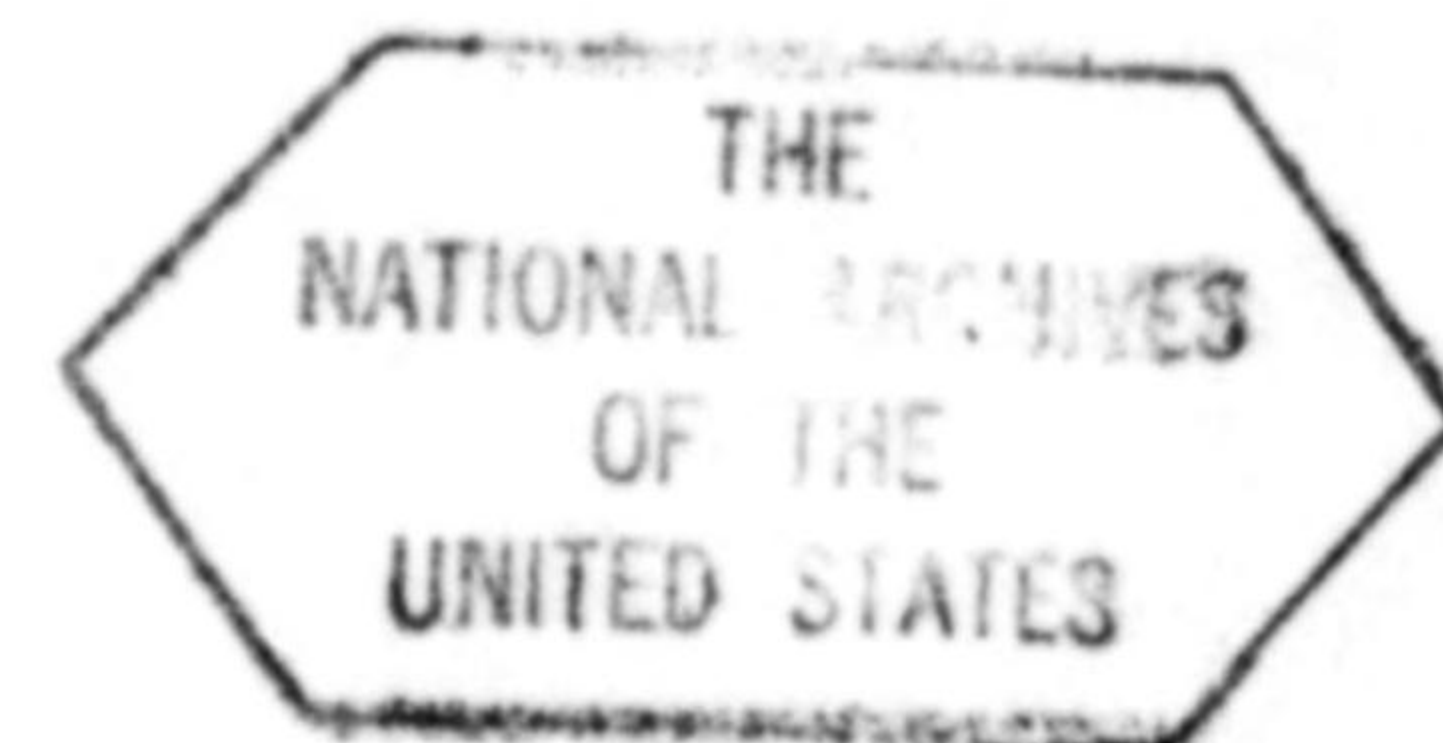


GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents



(1) Box no. 2783

(2) Folder title/number: (12)

Metropolitan Police Board Reports on Communists

(3) Date: Mar. 1949 - Oct. 1949

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
9333	c

(5) Item description and comment:

Tokyo

(6) Reproduction: Yes No

(7) Film no.

Sheet no.

Oct. 1949

TO : CIG; FMO; TCAT
 FROM : Chief, Liaison Section, MPD.
 SUBJECT : Report on a Soviet-Repatriates' Livelihood Protection League's opposition to a production of a film, "Kikoku" (Damo, repatriation) by SHINTOHO

1. The Shin-Toho (a film producing company) was under way in producing a film, "Kikoku" (Damo, or Return to his country), depicting the state of Japanese repatriates from the Soviet territories since around Aug. 10, this year. In this connection repeated protests against the production so far have been filed with the company by the Soviet-Repatriates Livelihood Protection League; on Sept. 22 three persons of the League, one of whom was KURIHARA Yasuyo, a member of Central Executive Committee of the abovesaid Association, and Chief of Culture and Propaganda Section of it, called at the company, saw Producer SATO and urged him to discontinue the production. As their movement thereafter is supposed to be worthy of attention, I inform you of the above issue by way of information as follows:

1. Staff cast in the production of "Kikoku":

Producer: SATO Ichiro.
 Director: SATO Takeshi.
 Scenarist: KISHI Matsuo.
 Actors and actresses: INOUE Masao; NOGAMI Chizuko; HORI Yuji; WADA Nobukata; YAMAGUCHI Yoshiko; FUJITA Susumu; IKEDA Ryo; HANAI Ranko; KIYOKAWA Koko.

2. Synopsis of the scenario:

Adopting a repatriating condition of Soviet-repatriates as a theme, it urges the repatriates to have a full knowledge of the actual state of things in Japan on repatriation, as they are likely to disregard a true condition of our country, being distorted by a particular ideology.

3. Reasons for the opposition:

- (1) It is an insult to a particular country (the Soviets), and ensues an obstacle to the repatriates' employment when they have returned home.
- (2) If the production work be allowed to go on, opposers' holding ideology shall be interwoven therein.

4. Examples of obstruction:

They are negotiating with a news-film producing company to let it refuse to reproduce a part of the descriptive picture representing a scene of repatriation, to be interwoven into the film. If the company continue

- 2 -

to work on the production, they shall meet with a demonstration by the hands of Japan Film and Stage Employees' Union or any other progressive organizations. Or some other means of obstructing location in the city may be devised. Or an obstruction move shall be directed to each star cast.

5. The result of negotiation:

Shin-Toho, being backed by GHQ in the production, will go on the operation despite these obstructions, and the negotiation ended in the leaguers demanding a reply from the company on Sept. 26.

6. The state of affairs thereafter:

In producing this film, Producer SATO, has been backed by WATANABE Kunio, who was the director for a film, "Ikoku-no-Oka", (Hills in a strange land) so there may be feared to be involved considerable troubles at the places of locations.

II. Sept. 29, KURIHARA Yasuyo and TSUMURA Kenji, of the Livelihood Protection League, visited the Shin-Toho, where an interview was held with Producer SATO, Manager IWASHITA and FUKUYAMA, General Affairs Section Chief of the company at 1:15 p.m., the same day. The Shin-Toho's side claimed that the projected film production had already been censored by CCD, and refused to suspend it. Whilst on the other side TSUMURA said, "Are you prepared to be placed in an exceedingly unfavourable condition in future if you would continue to produce this film by referring to only a partial phase of the repatriates' conditions (This may mean whether the company should expect to be exposed to an unfavorable situation in case of a probable establishment of a people's republic). He continued, "If the company should not discontinue it, the issue would be submitted to an International Peace Day Rally to be held on Oct. 2, and be subjected to a resolution of people's organizations, and thereby a measure to be taken hereafter shall be decided." Thus the negotiation broke down. In an interview on Sept. 22, an annexed protest was presented to the company, but this time it was made a formal one, on the basis of which the protest move should be continued.

Furthermore Toho Production Branch of the Japan Film and Stage Employees' Union, filed a protest with the company, and a movement hereafter is believed to be worthy of close attention on our part.

P R O T E S T

1. Matters concerning a demand for the suspension of the production of a film, "Ikoku, Damci)".

- 3 -

A picture "Kikoku," production of which is under way, is, like a picture, "Ikoku-no-Oka", produced by you last spring, the one dealt with extreme partiality, slandering a certain country of the United Nations, and so it is quite clear to be contrary to the course of an occupation policy.

It also depicts the state of repatriates who came home after 4 year old life in the Soviet territories, with such a distortion of the fact as sometimes falsifying their actual state, sometimes taking a single phenomenon which occurred to them for the whole aspect for repatriates at large. This manner of depiction will make the whole nation hold anxiety and discredit against the repatriates, and will be a great insult to, and a threat to the livelihood of our brethren, whose lives are on the brink of ruin at the outset of their returns, but who are fighting with sound mind and body, earnestly hoping for democratization of their home land. So this film should never be lost sight of merely as an amusement picture.

The issues of repatriates themselves as well as of their family are too important to be solved by sentimentality, displayed in a film, "Ikoku-no-Oka," and never having been sung by those detained, or by a cheap self-complacent appeal to public sympathy. The film has as its top title the following parole:

"This film aims at neither political nor any other movements; it challenges falsehood and unjust things; it is a criticism of a modern phase of life viewed from a humanity point....."

This statement is just as "Qui s'excuse, s'accuse." This film itself is unjust and full of falsehood; there is a clear show of malign political move under the cloak of humanity, with the result that it reveals a danger of challenging a war.

We, leaguers, who have so far been fighting for the livelihood protection of 6,000,000 repatriates and their families, as well as in the cause of democratization of Japan and establishment of permanent peace in the world, demand:

1. Immediate suspension of the production of a film, "Dansei", which threatens to provoke a war, and immediate publication of a letter of apology.

1. Immediate retirement of your company's managing staff, who are participating in producing this traitorous and ignorant picture.

Furthermore we add that we all leaguers are prepared to agitate on all democratic organizations as well as all nation to develop a campaign demanding a discontinuance of, and protesting against, the production of this film, and further prepared to solicit the Allied Council for Japan by submitting a written opinion on this issue.

Sept. 21, 1949

Soviet-Repatriates' Livelihood
Protection League.

Mr. Sato, President of Shin-Toho.

CP file
11 Oct. 1949.

TO : PND., CIC., TCAT.
FROM : Chief, Liaison Sect., MPD.
SUBJECT : Communist Drops Leaflets against Expected
Discontinuance of Roadside Stall Business.

For your information herewith is submitted a copy of the leaflets which a Communist of his early twenties dropped in each wholesale house in the area under the jurisdiction of the Hisamatsu police station, approximately 4 p.m. on October 2, 1949, which reads:

"To all of you wholesale dealers! Let's look after the roadside stallers' interests!

"As you know, the roadside stallers in Tokyo are doomed to discontinuance in their business next spring. It is as much as to order the booth keepers to kill themselves to deprive them of their business. It is too merciless, and too foolish in a sense, for the stallers to stand it.

"All the open-air stallers in Tokyo, inclusive of those on the Ginza, bestirred themselves for the cause of the right to live. They have launched an anti-discontinuance drive.

"To clear the roadsides of the booths means not only the threat of death for the booth keepers but also the threat of less customers for the stores and shops on the Ginza and other places. They are afraid the shoppers will go into the department stores for shopping, if the roadside stalls disappear from in the streets.

"You wholesale dealers will sure be hard hit, too, for you will lose your patrons -- the roadside stallers.

"The minor enterprises which can hardly afford getting along will find themselves fallen into the depth of depression, with little hope to get out of it.

"Suppose the wholesale dealers and others, who are all expected to suffer loss as a result of the discontinuance order, will give support to the booth keepers. Let's take part in the anti-discontinuance drive! In line with its merciless and nonsensical policy, the Yoshida Cabinet is cutting heads off the hundreds of thousands workers, including roadside stallers. On top of it, the Cabinet is engaged in reducing the workers' wages. The more the number of unemployment grows, the less will be the national purchasing power -- the more aggravated depression, it means.

"Down with the Yoshida Depression Cabinet; and earlier the better. Let's have a Government which will boost the business!

- 2 -

"Absolutely opposed to the discontinuance of the roadside stalls!
Improve business conditions!
Absolutely opposed to the dismissal of workers and to the reduction of wages!
Early reopening of Japan's self-governing trade with the Chinese People's Republic!
Down with the Yoshida Depression Cabinet!

Signed by
The Ginza Roadside Staller Cells
of the Japan Communist Party, and
the Chuo-ku Committee of JCP."

CP file

October 8, 1949.

TO : P.M.O., C.I.C., T.C.A.T.

FROM: Liaison Chief, M.P.D.

SUBJECT: The recent information of Communist Party Hq.
Repatriation Counter Measure Dep't etc.

The dissolution of Koreans League has completely destroyed the Communists front guard force and the Party Hq. Repatriation Counter Measure Dep't that has been planning to make use of the newly joined repatriates is scheduled to submit the following draft to Politbureau probably on Oct. 8, '49.

(A) Re-organization of the repatriated party members.

1. Let them join the general organization as usual and at the same time let them struggle according to the order of Repatriation Counter Measure Dep't from which the following groups will be branched off:

Repatriation Counter Measure Dep't -- District Repatriates group -- Metropolitan and Prefectural Repatriates group -- (a) No. 1 county group (b) No. 2 County group (c) No. 3 County group.

No. 1 County group consists of those who repatriated in or before 1947.

No. 2 Consists of those who repatriated in 1948.

No. 3 consists of those who repatriated in 1949.

Each Metropolitan and Prefectural group and the group that stands above the former consist at least of the groups from No. 1 to No. 3 put together.

2. Organization of each county group:

This is one of three big groups in each Metropolitan and Prefectural group and it can be divided into some more smaller groups for the purpose of making connection and also carrying on struggles. This group each has its guidance and organization dep'ts and in case of need will have another dep't.

3. The re-organization must be finished as early as possible latest by Oct. 20 '49.

- 2 -

(B) How these repatriation groups will carry on struggles:

1. Let the repatriates stand generally at the front in case of demonstration parades and struggles, and let them struggle jointly with us.
2. The propaganda for Sovietism must be made with thorough precautions throughout the whole area of these groups. The materials for this purpose will be supplied by the Party Hq. Propaganda Education Dep't.
3. Centering around these groups and together with others mobilized, the struggles, "GET ME JOB", "GET ME MONEY" shall be carried on.
4. This is the draft planned by the Party Hq., but any good idea hit upon by each group itself shall be put into practice.

Such draft together with the practical struggling method has been planned. The repatriated party members have reached 26000, it is said. However no tendency of increase is to be seen at present. The number of those who have ~~quitted the party~~ (including those struck off the list) is reported to be as follows as of August.

HOKKAIDO District	650
TOHOKU "	1760
KANTO "	890
TOKAI "	1110
HOKURIKU "	760
KANSAI "	820
CHUGOKU "	540
SHIKOKU "	360
KYUSHU "	950

(In total) 7840

Except those who were not counted, the repatriated party members are estimated to be 26000 and the tendency to quit the party in succession is to be seen.

October 6, 1949.

TO : CIC; PMO; Tokyo CAT.
FROM : Chief of Liaison Section, MPD.
SUBJECT : re an opinion in the town.

We are presenting an opinion of a street-seller's to you as follows for your information:

We are told that all the street-shops in Tokyo are to be demolished by the end of march next year. Those in the public resorts in Ginza, Shinjuku, etc. ought to be prepared for it, but ours, which do not disturb the traffic so much, should be left untouched, I should hope. According to the authorities, they are to give suitable employments to us, but I wonder whether they can really give new jobs to thousands of us, when they have no measures for the unemployed even at present. As they are acting like this, they are taken advantage of by the Communist Party after all. We, likewise, are obliged to believe the Communist Party in order only to live, though in fact we do not like the Party, simply because we cannot remain so silent and gentle merely, sticking to what the government says

CP
JZ
22 Sept. 1949.

TO : PMO., CIC., TCAT., PSD.
 FROM : Liaison Chief, MPD.
 SUBJECT : The Communist Party pamphlets distributed among the policemen's wives.

The pamphlets with the following contents drawn up by the (Communist Party) Meguro-ward committee chairman KATSUMATA Han at 908 Naka Meguro 1-chome Meguro ward were distributed to approximately 170 policemen's houses operated by JIKEI-KAI (policemen's club) located at Kami Meguro 7-chome about 5:30 p.m. on Sept. 13 1949 from door to door presumably by HATEGAWA Yasuko, who is a teacher, of Tokyo-To founded No. 3 Girls' School and also one of Kami Meguro local cells.

Pamphlet addressed to the policemen's wives in the police dormitory.

The recent typhoon that lashed Tokyo & Yokohama provably caused the price of vegetables to hike. It would not be easy for you to manage skilfully to supply your children having a good appetite and your husband returned with fatigue from the office with the meals with the little money that you have.

Mothers have very often got to fast in order to give their children the regular meals and some of them have not had enough money to let them attend the higher schools that they wished to, we were told. Besides the strict rules do not allow you to work at the part time job or to be a pedlar. So, your hardship would be greater than supposed. The policemen devoting themselves to the maintenance of public order should be given the hearty meals, pleasure of home life and the sufficient rest. Let's oppose with hand in hand to the government that is paying less, imposing heavy tax, and hiking prices.

We swear to struggle taking your demand into Consideration.

1. Pay wages for our family enough to live on.
2. Pledge to give our husbands enough holidays to enjoy our home life.
3. Pay our husbands allowances for their office attendances temporarily or on national holidays.
4. Allow us to work at part time job.
5. ~~Withdraw~~ the earned income tax imposed on our husbands.
6. Give our husbands and their family included amusement and entertainment.
7. Give us the freedom of reading and thinking.
8. The special treatment that we, policemen's wives are receiving should be abolished.

CP

JG
16

22 Sept. '49

To : PMS
CIC
TOKYO C A T.

From : Chief of Liaison Section, MFD

Subject: re the retirement of the Japan Communist Party officers,
affiliated with the League of Koreans.

The Japan Communist Party made a report to the Shibuya Ward-
Office of the retirement of the following 2 officers, on Sep. 9:

Kis Ten-kai, 52, a member of the Central Committee

Date of retirement: Sep. 6, 1949.

Boku On-tetsu, 41, a candidate member of the Central Committee.

Date of retirement: Same with above.

(M.B.) It is a kind of plot for their evasion of responsibility
that their retirement was dated Sep. 6, we are convinced.

.....

CP

Jed.

Sept. 22, 1949.

TO : P.M.C.
: C.T.C.
: T.C.A.P.

FROM : Chief of Liaison Section, MPD.

SUBJECT: Activities of the KAIHO Press.

For your information, we quote a report from our Nihombashi Police on the above subject as follows:

The KAIHO Press
President, SO KI-SHIN
No. 8 Nihombashi Honcho 1-chome, Chuo-ku.

1. Although SO KI-SHIN was designated as a purgee on the charges of being an auditor of the Central Headquarters of the Japan Communist Party and a central figure of the League of Korean Residents in Japan and he ceased to be its president, the KAIHO Press still continues its business as it was before without president, employing 20 Koreans and 3 Japanese girls. The paper being edited in the Korean language, it has a wide circulation among Koreans, especially among old leaguers. While he was president of the KAIHO, he utilized the paper to widen the circulation of the CHUO MINPO (Central Democratic News) and the AKAHATA (Red Flag), both the organs of the Japan Communist Party.
2. On 21 August, 1949, when a police investigator visited the press office for investigation, he was refused to do so. An official came out and said, "For what purpose do you want information on our personnel and the circulation of our paper. ~~we~~ ^{GIC} have such information from us every day. Go to that office and get it from them. Leave our office if you have no other business."
3. The KAIHO (Liberation) is not sold to policemen. The investigator tried to buy a copy in vain. The reason was that they "print only enough copies for regular subscribers." Their attitude was not cooperative toward the Japanese police. We will keep watch on their further movement.

From Sept 20, -49 president
Changed to Mr. Kim Hei-shan (金泰善)

CP File JG

TO : FMO., CIG., TCAT. 22 Sept. 1949

FROM : Liaison Chief, MFD.

SUBJECT : Communist Party to Convene Groups of the
now defunct League of Koreans.

In answering the request made by KIN TEN KAI, the Japan Communist Party held on September 16 the meeting of the representatives from all parts of the country to discuss on the counter measures for the dissolution of the League of Koreans.

In line with the decision reached at the meeting, the Communist Party will convene Korean members on September 17; and on September 18 it will have a general assembly held with the prefectural representatives and the members of the groups of the now defunct League of Koreans attending, where it is expected a final form of their counter measures will be shaped.

With respect to the issue, reporter of the Akahata, Communist organ, KI ZAI HO tells the police, as follows:

"The Japan Communist Party doesn't like to have it involved in the dissolution issue. It wants to go through the business somehow by issuing a "formal" statement against the dissolution. It is trying to dodge the struggle which it has decided on. KIN TEN KAI lodged a protest with the Communist Party, which reluctantly decided to hold a Korean members' meeting. We had not to consult with the Communist Party; but we did only because we were members.

"We are firmly decided to fight the dissolution order as members of the Communist Party. It doesn't matter whether or not the party wants it. We will commit a 'double-suicide' with the Japan Communist Party if it should refuse to fight.

"The Japan Communist Party exploited us as much as possible; but it is going to leave us to our fate. The Japan Communist Party is just like the military during the war time. We would fight the Japanese people, including the Communist, if the circumstances forced us to do so."

Leaders of the Japan Communist Party are making every move to appease the anger on the part of the Korean members.

TO : PNO., CIG., TCAT., PBD.

22 Sept. 1949.

FROM : Liaison Chief, MPD.

SUBJECT : Moves in the San-Ichi Seiji Gakuin following the
Dissolution of the League of Koreans.

An intensified investigation is underway secretly into the moves in the San-Ichi Seiji Gakuin (March-the-First Political College) following the dissolution of the Choren (League of Koreans).

The college opened on September 10, 1949. It has about 60 students. They are at school, irrespective of the dissolution of the Choren. It seems that those students have come from all parts of the country.

Recently they have been watchful against leakage of secrecy in the college. Japanese charwoman NANSU Mumi and others have been ordered not to speak of any thing about the college.

They are quiet in the college at least on the surface. Officer in charge of the educational affairs RI TAO KYO, however, is the responsible person for the Communist "Cell" at Tomiyama.

Why do they wish to keep themselves behind the closed door? Police suspect that they have something secret in the college.

In the daytime they have the students sell the organ, while they give them lessons at night.

Of late, a library has been opened to the students in the college. Students are seen reading books in a room which seemingly houses the library.

A mountain of copies of apparent Communist organ is seen in every room. Approx 8 in the morning every day, each student stuffs his bag with those copies, and carries it away for somewhere unknown. Approx 3 in the afternoon when they get back to their rooms, their bags are empty.

On Tuesdays, NOZAKA and TOKUDA, top leaders of the Communist Party, give lessons to the students.

One named TATO Taro, 32, only one Japanese instructor for the college, had been missing before he has been found living with his sister TATO Tsuneko, care of ARAI of No. 481 Tachido-machi, Setagaya-ku. He had been the editor in chief of the Shin Shibuya (New Shibuya), the organ of the Shibuya Ward Committee of the Communist Party. He moved in the ARAI's from No. 3242 Kami Meguro 4-chome, Meguro-ku.

Missionary AKAIWA Sakae's first daughter AKAIWA Nozomi, 20 years old, a Communist, had been missing from her father's at No. 1295 Yoyogi Uehara-machi since toward the end of last July before she has been found recently living with TATO Taro, as man and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. TATO frequent the San-Ichi Seiji Gakuin. Police are watching their moves closely.

TO : PRO; CIG; Tokyo CAT.

FROM : Chief of Liaison Section, MFD.

SUBJECT : A Communist leader opined in connection with the dissolution of the League of Koreans.

TAKENAKA Tsunessaburo, a member of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party opined as follows in connection with the dissolution of the League of Koreans:

As for the attitude of the Party in connection with the dissolution of the League of Koreans, it has been already established in the meeting of the Political Bureau, while our comrade SHIMAKAWA Seichu expressed his opinion, "we had better give up canvassing positively the Koreans into our Party--because it is they themselves that might possibly raise a trouble in future within the Party," which raised a trouble among the League members and caused them hold the group conference of the League of Koreans, immediately one of the matters of greatest concern of the Party, just as they had been looking out for a chance of some disturbance or other. They, who can no longer launch any collective movement without relying upon the J.C.P., must act by all means with the Party in the lead. And yet, they are so simpleminded and desperate as to think that they would only have to be either expelled to Korea or subjected to hard-labor, if they should fail. This is clearly just as the Yoshida Reactionary Cabinet wishes, who is trying to drag us in the brunt of the attack, according to circumstances.

We are at the present endeavoring to solve it amicably through the efforts of Kin Ten-kai, and others, but we can't tell what will become of it. In the meeting to be held on 17th, if they try to assert themselves to the last, we may perhaps behave resolutely either to dissolve the Koreans' Department or to expel them all from the Party. If so, they will be at the mercy of the Party. This is also just the point which pleases Yoshida. But on our part, we never want to have a quarrel among ourselves--nor can we approve of their assertions. Thus we are in a dilemma now. I am afraid that we may perhaps go to the last resort. I wonder whether we shall be in time for it or not. At any rate, Koreans become strong in racial consciousness alone and abandon the co-operative spirit as fellow-members, once they come across such an incident. Another defect of theirs is their low-levelness compared with Japanese members of the Party. We are adopting a prudential policy against various cases considered.

C.P. File
JG

16 September 1949.

TO : FMO; CIC; Tokyo CAT.

FROM : Chief of Liaison Section, MPD.

SUBJECT : The confab between NOZAKA and Kim Ten-kai, on the question of the League of Koreans.

As already reported, the Japan Communist Party members who are in fear of the strong attitude of the League of Koreans, are endeavoring to solve the matter, secretly and amicably as best as they can. From 2.00 p.m. on 13th last, NOZAKA had a confab with Kim Ten-kai, a Central Committee member, of the J.C.P. and an advisor of the League of Koreans, concerning this question at the H., as the result of which they reportedly reached the conclusion that they have no alternative but for them to ask for a directive of Kim Ir-sen, Premier of North Korean People's Republic, as their trump card, and NOZAKA seemed to have sent for OKADA Fumikichi (on the staff of the control committee) around 3.00 p.m. to give him a secret policy of some kind. It is doubtful whether this will be in time for the meeting to be held on the 17th, or not, but nevertheless, it is expected, on the whole, that they will, at any rate, be able to cut one way or another through the enemy.

CP file

16 Sept. 1949

SUBJECT: Content of the pamphlet under the
Title, "Demand by policemen".
TO : PMO., CIC., PSD., Legal Section TCAT.
FROM : Chief, Liaison Sect., MPD.

On Sept 10, the pamphlets with the following contents have been distributed to police boxes in the Metropolitan Police Precinct, probably by the Communists.

REMARKS:-

1. Date: Around the evening of Sept. 10.
2. Destination of the pamphlets: All police boxes under Metropolitan Police Precinct.
3. Source of the pamphlets:
 - 1) The date of issue: Aug. 30, 1949.
 - 2) Publisher: YOSHIDA, Kiyotaka.
 - 3) Publishing Office: Zenkoku Kancho Rodo Kumiai Rengokai (National Federation of Government W.U.)
 - 4) Printed at: Katsurayama Printing Office, No. 24, Kita Inari-cho, Taito-ku, responsible person, KATSURAYAMA, Kotaro.
4. Contents:

re. Political matters:

 - 1) Give approval to right of Organizing as well as of Collective bargaining.
 - 2) Put full stop to Militarization of Police, Oppression of General Public, and the Calling of police force.
 - 3) Stop education to launch an attack on special principles or political parties.
 - 4) Stop special high police-like activities against some special political parties or democratic organizations.
 - 5) Stop from controlling discriminately some special political parties at the time of election.
 - 6) Stop from investigating into repatriates like special high police.
 - 7) Dismiss former special high police leaders who suppress democratic policemen.

2 --

- 8) Don't treat discriminately some special foreigners.
- 9) Don't investigate into policemen's thought in a special high police way.
- 10) Give up the supervisor system.
- 11) Dissolve the Crime Prevention Association.
- 12) Give us freedom of love and marriage.
- 13) Give us freedom of reading, speaking, publishing and joining a political party.
- 14) Abolish the system of restricting us from sitting for examination.
- 15) Don't bind our private lives.
- 16) Duty to be executed by police should be improved not to sacrifice general public as well as policemen.
- 17) Military and oppressive acts on the part of police leaders should be battered.
- 18) In order to make unsuccessful candidates in promotion examination understand why they were disqualified, it shall be approved that they make an organization to investigate into the matter.
- 19) Improve police service and training at the sacrifice of policemen.
- 20) Don't treat policewomen as if they are maid servants.
- 21) Correct the self-righteousness of staffs and control figures who conduct police consolation functions.

Economic Matters:

- 22) Pay us as much salary as we can live.
- 23) Abolish the earned income tax.
- 24) Increase family allowance and give us freedom of side works.
- 25) Give us houses to live and improve facilities of police dormitories.
- 26) Abolish the approval system for dispersed rooming.
- 27) Police boxes shall be supplied with reference books on execution of police duty and provided with necessary expenses.

3 --

- 28) Pay allowances for service on holidays and cultural trainings in extra hours.
- 29) Increase the amount of solatium for families of policemen died in pursuit of their duties.
- 30) Ration at our posts shall be made impartially.
- 31) Seasonal articles such as rubber high boots, woods and charcoals, mosquito destroying incense sticks, etc. shall be supplied to police boxes.
- 32) Police Boxes shall be supplied with good bicycles, first aid medicine and illuminators.
- 33) Places for comfort and rest, and entertainment facilities shall be established.

.....

CP File
 867
 Sept. 16, 1949

TO : PSD
 TO: PMC
 TO: CIC
 TO: TCAT
 FROM: Chief of Liaison Sect., M.P.D.
 SUBJECT: Report on a San-ichi Gakuin lecturer's behavior.

OZAKI, Shotaro, 44,
 Serving the China Relation Research Institute
 located in Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku
 (Address: No.1185, Hatagaya Sasatsuka-cho,
 Shibuya-ku)

Person above is a lecturer at the San-ichi Gakuin while serving with the "China Relation Research Institute" at Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku. A police official on 7 Sept. at about 8.30 p.m. succeeded in obtaining an information regarding the San-ichi Gakuin from him. The interview was obtained through the kindness of SATO, Mikie, the manager of the apartment-house where OZAKI resides, a friend of the policeman, and a pro-police. The policeman was introduced to him by the manager under the guise as being her cousin and as a repatriate from Soviet. OZAKI was glad to meet a repatriate from Soviet. The following conversation was carried on from about 9 to little past 10 o'clock in OZAKI's room:

OZAKI. "Where do you live?"

Policeman. "I live at 3-chome, Akasaka Aoyama."

OZAKI. "When did you come back from Russia? Pardon me, but are you a party member?"

Policeman. "I returned abroad the Daitaku-maru. I joined the party in a mass entry."

OZAKI. "You must have had some experience in Soviet, -- in education as well as labor."

Policeman. "In a sense, my life in the Soviet Union was the most favorable one. I was engaging in a fishery and processing work in a little island called Tofisi in the east of Vladivostok, with 210 comrades and Russians. I enjoyed a life of complete freedom, and what surprised me the most when we were concentrated at Nakhodka was that the major part of those who had been in the continent were enrolled in the school of politics and were receiving the formal education.

Since returning to Japan about a month ago, I found many things I couldn't understand. But I am desirous to enter the school in order to become a true Communist. Will you tell me about the qualification to enter the school?"

2 --

OZAKI. "Your case is hopeful, for repatriates from the Soviet Union are given priority. You had better submit application to the cell you belong. On the committee's recommendation you will be admitted to the school. Repatriates from Russia are being admitted unconditionally."

Policeman. "I am ashamed to say, but I had only a grammar school education. Do you think I will be admitted?"

OZAKI. "Yes. The school is divided into three departments, primary, secondary, and technical. The primary and secondary schools are found everywhere, and these are provided for members of cells. The technical department is in the headquarters. This gives higher education."

Policeman. "Can I go to school from my home, and how much will be the expenses?"

OZAKI. "Yes, you can attend from your home. It's not far from here, and three months is the term. No worry about the expenses, for you can work your way through school."

Policeman. "I've heard you are serving with the "China Relations Research Institute. What do you think of the questions of present China and Korea?"

OZAKI. "It's just as you read in newspapers. A unified government will be established in China in the middle of October. About this time in Korea, the Korean government will be collapsed and the popular government of the North will unify Korea. So I am confident of our victory is at hand."

Shotaro OZAKI is living alone in the Seiun-So Apartment-house. His wife and two children are in Kiriu, Gumma Prefecture. He seemed to be a book agent. He has one brother who is one of the influential members of political division in the Communist Party in China.

Shotaro OZAKI was actively engaged ⁱⁿ the Communist Party's operation in China. He was caught, thrown into jail, and deported to Japan with the termination of war. He seemed to be particularly cautious guarding against the leakage of secret. He receives visitors once or twice a week from the "China Relation Research Institute" or from the Sasatsuka Cell, but he does not admit them into his room, generally meeting them in the hall. His four and a half mats room is full of books, mostly historical books on revolution.

At night light is burning in his room until as late as two o'clock. Indications are that he is writing books. Stringent watch will be continued on his movements.

.

CP File
16 Sept '49

TO : FMO; CIC; Tokyo CAT.
FROM : Chief of Liaison Section, MPD.
SUBJECT: A Communist leader opined in connection with the dissolution of the League of Koreans, and Others.

IWAMOTO Iwao, a member of the Control Committee of the Japan Communist Party HQ opined as follows, in connection with the dissolution of the League of Koreans, and others:

I have just heard of the dissolution of the League of Koreans, and the Democratic Young Men's League, from a newspaper office. My opinions are:

1. The Mass Terrorism Control Bill has been designed against the J.C.P. and will inevitably bring its trouble upon us. The case of late is, so to speak, a skirmish, and a kind of feeler, as it were, for the test of the Party as to "What sort of measure do they take?"
2. It is suggestive of the next destiny to come to the J.C.P.
3. Presupposing the J.C.P.'s existing forever, they are trying to weaken the power of the Party by separating the League of Koreans which is considered to be the most acute and terroristic vanguard from the Party.

But in my opinion, the truth lies in either of the first 2 items, the last one is rather too superficial. At any rate, it is a matter of fact that the Party itself is destined to come across the "dissolution" sooner or later, and under these circumstances, we must prefer either of the 2 attitudes: Whether we should wait in idleness until the order is issued, or decide for ourselves after fighting as far as we can, if we are ordered to be dissolved at all.

I did not anticipate the dissolution of the League of Koreans, but I have been thinking of the day to come when the same destiny as the said League will befall on us sooner or later. An emergency Leaders' Conference is to be held 2.00 p.m. today, in which the Party will determine its attitude clearly.

.....

CP
 15 September 1949

TO : PMO; CIC; Tokyo CAT.
 FROM : Liaison Section Chief, MPD.
 SUBJECT: re a meeting held by the Political Bureau
of the Japan Communist Party in connection
with the dissolution of the League of
Koreans in Japan.

Concerning the above subject matter, we are submitting an information as follows:

1. Date and Time: Sep. 10. 10.00 a.m. -- 2.00 p.m.
2. Attendance: Around 17 persons, including:

NOZAKA Sanzo	KAMIYAMA Shigeo
TAKENAKA Tsunesaburo	MIYAMOTO Kenji
HAKAMADA Satomi	NISHIZAWA Ryuji
ITO Ritsu	SHIRAKAWA Seiichi, etc.

Head clerk, KIN Ten-kai, absent.

3. Subjects discussed:

- 1) Concerning future prospect:

As the prospect of the Emergency Leaders' Conference held on 8th last was concluded "admitted", the government will resort to the cutting tactics, following the example of the last dissolution order, it is believed. More concretely, it is expected that the dissolution order will be issued sectionally to Taira, Santama, Shimane, Osaka, Fukui, Hiroshima, etc. against which we must give them warning to transfer their documents and properties properly.

- 2) Treatment of purgees:

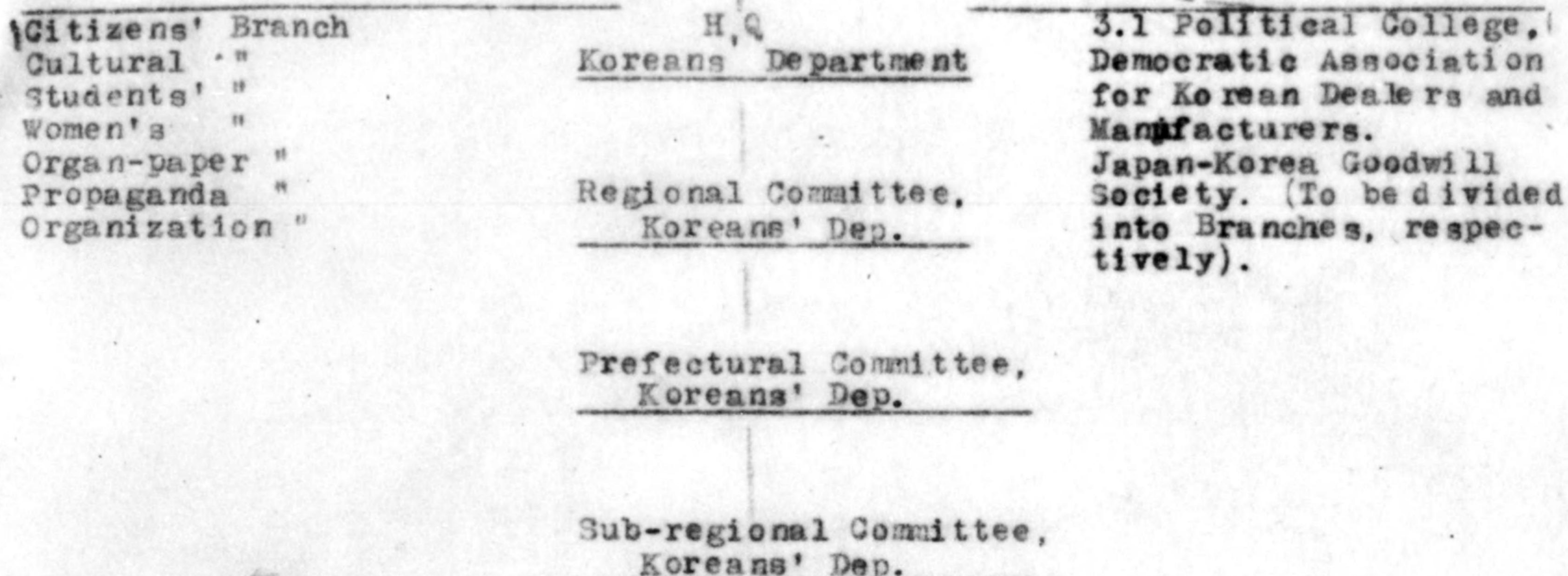
(a) As the 1st step, we will make them raise objections. We will stage a signatory campaign for KIN Ten-kai to prove that he did not play a leading part as an officer, by a majority of former members of the said League. Other steps will be taken thereafter.

- (b) Establishment of the Japan-Korea Goodwill Society:

The establishment of the Japan-Korea Trade Promotion Association and the Japan-Korea Culture Exchange Association shall be stopped, and instead, the Japan-Korea Goodwill Association shall be founded. As for this Association, it had its object in supporting the activity of the League of Koreans in Japan at the time when it was intended in May this year, but in future it shall be for the purpose of supporting the Party itself. Most of the purgees shall be permitted to join it to take the leadership, and, at the same time, the public in general excepting the Party members shall be invited to join it.

- 3) The Koreans' Department to be enlarged and intensified: The plan adopted on 8th last is to be corrected as follows:

2 --

Japan Communist Party

! Fractions in general -- Koreans' group -- Koreans' fraction !

Korean members of the Party are made to join the structure mentioned above, but as the result of the request of the prudentialists in particular, they must join the fractions in general, too, in addition to their affiliation with Koreans' fractions or groups, in order to act together ~~ix~~ with Japanese members of the Party, in consideration of the possible danger of their activity without restraint by themselves.

And on the part of the Leaders' group, they at first had an intention of introducing the Koreans' League members at large, in great numbers, into the Party, but later decided to make them affiliate with the Japan-Korean Goodwill Association mentioned above.

4) Struggles in protest of unreasonable oppression:

- (a) The Party shall take the initiative in launching struggles mentioned above.

The Protestant Committee against the unreasonable oppression appointed on 8th last shall be dissolved.

- (b) Instead of the above, the "Struggle Committee in protest of the unreasonable oppression" shall be set up newly. On the part of the HQ, not only the Political Bureau, but also the Citizens' Counter-measure Department Workers' Union and the Farmers' Department, shall join it, too.

Our plot towards it is to launch a large-scale regional struggle, joining the people's struggle now under way,

3 --

with a form of struggle using force, not of protest merely. It shall be a powerful one with the membership of all workers' Unions, centering around the All Communications, the All-Japan Electric Industry, and the All Government and Public W.U.'s.

(c) We will urge the 3rd party, such as the North-Korean People's Republic and the new government of Communist China, to make protest against the Yoshida Cabinet, and in addition, appeal to the World Federation of W.U.'s., and others.

(d) The above-mentioned struggle shall be the last one in this year. It shall be launched immediately, and brought to an end in the early part of Nov. It shall be replaced by the election struggles thereafter.

In case serious changes happen during the above-mentioned period, the program will be subjected to alteration.

A meeting for struggle policies concerning this problem, shall be held on 16th this month.

.....

C.P. ~~File~~ *File* *15 Sep*
14 Sept. 1949

TO : PMO; CIC; TCAT
FROM : Chief of Liaison Section, MPD
SUBJECT : Activities of 3-1 Academy of Politics

For your information, we have a report from our Yoyogi Police Station on the above subject, which reads as follows:

"In view of the prevailing situation with reference to Korean Communist activities in Japan, we have secretly been investigating the movement of the 3-1 Academy of Politics (3-1 Seiji Gakuin) at No.1492 Yoyogi Tomigaya, Shibuya Ward, with RI SHO-KYO, chief of Teachers' Section, as a responsible man for the institution.

At about 1530 hours on Sept. 7, when school was over and no one was in the school, our investigator went round to the back of the building, and pretending as if he wanted a match for smoking and concealing his duty, he approached Janitor NAMBU Yoshimi, 52, and could learn the following fact in a gossip:

"Mr. NAMBU and his wife live in the school for a salary of ¥3,000 a month. Having an elementary school boy, they are finding themselves in such financial difficulties that they cannot buy even cigarettes. Moreover, all matters concerning the school administration are kept in unthinkably strict secrecy from the couple. For instance, they are not allowed to enter the lecture hall, clerical rooms and sleeping quarters of students and school executives. When teachers and students are together for meals, they are not permitted to talk over school affairs or subjects of study.

"The student membership includes those hailed from all parts of the country, which is divided into several districts such as the Kanto district, the Tohoku district and so on. When selected students come up to Tokyo to study at the Academy, each District Committee send one responsible man with them, and the responsible men thus dispatched serve as instructors while staying with the students in the school. The subjects of study consist of mostly criticisms and discussions on developments of labor disputes in the past and their actual experiences in the struggles to prepare the students for future labor activities."

"The principal of the Academy, BOKU ON-TETSU, who has been laid up for a long time from sickness (TB), attended the school on Sept. 7th and paid a visit of courtesy to the Party Headquarters in company with RI SHO-KYO, MURAKI and ten fresh students. With the return of the principal, the Academy will show more activity, especially in view of the recent dissolution of Korean leftist organizations. Therefore, we will be on the alert and will keep you informed on this subject."

SPECIAL REPORT ON MEETINGS

CP File JZ

1. The Association of Koreans Residing in Japan is scheduled to hold a meeting in celebration of 1st anniversary of the foundation of the People's Korean Republic from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., Sept. 9, at the small band-stand in Hibiya Park with the attendance of about 8,000 gathering, and after it to stage demonstration to Ueno Park starting from Hibiya.
2. The Japan-Soviet Goodwill Society will hold an entertainment for repatriates and dependents of the detained who have not returned from 5 to 11 on the evening of 10th Sept., at the small band-stand in Hibiya Park; about 3,000 is expected to attend the meeting.

CP File

JF

SPECIAL REPORT ON MEETINGS

1. The Agriculture Rehabilitation Council (NOGYO FUKKO KAIGI) is scheduled to hold the National Farming People's Mass Meeting with some 500 attendants gathering from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., Sept. 16 at Education Hall at Kanda to discuss the current issues such as "Rice Price" "Agricultural Tax", etc., and after it, from 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., to stage demonstration between the assembling place and the small band-stand in Hibiya Park.
2. The International Young Students' Council (KOKUSAI SEINEN GAKUSEI KYOGIKAI) will hold an Anti-Fascism Students Mass Meeting in commemoration of the "9.18 Incident" from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., Sept. 18 at the Okuma Auditorium with the participation of TOKUDA Kyuichi, HIRANO Yoshitaro and others; 3,000 is expected to attend the meeting.
3. The Japan Democratic Youth Organization (NIPPON MINSHU SEINEN DAN), Korean Women's Alliance (CHOSEN JOSEI DOMEI), Korean Boy Scouts (CHOSEN SHONEN DAN), and others are carrying out a signature-collection drive throughout the Metropolis in opposition to the dissolution of "Choren" (Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and for overthrowing the Yoshida Cabinet, voicing that it was unjust to have ordered the dissolution of "Choren" on Sept. 8, because of its falling within the purview of the Organizations Control Order.

CP. [Redacted] 15 Sep
14 Sept. 1949

TO : P.M.C., C.L.G., T.C.A.T.
FROM : Liaison Chief, M.P.D.
SUBJECT : Report on the recent educational policy of the Korean
3.1 Political School.

Further to our reports already forwarded, we herewith forward the following report on the above mentioned school.

The 3.1 Political School (3.1 Seiji Gakuin) that was giving the 6-months-course education to the Koreans only from its foundation to the beginning of this year has come to conduct the 2 weeks short course education for Japanese selected from the able Communist Party members throughout the county since the time before and after the announcement of this year's Government Personnel Out.

The competent police have been continuing detection secretly concerning the contents of the school education and the way how the student will be selected. However, having such concern especially in keeping the school management secret, the school authorities have always denied a policeman to enter the school building and are increasing the frequent watchings in the surrounding of the building.

Expecting to obtain the informations positively of this school, the competent police have been endeavoring to attend the lecture in the evening secretly and to approach the students by pretending to be a Communist, and now a policeman succeeded in getting the following informations when he approached by looking unconcerned an unfamiliar student in the lodging quarter at the back of the building at 3:30 p.m. on the 6th.

Policeman: "You are a stranger, here. Are you a student admitted coming here from the country?"

Student: "Yes. I just arrived here this morning.
By mistake I have been here, when the school begins on Sept. 10.
Are you a cell belonging to the local here?"

P: "No, I am Sato, a cell, near by local. Despite my effort to be admitted this school, I have been still unable to. You are happy. With what connection have you been admitted here?"

S: "By the recommendation of the local committee.
You can easily be admitted when you are recognized by them your activity in Communist campaign."

P: "How about the school tuition, expense, etc?
I should like to study here. Mr. Ono, the former graduate gave me the various informations. I hope you would do so, too."

- 2 -

- S: "I am deeply impressed with your earnest. I will tell you all that I know. All the expenses are on our account, except the travelling expenses paid by the local committee. So, in the daytime we are engaged in the practical party activity by selling the leaflets, the AKAHATA and conducting the fund collecting campaign while in the evening we will be given the lessons on the practical policy, method of the struggles and the chance to criticize and discuss the past struggles.
- P: "I live in Hatagaya Machi near by. Please call on me on Sunday. I should like to talk with you having the meal with you. Do drop in."
- S: "Thanks. I do hope so. But I am afraid that I can not do so, if the school begins at Sept. 10. My name is HASEGAWA Taunoo."

He is a 20-year-old guy just arrived here at Tokyo from his home country. The policeman could obtain such informations from the guy who did not know the policeman. We shall be able to get more informations by making use of this guy, so we will continue our secret detection to grasp how the school is doing inside, with our utmost precaution.

CP 8th
9 spt. 1949.

TO : PWO; CIC; Tokyo CAT; 8th Cavalry Regiment.
FROM : Chief of Liaison Section, MPD.
SUBJECT : Instructions issued by the Election Counter-measure Department of the Japan Communist Party.

Acting upon the decision of the 16th Central Committee general meeting, the Election Counter-measure Department of the J.C.P.HQ sponsored a department meeting at the HQ, on Aug. 27, from 7.00 p.m. and decided as shown below concerning the struggle policy in election:

1. Concerning the election struggle policy in the latter half of 1949, and in the early part of the 1st half of 1950:
 1. Recognition of the grave significance of the election struggle:

"In order to establish a people's government lawfully under the slogan, 'Peaceful Revolution', the J.C.P. must prefer the election struggle as its everyday struggle. It is the royal road to the completion of peaceful revolution that we should acquire as many representatives of our Party as possible in the election in all fields and ranks of life.

All members of the Party should launch a struggle, bearing in mind these facts firmly.
 2. Election struggle policy as the every-day struggle:
 - (a) Establishment and strengthening of the election nucleus:

The election nucleus of our Party includes, the Election Counter-measure Department and its auxiliary organs, but we shall fail, if we depend upon them merely. It is quite necessary that we should strengthen the already established organs, such as the Democratic Commercial and Industrial Association, and the Taxation League, of the medium and small manufacturers and dealers, and the Democratic Women's Club, and establish newly many a creative organization and union in various areas.
 - (b) Discovery and occupation of the "Blank Zone":

Most of us tend to think that all the blank zones were discovered exhaustively in the last general election held in this year, but according to the check-up of the Election Counter-measure Department, the following circles and districts are left untouched:

Industrially, Commercially, etc.

- 2 -

Industrially...Religious circles; Sports world; Street-sellers' circles; Medium and small manufactures and dealers' world; Financial circles; Police circles.

From the standpoint of Prefectural Committee...Hokkaido; Aomori; Iwate; Miyagi; Chiba; Kanagawa; Toyama; Fukui; Gifu; Shiga; Kyoto; Nara; Wakayama; Tokushima; Ehime; Kochi; Nagasaki; Kagoshima; Miyazaki.

We are inclined to conclude simply that there is no room for the C.P., as we have already electioneered, but to think so is a proof that we are being encroached upon by the conservatives including the Democratic-Liberal Party. The Committees in the above-mentioned prefectures are asked to report their counter-measures, after their re-examination about this problem.

Moreover, the other Committees except the above are asked to do so likewise, as they will naturally discover rooms for electioneering in each district.

(c) Winning and utilization of Capitalists:

The tying up of Capitalists with the China-Japanese Good-will Association is not a task of the Election Counter-measure Department alone, but it is an route to success steadily. The number of company affiliated with the above-mentioned Association is over 40, including more than 100 capitalists who support the same Association, and such supporters have an increasing tendency in great numbers in future. In the election to come, we ought to be proud of having these capitalists in the vanguard, showing the fact that it is not laborers alone that support our Party.

(d) Winning the medium and small manufacturers and dealers to our side:

This subject is the greatest target of this struggle, because it was they themselves and the conservative farmers that brought a great victory to the Democratic Liberal Party. For the winning of these classes, it is an absolute taboo that we should show off Marxism, and yet we must grasp their sentiment at the maximum. Their wish to procure even a penny--that is their real frame of mind, so we can easily think of the means of our struggle.

(e) Challenge to the Democratic Liberal Party:

We cannot but admit that the D.L.P. is the A I party nowadays, to our regret, but it cannot be denied that it is on the downward path by degrees. The mass anti-Communism offensive of the opponent, has become more and more offensive, outrageous, and powerful, as seen in the "Mitaka" case, etc., inflicting a considerably severe blow upon us, against which we are at present on the defensive. If we do not assume an offensive en bloc, we shall be overpowered forever. On the part of the Party, we decided on making our frontal attack to them--our Party to the D.L.P. itself and our Chapters in the districts to its Chapters, respectively.

(f) Counter-attacks to the Socialist Party and its watch-dog Democratic League:

We must change our views on the S.P. as soon as possible. Even in the last election held in Jan., we could not defeat them. For some time later, however, the situation has been in our favor, but they availed themselves of the mass discharge performed by the D.L.P. for the purpose of strengthening the power of their own Party, and succeeded in the attempt cleverly. The result of the election of the Farm-land Committee-men held on last 18th, as shown below, gives some idea of it:

Democratic Liberal P.	4,001 persons.
Socialist P.	5,865 "
Communist P.	951 "

In other words, the D.L.P. surrendered to the S.P., with more than 1,800 persons less than the latter. We, who have had a failure through propaganda, are out of the question. We must in future level the point of the spear at the S.P. as well, not to speak of the D.L.P., as we are in danger of having the labor classes encroached upon by them all the more because they are accompanied by their watch-dog named Democratic League. By laying this double-sided strategy according to the situation of the district, we find it necessary to form a plot of devouring each other between D.L.P. and S.P.

(g) Above mentioned are something fundamental of the every-day struggle for election, but we must not be contented with those alone, but should consider other counter-measures for it according to the situation of the district.

- 4 -

In addition, a full-scale meeting for our counter-measures is scheduled to be opened in the middle of Sep., for which all regional committees are required to prepare the following:

- (i) The copy of the monthly report on the number of Party members in the districts.
- (ii) Sketch of the "Blank Zone".
- (iii) Present influence of both D.L.P. and S.F. in the district, and summary of their activity.
- (iv) All the documents concerned with the general election in January.

Such instruction mentioned above was sent to all the lower part fractions, including the regional committees in prefectures.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPT.

- Tokyo -

September 9, 1949

*CP File
9/15/49*

To : Provost Marshal Office, Tokyo.
CIC, Tokyo
Tokyo Civil Affairs Team.

From : MATSUNOTO Hideyuki, Chief, Liaison Section, MPD.

Subject: re Counter-measures decided upon by the Communist Party relative to possible introduction of Mass Violence Control Bill to Diet.

Commencing at 2.00 P.M. September 1, 1949, the Politburo of the Communist Party met in conference at the Party Headquarters, at which time the following measures seem to have been decided upon relative to the Mass Violence Control Bill which is expected to be laid before the forthcoming session of the Diet. The Politburo had been making for some time serious studies into the substance of the bill in question and the possible effects on the Party when it was finally legalized.

1. Study into the substance of the Bill:

1. It is clear that the Bill in question has the Communist Party and Labor Unions as the objects of control.

2. The Bill provides for joint responsibility for an act done by a member of an organization either on purpose or by accident or entirely out of his own free will. It imposes punishment even on those who have nothing to do whatever with an act which is contrary to the law.

3. Those who have provoked others are not punished, but only those who have been provoked are punished.

4. It forces unreasonable obligations upon particular groups of people and disregards the human rights of particular groups of people.

5. If the Bill in question becomes a law, our Party will certainly be victimized in the long run.

2. Counter-measures.

1. Struggle by the people in opposition to the Bill.

Every means possible will be taken in opposition to this unreasonable bill.

2. Struggle by organizations in opposition to the Bill.

Same as above.

3. A committee on counter-measures will be set up to make studies and investigations into the substance of the Bill and to determine concrete measures for carrying on a struggle.

-3-

Members of the Committee:

SHIGA Yoshio	KAMIYAMA Shigeo	NASHIKI Sakujiro
KAMIMURA Susumu	HAYASHI Monoo	KONDO Yojiro
HAKAMADA Satomi	KIUCHIYAMA Katsumi	Several others.

In connection with this problem, HAKAMADA Satomi, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, said in effect as follows:—

"This is a very big problem indeed. Needless to say, the bill in question has our Party as the object of control. The special character of this bill is that it has been drafted by Representatives belonging to the Socialist Party.

"Since the Bill was published, so many enquiries have been coming in one after another from various parts of our country that we must decide upon the course we should take as early as possible.

"The most embarrassing is the proposition made to us by some of our members that, if our Party is destined to fall into the snare in the long run, we had better kick up a row before disbanding ourselves. We agree with them in some measure, but if the executive take the initiative in such agitations, it will mean walking into the enemy's trap. We have, therefore, decided to look into the true character of this Bill before doing anything definite. At any rate, however, the proposed law is quite useless. In the worst event of our Party being ordered disbanded, we can carry on gunshoe campaigns which are our special art. Even if we do not resort to such tactics, it is possible for us to effect a reorganization with our comrades who are kept in reserve.

.....

CP File

9/25 sep

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPT.

- Tokyo -

September 9, 1949

TO : Provost Marshal Office, Tokyo
CIC, Tokyo
Tokyo Civil Affairs Team.

FROM : Chief, Liaison Section, MPD.

SUBJECT: re Damage done by Kitty Typhoon to Communist Party.

The extent of damage done by Kitty Typhoon to the Headquarters and various agencies of the Communist Party is as follows so far as we can ascertain:

Headquarters:

Fences destroyed	2 places	About ¥3,500
Newsprint spoiled	20 reams	" 6,000
Roofs damaged	7 places	" 1,500
Window panes broken	9 "	" 1,200

Kanto District Committee:

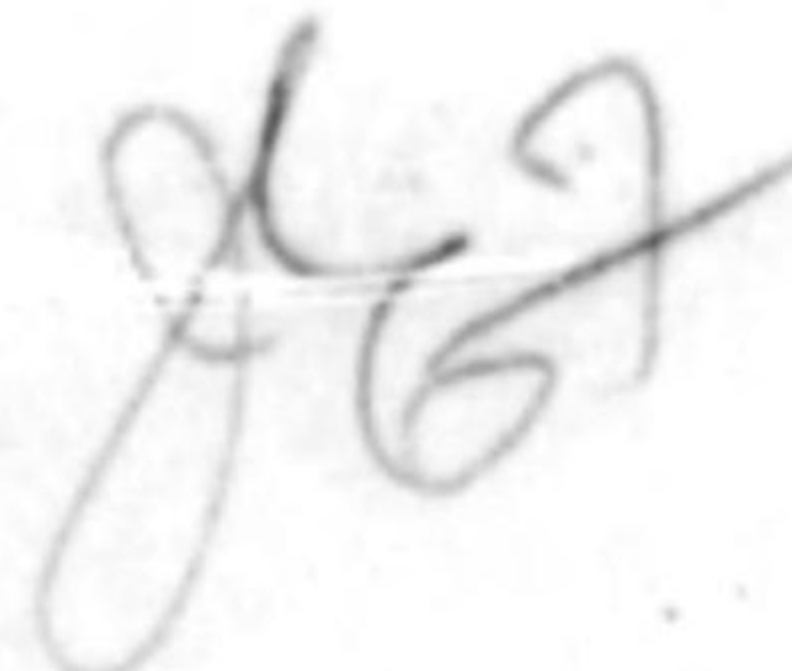
Window panes broken	5 places	About ¥ 400
Sliding-doors damaged	2 "	" 2,000

"PUK" Dramatic Company

A house under construction destroyed		About ¥26,000
Propaganda-bills spoiled	5,000 sheets	" 7,000

TOTAL: About ¥47,600

The damage sustained by the members is unknown, but it has been decided to give solatiums to the sufferers according to the extent of damage in each case.


 10 Sept. 1949

TO : FMO, CIC, TOKYO CAT.
 FROM : Chief of Liaison Section, MPD.
 SUBJECT: re the educational principle of the 3.1 Political College
 (3.1 Seiji Gakuin).

ONO Yoshihiko, 33, residing at No.1058, 2-chome, Daita, Setagaya-ku.

The afore-named party is a graduate from the 3.1 Political College on Aug. 29, this year, whom a policeman in charge called on, under the cloak of a Communist, in order to make a secret inquiry into the educational principle of the said College, around 1500 hrs. Sep. 5. The following is the question and answer between ONO and the policeman.

Question: "You have recently graduated from the College, I believe?"

Answer : "About a week ago."

Question: "How were you educated?"

Answer : Silent--only saying that it is not worth mentioning, rather cautiously.

Question: "I, who am scantily educated as a Communist, have come to ask you to show me how to enter the college, which I have heard of."

Answer : "No, the Communist Party has no such schools. The fractions far and wide in the districts are all our schools, so to speak. The fraction is the place where reality and theory consist with each other. On the part of reality, it is to join all kinds of struggles day by day, for the purpose of strengthening the Party, supporting the laborers at large. As for theory, we can be educated by "Akahata" readers' groups, fraction meetings, lectures by the distinguished men, or cultural meetings, and the like. This is our school, and we have nothing else. Those who have acquired Marxism and Leninism through these courses, are universally recognized members of the Communist Party. There are no better education else in Communism."

Question: "Then, are struggles or strikes all mobilized on a single directive? ---or are something like short courses held for leaders to be coached?"

Answer : "Talking of them, we are instructed of the struggle policy beforehand in the appointed short-course at the appointed place as the occasion demands, in case of struggles or strikes scheduled to be staged. By so doing, we, more often than not, aim at the good result of struggles."

Question: "Who is the coacher in such cases?"

Answer. : "The members of the Political Bureau of the Party.HQ give lectures.

-2-

You are too particular about schools, or theory--You are wrong in that idea. Formerly, theory went before reality, but nowadays it is vice versa. It is because the Party is authorized legally. The ends of a huge structure are fractions, and to play an active part in them, becoming a member thereof, is the sole education in reality.

Our aim is, as we all know, nothing but to dash onward for establishing a people's government as soon as possible--

As seen in ONO's answer, it is concluded that, although there are no regular schools, short courses are sponsored by the Political Bureau of the Party HQ for a certain period, when struggles and strikes are scheduled to be staged and that this College in question is doubtlessly utilized for the purpose.

The policeman in charge, mentioned above, listened secretly to the lectures in the said College, and found the educational principles consist with his remarks. More detailed contents in education cannot be available, as they vary with the times, but, nevertheless, the policeman in charge is making a private inquiry devotedly.

CP. Repatriates File

12 Sept. 1949

TO : P.M.O., C.I.C., T.C.A.T.
FROM : Liaison Chief, MPD

SUBJECT : Three Repatriates Call on Communist Party Headquarters to Quit Membership.

A certain IDA and two others coming from Yamagata Prefecture up to Tokyo called on the Japan Communist Party Headquarters around noon on September 3, 1949, and saw TAKENAKA Tsunesaburo, Chief of the Business Division. They identified themselves as repatriates, and said that they had come to quit membership of the Communist Party.

Said: "At Akaya in Yamagata Prefecture the Japan Communist Party has no cell organization at all. We are assigned to nowhere; nor have we any role to play. While people know we are Communists, and they would have nothing to do with Communists: Communist Party has no cell organization in Yamagata Prefecture? That can't be true. Wait one moment, I'll look it up for you," said TAKENAKA. "No, thanks, Mr. TAKENAKA. Any way, we are going to quit." "What makes you say so? Tell me what's wrong with the Communist Party?" "People say the Communist Party tells a lie; and they wouldn't like to have anything to do with the Communists. They say that the Communist Party distributed propaganda among people against rice delivery and taxes; but Communist failed to settle the matters in favor of farmers: Communist told a lie. Who is to be blamed for that?" "Not that we do everything, but that we expose what is illegal or irrational. We are in line with that policy," replied TAKENAKA.

"I have a cousin at Yonezawa, and en route here we dropped in the Yonezawa Committee where one of the members told me that we should resort to 'Agi-Pro'. He said that I should have people believe in something first of all, and then I should distribute propaganda in that thing which people believe in. I should incite people to do what I want them to do-----that is, to egg on farmers and citizens telling them as if all what I say were true. I haven't got the cheek to do such a thing," said IDA. "You don't be so serious," remarked TAKENAKA, "the Democratic Liberal Party does resort to nasty Agi-Pro's more than we do. We are moderate; but they trap people." "We are going to think it over; but we quit any way. We don't want to get our entrance fees back, nor everything else. That's all right." "You may do as you like," said TAKENAKA reluctantly.

After the three repatriates left the headquarters TAKENAKA talked to himself: "I wonder what the hell makes local members say such a foolish thing. We need those people who are naive. We should refrain from brandishing a good-for-nothing struggle theory which we hardly understand ourselves."

"Agitation propaganda"

C. J. File

12 Sept. 1949

TO : P.M.O., C.I.C., T.C.A.T.
 FROM : Liaison Chief, MFD
 SUBJECT : Communist Party to Launch Cultural Offensive.

With the advent of fall season the Japan Communist Party's Culture Division breaking the two-month-old silence during July and August when the labor offensive was being staged has now gone into gear to launch anew a cultural struggle in good earnest.

The culture Division members met in a session last September 2 for the first time in two months at the Kanto District Committee building. It seemed they discussed the following matters, reached a decision, and presented it for approval to the Communist Party's Central Committee. It is expected a struggle will be launched in the near future by the Culture Division in line with the decision, as follows:

CULTURAL STRUGGLE FOR THE LATTER PART OF 1949:

1. The cultural struggle will not aim at the overthrow of the Yoshida Cabinet intentionally, though it will have to do in cooperation with other struggles.
2. The targets of the cultural struggle are five, including:
 - a) Establishment of a People's Government to make Japan a cultural state.
 - b) Acquisition of perfect freedom of culture.
 - c) Securing of Communist territories for elections.
 - d) Admission to membership of able men of culture in the Communist Party.
 - e) Enlargement of the Communist Party's cultural organizations.
3. The cultural struggle for (a) of 2 will be just the same as any of the other struggles, except that it will be a "cultural general offensive" in which the Culture Division of the Headquarters will take the lead directly over the Culture Branch of each Prefectural Committee in a hope to stage the wavelike struggle all over the country just as done in the general labor offensive, and more effectively than that.
4. The cultural struggle for (b) of 2 will be staged with the Japan Theatrical and Motion Picture Workers Union (Nichi Ei En) taking the leadership. In the struggle it will have to be exposed that the Zenshinza Theatrical Company has suffered illegal suppression in some districts. In a form of public hearing, therefore, the question _____ which do the people need, erotic-grotesque culture or the true one? must be put to the masses on the streets or the audience in the halls.

(2) Title: Communist Party to Launch Cultural Offensive.

5. The cultural struggle for (c) of 2 will not be confined to a cultural struggle. It will aim at securing the "no man's land" or recapturing the territories by means of cultural infiltration in line with the Communist policy into cities and villages where the Communist Party has lost power on account of the labor offensive contrary to its expectation. It must be remembered that in the "battle-field" any other political party than Communist Party has no cultural weapon at all, so that the Communist will be able to carry out the struggle to his heart's content. In this case emphasis will be laid on the subject-_____ how to wipe out the ill feeling of the people bore against the Communist Party as a result of the labor offensive.
6. The cultural struggle for (d) of 2 will be in accordance with one of the top policies of the Communist Party. Remember that the comrades whom the Culture Division picked up from among the rank and file have proved themselves to be top-notch Communists whom we owe much in cultural struggles. It won't be too early to disclose the names of the heretofore unpublished comrades and sympathizers.
7. The cultural struggle for (e) of 2 will be staged in efforts to organize cultural cells or cultural groups throughout the country as the Labor Union Division of the Communist Party has various organizations under its influence. The idea, however, will have to be discussed for a final decision.

Remarks : The final decision on the Culture Division's satellite organizations is to be reached at a talk scheduled for the early part of this month (September 1949).

9 Sept. 1949

To : FMO
CIC
TCAT

From : Chief of Liaison Section, MPD.

Subject: Request of Relief Rice by Korean Communists.

About 50 men and women, headed by FU KO-RIN (known by the Japanese name of SHIMAMURA), Korean Communist, living at No.6 Block, Asakusa Park, Taito-ku, carrying placards with the slogan "give us relief rice", stormed the home of Mr. WATANABE, Kanikichi, member of the Welfare Committee for the Park Area, and presented a request to him for delivery of relief rice for the month of August, as follows:

1. At about 1000 hours on August 30, some fifty Korean Nationals living in Asakusa Ward stormed Mr. WATANABE, Welfare Committee member, complaining "We have no rice to eat" or "Why can we not have relief rice delivered when the Uyeno District has got it amply?" and presented a strong protest and request. Then, they, accompanied by WATANABE, went to the Economic Section of the Asakusa Ward Branch office and made the same protest and demand to the officials. After a negotiation, the Economic Section issued delivery certificates to 47 persons whom they considered destitutes on the condition that they must satisfy with the supply of flour as part of the extra delivery. Nevertheless, about 1400 hours, same day, more than two scores of Korean Communists stormed the Rice Distribution office at Senzokuchō, Asakusa, and declaring that no other foodstuff than rice would do, they demanded the exclusive delivery of rice. However, there was no hoard of rice in the Distribution Center, and after a controversy the agitators were reconciled to receive flour.

On the above occasion, a Korean Communist with the Japanese name of "TOMINAGA", turning to Japanese Policemen who were standing on guard near by, rebuked, saying "What are you cops here for?" Then, he addressed to the group, saying "Gentlemen, here are Japanese policemen to suppress us. They were in Korea during the wartime, so they handle our language fairly well. Beware of them as they are here to report what we talk."

2. Reference data. Korean Communists have been heretofore staging struggles for the procurement of relief rice by making requests directly to ward offices, but they have come to realize from a series of similar struggles in the past that they are unable to obtain satisfactory results in such struggles as provided under the Livelihood Protection Law without first obtaining the understanding of welfare committeemen in the ward where they live. This means they have made a step forward in their method of struggle for rice.

6 September 1949

To : PMO; CIC; Tokyo CAT; 8th Cavalry Regiment.
 From : Chief of Liaison Section, MPD.

Subject: re instructions issued by the Kanto District Committee of the Communist Party, concerning the counter-measures against the Typhoon "Kitty".

The Kanto District Committee of the Communist Party sent instructions, on September 1, to all of the committees, Metropolitan and prefectural, concerning the counter-measures against the Typhoon "Kitty". The details are as follows:

I. Counter-measures against Typhoon "Kitty" and the Struggle Policy:

The said Committee is requested to sympathize cordially with sufferers from the Typhoon and to devote itself to their relief, and, on the other hand, to blast violently the Yoshida Reactionary Cabinet for its incompetency. It is also ordered to develop struggles in the following way, aiming to offer thanks to laborers concerned who volunteered to work for the great disaster.

II. Struggles concerning Typhoon "Kitty".

1. Regarding relief:

- (a) The Party Clinic and the Party Medical Team shall be occupied in the relief, chiefly of Tokyo Metropolis, with 5 squads already formed with 36 persons.
- (b) The prefectural committees shall respectively apply themselves to the relief of the stricken area, in co-operation with the doctors, and the medical students and nurses mobilized, forming 3 squads (each about 15 persons) a prefecture.
- (c) The relief squads in question shall organize relief stations on the spot, according to circumstances.
- (d) Reconstruction materials acquirement struggle for sufferers:
 The fractions on the spot shall be driven to take negotiations with the Metropolis, the ward, the city, the town, and the village authorities directly.
- (e) "Give us welfare funds" struggle:
 The fractions on the spot shall carry out the above-mentioned struggle against the last disaster on a large scale under the guidance of the regional committees, with the medium and small manufacturers and dealers at the afflicted districts mobilized.
- (f) "Tax-exemption and Tax-reduction" struggle:
 The medium and small manufacturers and dealers shall be urged to carry out the above-mentioned struggle in the same way as above.
- (g) "Rice-delivery exemption and reduction" struggle:
 The farmers shall be driven to carry out the said struggle, according to the circumstances of their ~~inundated~~ ~~inundated~~ inundated farm and fields.

2 --

2. Regarding repair works:

(a) They shall endeavour to guide the people to engage in the repair works voluntarily and positively, in opposition to the compulsory hunting out and rejecting the bosses of the district.

(b) Mobilization of the "volunteers" of all W.U.'s.
The "Volunteers" of all W.U.'s shall be mobilized to be engaged in the repair works, with the aim of joint-struggle between laborers and the public in general. This undertaking shall be the preparation for the next labor offensive in point of combination with the public.

3. Concerning comfort-meetings and subsequent disposition:

(a) The cultural move squad shall be mobilized to hold comfort-meetings, as soon as the said works are started along right lines to some extent.

(b) Concerning the incompetency of the Yoshida reactionary Cabinet towards the storm-and-flood disaster, they shall sponsor the people's rally for censuring its responsibility at all the afflicted areas. (Details shall be indicated afterwards.)

(c) Dispatch of rescue squads in all directions:
They are going to organize "rescue squads" out of the Young Men's Department of the W.U.'s, with the co-operation of the Young Communists, for the purpose of assisting the farmers in their farming, and the medium and small manufacturers and dealers in their reconstruction works in towns and cities.

One thing they are bearing in mind with care, is:

They may use freely the term "Communist Party" but should take care not to give the public in general any ill sentiment intentionally by the use of pamphlets or by means of various kinds of propaganda.

.....

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPT.
-Tokyo-

3 September 1949.

TO : Provost Marshal Office, Tokyo.
CIC, Tokyo.
Tokyo Civil Affairs Team.
8th Cavalry Regiment, Tokyo.

FROM : MATSUMOTO Hideyuki, Chief, Liaison Section, MPD.

SUBJECT : re Struggle designed by Communist Party in
opposition to expected promulgation of Outdoor
Advertisements Control Regulations.

In accordance with the provisions of the Outdoor Advertisements Control Law which was passed at a recent session of the Diet, Tokyo Metropolis and various Prefectures are now proceeding with preparations for the establishment of Advertisement Control Regulations. In this regard, the Japan Communist Party has issued a Directive instructing its subordinate organizations to stage a struggle in opposition to the expected promulgation of the Regulations in question. The substance of the Directive is as follows:-

1. Objects of the Struggle:

1. To throw over the Yoshida Cabinet which makes bad laws one after another intended to bring pressure to bear upon the workers.
2. To give publicity to the fact that freedom of speech is being suppressed more and more vigorously.
3. To stage a joint struggle by the workers and the citizens.

2. Method of Struggle:

1. To propagate the fact that far more malicious intentions lie behind the proposed Advertisements Control Regulations than those behind the Public Peace Regulations.
The public should be made to realize by every means possible that the reactionaries, when they saw little hope of success relative to the Public Peace Regulations which they drafted to suppress legitimate activities on the part of the workers and the Communist Party, have changed their method and are trying to carry out their sinister designs even at the sacrifice of the medium and small merchants and industrialists who depend largely upon outdoor advertisement for the prosperity of their businesses.
2. Signature Campaigns:
To collect signatures of those who are opposed to the Regulations at busy quarters and business centers, as well as from members of labor unions and other organizations.

- 2 -

3. Movement to prevent the bill from being introduced before the local assemblies:

To have labor unions and citizens make a proposal that if the reason for the proposed promulgation of the Regulations in question lies in preventing the appearance of the street from being defiled, they as citizens do not mind such a matter, but that they do hope to be able to carry on their business with freedom of advertisement.

4. To increase the number of opponents of the Regulations on the ground that the passage of the bill constitutes a question of life or death to medium and small merchants and industrialists:

To endeavor to increase the number of opponents of the Regulations by convincing the medium and small merchants and industrialists who labor under the heavy tax burden that they require to earn as much as possible by utilizing outdoor advertisements to meet their taxes, whereas, if the Advertisements Control Regulations were put into force, there would be no room left for them for making any business propaganda, and that, therefore, the passage of the bill is a matter of life or death. The Democratic Commercial and Industrial Association (Minshu Sho-ko Kai) is to take the lead of this movement.

5. To give publicity to the fact that the reactionaries are going to deprive the masses of their freedom of propaganda.

Not only the labor unions but the Democratic Commercial and Industrial Association should carry on propaganda work in and around busy quarters to impress the people that the Yoshida Reactionary Cabinet, in order to bring pressure to bear upon the working masses, is going so far as to victimize the helpless medium and small merchants and industrialists who have all along been eager supporters of the Democratic-Liberal Party. Emphasis should be placed on the fact that small merchants and industrialists are being robbed of their freedom of publicity. This movement should be carried on in such a way as to make it appear that the workers are staging their struggle mainly out of their sympathy for and in cooperation with these merchants and industrialists.

6. To carry on the anti-Regulations struggle in whatever other forms possible.

The above Directive was issued under date of August 20, 1949.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPT.
-Tokyo-

3 Sept. 1949

TO : Provost Marshal Office, Tokyo.
CIC, Tokyo.
Tokyo Civil Affairs Team.
~~5th Cavalry Regiment, Tokyo.~~

FROM : Chief, Liaison Section, MFD.

SUBJECT : Remarks made by a Repatriate.

1. KATAYAMA Junichi, a repatriate residing at No. 24, Hishi-Suzue 3-chome, Toshima-ku, mentioned:

"One of the repatriates who called on me said, 'The most embarrassing problem for repatriates is the difficulty of getting employment. I am thinking it would be better to join the Communist Party and get some remuneration from them'".

2. Two members of the Communist Party called on KATAYAMA Junichi referred to above and left his house after giving him the following hints:

Those who have given up, after landing on Japan, their resolution to join the Party and those of repatriates coming back in future who go home direct in company with family members will be regarded as traitors and retaliatory measures taken against them.

The names of such traitors will be reported to the Communist Party by those repatriates who have joined the Party.

J. J.
Sept. 2, 1949.

TO : P.M.O.
: C.I.C.
: T.C.A.T.
: S C.R.

FROM : Liaison Section, MPD.

SUBJECT: The "AKAHATA" to Get More Readers.

In a hope to double the number of the readers of the Akahata, the organ of the Japan Communist Party, a vigorous movement has been launched by the same party, with newsprint and other necessary facilities secured for additional copies, as follows:

1. Daily Issue Basis:

It will be issued all the year round from September 1, 1949. Formerly there were no issues on Mondays because there was no printing on every Sunday.

2. Additional Copies:

Four hundred thousand (400,000) copies will be issued daily from toward the end of September (around the 25th). Formerly the number ranged 246,000 to 248,000 a day.

3. Streamlining of Management:

- (a) Each branch office will name an officer exclusively in charge of the subscription rates.
- (b) Set-up in the Head Office will be re-examined for better efficiency.
- (c) Relationship between the Akahata and the Akatsuki Printing Office will be specified.

4. Betterment of Paper:

- (a) Taking into consideration the new readers, culture and sports sections and other columns will be enlarged.
- (b) Editors will meet in a conference more than once a week for betterment of the paper.

5. Strengthening of Net-work:

Service offered by the Kyodo's Information Department will be used in full. Correspondents as well as reporters will be named in each branch.

6. How to get new readers:

- (a) A race for getting more readers will be run in each Prefectural Committee. The winner will be awarded "Tokuda Prizes" and the "Akahata Prizes."

Where do they get the necessary newsprint?

- 2 -

- (b) The immediate target is to "double the number" of the present readers. However, no allotment will be made.
- (c) All the "cell" as well as the members on the staff of each branch office will canvass for subscriptions, on the basis of house-to-house visit, and free of charge for half a month.
- (d) Sample copies will be distributed, free of charge, at various amusement quarters.
- (e) The immediate targets will be such people as are wondering where they should go. Those who are only making the most of the stories in the Akahata will be put off.

7. Additional Copies Obtained (As of August 27, 1949):

Name of Prefectural Committee	Additional Copies	Best 10 in the rate of increase
Tokyo	181	Miyazaki
Kanagawa	165	Niigata
Tochigi	390	Toyama
Gunma	134	Miyagi
Chiba	675	Ishikawa
Yamanashi	520	Nagano
Saitama	51	Nagasaki
Ibaraki	672	Yamanashi
Hokkaido	381	Hyogo
Aomori	153	Kagoshima
Akita	189	
Iwate	63	
Yamagata	121	
Miyagi	715	
Fukushima	81	
Shizuoka	284	
Aichi	861	
Gifu	126	

- 3 -

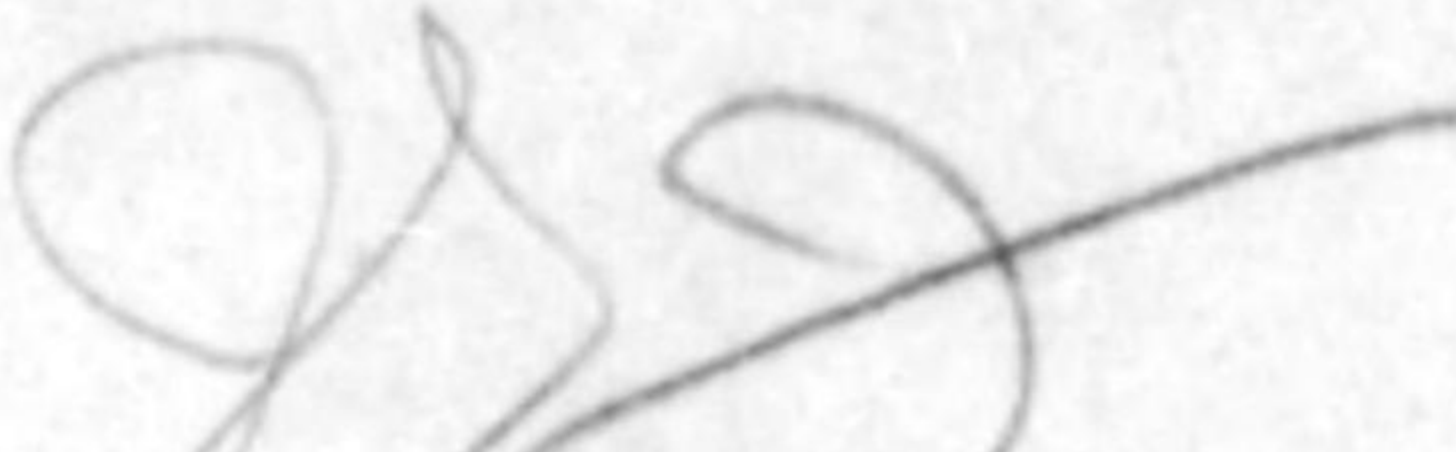
Nagano	2,671
Niigata	2,365
Toyama	684
Fukui	12
Ishikawa	650
Osaka	621
Kyoto	52
Shiga	264
Nara	12
Mie	29
Wakayama	167
Hyogo	2,260
Okayama	126
Tottori	384
Shimane	271
Hiroshima	89
Yamaguchi	621
Kagawa	210
Tokushima	121
Ehime	171
Kochi	171
Fukuoka	12
Nagasaki	489
Saga	229
Kumamoto	189
Oita	91
Miyazaki	685
Kagoshima	189

- 4 -

Miyazaki Prefecture tops the list in the rate of increase; Niigata comes next. In the big cities such as Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Kanagawa, the campaign has so far been unsuccessful. In the Communist territories such as Hokkaido, Fukushima and Fukuoka, little increase has been recorded.

2 Sept. 1949

SUBJECT: Re. Trend of Cell of the Private Railway W. U.
TO : P.M.O., C.I.C., T.C.A.T., S.C.R.
FROM : Liaison Chief, M.P.D.



The Communists Hqs. has lately issued a directive to Cells of the Private Railway W. U., to stir up them to secretly cause an electric car accident in response to the train accident of state railway, and then all the cells of Private Railway W. U., such as Odakyu (Odawara Express), Keisei, Keio, etc., it seems to us, held a supreme conference at a certain place in the city. The date, place, and details are at present unknown, but some accidents have taken place here and there, which prove to be the result of the conference. The other day, in Odakyu line, there was a case in which a brake was found perhaps intentionally damaged. The matter was not officially reported to authorities. The management side is now making technical investigation. Then a same case happened in Keio and Keisei lines, closely one after another. Inquiries are now being made among those managements, while the Communists Hqs. not being made satisfied with the result of the drives based on their directives were not effective, issued another inflammatory directive to enforce the drive, as the result of which the Cells of Odakyu W. U. held a fraction conference on 20th at an unknown place, in which they have likely talked over how to get along in the future.

According to engineers of the management, such an obstruction given to the brake of electric car could not be made unless by one who was technically experienced along the line, while it could be easily devised by one who has good experience, so that it must have been done intentionally. The Mitazawa Police Station is taking a strict watch over the carshed, under close connection with the management and paying a serious attention to the movements of the Union Cells.

The management had not made any report concerning the case as there had been found any criminal evidence, while as they had some doubt if it might have been caused by something out of order. As to the case, the management says they would make private investigation without making it public.

JEF

1 September 1949

To : PWD, CIC, TCAT, 8th Cav. Reg.
From : Liaison Chief, MPD

Subject: Communist Declares "WAR IS ON" against Reactionaries.

A Politburo directive in the terms of "declaration of war" was issued on August 27, 1949, by the Japan Communist Party, instigating its members to launch a vigorous struggle against the reactionaries throughout Japan.

In the directive the Communist amplified the statement released by the Politburo on last July 19 as it was finally decided on at the session of the 16th General Meeting of the Central Committee held on August 21, 1949.

The directive reads:

Directive concerning Proclamation of War on Reactionary, Traitorous Yoshida Cabinet

A counter-offensive bomb thrown by the reactionary, traitorous Yoshida Cabinet was dropped on our party. It spread and laid down a smoke screen; and quarantined such people as were well disposed toward us, while we made light of it.

The limit of our patience has been reached. We hereby declare that war is on against them. You will attack in full force!

1. Means of Struggle:

We declare war against the enemy with all of the means of struggle decided on at the 16th General Meeting of the Central Committee.

2. Matters of Significance in Staging Struggle:

- (a) No more struggles shall be staged in the interests of a workshop or a management. The struggle shall be staged with the objective No. 1: "Down with the Yoshida Cabinet!"
- (b) No perfunctory struggle shall be staged; nor shall be done any struggle depending too much upon others. If a "cell" or a "group" were passive, nothing would be attained.
- (c) A "Joint struggle" doesn't mean a struggle staged in concert with any other one, but means a struggle which takes the lead in staging the struggle itself.
- (d) To smash the false propaganda distributed by the enemy, you will use tactics much cleverer than theirs.
- (e) The present struggle shall be an enlarged one for overthrowing the Yoshida Cabinet.

2 --

- (f) Are you sure you aren't having a "nap"? Are you sure you aren't afraid of the enemy? Take care of spies. Never let any of them seize an opportunity.

3. Travelling Supervisors:

A group of travelling supervisors consisted of members of the Food Control Committee, those of the Dict, and others, will take the lead in the struggle, encourage the struggle, or "wake up" those who are taking a nap.

4. Period of War:

"War" shall continue until at the end of this year from now on, sometimes vigorously, with relaxation at the other.

1 September 1949

To : FMO, CIC, TCAT, SCR.
From : Liaison Chief, MFD.

Subject: Labor Offensive Held Unsuccessful.

"It was the 16th General Meeting of the Central Committee that admitted I was right," said SHIRAKAWA Seichi, a member of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, with respect to the general meeting which was held on August 21, 1949, "though I had been taken for as if I had been a traitor."

Said: "Mr. SHIGA Yoshio admits the labor offensive has been unsuccessful. At the session of the general meeting, however, the top leaders attributed the failure to the incompetency on the part of the leaders of the lower organizations. The top leaders wouldn't assume full responsibility for the failure, in defiance of my opinion that all who attended the meeting should be blamed."

"At the general meeting an 'Economic Struggle' was decided to be launched in place of the labor offensive. I know it's one of the necessary struggles to be staged in these days. If it were mislaid, however, it would bring forth a second and then a third 'Taira Case'.

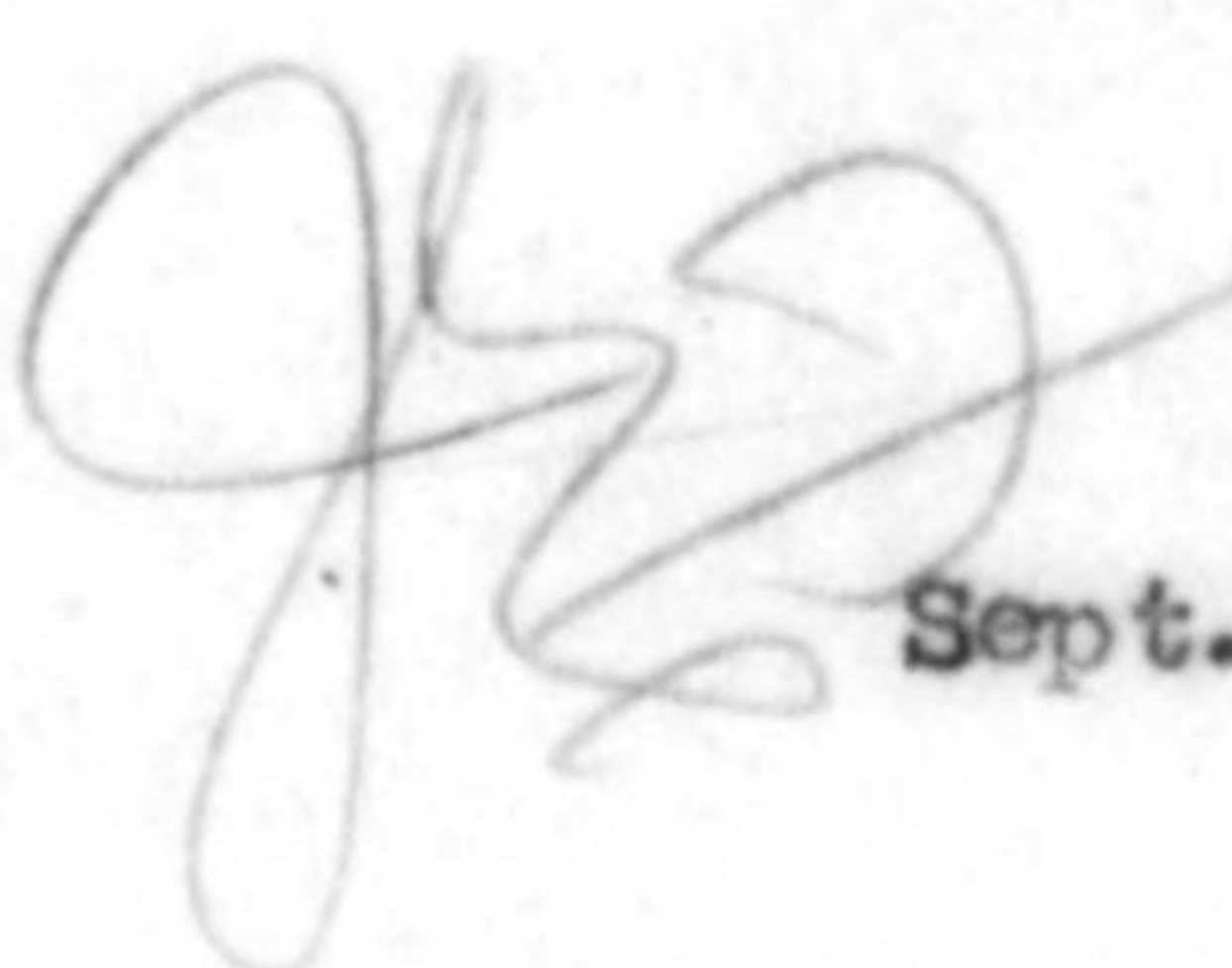
"I prefer cultural struggles to economic ones. I recommended the former; but the other people did the latter. It couldn't be helped."

"What were admitted at the session were:

- (1) Failure of the labor offensive;
- (2) For which the leaders of the lower organizations should assume the full responsibilities;
- (3) Inauguration of economic struggles along with the labor offensive.

"It was also admitted that the leaders as well as the rank and file had become worse in quality."

"For my part, I'd like to have our party loved by all people. I think it's the time to go a step backward for the reconstruction of our party; I don't think it's the time to go on with the aim of getting a million members."



Sept. 2, 1949

Subject: P-No.2988
Report on YOSHIKAWA, Toshio

To : WOJG CLYDE C. DUNCAN, TCAT

From : MATSUMOTO, Hideyuki, Chief of Liaison Section, MPD

1. Investigator:

Police HORIKOSHI, Kenzo, of AKABANE P.S.

2. Date of investigation: Commenced on July 25, 1949.

3. Persons concerned:

1) KASHIWABARA, Izaemon, 47, No.457 1-chome, Kaniyacho, Kita-ku.

2) YOSHIKAWA, Toshio, 21, a former inmate with KASHIWABARA, his present address being unknown.

3) YASUJIMA, Kiniko, c/o KORAN, Ura-Shinganjicho, Mito city, Ibaragi prefecture.

4. Result of investigation:

1) Infringement of law:

KASHIWABARA being a confirmed gambler, has been previously convicted 6 times on charge of gambling; he, furthermore, on Feb. 27, this year, was accused of gambling flagrante delicto, the case being sent to the Tokyo District Procurators' Office.

2) Synopsis:

A) KASHIWABARA is a gambler of "DAI GASHI" class of INAGAKI, Monjiro, a boss gambler, styling himself MAEKAWA family (which is now made abolished). May 29, this year, they were gambling at MAEKAWA's house, when they were raided by the police of AKABANE P.S., but he took to his heels, when the police station personnel was searching for secretly.

It happened that on Apr. 26, this year YOSHIKAWA, Toshio visited him, asking him to care for him until YOSHIKAWA would have been able to get a job in Tokyo as he had come from Mito City, and KASHIWABARA accepted him as an inmate into his family, on condition that he should be a henchman of his. A week afterward, YOSHIKAWA left the KASHIWABARA's saying that he would fetch a rice ration pass book, and his whereabouts have been unknown since.

B) The addresses of YOSHIKAWA and YASUJIMA, Kiniko, being unknown, we can no more investigate into them.

5. Disposition: Investigation has been wound up.

J.D.
5 Sept. 1949

To : W/C CLYde C. Duncan,
T.C.A.T.

From : Chief of 2nd Criminal Investigation Section, MPD

Subject: Possible violation of SCAP ordinances.

1. Falsified medical certificate.
2. Investigated by: NAITO, Rikio, judicial policeman belonging to MPD
3. Investigation started: 28 July, 1949.
4. Suspect: SENDO, Hyotaro, attorney, member of the Tokyo Bar Association, No.2 Tsukishima-dori, 9-chome, Chuo-ku
5. Result of investigation:

1. There is no criminal evidence in this case.

2. Outline of the case:

When one TAKAHASHI, Kazuo, 24, was under trial at the Tokyo District Court on charges of burglary, blackmail, theft, usurpation and escape, above SENDO undertook to plead for the accused in the place of attorneys ISHIDA Torao and TAKAGAKI Noritomi formerly appointed.

According to the investigation conducted by the Supreme public Procurators' office, they discovered among a number of documents (comprising 3 written petitions signed by NAGATA Sadaasa and two other persons of the accused's native village, two written applications for bail with the accused's signature, a written application for suspension of detension and some other written petitions), two other written applications for bail by Attorney SENDO, one dated 21 Feb. 1949, giving certain family circumstances as reasons for bail and the other dated 16 April, 1949, giving the following reasons:

1. "The accused is broken in health. His protracted sickness, consumption, is worsening."

2. "The accused lives with his mother who is too weak to get along without his help. So, he needs to arrange family affairs nicely for her before going to prison. For this reason, he is longing to have his imprisonment suspended for some time."

However, these reasons were not accepted by the Judges (K. Taminaka, T. Nakamura, and J. Mano). For one thing, the application was not accompanied with a doctor's certificate to indorse the facts. Under the circumstances, bail was not allowed even once to the accused. The procurator demanded 6 years' imprisonment with hard labor for the accused and the Court sentenced as demanded by the procurator. He is serving time from 6 June 1949. After all, there is no evidence of Attorney SENDO having ever presented a medical certificate with a false statement concerning Sen's

- 2 -

or her son's health.

When AOYAMA Shintaro, vice-president of the Tokyo Bar Association, was interviewed by the investigator, he denied any case in which Attorney SENDO took bail for the accused after presenting a falsified diagnosis.

Above being the case, we will close this file.

For your reference, we attach hereto a written answer from Attorney SENDA to a police interrogation and other documentary evidences concerning this matter.

wata

29 August, 1949

To : P.M.O.
: S-2, 3th Cavalry Regiment.
: C.I.C.
: T.C.A.T.

From : Chief of Liaison Section, M.P.D.

Subject: Report on the later condition of San-ichi
Political Institute.

Address of the institute: No.1429, Tomigaya-nachi, Yoyogi,
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Person responsible: LI Shokyo, 35, Korean and mem-
ber of Japan Communist Party.

The above institute of which we have made frequent reports admitted on August 15 a total of 20 freshmen -- 16 regular and 4 additional. Among these, it is reported, are some discharged in the late administrative reform. It also appears that at present the training there is taking the form of listening quietly to the lectures instead of the hot discussions by the students formerly. The students have lessons between 6:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m. in the morning, and between 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. at night (though sometimes around 1:00 a.m.), but have no lesson in the daytime -- probably for seasonal reasons. After the morning lessons they go out with pamphlets and their lunches, and that perhaps to sell their organ papers to obtain funds. This appears more likely as one sees pamphlets (seeming like their organ papers) piled up high in each room of the institute.

A janitor of the institute said it would admit some 60 freshmen, who, as reported above, have actually proved to be only 20. However, as more students are likely to be admitted in near future, the police in charge are watching out on this issue.

The following list gives informations on the freshmen additionally admitted.

List of Additional Students

OSO, Yoshihiko

Date of birth: 25 Apr 1914
Former add. : 2-1053, Daita-nachi, Setagaya-ku
Permanent domicile: 2-1653 Daita-nachi,
Setagaya-ku

HAYASHIDA, Yoshinori

Date of birth: 24 Sept 1926
Former add. : No.2 Shin-Kyogashi, Kochi-shi, Kochi Prefecture
Permanent domicile: No.2621 Yoshikura-nara,
Agawa-gun, Kochi Pref.

2 -

KIYOHARA, Keiji Date of birth: 1 Mar 1927
 Former add. : No.714 of 4-chome Sendagaya,
 Shibuya-ku
 Permanent domicile: Shimo-Ono, Ono-mura,
 Naka-gun, Tokushima Prefecture.

AN Ko-ko Date of birth: 4 Sept 1926
 Former add. : No.2 of 2-chome, Sakuramoto,
 Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa Prefecture.
 Permanent domicile: Korea.

TOTAL: 4 persons.

Student Moving Out

KEN Kai-gyoku Date of birth: 23 May 1913
 New address : No.343 of 1-chome Ogu-machi,
 Arakawa-ku.
 Former add. : San-ichi Political Institute,
 Tomigaya-machi, Toyogi,
 Shibuya-ku.

TOTAL: 1 person.

WMA

27 Aug., '49.

SUBJECT: About KYODO JOHO KYOKU (Joint Information Bureau) going to be established by the Communists.

TO: PMO., CIC., TCAT., SCR.
FROM: Chief, Liaison Sect., MPD.

The Secretariate of the Communists Hqs. which had got an idea from the Toyama Joint Information Bureau, and was investigating into the matter, has lately got a definite plan, and is expected to give directives to all prefectural committees, concerning the establishment, the details of which are as follows.

REMARKS:

1. About the Establishment of the Bureau.

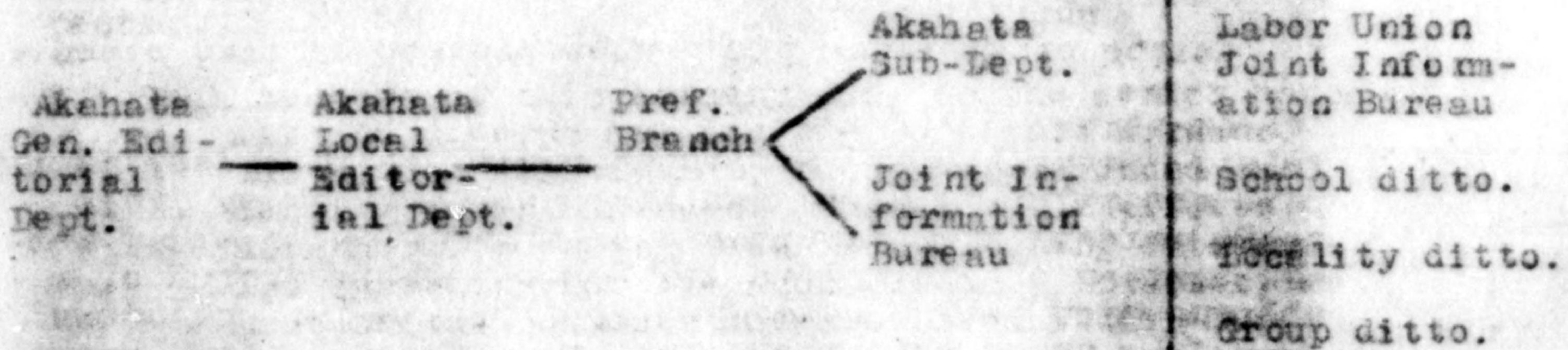
To cope with the complicated world situations as well as with the big propaganda warfare of our enemies, it is naturally necessary for us to be armed with propaganda organs of ours to compete with them, and so it is with organs to get wind of their stratagems and movements at an earliest possible date. But as a huge amount of expenses are necessary to realize the plan, we at last have decided on to develop activities promptly but inexpensively, under the following system.

2. The Constitution of the Joint Information Bureau.

(a) The Bureaus to be established in each prefecture are not organs of the Communists in the sense of a political party, but the information organs to make opposition to reactionary Democratic Camp, which should be clearly understood. And consequently the Joint Information Bureaus of all districts are not our party organs but Joint Information Bureaus as are called by the Democratic Camp.

(b) The system:

The Communists Hqs.



This is the constitution in which the Joint Information Bureaus are simply materials supplying agents which can not be recognized as constituents. But the Pref. Committee should not forget to start struggles against reactionary power by availing materials got from AKAHATA.

WMA

27 Aug., '49.

SUBJECT: About KYODO JOHO KYOKU (Joint Information Bureau) going to be established by the Communists.

TO : PMO., CIC., TCAT., SCR.
FROM : Chief, Liaison Sect., MPD.

The Secretariate of the Communists Hqs. which had got an idea from the Toyama Joint Information Bureau, and was investigating into the matter, has lately got a definite plan, and is expected to give directives to all prefectural committees, concerning the establishment, the details of which are as follows.

REMARKS:

1. About the Establishment of the Bureau.

To cope with the complicated world situations as well as with the big propaganda warfare of our enemies, it is naturally necessary for us to be armed with propaganda organs of ours to compete with them, and so it is with organs to get wind of their stratagems and movements at an earliest possible date. But as a huge amount of expenses are necessary to realize the plan, we at last have decided on to develop activities promptly but inexpensively, under the following system.

2. The Constitution of the Joint Information Bureau.

(a) The Bureaus to be established in each prefecture are not organs of the Communists in the sense of a political party, but the information organs to make opposition to reactionary Democratic Camp, which should be clearly understood. And consequently the Joint Information Bureaus of all districts are not our party organs but Joint Information Bureaus as are called by the Democratic Camp.

(b) The system:

The Communists Hqs.

Akahata Gen. Editorial Dept.

Akahata Local Editorial Dept.

Pref. Branch

Akahata Sub-Dept.

Joint Information Bureau

Labor Union Joint Information Bureau

School ditto.

Locality ditto.

Group ditto.

This is the constitution in which the Joint Information Bureaus are simply materials supplying agents which can not be recognized as constituents. But the Pref. Committee should not forget to start struggles against reactionary power by availing materials got from AKAHATA.

2 --

3. Duty of the Joint Information Bureaus.

The duty of the Bureaus is to submit prompt report on offensive materials against reactionary Democratic Camp, observed not only in each workshop but in every place, and to get the counter measures formed.

.....

Wasa

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPT.
-Tokyo-

August 27, 1949

TO : Provost Marshal Office
CIC, Tokyo.
Tokyo Civil Affairs Team.
8th Cav. Reg., Tokyo.

FROM : MATSUMOTO Hideyuki, Chief of Liaison Sect., MPD.

SUBJECT : re "Mountain and River Improvement Struggle"
Directive issued by the Communist Party.

The Politburo, Headquarters of the Communist Party, issued under date of August 15, instructions to subordinate organizations entitled "Mountain and River Improvement Struggle Directive." The ultimate purpose of this struggle, like many other struggles heretofore carried out, lies in the overthrow of the Yoshida Cabinet, and its substance is as follows: -

1. Objects of the Mountain and River Improvement Struggle:

The "Mountain and River Improvement Struggle" was decided upon at the 15th General Meeting of the Central Struggle Committee held recently, and is of such a nature as to be regarded with the greatest importance among struggles aimed at the overthrow of the Yoshida Cabinet.

The objects are follows: -

- (a) To advertise to the people that the Yoshida Cabinet is utterly incompetent and that its self-styled constructive policy is in reality nothing but a destructive policy as evidenced, for instance, by the damage done by recent typhoons.
- (b) To announce the constructive mountain and river improvement policy of the Communist Party.
- (c) To draw the attention of the people to the fact that due to the misgovernment by the Yoshida Cabinet valuable lives are lost each time a typhoon takes place.
- (d) To advertise the fact that by dint of the Table of Personnel Organization Law those who take charge of construction have been discharged.
- (e) To impress the people with the idea that such a cabinet must be thrown over at the earliest possible date.

2. Methods:

1. The following matters will be taken up by the Communist Party for materialization and propaganda purposes.

Measures for relief of sufferers:

- 2 -

- (a) Correction of delivery quotas for flooded areas.
- (b) Reduction and exemption of taxes for farmers and medium and small merchants and industrialists who have suffered from a flood.
- (c) Distribution of reeds, agricultural implements and fertilizers to farmers who have suffered from a flood.
- (d) To provide all the sufferers with production funds, rehabilitation materials and houses to live in.
- (e) To make perfect arrangements for sanitation and medical relief for the sufferers.

Flood control measures:

- (a) To apply the counterpart funds as public enterprise funds for prevention of disasters.
- (b) To complete rehabilitation works by the end of September at the latest.
- (c) To take budgetary measures for land improvement and flood control including railway and road repair works and prevention of landslips and changes of water courses.
- (d) To put an end to such administrative readjustment involving mass discharge of Construction Ministry, Meteorological Observatory, Railway and other employes as will contribute to accelerating calamities.
- (e) To give priority to local residents in engaging in rehabilitation works and to have delegates of farmers' labor and other democratic organizations participate in such works.

The above matters will be advertised conspicuously by means of wall-papers, etc. At the same time, Committees concerned will give advice to and make demands on the Authorities in charge and let the people know the results of such advice and demands.

2. Activities of Communist Diet Members.

- (a) Holding of conferences in each area with civil engineering and building contractors and technical experts.
- (b) Holding of speech meetings in principal catchment areas to comment upon the policy of the Yoshida Cabinet which serves only to turn our country into waste land.

At these meetings, it should be pointed out that the present inactivity of the civil engineering and building industry circles is due to the misgovernment by the Yoshida Cabinet. It should also be announced

- 3 -

that our Party is now making scientific studies for development of sources of electricity by making use of the force of the wind and sea water gasification of coal, utilization of the subterranean heat, etc.

Representatives will be dispatched to danger zones. Their names and areas to which they will be dispatched are as follows: -

Catchment areas of:

Shinano River	KAWADA Kenji
Kiso "	KAMIMURA Susumu.
Tone "	NAKANISHI Inosuke.
Kitakami "	KASUGA Shoichi.
Ishikari "	TAKADA Tomiyuki.
Chikugo "	TASHIRO Fumihisa.

3. What good did the tours of Kyushu, etc. by the Emperor do?

The Emperor made tours of Kyushu and other districts on the plea of making an inspection of the conditions of the people. The expenses incurred in making these trips amounted to huge figures, whereas the expenses defrayed for mountain and river improvement have been quite negligible. It should be emphasized that by curtailing such travelling expenses, a large amount of money can be used for mountain and river improvement works.

4. Flood control should be attended to by workers:

For flood control, desk theory is of no use. To prevent the occurrence of flood-disasters, the work must be carried on mainly by workers belonging to the Government Railway Workers Union, All-Japan Communications Workers Union, Electric Industry Workers Union, All-Agriculture-Fabstry Ministry Workers Union, All-Japan Meteorological Observatory Workers Union, All-Japan Civil Engineering Workers Union, etc., and, therefore, no mass discharge of these workers is in order. This point is to be impressed upon the people.

5. Demand for concrete measures on officials in charge of flood control:

By holding people's meeting in the catchment areas, a demand for concrete measures for flood control will be made on the Government, prefectural governors, and headmen of cities, towns and villages.

6. Who are to blame for the loss of lives caused by storm and flood?

On account of the policy of the Yoshida Cabinet which serves only to turn our country into waste land, many lives are lost whenever a storm or flood occurs. Who are responsible for this state of affairs? Have this point brought into by holding people's rallies and call the responsible persons to account.

- 4 -

7. re Investigations into conditions of catchment areas at the hands of investigation teams organized by democratic organizations.

Have investigation teams formed composed of representatives from labor unions and various other democratic organizations to conduct investigations for the purpose of flood control.

8. Demand for people's control of forests:

In order to put an end to reckless deforestation by landlords and monopolistic capitalists, woodlands should be put under the people's management.

9. Formation of flood control committees:

Temporizing measures taken by government formed flood control corps are of no use at all. A flood control committee should be elected by the people in each city, town and village and all powers regarding flood control should be given them.

Oct. 19, 1949

TO : THE OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL, MIA.
THE COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS, TOKYO.
THE CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM, TOKYO.

FROM : CHIEF OF THE LIAISON SEC. MPD.

SUBJECT : About the re-organization of the SUIYO-KAI
of the Communist Party H.Q.

The Suiyo-Kai or the Wednesday Meeting was originally a gathering in which the National Railway group was forming its main strength. However, after the National Railway readjustment last July gave this leading element a fatal blow, this Suiyo-Kai too had its natural course of destruction and remained so since then.

Recently this Suiyo-Kai was reorganized with (Communist) groups of labor unions under the Party Tokyo Committee which is the centre of various movements of labor offensive, and since September, it has entered into its new activities.

Things about this subject so far are as follows:

1. Organization of Suiyo-Kai:

Suiyo-Kai is composed of members of (Communist) groups in all labor unions which belong to the Party Tokyo Committee and its meeting which is to be held every Wednesday is ordered on each occasion.

2. Officials of Suiyo-Kai:

HASEGAWA Hiroshi; SHIDA Shigeo; ISHII Kinosuke;
HAYASHI Shunichi and others.

3. Meetings after the fresh start:

1. Sept. 7, Metal Industry Group Conference
2. Sept 14, National Railway G.C.
3. Sept 21, Japan Express Co. G.C.
4. Sept 28, Communications G.C.
5. Oct. 5, Oil and Grease Industry G.C.
6. Oct. 12, Teachers G.C. (scheduled).

20 Oct. 1949

TO : THE OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL, MTA.
 THE COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS, TOKYO.
 THE CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM, TOKYO.
 THE PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION, CHQ.

FROM : CHIEF OF THE LIAISON SECTION, MPD.

SUBJECT : About the Distribution of Printed papers
 entitled "To All Policemen of the Country".

It was already reported that at the beginning of September, pamphlets entitled "Policeman's Demand" had been distributed to all the police boxes in Tokyo, which may be taken for an expression of the Communists' drive desirous of winning policemen to their camp. Recently another distribution of printed papers of the same nature was made to officers of police boxes. As to the contents of the paper, please see the following English translation.

The National Federation
 of the Gov't Workers'
 Union. (ZEN KAN RO)

Oct 1, 1949

To All the Policemen of the Country!
 Thank you for your hard work every day.
 We members of the National Federation of the Government Workers' Union (ZENKOKU KANCHO RODO KUMIAI RENGOKAI -- ZEN KAN RO) have sympathized from the bottom of our heart with your policemen's condition where you are compelled to stay as public officials.

That is why we recently distributed to you a pamphlet entitled "Junsa no Yokyusho" or the Policeman's Demand, taking up your urgent problems. However, as you know, the leaders of the police, being panick-stricken at this, prevented you from getting it. We cannot but think this fact itself is telling now those who are managing policemen are undemocratic and now they are trying to cover the truth.

We suppose that all of you are buying what you need for your duties out of your slender wages. You must be very tired with your special training early in the morning for which you are given not a penny of allowance. We suppose that all other kinds of freedom are limited to you only because you are policemen. When you have a mountain of complaints and grievances, you are not in a position to express them to your superiors and about this

- 2 -

sorry plight of yours we have been constantly thinking that something ought to be done. How do you think of it if you know that we who have been thinking of others too are now being driven to the same condition?

The trouble is the new regulations of the National Personnel Authority "restricting the political activities of civil servants." By this law we ZENKANRO Members too, not only while we are in office but even after we are back at home, are to be placed under every possible restriction and must be threatened by a penal servitude less than five years and by a fine of less than ¥100,000. Our Constitution guarantees to all of us our fundamental rights forever not to be deprived of them by anybody, treating everyone of us as owner of sovereign power. To deprive us sovereign people of these fundamental rights by the regulations of a mere government office, the National Personnel Authority is to be called a downright outrageous action of violating the Constitution.

Policemen, we are of course against this, because we believe that such a thing is never to be allowed in the New Japan that had a fresh start since the surrender as a democratic state. If it is admitted as it is, our country will take another downward path to the dark age the very thought of which makes us shudder. We are dead against it. We may safely say that a sudden increase of your special trainings these days is nothing but a preparation for forcing back Japan step by step, to the former state she had come from.

Our life is really as hard as yours. We have struggled our way up to the present time, trying what we can do to tide over this hard life. We will fight to the last against the regulations of the National Personnel Authority depriving us of our rights. We think this struggle has many common problems with you. It is the Yoshida Cabinet of the Liberal-Democratic Party that is suffocating your demands and depriving you of your freedom, and putting pressure upon all our freedom.

Policemen! Let us fight hand in hand for the democracy of Japan, for our own life, for really clear government offices and police stations.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPT.

- Tokyo -

August 25, 1949

To : Provost Marshal office, Tokyo
Tokyo Civil Affairs Team
CIC, Tokyo
8th Cav. Reg.

From : MATSUMOTO Hideyuki, Chief, Liaison Section, MPD

Subject : re General Meeting of Communist Diet Members.

The General Meeting of Communist Diet Members was held on 14 and 15 August, the first day at the Communist Party Headquarters and the second day in the Diet Building. Circumstances of the meeting were as follows:--

1. Date: From 10.00 A.M. to 8.00 P.M. 14 and 15 August, 1949.
2. Place: First day: Council-room on the second floor of the Party Headquarters building.
Second day: A lobby in the Diet building.
3. Attendance: 43 members of the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors.
The House of Councillors - NAKANISHI KO.
The House of Representatives - TASHIRO Fumihisa.
4. Proceedings:
 1. First Day:
 - A. Objects of future activities of the Communist Diet Members decided upon:
 - a) To accelerate the "Down-with-the Yoshida-Cabinet" movement through activities within the Diet.
 - b) To exert utmost efforts to popularize the Party's platforms for cities, towns and villages.
 - c) To give guidance to build up and strengthen the industrial protection setup in each constituency.
 - d) To develop anti-Fascist movements on a large scale.

*With
Cam*

- 2 -

B. Self-criticism on the action of the Communist Diet Members relative to general labor offensive.

C. Deliberation on measures towards an extraordinary Diet session.

2. Second day:

A. Explanation of the current political situation
by SHIGA Yoshio.

B. Explanation of measures for strengthening the defence of the Party adopted by the Control Committee and of espionage tactics
by NISHIZAWA Ryuji.

In connection with this meeting IWAMOTO Iwao, member of the Control Committee, said in effect as follows:--

"What impressed me most deeply at the present general meeting of our Diet members were the concluding remarks made by Chief Secretary Tokuda on the first day of our assembly. Pointing to the group of Diet Members belonging to our party, he said 'a batch of self-conceited men' but he modified his cutting remarks by adding, "but these Representatives are working as hard as so many ants". He uttered these words in order to warn the group of Diet Members many of whom are apparently self-conceited. He made piercing criticism by pointing out the fact that the majority of the Diet members were neither interested in nor gave cooperation to the general labor offensive. The whole assembly listened to his remarks with bated breath. He then explained in detail the various measures to be taken and concluded his speech. Mr. Hozaka in his usual voice spoke about the possible future of Communist China and trade problems and urged the attendants to endeavor to increase the number of Diet members from the Communist party to at least 100 in the next general election.

.....

25 Aug. 1949

TO : PMO. CIC. 8th Cav. Reg. TCAT.

FROM : Liaison Chief, MPD.

SUBJECT : Communist Party's Directives Issued with respect to a Welfare Struggle.

In line with the general labor offensive program of the Japan Communist Party a "welfare struggle" is reported to have been newly mapped up by the combined efforts of the party's Citizens Counter Measure Division and the Medical Organization as one of the so-called people's struggle programs. It is reported that the directives with respect to the welfare struggle were issued to each organization under the influence of the Communist Party on August 15, as follows:

1. Objectives of Welfare Struggle:

It is admitted that the party has been little interested in the problem concerning people's health. From now on for long time to come, the party will stage a vigorous struggle in the interests of the public health--one that is called: "Welfare Struggle".

Major objectives of the struggle are:

- (1) To accuse the Yoshida Cabinet with its idleness and lack of policy for the public health.
- (2) To start a campaign against the bureaucratic control on products regarding public welfare.
- (3) To nationalize all of the welfare facilities, and to put them under people's control.
- (4) To bring to light for public action the scandals involving the officials and the enterprisers.

2. Tactics of Welfare Struggle:

- (1) Let a citizens' rally be held by the citizens in each city throughout Japan asking for the establishment of welfare facilities. At the same time let a campaign be launched by the citizens demanding a People's Square and People's Playgrounds to be opened to the public in each city.
- (2) Let a movement be launched by the druggists asking for "superior drugs in large quantity at low prices."
- (3) Let a campaign be launched against the "illegal" control on the manufacture of drugs. Let it be known by the people that the shortage of all sorts of vaccines in these days is solely caused by the illegal control on the vaccines being put in force by the incompetent Yoshida Cabinet.
- (4) Distribute propaganda among the masses with respect to the threatening epidemics and the lack of policy on the part of the Yoshida Cabinet for anti-infections of

- 2 -

diseases. Let it be known by the people that the cases of contagious disease are threatening to increase more and more on account of lack of anti-epidemic policy on the part of the reactionary Yoshida Cabinet, and that Japan can never be a cultural state so long as such a senseless view as expressed by the Yoshida Cabinet that a war-stricken country deserves to be threatened by an ever-increasing rampancy of epidemics prevails.

- (5) Disclose the scandals in the Welfare Ministry.

The officials are involved in the scandals in collusion with the pharmaceuticals. Bring them to light for public action.

- (6) Attack the bourgeois doctors in the "wall-gazettes".

Health insurance doctors, who wouldn't like to have anything to do with the poor and have reduced themselves to the state of a "court physician" for the rich, should be "caught at it" and be attacked in the wall-gazettes put up near their offices.

- (7) Let the real state of affairs inside the National Hospitals be disclosed by their union members.

The Japan Communist Party has ordered the Medical Treatment Democratization League (Iryo Minshu Ka Renmei) to share in the welfare struggle; and it will use its investigation mission into the welfare facilities all over the country.

August 25, 1949.

TO : P.M.C.
: C.I.C.
: P.C.A.T.
: S.C.R.

FROM : Liaison Section, MPD.

SUBJECT: Communist Movement for Sending Delegates to Four Powers.

Now that the Communist Lower House representatives have found it impossible to have some of their members added to the list of delegates to Congress, they have decided to stage a movement for sending Communist Parliamentary delegates not only to America, but Soviet Russia, England and China. Their opinion in this regard is,-

"To send parliamentary delegates only to America is not a wise plan. If they are to cultivate goodwill and study parliamentary politics, they should be delegated to the three other nations as well. By so doing, they can have a broader political insight and a better friendly relationship between Japan and the other nations.

Their campaign for this end, however, is likely to be limited within both the Lower House and the House of Councillors.

25 Aug. '49

Subject: Regarding a Symposium held by the Communists Student Cells. *Wife Com*

To : PHQ, CID, TCAT, SCR.

From : Chief, Liaison Sect., MPD

Under the auspices of Seinen Taisaku Bu (Youths policy Department) of the Communists Hqs., the Student Cells' symposium has been held, the details of which are as follows: -

Remarks: -

1. Date: 20 Aug., 6 to 9 p.m.

2. Place: The Hqs' Separate Hall.

3. Attendance: NISHIZAWA Ryuji and ¹³⁹¹⁴ MITA Hideichi and 2 others representing the Hqs.

All university cells numbering about 38 students.

4. Condition.

(1) By ¹³⁹¹⁴ MITA Hideichi.

"To acquire our party's long-cherished one million members there is nothing more powerful than the repatriate class and you, the students. But as to the former we cannot say that they joined us as had been expected, especially so it was with the repatriates to Tokyo. There are 5 million students in Japan, and if 10% of them join us, the party having one million members can easily be made, I tell you. We often hear some undesirable criticism against the students movement lately staged, but don't be carried away by those rumors. The students' aim is as same as laborers', --- they are all rising up for the sake of struggles for power. There are many students who take the students movement as simply a party drive, but remember that the former is being carried out linking with a greater Youngmen's drive, etc., etc."

(2) By a Tokyo University Student.

"What we keenly have felt is that the empty stomach and want of clothings make it impossible for us to accomplish anything. There is quite a big number of new graduates who have been discharged from their services on account of having been the Communists members, while some of them could not get any job owing to their being Communists. As this is the case with us, the Headquarters would please allow us to reserve our joining the party for the time being. There are many among us intending to join the party after they got a job, and then to play active parts. We generally take such peoples as sympathizers at any rate, but they are troublesome existence, whom we can not rely upon nor ask for any kind of help. If we do not take the matter of sympathizers into our serious consideration, nobody can tell how terrible an experience we should have. I think the policy of our party is not right, too. Many works are forced upon us, such as an expansion struggle, then so-and-so acquisition struggle followed by many others. As there is no other way than to comply with the Headquarters' requirements we overexert ourselves under unreasonable demands. Here lies a hole through which spies get in freely."

- 2 -

(3) By a Waseda University student.

Waseda varsity is said to be traditionally strong, but the real state of affair is different. There are innumerable sympathizers -- just same as Tokyo University. But it is difficult for us to make sure who among them would come to us most closely. Party members as well as sympathizers outnumber other Colleges and universities, but in quality and contents ours are just zero. One of the most annoying things is that they talk over the matter of struggle publicly and boastfully at a tea room or beer hall, -- may be they might be self-conceited about their being the Communists members. On the other hand the activities of Anti-Communists have lately grown bigger and stronger, their number being increased. Nobody can tell what will be the future of Waseda.

(4) By another W.U. Student.

It is true that, there are a great many sympathizers among us. The reason why they do not join the Party is, according to what they said, that if they join it they cannot pursue their study against their desire, while some of them are in an opinion that the contents of the lessons they are receiving now are too monotonous to their dissatisfaction and they wish to acquire some new knowledge, which evidently show us that they are gradually approaching us."

(5) By a Rikkyo Daigaku (St. Paul University) student.

"In a speech made a little while ago, the speaker said there was no difference between struggles by students and those by laborers. The matter can be understood by us, but it does not impress the students not connected with the movement. The reason why the students have to stage the drives against discharge and for increase of wages together with laborers, does not strike the right chord. Isn't there any smart way of explanation other than the commonplace one, always sticking to struggle for power. That the students' drives, such as "Give-us-time-for-education" or "Give-us-culture-time", I think, would not do, even if the drives were staged by night-class students.

In St. Paul University there are a great many christians, most of whom are comparatively earnest, so it is not a little worry for party members to get along among them. We are free to harbor any kind of thought, whatever it may be, but the students' duty is to study and learn. Staging a party movement instead of learning is just same as rightist students of Fascism"

The above-mentioned are cries raised from among the students. Before closing NISHIZAWA Ryuji gave a lecture, "True Nature of Students Movement", and the meeting has been broke up.

24 Aug. 1949.

*With a
Comm*

TO : The Office of the Provost Marshal, MTA
 : The Counter Intelligence Corps, Tokyo
 : The Civil Affairs Team, Tokyo
 : The 8th Cavalry Regiment

FROM : Chief of the Liaison Sect., MPD.

SUBJECT: About the New Women's Dept. of the Communist Party.

(1) Names of the Members of the Women's Dept.
 nominated August 4, 1949.

Chief: NOSAKA Tatsu

Members: MATSUZAKI Hamako; SHINOBU Sumiko;
 IBE Wakiko; YASUI Sumie;
 MAESHIMA Kimiko; UCHIYAMA Midori;
 AKAE Kikue; MARUYAMA Hide;
 NAKAI Fujie; IWATA Misago;
 MAKISE Kikue; HOMMA Namiko;
 MATSUMOTO Akiko, YAMAGUCHI Teiko;
 MORITA Shigeno; SUGANO Yoshiko;
 YABE Kazuko; MOROHASHI Takako; HARA Michiko;
 OHTANI Fujiko; IKUTA Yaeko; TAKEI Tamiko;
 ARAI Tamiko; SARUWATARI Mizue; HOSAKA Noriyo;
 SAITO Sumiko.

(2) Names of the members of the Guidance Section of
 the Women's Dept. which was set up for the guidance of
 various kinds of the Women's Dept. movements.

NOSAKA Tatsu; MIYAMOTO Yuriko; OHMACHI Yoneko; KOMATSU Katsuko;
 OHNUMA Hana; TAJIMA Hide; KARASAWA Toshi.

(3) The following branches of the Women's Dept. were
 set up in view of the special character of women's activity.

1. Seikatsu Toso Kakari (Branch Struggling for Living)
2. Bunka Toso Kakari (Branch Struggling for Culture)
3. Shiryo Chosa Kakari (Data & Research Branch)
4. Kaji Sedan Kakari (Family Affairs Consultation Branch)
5. Mibojin Ikazoku Taisaku Kakari (Widows' and Bereaved
 Families' Branch)
6. Somu Bu (General Affairs Branch)

(4) Organization of the Women's Dept.

Central Committee

Guidance Dept.
 for Activity &
 Organization

Political
 Bureau

Secretarial
 Bureau

Women's Dept.

Guidance
 Sect.

General Affairs Branch
 Livelihood Struggle Branch

- 2 -

Culture Struggle Branch
Data and Research Branch
Family Affairs Consultation Branch
Widows' and Bereaved Families' Branch.

(5) The goal for the Women's Dept activities of the moment.

1. Unification of the fronts of Women's movements
2. Advocation of campaigns for perfect emancipation of women.
3. Propaganda for the Chinese, Russian and North Korean Women's movement.
4. Positive livelihood struggle.

The concrete object is to be given at the coming Department Meeting within this month.

24 August 1949

Subject: Proposals made by the Leftist Students of the Korean Students League and others to Japanese Police.

To : FMO, CIC, S-2, TACT

From : Chief, Liaison Sect., M.P.D.

Around 2.30 p.m., 20 Aug., BOKU DAI HO, in charge of the Demonstration Department, the Leftist Students Organization of the League of Korean Students in Japan, SAI CHO KAN in charge of General Affairs Department and others amounting to approximately 50 in all, visited the Yodobashi Police Station to have an interview with the chief of the station house, but owing to the latter's absence an Assistant Chief and a Police Inspector have seen their representatives.

Their proposals were:

1. As we are from today on going to use the building for the Students League the police watch over the building shall be released.
2. Establish a connection with the Military Government and try the utmost effort on the part of police so as we will be able to move in there in the earliest possible date.
3. Report to us how the offenders who acted violence have been arrested.
4. It is better for police authorities to release the watch over the Students League and assign the policemen thus became free to guard of others.
5. The huge budget for policing is taken from taxes levied upon the general public, while the police force is adopted to nonsense.
6. As we, the students, are pursuing our study as well as living through the material help of Shogakukai (the Corporation for encouragement of learning) a prompt release from official supervision is required so that we can freely visit the Corporation.

Besides the strong proposals mentioned above, they stubbornly stuck to hear a concrete explanation from the authorities concerned of what sort of counter plan should be taken. As usual they appeared to try to get the authorities' pledge by any means, but no reply has been given on the ground of the chief's being absent. Around 5 p.m., they all left, though reluctantly. But around 5.50 p.m., IMAMURA Taihei and MAEDA Minoru of the Democratic Students League (leftists), and KASHIKURA Toshiyuki representing the Council of Western District of the Motion picture Circle, and others, numbering about 10 in all, again made their appearance at the station house, where they had an interview with the Assistant Chief as well as the Police Inspector, and made the proposals same as those had been made by the representatives of the Student League, to which they got a reply to the effect that the utmost effort would be made to comply with their requirements. Around 8 p.m., they left there. What we could grasp out of their trends is as follows:- Their intention was first to get the pledge of police authorities, and then occupy the building by one effort, under the pretense of using it as a temporary lodging house for part of students who had come up to Tokyo with the purpose for sitting for the preliminary examination to be admitted to the Special Course Department of the College, held under the auspices of the Corporation for Encouragement of Learning, at 11 in the morning of the very day. How plainly we could see their characteristic craftiness as plain could be?

24 Aug. 1949

*Wasa
Com*

Subject: Regarding new Students of San-Ichi Political Institute and their Trends.

To : IHO, SC, SR, CIC, TCAT

From : Chief, Liaison Sect., MPD

Korean Communist LI SHO KYO, in charge of the SAN-ICHI SEIJI U GAKUEN (San-Ichi Political Institute), No. 1,429, Tomigaya-cho, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku.

As has been already reported by ^{no} several times before, concerning the trends of the aforementioned institute, since it had sent out 30 graduates to all districts on July 3, only two short classes were opened, each during one week, and only about two times. Since then there was no student and the school was in a state of vacation, but on Aug. 15, 16 students were newly admitted and the class seemed to have been reopened.

According to a school servant of the Institute, the newly admitted students were 60 in all, the school term being scheduled to be about 2 months, all preparations being made to accept them. However, the 16 new students removed into the Institute on 15th have been believed to be a part of 60 students, and what called our special attention about the student was the fact that a greater number of the new students were Japanese, the Koreans being only a few.

Those Japanese students admitted to the Institute were those who, their past struggles merits and antecedents considered, had been subjected to strict selections, and recommended by two or more districts Committee members. They are said to be the choicest ones upon whom the expectation and Confidence of the Communists Hqs are placed as the Champions of red revolution, while on the other hand the following rumor is newly getting abroad:- Those who are the Communists public service members and, at the same time, the Executive Committee men, or those whose struggle records are No. 1, and who have been discharged from the State Railway service or by the administrative readjustment lately effected, were all taken into the Communists Hqs., where they got paid some allowances, were educated for some limited time, and then have been sent out as organizers to rural Communities. But it is also rumored that said San-Ichi Political Institute nominally operated by 3rd National is being availed as an educational organ for members in service who were discharged.

Whether the rumors are true or not is not yet known to our great regret, despite our strenuous effort to delve into the bottom of the real state of the new students.

We beg to refer you to the following name list of new students in question.

Name	Former Address	Permanent Address
TOYODA Haruji, born on Feb. 10, 125.	125, Gotanda 1-chome Shinagawa-ku.	5146, Yedogawa-cho 6-chome, Yedogawa-ku.
KIXOSHIMA Ioshitoki, Mar. 21, '22	505 Hirata-cho, Kumamoto-shi.	Same as above.
RA KEI HO May 5, '21	3, Maki-cho 1-chome, Chuo-ku.	Korea.

- 2 -

MIYAKAWA Kazutami June 1, '21.	Tarumi-mura, Naka Tado- gun, Kagawa Pref.	c/o Katsumata, 5, Gotanda 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku.
KIM KEN SHU Feb. 5, '21.	No. 4, Kotohira Shin- machi, Naka Tado-gun, Kagawa Pref.	Korea.
HARA Seijiro Dec. 24, '27.	290, Sho Tanaka, Kawasaki shi.	1290, Yanagicho, Kawasaki- shi.
CHO KEN GYOKU Mar. 2, '21.	95, Ikogami Tokumochi- cho, Otaku.	Korea.
SEKINE Kinya, Dec. 3, '21.	2106, Kamitsuma-cho, Shizuoka city.	Same as above.
MAKI Takeshi, Oct. 21, '15.	57, Suwa Nishiura, Nagamachi, Sendai-shi.	655, Shimo Meguro 6-chome, Meguro-ku.
HASHIMOTO Kenjiro, Jan. 21, '24.	365, Usu, Wakayama-shi,	Uchinara-mura, Hidaka-gun, Wakayama Pref.
YASHIMA Katsumaro, Mar. 2, '26.	88 Daisyo-cho, Fukuoka- shi.	Higashiura-gun, Saga Pref.
NAKATSU Kyosai, June 20, '26.	Minami Aima-cho Nishi, Nakahara-cho, Kyoto.	Hinami mura, Miye Pref.
NAKAMURA Hyekichi, Mar. 24, '25.	7148, Sendagaya 4-chome, Shibuya ku.	1290, Yanagi-cho, Kawasaki- shi.
YOSHIDA Masao, Feb. 11, '22.	Same as above.	Hongo-cho, Kotogun, Okinawa.
SARAMOTO Shoichi, July 19, '27.	Same as above.	Shimo, Nanto-shi, Ishikawa Pref.
NAKAMURA Kijuro, Feb. 25, '08.	Same as above.	24, Mehiro-cho, Nagano Pref.

22 Aug. 1949

SUBJECT: The Communists' Plot for Train Sabotage
 TO : FMO., CIC., TCAT., SCR.
 FROM : Chief, Liaison Section, MPD.

*Wood
Com*

Concerning the Communists' Trend.

July 20 saw the Communists Leaders' conference held at the Party's Hqs., when the Central Struggle Committee man HOSAKA in direct charge of the State Railway W.U., was pressed hard on the Communists' struggle policy having been extremely weak at the time when the State Railway personnel cut had been effected. Consequently they talked over the matter and concluded that the aim should be accomplished in concert with the struggle of National Communication W.U. in the September Offensive, by carrying out a big scale train sabotage which will cause chaos in transportation.

The above is the point of speech made by NOZAKA, Sanzo at the Numazu First Grade School on 23 July.

According to the Head of the Kamata Electric car Section, he received a report yesterday, the 10th, from an electric train official that a very big scale train sabotage was being planned by the Railway Track Maintenance Section and the Locomotive Section in this side of Numazu, in conspiracy with each other.

WATANABE, in charge of the Document Branch, Shimbashi Supervisor's Bureau says: the contents of the report made yesterday by our official have been got from columns of Kokutetsu Nippo (State Ry. Daily news) dated the 9th, it seems to us, as the result of which the matter has been informed to foreman of each workshop.

The contents are roughly as follows: -

*Regarding the NOZAKA's speech at Numazu First Grade School on July 23, the Police Department of Shizuoka Prefectural Office where the matter was taken seriously has issued a directive to the effect that the guard along the railroad line between Numazu and Odawara should be on the alert for the matter.

Matters for your information:

Although we were in receipt of such an information mentioned in the preceding paragraph, all labor-union branches of the state railway concern in the precinct are very quiet at present. The trend of those who were discharged by walk-out case of the state electric railway as well as of those dismissed, on the first and second occasions are now under a strict watch.

Furthermore, we beg to add that the above information has been received by police KUROI, Teruo in charge of Guard and Information and from YAGYU, the head of Kamata Electric Car Section, and also from WATANABE, Chief, Document Branch, Shimbashi Supervisor's Bureau and by Sgt. IZAWA, in charge of Guard and Information.

WHA

Aug. 22, 1949

To : CIC
 FROT
 TCAT
 S OR

From : Liaison chief, MPD

Subject: Anti-Communist Patriotic National meeting representatives handed their resolution to communist party H.Q.

Approximately 30 persons from NIPPON KOKUMIN KYOGIKAI (Japan National Conference), NIPPON KAKUMEI KIKU HATA DOSHI KAI (Japan revolution Chrysanthemum flag fellowmen's club) and BOKYO SHINSUN SHA (Anti-communist press co.) led by TERAJIMA Takeo (46), the chairman of the first mentioned Japan National Conference after getting off the electric train at YUYOJI Sta. at 1 p.m. 16 Aug., forming themselves in column near the Communist party H.Q. building and displaying the two purple colored club banners and a Japanese flag, reached before the building at 1:15 p.m. There they demanded the party representatives to meet them. HAKOZAKI Masumi from the H.Q. office met them for negotiation, received the four name cards from the anti-communist group and disappeared into the building suggesting to let the communist representative appear here.

Soon afterward he came out of the building and told them that he would meet them for the party. The anti-communist representatives blamed him: "Your words differ from what you have said before. Why the hell, the grand party such as communist party would tell such a lie? Bring Mr. Tokuda here!"

So, MASUDA Kabinosuke, control committee member and IWATA Eiichi, central committee member appeared before them and told them that MASUDA & IWATA would meet them, for chief Secretary, TOKUDA was not here.

Regarding these two communists as the party representatives, one of anti-communist representatives read aloud the resolution made at the anti-communist patriotic national meeting held on Aug. 15 and handed it to IWATA.

Resolution:

"The communists party is always setting forth that the communists are struggling for the people's freedom, peace and independence, while all that they can do is to offer the violences to cause destruction. We propose that the communists party suspend such actions immediately and cooperate with us for reconstruction of Japan. If you reject our proposal, we will do or die."

Finding no name of the representative on the resolution, IWATA made the objection but he after all received it. Then MASUDA and IWATA took turns in speaking as follows:

"Everything is short in Japan; this is due to the war started without plan by the Japanese militarists. Those who were making an objection to the war from beginning to end throughout Japan were the communists only."

We have been struggling among the multitude for their freedom, peace, and independence by declaring the people's demand. For this purpose we shall struggle to throw down YOSHIDA Cabinet with the people."

"The multitude know best who is making effort to bring peace in Japan. If you set forth in earnest to reconstruct the peaceful Japan, you should grasp the mind of the multitude. Let us settle the matter you suggested in your resolution together with the multitude."

TERAJIMA, one of the anti-communistic representatives retorted against their words.

"Your reply was the abstract one standing on the ceremony, the one side of it being satisfactory to us while the other unsatisfactory. The communists party is always telling only the abstracted story like this in the presence of the critical moment, we cannot understand."

(During that time the cheers were heard arising from both groups two or three times. The communists group took many photographs of the anti-communistic group).

Now, the anti-communistic group after handing the resolution to the other group left there quietly wrapping the banners and flag around the poles.

Wafa
Com

Aug. 19, 1949

To : PWO
SC 3-2
CIC
TCAT

From : Chief of Liaison Section, MPD

Subject: Activities of Korean Communists

On 14th August, 1949, Koreans in the city held a meeting at the Honden Primary school in the precinct of our Honden Police Station, as follows:

1. Date & Time of Assembly: 1930-2300 on 14th August.
2. Place of Assembly: Honden Primary School Auditorium.
3. Name of Assembly: "Anti-Facist People's Rally and Cultural Festival in Memory of the 8.15 Korean Liberation."
4. Sponsors: Katsushika chapter of the League of Korean Residents in Japan (Choren) and Katsushika Committee of the Japan Communist Party.
5. Attendance: 500 adults and 200 children.
6. Chairman of Assembly: RYU-KEN-JO (or "YANAGI Kensuke" in Japanese)
7. Address made: By KIN-HEI-JU, chairman of the Katsushika chapter committee of Choren.
(The contents of his speech are not known, for it was made in the Korean language of which our investigator has no knowledge.)

8. Election of chairmen:

Result: Chairman-GEN GEN-KAKU, Korean
" -SAWAI, Seichi, Jap. communist.

9. Gist of speech delivered by AOKI, Hajimu, communist:

Speaking on the subject "Liberation of people and oppressive policy of the Yoshida cabinet, he declared:—

1) "With the surrender of the Japanese army on 15 August 1945, the Korean people was liberated in accordance with the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration. I was then serving in the Japanese army as an airman and the news of the Japanese surrender delighted me, for I thought that with the end of the war Koreans and Japanese all alike would be freed from the shackle of warlords and be able to lead a

bright and happy life instead of a dark and gloomy one. Contrary to this expectation of mine, however, I see now, after a lapse of four years since the surrender, the Yoshida Reactionary government is attempting to equip 20,000 firemen with cudgels and pistols and the police forces with armoured cars and machine guns to suppress the labor class and Korean nationals in Japan."

2)

"When I review the incident occurred at the Katsushika Ward office on 29th July, I can say without exaggeration that it was caused by the high-handedness of the Yoshida regime against us Koreans..... There is much fear that the 16 million yen relief fund recently allocated by the Tokyo Metropolitan government to our ward office may be misappropriated by bureaucrats without publicity as to how and where it is spent honestly. There is a large number of people in our Ward who are so destitute that they cannot buy even rationed food or articles. The relief fund, as the fund is so called, is allocated to the ward for the relief of needy people in the ward, but if they go to the ward office with the hope of borrowing something out of the relief fund, the officials would turn them out to the hands of police as in the last case in which ward chief TAKAHASHI called policemen from the Honden police station and they went so far as to kick and beat innocent housewives when they visited the Ward office for aid and arrested without cause our two comrades SHIGEYAMA and YAMAZAKI who accompanied them as their counsellors. And some day ago, there occurred a criminal case in which 3,000 sugar ration coupons and 5,000 clothing ration tickets were stolen from the ward office, but the ward authorities, in conspiracy with the police, are engineering to hush up the case without conducting due investigation. Under the circumstances, I join you in requesting that both the Katsushika ward chief and the chief of Honden police be fired from their posts right away."

10. Slogans explained: By KO FUKU-EI, Chairman of the Democratic Youth committee.

- 1) Refund overcharged taxes.
- 2) Give livelihood allowances.
- 3) Hail the fourth anniversary of the 8.15 Korean national emancipation.
- 4) Pay Koreans' educational expenses out of the national treasury of Japan.
- 5) Establish thorough anti-flood programs.
- 6) Distribute staple food on credit sale.
- 7) Immediate dismissal of Ward chief TAKAHASHI and Honden police chief, oppressors of citizens.
- 8) Set Yamazaki and Shigeyama free.

"As to slogan (1), the Tokyo Metropolitan office overcharged taxes amounting to 1,200 million yen for the whole city, or 60 million yen as far as our Katsushika ward is concerned. Such improperly imposed taxes should be paid back to taxpayers. We must approach the Metropolitan authorities for refundment."

"As regards slogan (4), it was decided at the Diet session on 24 May 1949 that educational expenses for Korean children be properly paid out of the national treasury; nevertheless such a decision has not been carried out as yet."

-3-

"Regarding slogan (5), the anti-flood expenses approved for Katsushika ward are only ¥25,000 while the social expenses set aside for the chairman of the ward council are ¥60,000 annually. We are all against such an absurd budget makeup."

While the interpretation of the slogans was going on, some one of the audience introduced an urgent move, in which the mover proposed that the chairmen, in behalf of the entire attendance, draw up a protest immediately and present it to the chief of police, the ward chief, the Tokyo Metropolitan governor and the Revenue office chief. This move was unanimously approved by all present.

11. Speech by KAN TOKU-SHU, member of the Central Committee of the Central General Headquarters of "Choren."
(This speech was delivered in Korean.)

12. Speech by CHIN SEI-UN, member of Katsushika branch of the Chinese merchants Association in Japan.

"That the Japanese army surrendered unconditionally to the Allied powers was a matter to be heartily congratulated in that it liberated people from the dictatorship of Japanese militarist. Japan had been considerably despotic to China up to the time of her surrender, but we Chinamen have no hatred with which to take our revenge upon the Japanese. At present, Japan is getting considerable benefit from China as the result of Chinese reds conquering a greater part of China. This is a fact well known to the Japanese through the Japan Communist party. America may have as many good points as the Soviet union has, but at any rate, it is beyond question that the close mutual friendly relation between Japan, Korea and China, established along the Communistic line by your efforts, will constitute a source of social security in the Far East."

13. Entertainments.

1. Dancing by Chinese children:

Tap-dancing and nursery songs arranged for dancing.

2. Korean popular songs. Sang by girls of the Democratic Youth Committee of "Choren."

3. Theatrical performances. Staged by Democratic Youth Committees.

Yasukibushi. By Shino Chiba group.

Tap-dancing. " Horikiri group.

Doll play. " Tateishi group.

a) words such as "Overthrow the Yoshida cabinet" or "Establish a democratic people's government" were adopted into the songs and plays of the day. Except this, there was nothing extraordinary about the entertainment.

b) After the entertainment program was over, about 50 members of Democratic Youth, ara in ara with each other, sang "Internationale" in chorus with the whole attendance. They dispersed after giving three bustling

-4-

cheers, at the instance of KIM HBI-JU, for "The overthrow of the Yoshida Cabinet," "Establishment of a democratic people's government" and "General election for a new united Korea."

All the addresses delivered by Koreans on this occasion were made in their native tongue, which made it impossible for the investigator to catch the meaning of their speeches, but the fact that KAN TOKU-SHU was present and delivered a speech is an event to be noted, for she is one of the most communistic-inclined elements among the chairmen of the Central General Headquarters of the League of Korean Residents in Japan. (Choren).

.....

18 Aug. 1949 *Wawa*

SUBJECT: Inaugural Rally held by Shin Nippon Kensetsu Seinen Renmei (The Youngmen's League for Construction of New Japan).

TO : PMO.
: CIC.
: TCAT.
: SCR.

FROM : Chief of Liaison Section, MPD.

The aforementioned League having its temporary office at No. 17, Kudan 2-chome, in Kojimachi Police Precinct, has held its inaugural rally at TO DO FU KEN Hall (TO DO and Prefectural Hall) at No. 7, Kudan 2-chome, the condition of which is as follows:

Date: 10 Aug., 1:30 to 5:30 p.m.

Place: TO DO FU KEN Hall.

Participants: Around 100.

(1) Opening Address given by TOMOEDA, Eiichi, the Young Men's League for construction of New Japan.
"Ladies and gentlemen, many thanks for your coming. The Promoters' Meeting is over, and now we are going to open the mass meeting for formation of the New Japan Construction League. First of all, we wish to recommend the Chairman, but what shall we do?" Then TANABE, Tadao, one of the Promoters, voiced to recommend Dr. ARAKI (Dr. of Economics), and it was decided upon with one accord amidst thunderous clapping of hands.

(2) Recommendation of the Chairman.

Voiced by TANABE, Tadao, a promoter, Dr. ARAKI, Kotaro was recommended who took the chair.

(3) Report on Account of all that passed by TANABE, Tadao.

"In this campaign an active part has been mainly taken by me up to this date, but around the middle of last month the Democratic Liberals also planned anti-Communism movement consisting of the general movement and the Youngmen's movement, but was not realized. Having got an advice that I would stage the youngmen's movement, I accepted it under the condition that they would comply with my two desires---firstly, so far as the youngmen's movement is concerned, it shall be presupposed that any kind of aid and interference by the Democratic Liberals should not be allowed, and secondly, the movement should be staged apart from the party as it is an outside-of-the-party movement. These two are very important as counter measures against the Communists. In Japan now under occupation, it is impossible for a small number of the Communists top officers to carry out a revolution by terrorism, nor is it able for them to establish a social order. The Youngmens Operating squad who firmly believes in the above is now beginning to show itself rapidly as it really is. Marxism has never done anything meritorious to culture, but only to the International. When general public is being carried away by the Communism under such conditions, the movement of ours would surely give life to social culture as well as to the ways and

- 2 -

means to be taken by youngmen.' This is an outline of what I told the Democratic Liberals as my desire, to which the Party agreed, which is the reason why I am now raising an outcry to the world with the view of conducting the drive by mowing the weeds of wrong culture of the Communists. Now I believe you understand that the time has come to hold an inaugural ceremony, however poor it may be in its form, on account of its being summer holidays. The Democratic Liberals and the Democrats under Mr. Inukai, as well as a greater part of cultured persons are in favor of the movement. So far as we are concerned, any one of respectable ability who is not connected with any political party are desired to join our movement, and it is our wishes to try our best for the movement so as the youngmen will be the central body of the movement in the earliest possible date.

(4) Deliberation on manifesto, platform, and purport.

The above were read by YAMADA, Seikichi of the New Japan Construction League before the participants, when the chairman proposed to make deliberation en bloc, which passed unanimously.

(5) Deliberation on Rules.

The Rules as per attached sheets were read and explained by YAMADA, Seikichi, which passed unanimously by proposal of the Chairman.

(6) Selection of Staffs.

The chairman asked how to select staffs. Some one present voiced to leave the matter to discretion of the Chairman. Then he said the staffs had been roughly settled at the Promoters meeting, and read the names before them, which are

Chairman of the Central Committee.
Chief Secretary, TANABE, Tadao.

Central Committee Members:

ADACHI, Takuro, AMANO, Kimiyoshi, OGAWA, Heiji, HASHIMOTO, Ryugo, HIRANO, Saburo, FUKUDA, Koai, HOSONO, Koichi, MINOWA, ?, AJIMA, Goro.

Advisers: ARAKI, Kotaro, KITACKA, Juichi, KOBAYASHI, Chinyu, SUZUKI, Bunshiro, TANAKA, Kotaro, HIJIKATA, Seibi.

The above was acknowledged and passed without objection. Then the Chief Secretary TANABE added that about 30 Central Committee Members are desirable, but for the present, only 9 of them have been selected for the time being, which will be increased in due course.

7. Congratulatory Address given by MATSUNO, Kinai, a member of the House of Councillors.

"We, members of the Diet, should look for young men, and therefore allow me to say a few words of congratulation. I am in charge of matters concerning culture, representing the House of Councillors, and think myself that I have tried my best as a member of Culture Committee. At present I am

- 3 -

a member of Educational Committee. It is a matter of great pleasure to me that the youngmen's culture would make a development by the movement. I hope that Japanese youngmen, as healthful favorits of the world, and without any tendency to any political party, would succeed in organizing themselves into a big body, in order to reconstruct Japan, as well as to the benefit of the Eastern Asiatic races.

6. Closing address.

"Many thanks for your being present here for a long time, and in such a hot day. On Aug. 17, our League's lecture meeting is expected to be held at Hibiya old Band-stand, to which we hope you would please come, together with your friends and acquaintances."

For your informations:

Promoters:

NOZOE, Juji, Managing Director, Tokyo Light Alloy Co.

Do., Kinjiro, - do. -

YASUJIMA, Takio, Member, House of Representatives.

ARAKI, Kotaro, Keizaigaku Hakase (Doctor of Economics)

TANABE, Tadao, - do. -

HOSONO, Koichi, Director, Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

WACHIGAI, Yoshiya, President, Toho Motionpicture Co.

MATSUNO, Kinai, Member of the House of Councillors.

HAZAMA, Shintaro, Director, Kyoyu-sha.

OGAWA, Heiji, Member of the House of Representatives.

YANO, Kimiyoshi, - do. -

ADACHI, Takuro, - do. -

KAWAHATA, Yoshio, - do. -

FUKUDA, Koai, - do. -

ONARI, Masao, - do. -

HORIUCHI, Yoson.

Waku

August 18, 1949.

TO : CIC
: PMO
: S-2

FROM : H. MATSUMOTO, Chief of Liaison Section,
M.P.D.

SUBJECT: Attitude of the Arakawa Minpo (Communist paper) on the shooting from an Occupation freight train.

1. Title: Extra edition of the "Arakawa Minpo".
(Organ of Arakawa Ward Committee of Japan Communist Party)
2. Person responsible: Editor and publisher ITO Seichiro,
No.34 of 6-chome, Mikawashima, Arakawa-ku
3. Size: In a fourth part size of a common Japanese paper.
12 cm X 18 cm.
4. Discovery: The above was discovered being placarded on a board wall in the vicinity of No.774 of 5-chome, Nippori, Arakawa-ku, by policeman SEKIGUCHI Norimitsu on his patrol duty at 12 a.m., July 6, 1949.
5. Contents:- Caption:
Mysterious shooting from moving freight train.
Child in bed seriously hurts.

Text: At about 12 a.m., July 14, a 7-year old boy, Kuniteru, the eldest son of KADOWAKI Hikoza, No.24 of 7-chome Nippori, was seriously wounded in the head by a rebound bullet shot by an unidentified person from a freight train passing the backyard of his house. The boy's wound requires one month to cure. Out of pure spite, the mother tells: The train in question is what is called "special freight train". According to the neighbors, 4 or 5 shots were heard; it must have been one of the bullets which has hit Kuniteru in bed after having pierced through the panel of the house. The boy is being treated at the Otakebashi Hospital, Adachi-ku. "The nation is no more in the state of war", continued the mother, "but such a conduct is too outrageous. It's too much to think that a boy, -- a harmless boy -- being shot in such a manner. I wish the case will be investigated thoroughly."

The residents in the neighborhood are voicing indignation that it's too dangerous to live along railway lines.

- continued -

--2--

2nd Report

SUBJECT : Lives be safeguarded is Communists' demand

The Nippori residential cell has lodged a protest with the Arakawa police station and directly with the Ueno-area Administration Dept. of the Railway Corporation, and demanded payment in full of the medical expenses and guarantee of lives. (The whole text of the above is written in one side of the paper).

1. Date of discovery: About 11 a.m., Aug. 16, 1949.
2. Place: On the board fence of KO Shinko, alias TAKAHARA Tadao, 25, Korean, No.275 of 6-chome, Nippori, Arakawa-ku.
3. Caption: The Arakawa Mimpo Special News.
4. Size and appearance: 4-page size of newspaper, written by writing brush, dotted and lined in places in red ink for emphasis sake.
The contents of the text is pretty much the same as previous placard mentioned in the 1st report.
5. The place was photographed.

3rd Report

1. Place: On the board fence of Tai Sondan, alias TOYODA Toshu, 39, Korean. Rubber ball manufacturer, No.261 of 6-chome, Nippori, Arakawa-ku.
2. Contents: The contents of the text is the same as that in the 2nd report.
3. Discoverer: Policeman WATANABE Kinzaburo, Police box, 5-chome, Nippori.

It was discovered at about 12.30 p.m., August 16, lying on the ground, peeled off the wall by the rain. Is placed in the custody of the Arakawa police station.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPT.
-Tokyo-*WVA
Comm*

August 16, 1949

TO : Provost Marshal Office, Tokyo.
Tokyo Civil Affairs Team.
CIC, Tokyo.
8th Cav. Reg.

FROM : H. Matsumoto, Chief, Liaison Section, MPD.

SUBJECT : Measures decided upon by Communist Party against
Government Order relating to Repatriates.

In connection with the Government Order relating to Repatriates promulgated on August 11, 1949, the Communist Party Headquarters issued the following emergency instructions to its subordinate organizations on the same day to cope with the situation. It appears that they are planning to issue further instructions covering official counter-measures to be taken against the Government Order in question.

1. It is a matter of course that the promulgation of the Government Order is for the purpose of preventing the expansion of influence of the Japan Communist Party. There is no need, therefore, to go a step backwards on that score. You are instructed to go ahead fearlessly and with firm determination.
2. It is not illegal for repatriates arriving at Maizuru to hold a meeting to demand a change in railway routes by which to return home. Have the returnees demand that they be returned Via Tokyo instead of Via Hokuriku District.
3. To get in or approach a repatriation train is wrong only when doing so is for the purpose of sending off or welcoming repatriates. The prohibition does not include access to repatriates for such business purposes as having them go through the necessary procedure for joining a political party.
4. The use of flags, placards, etc. is quite all right unless they are displayed for propaganda purposes. In case a flag of a labor union is displayed in front of a railway station, if it is used to serve as a mark to indicate the place of gathering of union members, it has nothing to do with repatriation.
5. Entry into the railway platforms is prohibited, but, in the case of Shinagawa Station, for instance, you can openly go to the platform if you have a ticket for a short distance, such as Hamamatsu-cho Station. For any one who goes there from Yoyogi, etc. it will be all right if he does not go out of the station compound.
6. You may wave red flags or enter the platform unless and until you are warned. Repetition of such act two or three times will be subject only to warning. Therefore, try your tactics to the last degree.

Aug. 13, 1949

WVA
COW

To : P.M.O.
: C.I.C.
: S.C.R.
: C.A.T.
From : Chief of Liaison Section, MPD
Subject: Communist Activities

For your information, we take this opportunity to report that the Political Bureau of the Japan Communist Party in the afternoon of 6th August called a meeting of reporters of its subordinate committees within the city and handed the following instruction to them while it issued the same order to be delivered to its locals in relays.

I. Instructions regarding campaigns and struggles.

1. "The struggle policy of the Party was decided upon at the 15th general meeting of the Central Enlargement Committee."
2. "Now is the time when you must put each item of the decided struggle policy into effect."
3. "All the organs of the Party and all its subordinate organizations are fighting with instructions from the Headquarters or its sections, but to take an action after receiving an instruction from the Headquarters means a too slow action."
4. "You need not wait for instructions from the Headquarters or its sections. You should start fighting immediately at any time when you think according to your judgement you are in the best local or area condition to take the action."
5. "The limit of fighting was defined on the occasion of the 15th General Meeting, but they never meant you should strictly follow the decisions. You should rather discover a tactful new fighting method of your own originality suited to your actual local conditions and carry out your struggle on that basis."
6. "To imitate struggle patterns used in other districts or areas is to weaken your fight. It will also never benefit you to get suggestions from other persons as to how your fighting is to be fought out. First of all, study your actual local circumstances and start fighting based upon what you have learnt from the study."
7. "It is lack of cooperation or esprit de corps to do nothing for the benefit of others who are fighting, for instance, for acquisition of relief rice as in the case of one occurred recently in Tokyo Metropolis."
8. "When you have begun fighting of your own design, report its developments as far as possible to your Headquarters and seek their advice and guidance from time to time."

(2) Title : Communist Activities.

"what we have said above can be summarized into the following simple instruction :"

"Open fighting without hesitation from your own standpoint in what district or area you may be."

"what we have said above has special reference to people's struggles."

W.H. Low
Aug. 13, 1949

To : P.M.O.
: C.I.C.
: C.A.T.
: S.C.A.
From : Chief of Liaison Section, M.P.D.
Subject: Communist Activities.

For your information, we take this opportunity to report that the Communist Party Headquarters are sponsoring a lecture meeting with the following program.

1. Name of Meeting : Lecture Meeting for Teacher Groups.
(Kyoin Gurupokoshiz-Kai)
2. Period : 10 -20 August, 1949.
3. Lecture hours : 0900 - 1400 hours each day.
4. Place of Meeting : 2nd Floor of the Kanto District.
Committee building.
5. Object of Meeting : Education of candidates for communist teacher groups & guidance with reference to educational struggle.
6. Attendance : About 40 members recommended by local teacher groups.
7. Subjects of Study :

Analysis of Marxist Theory..... By MIYAMOTO, Kenji
Interpretation on the Policy of
Communist Drive. " IWAMOTO, Iwao.

Educational Rehabilitation program
of the Communist Party Explained.. By KOMATSU, Yujiro

How to organize minor's and children's Associations.
By " " "

History of Communist struggle.... " KAMIYAMA Shigeo

Ways and techniques of guiding
children " KAWAJIRI Toji

Concept of Joint struggle..... " HASEBANA Ko

Guidance of campaigns within
schools..... " ONDA Shin'ichi

Education and cultural struggle... " TAKAKURA Teru

Communist educational Psychology." IDE, Takashi

Examples of democratization
campaigns of school education..... " Not decided.

etc. etc.

(2) Title : Communist activities

The above course is principally intended for the guidance of primary school teachers, who are at present to be affected by the personnel cut program, and for this reason, the names of teachers attending the meeting are not disclosed.

By the way, more than 80 elementary and secondary schools throughout the country have formed minor's associations within the schools under the guidance of the Communist Party in order to materialize educational struggle.