: Yoshio Noguchi, Japan Society,
Chichiharu City, Kokuryuko District.

To: Tamio Noguchi, 272 Oaza Motoyama, Motomura, Izumoto,
Higashi-Matsuura-gun, Saga Prefecture.

I received your letter dated 5 April on 22 May. How are you, Father and Mother?

I am in good health and have nothing to warry about. I am well fed and given pocket money too. I can go to see the movie on Sundays if I want to. Please be assured as I am spending everyday with pleasure by playing, dancing and studying with chinese comrades.

There is no discrimination because of Japanese nationality. You may take it as a lie but it is still the truth. That is quite different from the community in which I was brought up. The People's Republic of China in which I am is the society for the working people. I have the glorious mission to build Japan for the working masses. I am studying hard in order to become a good communist. I believe this is the best filial piety to the parents.

Father and Mother! I will let you inform how the things are going on here. The daily work begins from 7.30, A.M. with one hour for noon recess and ends at 4 P.M., that is, eight-hour labor a day.

I remember that Father used to leave home at 6 in the morning and come back home at 6 in the evening. I know too well that you labored 10-11 hours a day.

I remember also that you were musing on a wage bill which you took out from the mail box.

I could have known clearly who decided the wages of the working people including Father.

Thanks to the guidance of Communist China, I could reach the confidence to knock them down.

At the working people's factory where I work now, the wages, are discussed and scrutinized to reach decisions by all of us as well as Chinese comrades with chief of workshop as the leader.

(1) This comrade is faithful to his job and does it very well.

(2) This comrade works hard but result of his works is rough.
(3) This comrade works hard but his technique is too green etc.

Active opinions are raised by young men as well as middle-aged people. Their wages are decided by themselves, how much pay to this comrade and how much to that comrade etc. All the personnel are desperate in their works and have strong conciousness that the factory is for themselves. They consider their factory as though it were their own house. Accordingly a great quantity of goods is being steadily manufactured.

This is just part of our life. I will report on other set-ups and practices among workers in my next letter to you.

The working society is like this. The People is the master of the society. Works and supper are over, studying begins. What was the society in the past like?

Our study is progressing everyday by planning various types of discussions and reading pamphlets etc.

Why was Japan called "God's Country"?
Whether does the God exist or not?
I think many people prayed to god to win the Great Asiatic War? They must have gone to a shrine everyday for warship. In reality, Japan lost, didn't she?
What did the God do?
They were deceived by their God, weren't they? The God for delusion, for oppression of the people! A God is no necessary for us, the working masses. They once cried to attack the American People by calling them "Yankee" and beast.

But now, the reactionaries are hand in hand with America to torture the working class.

The commodity price is going up and up and the people have not money while they must pay high taxes.

The official price of rice is ¥50 while that of black market is 120. Who brought that situation? They are the guys who are coordinating with the American Empire. Needless to say, it is they who got to be new riches and those who were tortoured by the war are the working masses.

How many people lost their parents, husbands or children in the war? The working people do not need a war. Our studying is continued fervently and actively.

I have yet too many things to write. It is hard to stop my pen once I have started to write. My dear brother! Join the Youth Communists and read the Akahata Paper. Revolution Slutation