d. The KEIEI CHIKU SENJUTSU KAIGI (Jurisdiction Tactics Conference) shall be held immediately, through which a direct connection with the central fraction conference shall be established .

e.

1. The prefectural assembly-men shall have the problems of the whole section reflected in the prefectural assembly by all means, and shall strongly put the organization and policy in the prefecture in force , while they shall assume leadership, putting stress on the group or on whole activeties of the prefectural assembly . (This applies correspondingly to the village assembly).

2. The branch shall always keep a direct · connection with the prefectural assembly, have a prefectural Assembly Liaison Section, distribute each comrade of specialist, and elect members of the finance, prefectural administration, agriculture, fishery, medium and minor enterprise, education, public health, and other general affairs committees .

3. The criticism against the occupation policy absolutely shall not go beyond the limits of the guidence of the Politics Control Section of the branch.

4. Soon after the establishment of an organization,

its proper report shall be made in accordance with the Organization Control Order . However, how to make its report shall be changed after holding a consultation, on the occasion of having a tactical meaning . This applies correspendingly to the terminal organization not yet registered .

5. At the time of completing the formation of the branch, a Branch Chief-officials' Conference shall be convened presumably about February 25.

6. As Tokyo metropolis is a mother body of imprtant activities, it shall be devided into the east, west, south, north, center and Santama . Santama shall be devided again into three section, north-east, center-south and west .

III. None .

IV. None .

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

(4SEC.No. 78)
March 4, 1950.

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

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

SUBJECT : Report of the Heiwa Yogo No Yube (Peace Protection Evening).

I. Based on the advertisement published in the Akahata (Red Flag), No. 955, dated Thursday, February 23, 1950.

II. Secretaries HOTTA and TSUNOFUJI of 5th Subsection, 4th Section, attending the meeting, "Peace Protection Evening", held at the Okuma's Small Lecture Hall of Waseda University on February 23, 1950, detected the following facts.

a. Name of the meeting:

Anti-colonization-- "Peace Protection Evening".

b. Date and Place:

At 17:30, February 23, 1950. At Okuma's Small Lecture Hall.

c. Sponsor:

Nisso Shinzen Kyokai (Japan Soviet Rapprochement Association).

Yodobashi Minshu Shoko Kai (Yodobashi Democratic Commerce and Industry Society).

So-Dai Jichi Kai (Waseda University Self Government Society).

d. Lecturers and Subjects:

Shoji OGATA (Japan-Soviet Rapprochement Association) "Opening words and introduction of lecturers".

Tokusaburo TAN (Writer) "Resistance in France".

Haruyoshi AIKAWA (Repatriate from the U.S.S.R.). "Repatriating from the Soviet".

Makoto HORI (Member of the House of Councillors). (Absent)

e. Attendants:

Students, Workers and etc., young and old, men and women, amounting to some three hundred in number.

f. The gist of the lectures in the first part of that meeting:

Shoji OGATA -- "The protection of peace is now an international concern, and, in that sense, the meeting of this evening is of significance".

Haruyoshi AIKAWA -- "I was engaged in editing the Nippon Shimbun (Japan Newspaper) at Khabarovsk, and could enjoy a peaceful life as one of the people in the Soviet Union for four years.

We were surprised, however, at the undemocratic treatment given by the Japanese side during the voyage in the repatriation ship and at the landing place. Those facts are quite different from our feelings, and we cannot feel that we have returned home. Japan is dismal and is inclined toward Fascism, which makes us "man-haters". We should oppose to the colonizing policy and endeavour to live a bright life of people. 'The light comes from the west'". Tokusaburo TAN-- "Resistance means a movement of refusing a subordinate position or opposition to the invaders. When the Germans came invading France, Frenchmen, knowing that their resistance might result in death in case of being captured, cooperated with people of each class to fight boldly with the invader for the sake of the "Tomorrow's France". We, also, must be against the colonization of Japan, standing up to struggle for the independence of our race, for the establishment of peace, and for the extermination of the reactionary politicians".

g. A Russian motion picture, Ai Eno Chikai (Pledge for Affection) was shown in its second part.

h. In the course of the meeting, the "fund campaign" was made by the Zen-Tei (All-Japan Communications Workers Union) etc.

III. None.

IV. None.

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

第18回拡大中央委員会をめぐる日共の動向

(4SEC No. 79)

March 14 , 1950.

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

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

SUBJECT : Activities of the Japan Communist Party around the 18th Meeting of Its Enlarged Central Committee.

I. Information was obtained from reports of branch offices belonging to SIB and the contents of the Communist organ paper "Akahata", etc.

II. Through investigation started February 17, 1950 by secretary KAJIKAWA of Subsection VI, Fourth Section, SIB as to the recent moves of the Japan Communist Party, which has unconditionally submitted itself to the criticisms of the Comminform's organ paper and the "Pravda", the following facts have been revealed :

A. Positive Denial of Diet Politics.

It is evident in the self-criticism manifested by NOSAKA that the Japan Communist Party, which has unconditionally submitted itself to the request of the Soviet quarter, has now take the new policy of denying the system of Diet politics in principle. However, from the view-point that the explicit disclosure of such idea would be contradictory to the interest of the Party, it has resorted to the tactics of attaching no importance to Diet politics; which fact can be clearly recognized in the following evidences :

(1) The Diet members of the Communist Party, who had so far centered their full efforts to their struggles in the Diet, were all attached to the Party's ditrict and prefectural committees and have shifted their point of activities to the direction of regional strifes.

(2) The limit of activities of the Party members within the Diet has been clearly set up as : "To be concentrated on the over-all peach treaty and the disclosure of official scandals."

(3) The editorial policy of the "Akahata" has been altered and it now rarely treats members' activities within the Diet as the materials of its top articles.

(4) Even during the session of the Houses, Diet members of the Communist Party have often been travelling away from town. The best example thereof is seen in the fact that in connection with the election of the mayor of Kyoto City, 5 of the Diet members belonging to the Party have gone down to that city.

B. Limit Set up for the "Democratic Racial Front."

Towards the end of February last year, the Communist Party emphatically advocated that it was the policy of the Party to invite for the front so broadly as to the level of racial capitalists in the financial sphere and even "conscientious" members of the Democratic Liberal Party in the political field; but now, it has held its tongue in relation to the financial line (this silence is particularly to be noticed), and in connection with the political side it has professed its desire to cooperate with the "righteous faction of the Social Democratic Party"

and the members of the Labour-Farmer Party.

That the Communists mean the pro-Communist faction, and not the so-called left-wing group, of the Social Democratic Party by the aforesaid words "righteous faction" can be actually witnessed in the course of affairs relating to the election of the mayor of Kyoto.

It is understood, therefore, that participators invited for the formation of the "democratic recial front" contemplated by the Communist Party have come to be limited to such fighting elements as can cooperate with the Party in its anti-American strifes.

C. Strengthening of the Party's Support of Russia.

Taking into consideration the external conditions in which this country has been placed, the Japan Communist Party has never been negligent even so far in its activities for the support of the Soviet Union; but after the event of "NOSAKA's criticism" a remarkable change has taken place in the editorial policy of the Communist organ paper "Akahata." For instance, the top articles, with headings occupying 4 columns or more, that

have appeared in that organ paper during the period from January 24 to February 10 this year after the 18th meeting of the Communists' central committee are :

Tass news	6
News relating to the Diet	3
News relating to international relations	2
Others	2

As for the 46th number (issued February 1) of the "Zen-ei (Vanguard)", the organ magazine of the Communist Party's politobureau, it seems, in fact, as if the magazine were changed into an organ of the Soviet Communists. It is certain that this magazine also will put the emphasis of its editorial policy on the translation of Soviet articles in future. With regard to the problem of the number of Japanese captives repatriated from Russia and that of war criminals connected with the reported bacteriological warfare, the magazine has argued these questions from the standpoint of Soviet's protection. It is also the recent trend of this magazine that it frequently introduces the conditions of scientific and technical developments in the Soviet Union.

D. Revolutionary Labour Movements Aimed at.

The "Akahata" has strongly advocated, in its February 7 and 8 numbers, that the coal-mine strike should be utilized to lead to the situation of sympathetic strikes. Comparing this assertion with the remark of secretary-general TOKUDA on August 21 last year, viz: "Any strike in a mere single body of enterprise has now lost all its importance", we are convinced of a notable conversion being made in the Communist policy notwithstanding the absence of any striking change in external conditions. The Communist Party is now absorbed in a desperate effort to expand the coal-mine strike, upon the judgment that in order to speedily execute the role of the cold-war maker in the East no adequate way is to be found besides aggravating the aforesaid strike. That the Party's Okayama Prefectural committee determined in its meeting on February 5 such slogans as "Fill the whole Party with revolutionary attempts", "Let our entire efforts be directed to management" and "Be gallant in the grasp of the masses line" also accounts for the Party's inclination. Moreover, there has been received a report informing us that the strike at the

Matsuura Coal-mine, Nagasaki Prefecture is gradually being turned from the phase of a wage trouble into the confusion of public order by the hand of Communist elements that have taken its complete leadership.

E. Strengthening of the Line-up.

Through the 18th meeting of the Party's central committee, the number of staff personnel of the secretary bureau, the executive organ of the Party, was suddenly increased from 5 to 13; and this explains that the high point in the Party policy has been shifted from discussion to practice, while the assumption by the two control committeemen NISHIZAWA and SHIINA of the post of cooperators for the secretary bureau means the unification of control and practice, which has furnished to the Party system a footing for autocratic management in view of the gravity of the existing situation. The transference of Hiroshi HASEGAWA and Kenji MIYAMOTO respectively to posts in Kansai and Kyushu Districts, the attachment of Party's Diet members to its district and prefectural committees and the plan for establishing branch systems directly under the central committee are all

deemed to be devices intended to prevent any failures which may happen in regional strifes from any causes relating to personnel. Through all such measurers, it is to be noticed how positively the Japan Communist Party has now made its resolution.

III. Conclusion : None.

IV. Investigation on the matter is to be discontinued.

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

日共川崎市委員会総会時における言動について

(ATIS C.No. 80)

March 14, 1950.

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

TO : Major Jack P. Napier, Government Section, G. H. Q.

SUBJECT : Anti-U.S. sayings and doings in the general assembly of the Japan Communist Party Kawasaki Municipal Committee. (Seventh report).

I. On January 21, 1950, a general assembly of the Communist Party members was held at the Kawasaki Municipal Hall under the sponsorship of the Japan Communist Party Kawasaki Municipal Committee.

II. Secretary SHIRATORI, Sixth Sub-section, Fourth Section of this Bureau started investigation on February 20, 1950, and found out the following:

a. Anti-U.S. words appearing on the "Platform of the People's Front Formation Movement "adopted by this general assembly.

1. Propaganda tactics against the construction of military bases in Japan.

Since the beginning of this year a program for the construction of military bases in Japan is being speeded up. No doubt it means a reorganization of Japanese industries for the military purpose. Thereupon, it is most important that we should exert ourselves to succeed in the fulfillment of large-scaled propaganda program under which to reveal this fact and to enlighten not only workers and citizens in Kawasaki City but also the people throughout the country.

2. A unification of worker's hostile actions is absolutely necessary for prevention of another country from controlling over the economic circles in Japan. Under the treacherous YOSHIDA Government all economic circles in Japan are being controlled by foreign Capitalists and are assiduously engaging themselves in subcontract works for war industries.

3 Dispute against unemployment.

The growing number of unemployed is driving the people into an extreme poverty all the more.

These jobless, however, are being mobilied for the construction of military bases in Okinawa Area.

And it is a fact that jobless in the farm Villages near Atsugi district are responding to the calling-up.

the ideas favoring democratic peace, ----

overrall peace treaty. Above all, campaigns toward the formation of Russo-Japanese Friendship Association branches in the respective factories are significant.

c. Platform of the Democratic People's Front

the Japanese Communist Party Kawasaki Municipla Committee.

Today in Kawasaki City there are various kinds of circles or quasi-circles including from Russo-Japanese Friendship Association down to Housewives' side-job unions. These are the organizations most advantageous to infuse into the workers in this district the ideas favoring democratic peace, independence and overrall peace treaty. Above all, campaigns toward the formation of Russo-Japanese Friendship Association branches in the respective factories are significant.

c. Platform of the Democratic People's Front

the Japanese Communist Party Kawasaki Municipla Committee.

1 * Immediate conclusion of overall peace treaty in conformity with the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration.

* Cooperation with international democratic powers.

* Exhaustive expulsion of war criminals and war projectors.

* Defense of peace.

* Immediate withdrawal of Occupation Forces after the conclusion of peace treaty.

* Opposition to the construction of military bases in Japan under the provisions of separate peace treaty.

* Prohibition of the use of atomic energy for the manufacture of weapons.

* Control over atomic energy for peaceful purpose.

* Overthrow of the treacherous YOSHIDA Cabinet.

* Perfect independence of the Japanese race.

2. Opposition to the mobilization of unemployed for the construction of military bases in Okinawa area.

3. Opposition to both the new electricity charge system and the partition of electricity enterprise for the construction of military bases in Japan.

4. Opposition to the control over electricity enterprise by foreign capitalists.

III. None.

IV. Investigation to be closed.

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

(4SEC.No. 81)

March 6 , 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : The movement of Hideo TAKAYAMA former editor in chief of the Nippon Shimbun (the Japan Newspaper published by the Japanese P.W.S. in the Soviet Union)

I. By order of chief of 4th Section based upon the information dated January 31, 1949 made by the Chugoku Branch Office, SIB.

II. The investigation was started by secretary SUZUKI of 3rd Subsection of 4th Section on February 4, 1950 and the following facts have been detected :

a. Address : Yuge Town, Kume County, Okayama Prefecture.

Name : Hideo TAKAYAMA.

He repatriated from the Soviet controlled area on board the repatriation ship Takasago Maru on October 9, 1949. He seems to be staying in Tokyo now but, his whereabouts is unknown.

1. Personal history and movements of the prewar days.

He was born on July 28, 1910, at 121, Kamiyuge, Kamiyuge Town, Kume County, Okayama Prefecture and finished the complete course of the higher primary school and of the young men's school in the same town. Later he joined the tenth regiment of the Himeji artillery Corps. While serving in the army, he devoted himself to the Communist movement. And in his corporal days he got in touch with the outside of the army and made efforts to the sovietization of the army. Because of this, he was tried by court marshall and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment (on probation for four years). After his marriage, he went over to Manchuria and entered the Manchurian army, having been promoted to the officer and treated as Sublieutenant with one or two thousand men under his command. Kon-ichi NAKAOKA, the assasinator

of Kei HARA, was among the number, and he was utilized by TAKAYAMA. There is the fact that in his Manchurian days he forwarded the sum of 20,000,000 yen to his home in Japan.

2. His movement while in the Soviet Union.

He is said to have been the second Sen KATAYAMA and was given considerable good treatments by the Soviet authorities. He became the editor in chief of the Nippon Shimbun and was called together with Hajime MUNAKATA and Kinnosuke KIRA the triumvirate among the P.W.S. He was said to have had repeated interviews with Stalin and did everything in his power to indoctrinate Communism among the Japanese P.W.S.

3. His movement after the repatriation.

In his native place he organized the democratic group, got in touch with the Okayama Prefectural Committee of the Communist Party and directed his efforts to strengthen the organization. After coming up to Tokyo, it seems that he has been calling to the repatriates of the whole country and is likely to develop the Communistic movement.

III. None.

IV. The investigation has come to a close.

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

重要文書集(26冊)

(4SEC No. 82)

MARCH
~~February~~ 6, 1950.

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

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

SUBJECT: Important directives of the Japan Communist Party in 1949.

I. By the special order of Bureau Director, on December 28, 1948.

II. The investigation, was started by secretary YOSHIJIMA of 6th Subsection of 4th Section, and the following summary has been made:

a). For January.

1. "Organize the great Fight to seize powers to smash the Nine Point Stabilization Program", special secret directive, January 6, 1949, to the District Committees from Political Bureau of Central Committee.

The N.P.S.R. is the reactionary measure of the Japanese Policy of the American monopolistic capital. The Gen. MacArthur's letter stressed the rejection of elements opposing this measure. Organize the fight before and after the general election by smashing this measure.

2. "Establishment of the Democratic Public Peace Committee", directive 29, January 7, 1949, to the District Committees from Political Bureau of Central Committee.

The Public Peace Committee is the important organization for the police administration. And the members of the Committee have been occupied by the bosses of reactionary camp. Make utmost efforts for the election of the democratic Committee.

3. "Fight against the Japan's police force", verbal directive, January 7, 1949, to the District Committees from Political Bureau of Central Committee. Investigate the condition of Japan's secret Police and the relations of the police with the U.S. Occupation Forces based on the declaration of Lieu-Gen. Derevyanko. The Tohoku District Committee should

based on this directive, investigate the personal history and thought of the policemen and should exert utmost efforts to make them join our party or to make them our sympathizers.

b). For February.

Don't be hampered by the frame work of the lawful activities, secret directive 345, February 21, 1949, to Central Group of local unions from Central Committee.

Enemy's repress aims at the destruction of the party organization. The party should strengthen its power and make use of the workers union. And the cells of the union, at any time and at any place, are requested to ignore the frame work of the lawful union and to strengthen their power making the activity as one body.

c). For March.

Directive 310, March 15, 1949, to the Akita Prefectural District Committee from the Central Committee's Organization Guidance Section.

In opposition to an intensification of the capitalist offensive the important fight should be waged with June as the month for target.

For that purpose, guidance should be given to the lower organizations of the industries and with the big forces involving the Chiefs of Sections and Divisions, the Committee should help the Youth Corps in finding wedges to drive in.

d). "Promote the coal Counter measure", directive 311, April 10, 1949 issued from Central Committee.

1. With the enforcement of the Nine Point Stabilization Program, the importance of the department of the iron and steel is stressed while that of the coal department is ignored, which in reality is important. The government policy has brought about the crisis of the medium and small coal mines. The number of the unemployee will surely increase. Therefore, the attempt of the grand unification of the coal workers union should be made to put up the fight.

2. Directive, April 12.

Direct the party's main force toward the unions of Electric Industry, the National Communications

and the Machine and Tool workers. Not the unified strategy but, the individual strategy should be adopted in the fight of the National Communications workers Union will put up. Stop the strike now being called temporarily before the recommendation of the authorities. Call the strke again after an issue of the recommendation.

Try to act as if the strike conducted in a natural manner and to throuble the authorities with it.

e). For May.

1. For the preparation for unified activities involving the geneal strike, directive May 2, 1949, to Central Groups of the National Coalminers' Union from Labour Section of Central Committee.

The negotiations between the National Coalminers' Union and the League of the Coalmine Industry deadlocked as expected. The efforts are now being made for the solution. The unified fight is possible in the form of the common fight with the National Government and Public Office Workers Union. The heroic strike waves recently conducted by the National

Coalminers' Union should be enlerged to those of the nationwide scale with unified wages for the whole country as chief objective.

2. How a fight should be waged against the delayed and none payment of wages, directive May 5, 1949, the District Committees from the Central Committee's Labor Section.

Through the policy of the Yoshida Cabinet the delayed and none payment of wages are spreading among medium and small enterprises as well as among big enterprise we should arm ourselves with the most efficient and lawful measures. If such measures fail to solve the question, the people's management of the enterprises should be conducted the firm faith.

3. Fight against the traitorous trade policy, May 8, 1949, to the District Committees from Labour Section of Central Committees.

The trade is said to be the only channel through which recovery of the Japanese economy can be made while the trade without autonomy will result in its collapse in tending to pool the industry into the heavy industries and in tending to increase the military potentiality.

Such trade will cause us to increase proced for the people's managment of the state owned trade.

4. "Prepare for the overthrow of the Yoshida Cabinet", directive May 17, 1949, to the District Committees from the Central Committee.

The dispatch to various districts of our Diet members has been decided to report our activities in the Diet and to investigate the condition of the local fight. Hold organization conferences in respective industries on the individual basis so that the report will be made to the general assembly of sixth Central Committee for the preparation of overthrowing the Yoshida Cabinet.

"For smashing the Peace Ordinance, directive May 5, 1949, from the Citizens Measure Unit of Labour Section of Central Committee.

The Peace Ordinance is evidently in violation of the Constitution. But, on account of the strong intention of the G.H.Q it is about to be enforced in various places. It is difficult for us to preclude. Just submitting to fate on our part is tantamount to sit on the fence. Paralyze the local administration to overthrow the Yoshida Cabinet.

6. "Points of importance for fight of the fiber industry.

May 27, 1949, to District Committees from Labour Section of Central Committee.

It is the fiber industry that has not practically been touched upon, though the industry has been regarded as important. All the organizations of the party should organize the workers of this big industry and at the same time should organize those of medium and small industries in general for the defensive fight. And uniting the various demands of the masses of the local people the organizations should wage fights against the local administrative power.

f). For June.

1. "To all the regular members of the Japan Communist Party, especially to the National Railway Workers Union", Directive 321, June 24, 1949.

1. Since the revised election for 1949 of members of the Central Committee of the National Railway Workers Union has ended, decisions recently that is enforced as scheduled. Execute the directives completely and strongly. Stir up criticisms among the

masses against the railway authorities for the purposes of increasing influence of the party and members of the party.

2. "Smash by force the attempt of repress by the government, directive 325, June 14, 1949 to District Committees from Organization Guidance Section of Central Committee.

Since the railway strike, the government is expected to hold the meeting of the ssecalled ways-and-means conference against the Communists. Nip such attempt in the bud. As the measure, the fight for expsures of the governments illegal conducts are important. Combine both lawful and unlawful measures craftily and enhance the atmosphere of the revolution.

3. "Exert utmost efforts for the propaganda fight and report the truth which is a key to victory, to practice the decision of the 15th Enlargement Committee", directive 15, June 18, 1949, issed from the central Committee.

Regard the propagande as to weapon of the revolution and to seize the power, conduct the concerete

and political propaganda. The propaganda should be manifested in the form of the platforms and be shown public in the concrete form of the organ paper.

4. "Attitude for fights against enemy's pressure", secret directive 327, June 24, 1949, to District Committees from the Central Committee's Organization Guidance Section.

In opposition to the increase of the powers of the people's offensive, efforts are being made by the government to issue the emergency declaration through various measures. Against this, the fight of strictly abiding by the law and of exposing illegal conducts of the government are advantageous.

5. "To student cells on the vacation", June 26, 1949, to District Committees from the Central Committee.

Respective organizations of the party are requested as speedily as possible to unify the moving student party members generally on prefectural basis by fully utilizing their peculiar technicalities under respective conditions and to make them carry on the efficient activities.

g). For July.

1. "For the welcome of the repatriate", directive July 1949, to District Committees from the Shizuoka Prefectural Committee.

Practically all the repatriates from the Soviet Union landed to our shore have pledged themselves to join our party and to fight. The Committees are requested to complete the welcome setup in the stations in cooperation with other organizations complete and are requested to wave red flags and to have the applicants join the party. Also the Committees are requested to hear on the spot reports and to hold the round table chat to smash the demagogues of the anti-Soviet Union.

2. "Re-strengthening of the Police Policy, directive 33, July 5, 1949, to be Tokyo Metropolis Committee from the Central Committee.

Take up the problems of internal dissentions among the police officials and economic penury of the lower ones. Educate and guide the families of those officials.

3. "Restrengthening of the labor offensive of the Japan Communist Party".

The Party headquarters recognized the weak fighting spirit among the rank and file, admited the failure on four other points and directed the following instructions.

1). to switch over to the positive tactics.

2). to seize rank and files strongly.

3). to fight jointly with the repartriates.

4. "How are we to meet with the condition of the moment", July 16, 1949, to executive stuffs of the respective chapters from the Central Committee's Politrurs.

The discharge has begun to spread generally not-only in the government office but also in the private indurtries. Organize the fight of the unemployees into the fight along the lawful line. But if the enemy so provocative as to force us to wage a decisive battle, then use force.

5. "Personnel affairs of the party member, July 19, 1949, to District Committees from the Hyogo City Committee.

In view of an intensification of the conditions for the revolution, now it is the time that the activities of the party members are needed.

Send the discharged party members into big enterprises and important industries for the purpose of strengthning the already existing cells. Reports the conditions for employment being offered by the enterprises and industries.

6. "For labor offensive for the overthrew of the Yoshida Cabinet", July 21, 1949, to cells throughout the country from the party headquarters.

Hold meetings involving cells on the spot and conduct thoroughgoing preparations for intermediary offeensives during July. Stress sabotages with electric workers of the Toshiba and the Densan as initial beginners.

And conduct the general offensive through lawful fights in the form of strictly abiding by the law, of rigidely observing of car's operation rules and of the office hours.

7. "The fight of the unemployees", July 25, 1949, issed by the Organization Guidance of the Central Committee's Politrure.

The government has no intention of saving the unemployees. Whether the employees wall side with the Democratic Liberal Front or not has an improtant

bearing upon the situation which is new in the period of decisive battle against Fasism.. The organized fights of this enemployees should with with those of the workers who have the powers of practice and guidance. Also it is important to strengthen the horizental connections existing among unemployees.

8. "For strengthening the fishery workers", July 27 1949, issued by Department of Counter-measure of Fishermen of Central Committee.

The destructive policies of the Yoshida Cabinet have steadily made themselves felt in the aquatic industries with the discharges bringing, crisis to the industries conducted. The fishery workers's fight should be a fight locally conducted in cooperation with the citizen. The revised labor contract of the Japan Refrigeration Company should be fought with.

9. "To cells of the National Railway Workers Union (Kochi Prefecture)" directive 1, July 14, 1949 from the Headquarters of the Communist Party.

Leave wild cat strikes now being waged to take their own course. Try to teach the rank and file that if the Directive 2 and stop orders of the

government and the G.H.Q. are issued and the strike decision in Atami of using force are retracted, the Central Struggle Committee will cease to exist.

10. "The theory of the September revolution is the enemy's provocation", directive 329, July 16, 1949.

Teach them fully that the fighting policy of the party organizations in the present stage is based upon the three principles of the propaganda the exposures and the law abiding. Teach them thoroughly that practicing these principles will mean making a reverse use of the enemy's weapon maintaining the lowest lawfulness within the enemy's exesting order.

h). For August.

1. Directive 235, August 5, 1949 to the District Committees from the Central Committee's Organization Guidance Section.

1. Collapse the wall of Japanese control trade to make nation's economy to stand its own feet. This will mean the driving of a wedge to smash the ambition of the American monopolistic capital. To drive the wedge it is necessary for us to encourage

the Sino-Japanese Trade strongly. Also it is imperatively necessary at this time to organize the National Liaison Council for Expedition of the Sino-Japanese Trade on prefectural basis.

2. Directive 336 August 9, 1949 to District Democracy Safeguarding Leagues from the Central Committee's Labor Guidance Section.

The Yoshida Cabinet is seriously considering the application of the Organizations Control Order to bring pressure upon us. And the Fouth Section of the Special Investigation Bureaus of the Attorney General's Office is ordered to conduct the political police. The Organizations Control Order is in violation of the Constitution and the Far Eastern Committee's sixteen points and represses the democratic organizations. The S.I.B. is playing the role of the special police. The District Democracy Safeguarding Leagues are requested to face this situation in cooperation with the respective organizations of the party.

3. Directive 337, August 14, 1949, to the executive stuffs of the National Railway Workers Union from the Central Committee's Labor Guidance Section.

The main forces for collapsing the Yoshida Cabinet are the workers of the national railway. The line ups of the new staff members expected to be occupied almost by the Democratization Leaguers. But, the party members opposing to directives from the Central Struggle Committee of the League for Democratization, should get close in touch with our cells on the spot, and should oust the Leaguers from the factory bringing their traitorous actions to light. The big offensive should be waged against them through the livlihood protection fight so that the National Railway Workers Union be placed under our actual guidance.

4. Stand up to fight for the reconstruction of the flood damages.

The District Committee should speedily establish programs and policies of the movement for the reconstruction of key and damaged industries. At the same time it should unite the friendly forces of the towns and villages, while fighting for the unemployment to expedite the reconstruction energetically.

5. "How are we to fight in this stage of the decisive battle", August 29, 1949, to the District Committees from the Central Committee.

The range of attacks by the Yoshida Cabinet is now being widened. On the other hand some rank and files have fallen off from the front, bringing about the split of the front. The decisive stage is being intensified. Some of our men facing such attacks are attempting to strengthen and enlarge the union. Others falling off from the from front are giving voices of dissatisfaction. At this juncture, direct and straightford counter attacks on our part are truely needed.

6. "Seize this good chance for overthrawing the Yoshida Cabinet", Directive Aut. 30, 1949, to the executive staff members respective unions from the Central Committee's Organization Section.

The Yoshida Cabinet is driving the people to lead the life of penury. The Shoup tax reform has been drafted through the Dodge Line. Now is the time for us to drive the wedge in the midst of the enemy's rank. Concrete tactics are for us the fights against the tax and the wage.

This two fights should be intimately related and be understood as one fight.

10. For September.

1. "The fight of the National Communications Workers Union", directive September 2, 1949, from the Secretariate of the Central Committee.

The Democratization Leaguers and those belonging to the Faction for the Reconsturction should be rejected and with the N.C.W.U. as the center, people's wide range fights should be waged. Propaganda and campaign for obtaining the fight fund should also be conducted, while organising the unemployees and fighting for the protection of the people's livelihood.

Acts of betrayal by then Democratization Leagues should be brought to light. Guidance should be given to locals, Chapters, units and individuals giving surport to the central struggle committee of the Faction for the Unification and the close relations between them and ourheadquarters should be had.

2. The Party Directive, secret directive 340, September 4, 1949, to the executive staffs of the National Communications Workers Union and the National Railway Workers Union from the Central Committee's Organization Section.

The Yoshida Cabinet is attempting to assist the N.C.W.U.'s Faction for the Reconstruction. Against this the executive staffs of the N.C.W.U. are requested to get close in touch with the executive staff members of the N.R.W.U. and to prepare themselves to act uniformly forming a nucleous for the overthrow of the Yoshida Cabinet.

3. "To the exicutive staff members of the N.C.W.U. and the N.R.W.U.", secret directive 340, September 4, 1949, from the Central Committee's Organization Section.

The significance of the Central Committee session and the national convention of the National Communication Workers Union is extremely grave. The Yoshida Cabinet making strenuous efforts to stir up the fraction activities against the N.C.W.U. by using the HOSHIKA faction is also making utmost efforts to make the unionsts form a government sponsored new N.C.W.U. by assisting the N.C.W.U.'s Faction for the Reconstruction. The executive staff members of the N.C.W.U. are requested are requested to get close in touch with the executive staffs of the N.R.W.U. and to prepare themselves to act uniformly forming nucleous for the overthrow of the Yoshida Cabinet.

4. Secret directive 331, September 5, 1949, from the Central Committee's Labor Guidance Section.

Through the discharge and adjustment conducted in the big industries and in the N.R.W.U. several millions of men have been unemployed. To give them programs and objectives for the fight is to strengthening the atmosphere of the revolution. First of all, the Unemployment Measure Section should be established within respective unions and the fighting we set up strong enough to make their family members rise with them should be prepared. And the unitied action of the unemployment organizations should be united with the fight of workers against the management.

5. "Common fight with the Labor Farmer Party", directive 34 September 7, 1949, from Labour Guidance Section of Central Committee Guidance Section.

The union of the Socialists, Communists and the Labor Farmer Party cannot be hoped for at present. And we dare not hope it either. Such common fight is no other than the effort for the overthrow of the Yoshida Cabinet and will never mean the neal cooperation.

In short the common fight with the Labor Farmer should be waged as a first step toward the real formation of wide unified front.

6. "Fundamental attitude of the Communist Party for arrest and clase court", September 9, 1949 from the Central Committee.

When arrested, don't show a shade of excitement and terror acting composedly and ingnoring life and death. Don't kowtow admiting such and such errors. It will mean changing of the principle and mean at the same time going over to the enemy. It is the honor for the Communists to believe in Communism and to die for Communism. Constant efforts to improve themselves is needed on the part of the Communists.

7. "Dissolution of the League of Koreans and the Korean Democratic League", secret directive September 8, 1949, to District Committees from the Central Committee's Labor Guidance Section and the Citizens Measure Section.

The Yoshida reactionary cabinet applied the Organizations Control Law to both organizations of the League for Koreans and the Korean's Democratic League and resorted to violent conducts of dissolving them

and of seizing their properties. Our party should counter attack the cabinet in the name of the Koreans and the Japanese and should take a step further to deal with the condition of vacuum brought about after the dissolution of the organizations.

8. "Remedy bureaucratic predilections", secret directive 342, September 10, 1949 from the Central Committee's Organization Section.

The phenomena of bureaucratic predilections, corruptions and degenerations are more conspicous among the government and public office workers unions than among civil unions. Now among the civil unions such tendency is looming large. Therefore, the fundamental reform should be made regarding this problem as the general problem among the general party members. The tendency of respective union' favouring with sneak strategy caused deggenerations and the loss of confidience in the revolution. Strengthen the cells more healthily. The fight has been directly guided by the party headquarters but, from now on the cell's representative conference should so far be the central organization for guiding this fight.

9.. "Smash by force the National Personnel Authority rule", secret directive 344, September 17, 1949, to the District Committees from the Central Committee's Organization Guidance Section.

The N.P.A. enacted the rule of seventeen points concerning prohibition of the political activities of the civil servant as well as concerning advice by the specific party to join the party. The rule robs the civil servant of their freedom and destruct democracy. Therefore the rule should be destroyed and should let factory chiefs reject the rule. Union's propagand, organization and the calling upon factory chiefs by the union meeting make the above action possible. Through these measures the rule should be collapsed.

10. "Stage and strengthen the fight for the flood damages", directive 392, September 19, 1949, to the District Committees from the Secretariate of the Central Committee.

Generally speaking the fight for the flood damages so far has been extremely inactive. We must arise with organized labor as the centre. Also steady fight should tenacioausly be made for the reduction

and exemption of payment of the tax and the delivery of the staple food. The government decided a meager sum of 3,800,000,000 yen for the flood expense. This caused a great anger and dissatisfaction among sufferers of the flood.

11. "Union activities should not be restricted by the lawful activities", secret directive, September 21, 1949, the executive staff members of respective unions from Organization Guidance Section, Central Committee.

Since this spring the party has decided three policies of abiding by the law, of conducting propaganda activities and of exposing enemy's illegal acts for its strategy with the result that contradictions and oppositions within the Yoshida's Democratic Liberal Cabinet began to appear. In an effort to preclude our policy the enemy's class enacted the Organization's Control Law and are attempting in the near future to rob the Japan Communist Party of the last status of the lawfulness. Cells in the union, therefore, should break the restrictions of the union and should be prepared at any time to fight in complete cooperation with the party headquarters.

12. "Fighting against the government's reprers", directive 349, September 21, 1949 from Organization Guidance Section, Central Committee.

Through the enactment of the Organizations Control Law and the National Public Service Law the Yoshida Cabinet is attempting to rob our party of the last status of its lawfulness. The dissolution of the League of Koreans should be regarded as the signs of what as mentioned above. Against this the workers union should effectively be utilized. And cells in the union should break the restrictions of the union and should be prepared at any time to fight in complete cooperation with the party headquarters.

13. "Establish the fundamental system", secret directive 346, September 26, 1949 to the District Committees from Organization Guidance Section, Central Committee.

The enemy aims at the dissolution of combative unions using the Organization Controls Law and the Violent Action Controls Law as the weapon. While on the other hand the splits are seen within the National Railway and the National Communication workers with labor unions in general facing with the crisis.

The fight such as has been conducted before will not be allowed from now on. Cells should be strengthened, representative conference of the fundamental strulture should be established, and uigilance system should be set up at all times.

j). For October.

"Strengthen the fight against the local administrative powers", secret directive 347, October, 1949, to the District Committees from Organization Guidance Section, Central Committee.

1. One of the big reasons of dulness of the party activities is cited an incompleteness of the Fight against the local administrative power. The week point in the centralization of administrative power has the national result in the weak point in the local administrative set up.

Shake the latter so that the former will shake. As the most effective measure, an organization involving powerful elements of the locality should be formed to avert the repress of the government on our fight against the local tax.

2. "How are we to fight in this period of the hightened atmosphere of the revolution", special secret directive 1 of 97, October 6, 1949, to the District Committees from Organization Guidance Section, Central Committee.

The Yoshida's Democratic Liberal Cabinet is repressing people's revolutionary actions caused by their poverty. It's traitorous destructive policies are ravaging over the wide classes of the people. The peoples are forced to stand on the cross road of death or struggles. Our fights which are difficult should take the form of activities suited to the local needs, of advancement of the quality of the party member, of struggles in the Diet, of struggles outside the Diet, of acquisition of administrative powers and of day-to-day struggles involving struggles against tax reform. To make these fights most efficacious, stress of the fight should be laid on fights to be waged in the middle of November firstly and with fights to be waged in the middle of December secondly.

3. "Fight for the enhacement of the revolutionary atmosphere", special directive 2 of 97, October 9,

1949, to the District Committees from Organization Guidance Section, Central Committee.

The monopolistic capital at home and abroard demanded the Japanese government to adjust Japan's political and economic set up to make the country form a strengthened link of international chain of capitalism. In line with this the Yoshida Cabinet is conducting a series of policies involving the new price scale. The situation has been stabilized and thus the period for revolution has been pushed aside to occur two or three years later.

Staging the strategy of the wave strike, the party should bring about enhancement of the new revolutionary atomosphere through superior leadership of the party executives.

4. "Oust elements engaging in braction activities to stage the new fight for aquisition of the administrative power", secret directive October 14, 1949, to the District Committees from the Central Committee's Organization Guidance Section.

Various conditions at home and abroard are advantageous to the revolution. The masses fall into poverty. Anti-people actions of the Socialists and

the Democratization Leagues are being conducted openly. The lower organizations of the League for Democratization and the Social Democratic Party which have so far been aquired to our side by our party will estrange. But it is natural even those organizations should fight in cooperation with the Communist Party as long as they are to fight at all. In spite of the existence of this condition for the revolution unless no actions of the guiding party came victory will not be ours. Common fight with the Socialists the Communists and the Labor Farmer Party is only the measure to attain aim Real aim is in the acquisition of the masses. The fight for the lower wage scale should be conducted also in line with two directives of No.97.

5. "Strengthening the Point Cells", special directive 349, October 18, 1949 to the District Committees from Organization Guidance Section, Central Committee.

Now is the time for the entire partymembers to put up the fight standing at the head of the people. Stress should be made on the cell activity which is the fundation of the party activity. An attempt should be made to advance the quality of the party

members, while the fight should be put up against the fascistic tendency of the enemy. It is the key to the strengthning of cells in general to create and strengthen the Point Cells and to train the organization cells.

6. Secret verbal directive, October 18, 1949, from Fukuoka.

Our arms are being unloaded from the Soviet submarines on the Japan sea coast in great quantity. Under the military vacuum expected to be caused following the withdrawal of the U.S. Army Forces we will rise in armed resistance through the Soviet assistance.

7. "Exemption of the executive stuffs of the party from occupying the posts in organizations related to the commerce and industry", October 20, 1949, from Organization Guidance Section, Central Committee.

Diet members of our party and other executive staffs have been prohibited to occupy the posts of executive staffs of the commerce and industry organizations. This party order means that the party prohibited the instalations of the members in defending them from becoming purgees, since the program now is under way of dissolving such organizations.

Organizations in which they are installed are, therefore requested to notify.

8. "Guard against the government pressure", special directive 350, October 22, 1949 to the District Committees from the Central Committee's Organization Section.

The government pressure makes itself felt in the actual strengthening of the police force, in the fire fighting corps' actual turning to the groups of serice in the first reserve and in the local youth corps' turning to the reactionary forces. The recovery of the political police is not a thing of remote future. It is an urgent necessity for us now to make allout preparations against this pressure. Respective organizations are requested to map out concrete plans speedily and to make the report-to the headquarters.

9. "Operations of the impeachment system against judges and public procurators infringing the human right", directive 448, December 25, 1949 to the District Committees from Secretariate, Central Committee.

Under the advancing fascistic tendency of the ruling class, cases are extremly many where the judges and public procurators are getting to be cat's paws of the government to repress the people. It is necessary for us to bring to light their unjustness and negligence in the official duties and in cooperation with impeachment activities in the Diet local mass impeachments should be carried on.

10. "Make haste to establish the set up of the counter attacks", secret directive 352, October 29, 1949 to the District Committees from Organization Guidance Section, Central Committee.

This year the strengthing of the party nucleus has been accomplished. Self-criticisms concerning the bureaucratism of the party and mass organizations have been thoughly conducted. Heightening of attomosphere for the speedy revolution is strengthening the party. Strengthening of the set up of counter attacks by respective organizations should speedily be made.

Lower organizations of the N.R.W.U., the N.C.W.U. and the National Coalminers Union are strengthening their forces together with their cells. The activities

of the cell get under way. Therefore, with the end of February, next year as deadline, preparations of the respective District Committees to fight should be made locally in single handed.

k). For November.

"Recomplation of executive staffs of the respective organizations and fight in the future", directive 353, November 3, 1949, to the District Committees from Organization Guidance Section, Central Committee.

1. The government judged the Communist dominated mass organizations and labor unions have recieved the definit blow. And the stress of its pressure has been made upon the party itself. Recompilation of the executive staffs and strengthening of the cells should be conducted for the mass movement to be staged by then in the heightening period of the coming revolution.

2. "Fight at the separate peace", secret directive 102, November 18, 1949, to the District Committees from the Central Committee's Organization Guidance Section.

In spite of the people's opposition to the separate peace Yoshida and his followers are earnestly desiring for it. The desire of the Kansai capital for the China trade is still strong. The Politburo does not regard this matter as related only to activities in the Kansai District but, as one related to all activities of the party. Informations of this matter will be given to the District Committees. The centeal condition is that the liaisons of us with the governments of the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republics are smooth. At present the envoy in possesion of the Chinese Communists credentials is staying in Tokyo.

3. "The reactronary camp is preparing new attacks", secret directive 103, November 22, 1949, to the District Committees from Organization Guidance Section, Central Committee.

The second discharge is now under contemplation. Our party should encourage the workers of the neutral union and should emancipate them from their slavish environments.

Organized labor not only of the NITTSHIN flour mill company but, of other companies particularly of "thirty" companies should be strenghhened.

4. "Strengthen defence of the organizations", secret directive November 27, 1949 to the District Committees from Organization Guidance Section, Central Committee.

The government is watching the attitude of our party toward the peace problem and is conducting espionage activities aiming at destructing the party organizations. The defence set up within the party is not in the satisfactory condition. Especially that of the upper organizations is not enough. General dulness of the party activities is due to the financial deadlocks. The bolsivised training on the part of the whole party members is absolutely necessary.

1). For December.

1. "Common offensive again", secret directive 105 December 1, 1949, to the District Committee from the Central Committee's Organization Guidance Section.

The Socialists and the Democratization Leaguers are participating in the anti-Communism front as private army of the Yoshida Cabinet. Especially the moves of the Labor Farmer Party is delicate which

are far from reassuring. A calling should be made on that party for the common fight with its lower organization as the main target. In this way the premise for the common fight weder then the above should be created.

2. "Year end fight", secret directive, December 3, 1949, to the District Committees from the Central Committee's Labor Section.

Ruinous failures are advancing with the fearful speed and the workers are rising again seeking our party's guidance. The lawful fight has attained its limit. Responding to the serious demand of the rank and file the cell should stand at the head of the year end fight and give the guidance and encouragement to them.

3. "Exposure fight and tax fight, special directive 66, 1949, to the District Committees from the Central Committee's Organization Guidance Section.

The tax collection offensive has League. Especiality the medium and small industries are treated badly being on the brink of cullapse. To free from this situation fight alone can settle the problem.

Our party urges the tax fight as an important link in a chance of daily fights.

This fight becomes most efficacious only through the unification of it with the exposure fight.

It is important that this fight should be developed to the local fight.

III. None.

IV. The directives of the Japan Communist Party Headquarters are important in that they guide the activities of the party's national organizations. Therefore, the directives from the headquarters and upper organizations of the same party to the lower organizations will be gathered hereafter as much as possible and be reported to you in the complete form.

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

全銀連等に於ける共産党の動向について

(CIC.No. 83)

March 6, 1950.

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

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

SUBJECT : Trends of the Zenginren---Zenkoku Ginko Jyugyoin-Rodo Kumiai Rengokai (National Federation of Bank Employees' Unions) and the labor union of every bank.

I. According to the talk of a person well informed of the banking circles, on March 1, ~~1935~~ 1950.

II. KUSUNOKI, Secretary of 4th Section got the following informations :

A. The organization activities of the Kyosan-To (Communist Party) in the Zenginren.

1. After the Mass Rally of the Zenginren of last June when TOKUDA, Secretary-General of the Kyosanto, stressed the need of "People's control over the bank", the Kyosanto has been making its

utmost efforts to complete the cell organizations in financial circles, because the complete control over the bank by the Communist cells is quite important for the Kyosanto as its tactics for the destruction of all industrial activities, unlike the control over the management of other ordinary industries. This policy of the Kyosanto toward the bank is also found in the "Principles of the Democratic Racial Front" put up by the Kawasakishi Iinkai (Kawasaki Municipal Committee) on February 14, 1950, and the "State and People's Control of Financial Circles" is especially emphasized in the principles. Thus the Kyosanto appears to be attempting to materialize this movement all through the country. Especially in the FUJI Bank (former YASUDA Bank), they say, even some directors have already been communized.

2. As things are, no Communist cell appears on the surface and there is none which has made a formal declaration of the formation of a cell in accordance with the provisions of the Organizations Control Order, among the banks which belong to the Zenginren. It is supposed, however, by the parties concerned and outsiders

that almost all the banks have their own cell.

3. If the individual cell of the Zenginren carrys out the "disturbing operation of the bank" according to the directives of the Kyosanto or the executive committee department of the labor union, banking institutions will have to suspend their functions in three days. The following are the tactics which are supposedly taken by the Kyosanto for that purpose :

a). Laying bare the actual circumstances of the loans in order to make the bank lose its credit.

b). Securing command of important personnel affairs by electing the persons concerned with the labor union as directors after collecting the letters of attorney of stockholders at their general meeting.

c). Attaching the statements of items of the drafts to make the bank suspend the functions.

d). Making the bank stop sending cash.

4. The communist leaders who are giving guidance to the Zenginren are Yasoji KAZAHAYA, Diet man, and Seijiro USAMI, professor of the Hosei University. The latter gave the lecture on Marxism to

the employees of the Bank of Japan from 1946 to 1949, while he was editting the "Zaisei-Kinyushi" (History of Finance) as a part-time worker. Since then, he has been assuming the leadership of the Zenginren as its top consultant. The office of the Zenginren is located in the Ginko Kyokai (Bank Association), 8 of 3, Hongoku-cho, Chuo Ward, and eighteen or twenty party members or sympathizers are working there as full time officers.

5. The following fifteen unions have strong communistic trends among those affiliated to the Zenginren.

The Iwate Shokusan Ginko Juso (Iwate Industrial Bank Labor Union)

The Shonai Ginko Juso (Shonai Bank Labor Union)

The Chiba Ginko Juso (Chiba Bank Labor Union)

The Teikoku Ginko Juso (Teikoku Bank Labor Union)

The Kyowa Ginko Juso (Kyowa Bank Labor Union)

The Yokohama Koshin Ginko Juso (Yokohama Koshin Bank Labor Union)

The Daishi Ginko Shokuso (4th Bank Labor Union)

The Kokumin Kinyukinko Shokuso (People's Credit Accomodation Treasury Labor Union)

The Hokuriku Ginko Shokuso (Hokuriku Bank Labor Union).

The Nippon Kogyo Ginko Shokuso (Japan Industrial Bank Labor Union)

The Daiwa Ginko Juso (Daiwa Bank Labor Union)

The Geibi Ginko Juso (Geibi Bank Labor Union)

The Iyo Ginko Juso (Iyo Bank Labor Union)

The Fukuoka Ginko Juso (Fukuoka Bank Labor Union)

The Oita Godo Ginko Juso (Oita Combined Bank Labor Union)

B. The trends of the unions affiliated to the Zenginren.

1. Among the labor unions affiliated to the Zenginren, there are some which left the Federation, feeling quite uneasy at the radical principles of its movement, as mentioned below. The Gumma Daido Ginko Juso (Gumma Union Bank Labor Union) left in February 1949, the Shiga Ginko Shokuso (Shiga Bank Labor Union) in February 1949, the Hokkoku Ginko Shokuso (North Country Bank Labor Union) in December 1949.

The labor unions of the Chiyoda Bank and the Bank of Japan are cherishing the desire of leaving the Federation. The Zenginren will possibly be dissolved if five big unions leave it.

2. The union of the North Country Bank is now in dispute making a protest against the

discharge of ten members of the union. The union claimed in February 1950 that the personnel changes solely done by the directors should be necessarily approved hereafter by the union, but it was rejected. In December 1949, ITO, chairman of the executive committee of the Zenginren saw the staff members of the North Country Bank Labor Union, according to the resolution of the mass rally which concluded that the discharge of the employees of the North Country Bank is against the Labor Union Law, Article 7. He gave them the directives to start the struggle of "Immediate kicking-back of the notice of dismissal" but the union decided to leave the Federation due to the change of the executive committee members.

The Zenginren is, however, preparing for the formation of the second union claiming their lack of confidence in the present executive committee members of the North Country Bank Labor Union.

The result of this trouble will have a serious effect upon the labor unions in the Federation.

C. The names of the officers of the Zenginren and their banks.

Chairman of the Central Executive Committee	Teisaku ITO (Member of the Kyosanto)	The Bank of Japan
Vice-chairman of the Central Executive Committee	Toyoji SASAKO (Member of the Kyosanto)	The Yokohama Koshin Bank
Chief Secretary	Kisaburo OTSUKA	The Kyowa Bank
Chairman of the Committee for the Establishment of the Hall	Takahiro YAMAUCHI	The Osaka Bank
Central Executive Committee member	Seiryo SASAKI	The First Bank
"	Tadashi OSUGI	The Chiyoda Bank
Chief of Cultural Department	Jo KIYO	The Tokyo Bank
Chief of Allowance Department	Taiin UEMURA	The Sanwa Bank
Chief of Investigation Department	Michitsura KITAHARA	The Bank Association
Chief of Department for Counter-measures toward Regulations	Ken-ichi HIROMI	The Fuji Bank
Chief of Financial Department	Keiichi KONDO	The Kobe Bank

Chief of Liaison Department	Isao MATSUO (Communist member)	The People's Credit Accomodation Treasury
Chief of Information and Propaganda Department	Yasumasa MANABE (Communist member)	The Iyo Combined Bank
Central Executive Committee member	Kenhiko MIWA Yasuhiko	The Daiwa Bank
"	Yasuhiko AOKI	The Kangyo Ginko (Hypothec Bank)
"	Nachisa NAGATA	The Hokkaido Takushoku Ginko (Hokkaido Colonial Bank)
"	Shozo SUEMORI	The Fukkokinyu Kinko (Reconstruction Finance Bank)
"	Teizaburo HIRATA	The Fukuoka Bank
"	Vacancy	The Tokai Ginko (The Eastern Sea Bank)
Auditorial manager	Kotaro MIZOBUCHI	The Oita Combined Bank
"	Shoichi SATO	The Shichiju-shichi Ginko (Seventy-seven Bank)

III. It is necessary to take proper steps after confirming the formation of cells.

IV. For full informations, the investigations are now being carried out in the banks of all the country.

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

時效警察の手続行為一覧表

(43IIC.No. 84)

March 6 , 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : List of Unlawful Act of the Member of Japanese Communist Party.

I. Information received from the branch offices of SIB concerning the unlawful act principally committed by the Member of Japanese Communist Party during the year 1948 and 1949.

II. With according to the above mentioned information SUZUKI, Secretary of the Sixth Sub-section, Fourth Section, commenced the compilation on February 5, 1949 and completed the annexed list.

III. The each criminal case discribed in the annexed list is already disposed by the respective government office under one's charge.

IV. None.

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

ANNEXED LIST

Classification of Prefectures	The charge	Date	Place	Suspect and person concerned (number of the Party)	The fa
Tokyo	Injury	July 29, 1949	Katsushika Ward office	Masahisa SHIGEYAMA and one (1) other person	At the "lend mo sale of to the Ward off head of guard.
Chiba	Obstruction of railway traffic. Interference in the execution of one's duty.	June 2, 1949	Chiba Station of Government Railways.	Chonosuke YAMAMOTO and eight (8) other persons.	When he plinary office tion to he obstr of the
Tochigi	Destroying of the vessels.	May 15, 1948	Katagi Village Shimo Tsuga County	Chiyoji TSUBOI Member of Shimo-tsuga District Committee and one (1) other person.	In conne right of young landlord flinged a
"	Violation of Cabinet Order No. 201.	August 26, 1948	Koyama Engi-neers' Section of Government Railways.	Mutsuro MATSUYAMA Member of Shimo-tsuga District Committee and two (2) other persons	He made desertio revision Public S he imped business
Ibaraki	Duress of Im-prisonment. Interference with a government official in exercising his duties.	July 1, 1949	Takahagi Coal Mine, Taga County	Keitaro TAKAYAMA and other thir-teen (13) persons.	The mem opposed illegal the coll ference MP and when the

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A N N E X E D L I S T

Place	Suspect and person concerned (number of the Party)	The facts of criminal offence	Disposed result
atsushika ard office	Masahisa SHIGEYAMA and one (1) other person	At the time when he forced "lend money" and "credit sale of staple foodstuffs" to the head of Katsushika Ward Office, he injured the head of the Ward and the guard.	Person sent to the Tokyo District Court.
hiba Station f Government ailways.	Chonosuke YAMAMOTO and eight (8) other persons.	When he received the disciplinary discharge from the office due to his opposition to the new shift system he obstructed the departure of the train.	Person sent to the Chiba District Court.
atagi Village himo Tsuga ounty	Chiyoji TSUBOI Member of Shimotsuga District Committee and one (1) other person.	In connection with farming right dispute he pulled up young rice-plants of the landlord and destroyed and flinged away the same.	Five months penal servitude to Tsuboi.
oyama Engineers' Section f Government ailways.	Mutsuro MATSUYAMA Member of Shimotsuga District Committee and two (2) other persons	He made support to the job desertion by opposing to the revision of the National Public Service Law and thus he impeded the officiency of business operation.	Indicted to the Utsunomiya District Court.
ikuhagi Coal ine, Taga ounty	Keitaro TAKAYAMA and other thirteen (13) persons.	The members of labour union who opposed to personnel cut made illegal detention of Chief of the colliery and made interference with Policemen and MP indexertising their duties when they rescued the former.	Indicted.

Saitama	Violation of Directive of Occupation Forces.	June 18, 1949	Urawa Upper Secondary School	Hiroshi KOMAI Member of Southern District Committee of Prefecture and other six (6) persons	He made the prot ment in rupted and lec Civil A
Fukushima	Duress of imprisonment. Intimidation with assault.	July 4, 1949	Superintendent Division of Government Railways.	Hisashi TAKEDA and about two hundred and ten (210) other persons.	He made cut and Chief of and act detentio Relation Section
"	Defamation	July 13,1949 July 25,1949	Nakama Town, Fukushima City Ota Town, Fukushima City	Tsuneo ADACHI Chairman of Fukushima District Committee and one (1) other person	He put u girder-b Fukushim point ou and defa
Aomori	Violation of Cabinet Order No. 201		Hirosaki Engineers' Section	Takeichi TSUGAWA	He incit the Hiro
Aichi	Interference with a government official in exercising his duties.	October 24, 1948.	Wakamiya Shrine, Nagoya City.	Kiyofusa NISHINO and nine (9) other persons.	Civil Ri Alliance in exerc latter st Meeting Youths' which was
"	"	October 26, 1948	Nagoya City	Tatsuo ASATANI Member of the Youth Communist Alliance and two (2) other persons.	They are made vio MP in the L tion Cabin t.

a Upper ndary ol	Hiroshi KOMAI Member of Southern District Committee of Prefecture and other six (6) persons	He made demonstration which oppose the prohibition of political movement in the schoolhouse and interrupted the presence to the meeting and lecture of Mr. Pier, Chief of Civil Affairs Division.	Three years hard labour to Komai.
rintendent sion of rnment ays.	Hisashi TAKEDA and about two hundred and ten (210) other persons.	He made opposition to personnel cut and forced interview to the Chief of Supervision Division and act the assault and illegal detention of Chief of Public Relation, archieves and Document Section who refused his interview.	
a Town, hima City Town, hima City	Tsuneo ADACHI Chairman of Fukushima District Committee and one (1) other person	He put up agitation bill near the girder-bridge of Ota Town, Fukushima City Police Station, and point out the facts to the public and defamed one's character.	
ki eers' on	Takeichi TSUGAWA	He incited bolting of one's post to the Hirosaki Engineers' Section.	
iya e, a City.	Kiyofusa NISHINO and nine (9) other persons.	Civil Rights Independent Youths' Alliance made interference with MP in exercising whose duties when the latter stopped the progress of Mass Meeting of Civil Rights Independent Youths' Action for Anti-Fascism which was held without notification.	Military Tribunal
City	Tatsuo ARATANI Member of the Youth Communist Alliance and two (2) other persons.	They are the communist factors and made violation and interference with MP in exercising whose duties when the latter stopped their demonstration parade of overthrowing the Cabinet.	Military Tribunal

Shizuoka	Violation of Directive of Occupation Forces.	October 11, 1948	Shizuoka City	Hisao OKADA Chief of the Joint Struggle Section of Central Headquarters of the All Communications Workers' Union and eighty one (81) other persons.	At the appro (1,000 force with of the Milit
Osaka	Violation of Tax-Practioners Law	From March 1948, up to March 1949	Ikuno Taxation Office	Shigeru IMAMURA	He gav of Liv concern the tr permis and in of Ap and ne
"	Interference with a government official in exercising his duties.	January 11, 1948	Kubota Iron Works, Osaka City	Kingo HARA and forty five (45) other persons.	They m exprop with and m Iron with there
"	Violation of Law concerning the Provisional Exception to Election Campaign and others.	From March 1948, up to March 1949	Headquarters, ~~representatives~~ League of the ~~Democratization~~ Local Tax Payment, Tamagawa Town, Fukushima Ward and others.	Masakazu TANIGUCHI	He or (Dem said cf or the fient elect ation Fukus
"	Trespass into the buildings and riot.	April 23 1948	In the Osaka Prefectural Government Office.	Hiroshi MURAKAMI and seven(7) other persons.	At Divis had to Kore accor Minis oppos

oka City	Hisao OKADA Chief of the Joint Struggle Section of Central Headquarters of the All Communications Workers' Union and eighty one (81) other persons.	At the time of Trial Conflict, approximately one thousand (1,000) masses gathered and forced the demonstration parade without hearing the verbal order of the Commander of Shizuoka Military Team for disperse.	Military Tribunal
Taxa- Office	Shigeru IMAMURA	He gave advice to the members of Livelihood Safeguard Union concerning the income-tax and the transactions tax without permission of the authorities, and indicated the preparation of Application for Inspection and acted as taxation agent.	Sent to the Osaka District Court on March 29.
n Iron City	Kingo HARA and forty five (45) other persons.	They made demonstration of expropriation of hidden goods without receiving permission and marched on to the Kubota Iron Works and made interference with MP and Policemen who was there in exercising whose duties.	
uarters, ~~ntatives~~ e of the tization Tax nt, awa Town, hima Ward thers.	Masakazu TANIGUCHI	He organized Minshuka Domei (Democratization Alliance) and said to reduce taxes by the power of organization and collected the membership fees without notification. He had violated the electoral laws by making negotiations several times to the Fukushima Taxation Office.	Sent to the Osaka District Court on April 5.
e Osaka ctural rnment ce.	Hiroshi MURAKAMI and seven(7) other persons.	At the time when the Education Division of Osaka Prefecture had despatched the closed order to one hundred and eighty (180) Korean Teachers' Colleges with according to the direction of the Ministry of Education, he made opposition to which order and	Sent to the Osaka District Court in May

Osaka	Force	July 15, 1948	Nakanoshima Central Public Hall	Toichiro KAKO
"	Violation of Article 311 of the Imperial Ordinance.	August 1948	Honjo Elementary School, Oyodo Ward.	Hiroshi BESSHO
"	Violation of Cabinet Order No. 201	From August 22 up to September 17, 1948	Railway Bureau, and Post Office of Umeda, Kita Ward	Fusaji OTA and one (1) other person.
"	Violation of Directive of Occupation Forces.	From October 5 up to October 22, 1948	Whole area of Ikuno Ward.	Eibun RI and nine (9) other persons
"	Violation of Cabinet Order No. 201	November 8, 1948	In the Central Telegraphic Office	Ko ARABORI and ten (10) other persons.

		made disturbance by act of violation and force with approximately seven thousand (7,000) Koreans who trespass into the Prefectural Office.	
shima l Public	Toichiro KAKO	He forced the member of Tenma police to write a written explanation for whose entrance into the place of mass meeting at the time when Jinken Kyodo Toso Iinkai (Joint Struggle Committee for the Human Rights) was held.	Sent to the Osaka District Court in July.
lemens hool ard.	Hiroshi BESSHO	He spread false rumour of the "occupation forces are forwarding our domestic rice to America, so the foodstuffs shows its shortage"among the audience at the public speeking grounds where the masses are gathering.	Military Tribunal. Three years hard labour.
Bureau, t Office a, rd	Fusaji OTA and one (1) other person.	He passed the resolution of the vacation tactics and induce many workers to stay away from the Railway Bureau and Post Office of Umeda.	Sent to the Osaka District Court on September 19.
rea of ard.	Eibun RI and nine (9) other persons	He made five hundred (500) pieces of North Korean Flag and put up the same in various places within the city after distribution.	Military Tribunal in October. Eight years hard labour.
Central phic	Ko ARABORI and ten (10) other persons.	They gathered together after the desert one's post and trespass into the room of Chief of Telegraphic Office. Then they made unjust occupation of the room by forming scrummage although the Chief of Telegraphic Office made the order to retreat.	

Osaka	Trespass into the buildings	March 18, 1949	Nishinari Taxation Office, Osaka City	Kiyomatsu NISHIGUCHI and one (1) other person.	He ga the (100) p Taxation into the Office a parade. order of Office entry li
"	Interference in the execution of one's duty and intimidation.	March 26, 1949. May 14, 1949	Special Gear-wheel Works, Sakurajima Town, Konohana Ward.	Toshio SAITO	He stop the worker wheel w on by clog and of work the work fered the voc
"	Interference with a government official in exercising his duties.	May 18, 1949	Takami Town, Konohana Ward.	Yayoi OKABE	In order Taxation violati the tax with hi duties b dispos of taxe the offi came to
"	Trespass into the buildings and interference in the execution of one's duty	June 25 1949	Railroad Car Manufacturing Osaka Workshop. Konohana Ward.	Kazuo TAKAHASHI and one (1) other person	He made sonnel operati climbin workshop
"	Violation of City Law and Interference with a government official in exercising his duties.	June 30, 1949	Joto Police Station Joto Ward	Tetsuo YAMADA and five (5) other persons.	At the five (5) arrested lation o hundred hoisted revolut the fron for the the offe

ari Taxa- ffice, City	Kiyomatsu NISHIGUCHI and one (1) other person.	He gathered about one hundred (100) persons for the Anti-Taxation Strife. Trespass into the Nishinari Taxation Office and made demonstration parade. They refused the order of Chief of Taxation Office to retreat and made force entry into the buildings.	Sent to the Osaka District Court.
l Gear- Works, jima Konohana	Toshio SAITO	He stopped the transmission of the electric current when the worker of the Special Gear-wheel Works is going to switch on by swingging up the wooden clog and obstructed the entry of workers at the entrance of the workshop. Thus he interfered in the execution of the vocation.	Indicted at the Osaka District Court on June 13
Town, na	Yayoi OKABE	In order to proceed the Anti-Taxation Strife, he act the violation to the officer of the tax office and interfered with him in exercising his duties by tearing off the disposition card for arrears of taxes at the time when the officer of the tax office came to attach.	Sent to the Osaka District Court on May 19.
ad Car eturing Work- na Ward.	Kazuo TAKAHASHI and one (1) other person	He made opposition to the personnel cut and disturbed operations of the workshop by climbing up the chimney in the workshop.	Indicted to the Osaka District Court on July 2.
olice n ard	Tetsuo YAMADA and five (5) other persons.	At the time when Yamada and five (5) other members were arrested owing to their violation of City Law, about one hundred and fifty (150) crowds hoisted hoisted red flag and sang the revolutional song loudly at the front of Police Station for the demand of release of the offenders.	Sent to the Osaka District Court on July 16.

Osaka	Force and injury	July 5 1949	Japan Cement Osaka Workshop, Nishinari Ward.	Tsuneichi MATSUMURA and two (2) other persons.	They fo members from th ing the injured lation.
"	Trespass into the buildings	July 1, 1949	Teitoku Special Brick Works, Joto Ward.	Kazuo WATAKI and six (6) other persons.	When th Works c due to ness, t into wh
Shimane	Violation of the Customs Broker Law	July 22, 1949	Whole area of the Prefecture	Hideo HIRAI Member of Prefectural Committee and twenty four (24) other persons.	Under Fund Ka smuggle places.
"	Intimidation and interference with a government official in exercising his duties.	August 10, 1948	Shinoda Local Office	Yonejiro FUNAKI and about one thousand five hundred (1,500) other persons	He made establi general to the and made Chief o pend t Thus he govern cising
Fukuoka	Violation of the Law Regulating Illegal Demonstration March.	October 16 1948	In the Kokura City	Harehiko ONO	In comm ric Indu strati (300) holdi bearin comple suppr
"	Violation of the Law Regulating Illegal Demonstration March.	October 16 1948	Omuda City Police Station	Heihachiro KAWARABATA Member of Omuda District Labour Unions Conference Joint Struggle and three (3) other persons.	They m without regardi the Kyus ment Th

Cement Tsuneichi Workshop, MATSUMURA mari.	and two (2) other persons.	They forced apology to two (2) members of Union who secede from the Labour Union by showing the power of masses and injured them with act of violation.	Sent to the Osaka District Court on July 29.
ku al Brick Ward.	Kazuo WATAKI and six (6) other persons.	When the Teitoku Special Brick Works closed their workshop due to the inactivity of business, they made unlawful entry into which works.	Sent to the Osaka District Court on July 1.
area e Pre- re	Hideo HIRAI Member of Prefectural Committee and twenty four (24) other persons.	Under pretence of Political Fund Kampania he sold the smuggled Santonin to several places.	
da Local e	Yonejiro FUNAKI and about one thousand five hundred (1,500) other persons	He made opposition to the establishing plan of power-generating-plant and went up to the Shinoda Local Office and made a threat against the Chief of which office to suspend the foregoing plan. Thus he interfered with a government official in exercising his duties.	
Kokura	Harehiko ONO	In connection to the Electric Industry Workers Demonstration about three hundred (300) people made parade with holding up the placard which bearing the words of "We completly oppose to wrong suppression !"	Military Tribunal. One year imprisonment. Fined one hundred thousand (100,000) yen.
City Station	Heihachiro KAWARABATA Member of Omuda District Labour Unions Conference Joint Struggle' and three (3) other persons.	They made demonstration parade without notification by disregarding the restriction of the Kyushu Military Government Team.	Military Tribunal. One year hard labour to Kawarabata. Two years probation.

Fukuoka	Forgery and utilization of official documents.	October 1948	Miyata Town, Kurata County.	Saburo KOJIMA Tomita Town Communist cell.	Accord own so certir attach the Po submit concer Forces
"	Unlawful possession	From June 1948 up to March 1949	Japan Electric Industry Workers' Union, Fukuoka Branch.	Masaomi AKATSUKA Chief of Executive Committee Japan Electric Industry Workers' Union Prefectural Branch and two (2) other persons.	He and yen wh Indus leaved
"	Force entry into residence and interference in the execution of one's duty.	May 11, 1949 May 12, 1949	Oura Hotel, Konya Town, Yawata City	Eiichi MACHIDA Member of Committee of Yawata City and twenty (20) other persons.	He for Govern withou fered duty.
Oita	Intimidation	November 16 1948	Hanawa Hospital, Beppu City	Kunisada UMEDA	At the ciatio ment hospit quest a thre by st gal f
"	"	"	Uchida Hospital Beppu City.	Saburo MATSUDA Member of Prefectural Committee	At the ciatio ment tor of threat stati compla tor co

ta Town, ta County.	Saburo KOJIMA Tomita Town Communist cell.	According to the request of his own subordinates he forged the certificate which is to be attached to the Application for the Foreign Voyage and to be submitted to the authorities concerned of the Occupation Forces.	Summoned to the Kokura C.I.C on May 25.
n Elect- Industry ers' Union, oka Branch.	Masaomi AKATSUKA Chief of Executive Committee Japan Electric Industry Workers' Union Prefectural Branch and two (2) other persons.	He embezzled and spend 1,300,000 yen which belongs to the Japan Industry Workers' Union and leaved in his custody.	Akatsuka gave himself up to the police on April 12.
Hotel, a Town, ta City	Eiichi MACHIDA Member of Committee of Yawata City and twenty (20) other persons.	He forced interview to the Governor and trespass into hotel without permission and interfered in the execution of one's duty.	Indicted to the Kokura Branch Office on May 23.
ya Hos- l, Beppu	Kunisada UMEDA	At the time when he made negociation of improvement of treatment with the director of the hospital according to the request of trained nurses, he made a threat against the director by stating that there is illegal facts in getting the narcotic.	Fined 500 yen at the Osaka District Court on June 18.
ki Hos- l Beppu	Saburo MATSUDA Member of Prefectural Committee	At the time when he made negociation of improvement of treatment of nurses with the director of the hospital, he made a threat against the director by stating that he shall enter complaint against how the director come into medicines.	"

Oita	Defamation	July 19 1948	Beppu District Committee Office	Yukio ABE Chief of Beppu District Committee	When cere the polic lear in t paper The Poli
Saga	Violation of Cabinet Order No. 201	August 31, 1948	Torisu Superintendent Division of Government Railways Moji Bureau.	Toshio OSHIMA Chief of Torisu District Committee.	He i of t Divi Moji post
"	Trespass into the buildings	September 5 1948	Railway No. 11 Dormitory. Torisu Town Miyoki County	Akira SAKAI Member of the Youth Communist Alliance and two (2) other persons.	In t rais of a into mit five bill
"	Violation of Cabinet Order No. 201	September 1948	In Saga City	Yoshiaki EJIMA Member of Saga District Committee and three (3) other persons	For agai he i fice let
"	Intimidation	April 2 1949	In Higashi Matsuura District Police Station	Teruyoshi NAKANO Member of Central District Committee	When of arre zlem thre Poli Mats
"	Forgery and utilization of official documents	June 24 1949	In Saga City	Retsu HATA Member of Prefectural Committee	He of and

pu Dist- ct Committee fice	Yukio ABE Chief of Beppu District Committee	When the suspect died of cerebral haemorrhage at the time of examine by the policeman of Beppu City, he inserted the following article in the Kabe Shimbun (wall newspaper) "Old Man at last died by the violation of Fiendish Policeman !"	Indicted to the Oita District Court on July 25.
risu Superintendent vision of vernment ilways Moji reau.	Toshio OSHIMA Chief of Torisu District Committee.	He incited eight (8) employees of the Torisu Superintendent Division of Government Railways Moji Bureau to desert one's post in unison.	
ilway No. 11 rmitory. risu Town yoki County	Akira SAKAI Member of the Youth Communist Alliance and two (2) other persons.	In the object of propagate and raise the sdesert one's post of employees he made force entry into the Railway No. 11 Dormitory for distribution of five hundred (500) agitation bills.	Three months penal servitude for each person.
Saga City	Yoshiaki EJIMA Member of Saga District Committee and three (3) other persons	For the opposition movement against Cabinet Order No. 201, he incited foreign affairs officers of Saga Post Office and let them desert one's post.	
Higashi tsuura District Police tation	Teruyoshi NAKANO Member of Central District Committee	When the two (2) mine workers of Karatsu Colliery were arrested as suspects of embezzlement in business he made a threat against Nakajima, Police Sergent of Higashi Matsuura District Police Station.	Arrested by the Karatsu Branch Office of Oita District Court on May 19.
Saga City	Retsu HATA Member of Prefectural Committee	He forged documents in the name of Noguchi, Mayor of Saga City and sold to the others.	Arrested on August 18.

Saga	Fraud	June 24, 1949 June 25, 1949	In Saga City	Taro IDE Member of Prefectural Committee	He inser the name Standard without five hun of adver Section the Bure which ad
"	Defamation Forgery and utilization of private documents.	July 7, 1949 July 8, 1949	Torisu Town, Miyoki County.	Susumu INOUE Chief of Executive Committee of Torisu cell and Member of Prefectural Committee.	He put u the exec National Mindo (M by the n Committe the Bill Mindo C
"	Defamation.	At the last part of July 1949	In Saga City	Tomio EGUCHI Member of Prefectural Committee	He inser "Division the last Railway Group" and sta Chairman sion of out the
"	Defamation Forgery and utilization of private documents.	July 7, 1949 July 8, 1949	In Torisu Town	Sanenori KODAMA Member of Torisu District Committee	He put u the lead Tōhō Railway name of further which (Mindo
"	Violation of Cabinet Order No. 201	September 25, 1949	In Torisu Town	Akio TOMOSHIGE Member of Nagasaki District Committee	At the tion tra Station agitate hearing person

ga City	Taro IDE Member of Prefectural Committee	He inserted advertisement with the name of Chief of the Labour Standard Bureau of Saga Prefecture without permission and swindled five hundred (500) yen as a charge of advertisement from the Labour Section stating that the Chief of the Bureau made agreement to insert which advertisement.	Arrested on August 12.
u Town, i County.	Susumu INOUE Chief of Executive Committee of Torisu cell and Member of Prefectural Committee.	He put up the bill which slander the executive members of the National Railway Workers' Union Mindo (Democratic League) Group by the name of Torisu District Committee, and forged and put up the bill which bare the name of Mindo Group.	Arrested on August 12.
ga City	Tomio EGUCHI Member of Prefectural Committee	He inserted the article entitled "Divisionists runs to Fascist-- the last struggle of National Railway Workers' Union Mindo Group" in "Shin Saga" (New Saga) and stained the honour of Sakaguchi, Chairman of the Executive Division of Labour Union by pointing out the facts in public.	"
risu Town	Sanenori KODAMA Member of Torisu District Committee	He put up the bill which slander the leaders of Mindo Group Torisu Branch of the National Railway Workers' Union by the name of District Committee and furthermore he put up the bill which bare the name of Mindo Ha (Mindo Group).	"
risu Town	Akio TOMOSHIGE Member of Nagasaki District Committee	At the time when the repatriation train arrived at Torisu Station he made the speech which agitate repatriatees without hearing the warning of responsible person for transportation .	Two months penal servitude at Saga District Court.

Saga	Defamation	August 7, 1949 August 10, 1949	In Saga City	Shozo KISHIKAWA Member of Western District Committee	He [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] Arm[illegible] the [illegible]
Nagasaki	Violation of the Law Regulating an Act of Violence.	April 22, 1949	Wakimine Village, Nishi Sonoki County	Kenya SUGINAGA Member of Prefectural Committee	He [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible] gu[illegible] Shi[illegible] mem[illegible]
"	"	June 6, 1949	Shikada Town, Kita Matsuura County	Tokuji FURUKAWA Chief of Fukae Labor Union and twenty two (22) other persons.	Whe[illegible] and [illegible] Alle[illegible] the [illegible] (Wha[illegible] he d[illegible] of [illegible] priv[illegible] of [illegible] mat[illegible]
Kumamoto	Unlawful possession in vocation.	From November 1948 up to January 1949	National Finance Workers' Union. Kumamoto Taxation Office.	Secretary-General of National Finance Workers' Union Kumamoto Taxation Office.	He [illegible] thou[illegible] yen [illegible] was [illegible] Labo[illegible]
"	Force entry into residence.	January 19 1949	Public Corporation of Foods Honwatari Branch	Kakichi NAKADA Member of Amakusa District Committee	he w[illegible] of B[illegible] entr[illegible] par[illegible] the [illegible] is [illegible]
"	Murder	June [illegible] 1946			

ga City	Shozo KISHIKAWA Member of Western District Committee	He insert two (2) imitation photoes of the national police officials who went to search, seize and execute the warrant for moonshine in "Shin Saga" with the heading of "Attempted Massacre of Armed Policemen" and sold to the public.	Indicted.
ine ge, i Sonoki ty	Kenya SUGINAGA Member of Prefectural Committee	He commit act of violation to the revenue officer who came to the village for reinvestigation upon the objection by showing the power of the masses.	Indicted.
da Town, Matsuura ty	Tokuji FURUKAWA Chief of Fukae Labor Union and twenty two (22) other persons.	When the Chief of labour Union and other four (4) members were discharged from their post at the trouble of Fumoto Kogyojo (Fumoto Mining Industry Works) he dissatisfied and commit act of violation by sieging the private residence of the leader of management with the power of masses.	Document sent to the hirato Branch of Nagasaki District Court on July 8.
onal Fi- e Workers' n. moto tion ice.	Secretary-General of National Finance Workers' Union Kumamoto Taxation Office.	He embezzled and spend thirteen thousand seven hundred (13,700) yen of membership fees which was collected from the member of Labor Union during his custody.	
lic Corpo- on of Foods atari ch	Kakichi NAKADA Member of Amakusa District Committee	He visited the house of Chief of Branch Office and made force entry without having the proper reason and made search in the room with stating that there is some dishonest facts.	

Kumamoto	Murder	June 30, 1949	On the road of Kawakami Village, Akuta County	Naondo NAKANISHI	He ma loan other
Miyazaki	Interference in the execution of one's duty	August 2, 1948	Asahi Metamorphose Industry. Nobeoka City	Yoshio FURUI Member of Nobeoka District Committee and thirteen (13) other persons.	Durin pay h of ab and t of on
Kagoshima	Larceny	November 23 1948	Gamo Town, Kora County	Tsugio OGATA Member of Gamo cell and one (1) other person	He ma 304, 5 ons
"	Violation of the Law Regulating an Act of Violance.	September 29, 1948	In Satsuma Woodworks, Kagoshima City.	Masaki OBUCHI Member of Kyushu District Committee	At th highe machi comp la vio siden
"	Violation of Directive of Occupation Forces.	July 1948	Court-house Kagoshima City	Masaji SASAKI Member of Prefectural Committee and seven (7) other persons.	At th pacta viol Occup
"	Unlawful possession in vocation	From February up to November 1949	Kushisotono Town, Hioki County	Teruoki MACOME Kushisoto Town cell	He wa Non'e and his
"	Frand and Act of violation	March 1949	Mineyoshi Village, Kaiyado County	Toshio KAWABATA Toshinaga cell.	He pr cow tion said under the viol with

road of Naondo kami age, County	NAKANISHI	He made quarrel concerning the loan of money and murdered the others.	
Metamor- e Indust- oka City	Yoshio FURUI Member of Nobeoka District Committee and thirteen (13) other persons.	During the demand for higher pay he disturbed the attendance of shift service as a tactic and interfered in the execution of one's duty.	Each four (4) months penal servitude with two (2) years probation by Miyazaki District Court on July 20.
Town, County	Tsugio OGATA Member of Gamo cell and one (1) other person	He made theft of amounting 304,900 yen in conspiracy with one (1) other member	Two years imprisonment.
atsuma works, oshima y.	Masaki OBUCHI Member of Kyushu District Committee	At the time of negociation for higher pay he destroyed the machinery which belong to the company and commit act of violation by strangling the president	Six (6) months penal servitude by Kagoshima District Court.
et-house oshima y	Masaji SASAKI Member of Prefectural Committee and seven (7) other persons.	At the trial of the said suspects, they made strife and violated the directive of Occupation Forces.	Military Tribunal on August 13. Six (6) months penal servitude with fine of five thousand (5,000) yen.
hisotono n, Hioki nty	Teruoki NAGOME Kushimoto Town cell	He was the accountant of Young Men's Association and embezzled and spend 9,043 yen during his custody.	
oyoshi llage, yado nty	Toshio KAWABATA Toshinaga cell.	He pretend to dispose his own cow though he has no such intention, and swindled six thousand six hundred (6,600 yen under the name of sell. Furthermore, he commit an act of violence against passer-by without having any reason.	

Kagoshima	Burglar	June 18, 1949	Kokubu Town, Kora County	Toshio TSUCHIZAKI Member of Kora District Committee, Member of Kokubu cell.	He w again third impos
Ehime	Unlawful possession in vocation	October 8 1949	Nagahama, Takamatsu City	Masanori HIRAOKA Clerk of the Agricultural Cooperative Association.	He w humil these belon Comm
Hokkaido	Overflowing the water	March 15, 1948	Ibanae Mining Works, Sorachi County	Tatsukichi TOJIMURA Chief of Struggle Committee and seven (7) other persons	Durin overc the o which safe flowe
"	Injury	March 27, 1948	Hokkaido Coal Mine, Heiwa Mine	Yuken OTSUKA Member of Executive Committee of the Union and six (6) other persons	While of wa the b Chief
"	Illegal detention	May 8, 1948	Hokkaido Coal Mine, Sorachi	Kazuo UURA Chief of Executive Committee and six (6) other persons.	At th welfa Chief other
"	Injury	May 10,1948	Oji Shari Office	Mitsuo SAKAGUCHI and eight (8) other persons.	Durin they two p the s
"	Illegal detention and interference with a government official in exercising his duties.	June 30 1949	Japan Cement, Kamihata County	Takeo NIWA Chief of the Youth Action Corps.	He at the w and c of co ferred duties taking

bu Town, County	Toshio TSUCHIZAKI Member of Kora District Committee, Member of Kokubu cell.	He swung up his sickle against passer-by and plundered thirty (30) yen by making him impossible to resist and refuse.	
hama, matsu City	Masanori HIRAOKA Clerk of the Agricultural Cooperative Association.	He embezzled and spend four hundred fifty nine thousand and three hundred (459,300) yen which belong to the Agricultural Land Committee during his custody.	
ee Mining s, chi ty	Tatsukichi TOJIMURA Chief of Struggle Committee and seven (7) other persons	During the demand for fund of overcoming hunger they abandon the operation of safety lamp which was their duty for the safeguard of the pit and overflowed the water in the pit.	Six months penal servitude Two years probation.
aido Coal , Heiwa	Yuken OTSUKA Member of Executive Committee of the Union and six (6) other persons	While in collective bargaining of wage increase they poured the boiling water upon the Chief of colliery.	Two years imprisonment.
aido Coal , Sorachi	Kazuo UURA Chief of Executive Committee and six (6) other persons.	At the time of demand for welfare fund they confined the Chief of colliery and two other persons in the office.	Send up to the Court.
Shari ce	Mitsuo SAKAGUCHI and eight (8) other persons.	During the demand for wages they excited and injured two personnels concerned by the sickle and hatchet.	"
n Cement, hata ty	Takeo NIWA Chief of the Youth Action Corps.	He attacked the leaders of the workshop on the way home and confined in the upstairs of council-room, and interfered in execution of one's duties of police official by taking out the snake.	

Hokkaido	Force entry into the house	July 3,1949	Japan Cement, Kamihata County	Takuo BUYO and fourteen (14) other persons.	At t bar mem sare resi meni made
"	Injury	August 4, 1949	"	Eikichi ISE	When order work cond For for

x x x x x x x x x x x x

b. Reference (The principal cases which are already reported)

Date of Criminal Offence		Subject
May	30	Case of May 30
June	2	Case of Tokyo Traffic Wor
June	9	Case of National Railway
June	15	Case of Hiroshima Japan S
June	23	Resolution of using force strike of National Railw Committee.
June	30	Case of Unlawful occupati of Taira City.
July	15	Mitaka Case
August	17	Matsukawa Case.
August		Osaka Wall-newspaper Case.

n Cement, hata y	Takuo BUYO and fourteen (14) other persons.	At the time of collective bargaining about thirty (30) members of the Labor Union marched on to the official residence of the executive member of the company and made force entry.	
"	Eikichi ISE	When the guard of the works ordered the improvement of work efficiency he suddenly committed the act of violation with stating that is the forced labour.	Send up to the Court.

x x x x x x x x x x x x

hich are already reported)

Subject

Case of May 30

Case of Tokyo Traffic Workers Strike.

Case of National Railway Workers Strike.

Case of Hiroshima Japan Steel Industry Workers.

Resolution of using force which including the strike of National Railway Labour Union Central Committee.

Case of Unlawful occupation of Police Station of Taira City.

Mitaka Case.

Matsukawa Case.

Osaka Wall-newspaper Case.

(4SEC.No. 85)

March 7, 1950.

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

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

SUBJECT: Anti-American Sayings and doings in the City of Choshi.

I. Based upon the editorial of the Choshi Shoko Taimusu (Choshi Commercial and Industrial Times) dated February 13, 1950, and what was told by Assistant Police Inspector TAKAHASHI, Chief of Guard Section of Choshi Municipal Police and by Rizo TOKOEDA, keeper of an eating-house, dwelling in Nishishiba-machi of Choshi City the following report was made by, Secretary NAKAMURA of the Kanto Branch Office of S I B on March 2, 1950.

II. a. In Choshi City a plan has been promoted, under the leadership of the members of the Municipal Assembly, to reconstruct Choshi Harbour so that big

ships of 5,000 or 6,000 tons may come into port.
(Editorial of the Choshi Shoko Times).

b. Regarding this fact, the Chiba Prefectural Committee of the Japan Communist Party put up on the electric-light poles of the busy quarters of the city more than ten propagandizing posters in the name of the said committee of "the Opposition to the military Base" as the movement of the Day for the Opposition to the International Colonization on February 21, and spread the following rumours.

c. Details of the rumours (based on what was told by Rizo TOKOEDA who is not a member of the Communist Party).

"Actually discharging more than ten heavy guns of 20-millimetre calibre at Choshi Harbour, the United States Army has marched the streets of the city making a big noise to transport them to somewhere. As the harbour is stituated on the mouth of the great river of Tone it is connected directly with the Pacific, but it has not hitherto any importance as a trade port, and so the necessity of the reconstruction of it has been recognized. It is has been undertaken by the materials and scientific arts of the United States Army