

the Chairmanship of the same Council, and the Members to be recommended from among the Prefectural Assembly members would be settled during the month of January, 1951. It was agreed in addition that each prefecture would appropriate 30,000 yen for its participation in the Council for the 1950 fiscal year.

e. The "White Feather" Donation Campaign:

In connection with the period for the same campaign, the Governors of the seven Tohoku Regional governors made a proposal to the Japan Red Cross Society that the campaign period of May 1-31 as observed in the past, is not adequate because of it covering the busiest period for the farmers' harvest. In response to this, however, the JRCS intimated that the Society for its part is not desirous of the change of the period, since the period is being observed universally the would over, thus rather calling for an understanding from the governors. After a discussion, the governors decided to acknowledge the JRCS's response. It was contended by the Governors that, since the governors did and will exert a strenuous effort toward the accomplishments of the same campaign, the JRCS ought to redouble its cooperative endeavour than ever before. It is slated, therefore, that in line with the Governors' contention a bid would shortly be sent to the JRCS from the Secretariat.

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27 Dec. 1950

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To :
From : Movement of "Shokuan Group" or Communist Group Within Jurisdiction of Employment Security Office.

I. The revolution plan of the Japan Communist Party seems to have been perfectly prepared. In concert with the Anti-American struggles by the Red students, the Korean Student League, the Korean Women's League, the Unification Fraction of the Korean Youth Federation for Building Independent Nation sent, as reported, their respective representatives to the Executive Committee for the rally of the Korean youth in Japan to meet the representatives of the Korean secondary and primary pupils and the Korean casual laborers to confer on the plan of carrying out their joint struggle.

The result of it came out to be the recent riots in Hyogo, Yokohama and Tsurumi and these are considered to be appearances of the JCP outer movements and undoubtedly movements used as tools for winning the victory without fighting in battle-fields. At any rate, it is obvious that the JCP is frantically trying to turn this country red and disturb the peace and order by driving all its members to the revolutionary movements.

The recent disturbances by the Koreans indicate that the results of the Korean incident have served to strengthen the Korean sympathizers' organizations and to quicken the tempo of the party's destructive movements as well.

Accordingly, JCP is distributing special secret workers to all over the country so that they can be familiar with the local members and geographical conditions for the party's future underground works and actually can take part in such subversive actions as putting traffic, electric service or others into confusion.

Consequently, the party's programs of disturbing the public peace are coming up to the surface everywhere and the present situation is far from making us optimistic.

The JCP offensive in waves is now coming surging one after another. For instance, on Dec. 3, a conference of the employment security group was held in the Kanto Regional Committee and what they are trying and planning will be seen in the following.

II. Outline of the Items given to Local Committee decided by the Kanto Regional Committee Meeting.

1. With regard to the contact with the third national groups, each group will act following the Party's policy issued from Kyoto on November 2.

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2. The individual struggle by those who were red purged will be collected and controlled into a purgees league so as to strengthen the cooperation with the league of the unemployed and to complete the organization of casual laborers.

(At the secret local committee meeting, the following was made known: (1) As a result of the change of the aspect of the Korean war, the offensive operations by against the U.N. forces will be opened on completion of the reorganization of the North Korean troops and (2) the directive's given to the leaders of JCP had contained the strategic hints for the revolution.)

III. "Shokuan" Group Offensive:

The offensives by this group heretofore seems to have fizzled out without attaining much results, but in future they will be carried out most extensively and strongly by sending a number of person's, most skilful in agitation, selected from the members of all the regions for this purpose, willing to take the responsibility for the areas in their charge.

1. First Offensive : The oldest man with the longest term of service will be chosen among the casual laborers for the negotiation. When the demand is turned down, he will retreat gently.
2. Second Offensive: The person specially sent mentioned above will go for the negotiation with twice as many followers as those before. He will take a little stronger attitude, but when rejected, he will come back in proportionate way to the previous example.
3. Third Offensive : The agitator, making himself the soul of a mob composed of people of all ages and both sexes, leading a large numbers rolled into one, will force his way into the office. }

On this occasion, the calling out of police and their control will be expected naturally. The side of the laborers, to meet this emergency, will name some of the members beforehand whose arrest does not matter in order to prevent the arrest of the ringleader to the best of its power. In such a case, policemen are generally so frantic ~~in~~ trying to catch the most important leader or agitator, so if he is in danger of being caught by some policeman, the members selected for arrest must assault the officer in most violent manner to save him. If so, the said members will be arrested without fail and in that case the object will be accomplished.

4. Fourth Offensive : Now under consideration, it is reported.

IV. Other references:

(A) Police investigation revealed the following list of agitators against the employment security office.

1. Shibuya : SASAKI Yukinari, member of Tokyo Federation of Casual Labor W.U., formerly chairman of Gotanda Casual Laborers Union.
2. Shinjuku : SUWA Yoshio, present head of organization branch, Tokyo Federation of Civil Engineering and Construction W.U.

(B) Judging from the words and actions of the Communists, their offensives against employment security offices will not be carried out at the same time but at different times in waves. They may be sometimes carried out in such a way as police guard force is concentrated on one side. As to the 3rd offensive mentioned above which is forced with the members ready for arrest, police must expect much bleeding and consequently be very careful.

Activities of Communists in re Police Patrol

The Mainichi of 31 December 1950 reported as follows:

The 18th edition of "Peace and Independence", the Japan Communist Party's organ paper issued on 9 December 1950 carried an article of their counter-attack against police and NPR.

"Don't you ever let our enemy have a copy of this but make the best use of this paper as well as possible". This is asking the readers to keep the distribution of this paper strictly confidential, and pointing out secret distribution agencies and the readers' responsibility in this distribution.

Communist Party has started their counter-attack against police in order to undermine the police organization which is bothering their activities and to make an entrance to the revolution in it. They have spurred on this program especially by taking advantage of the policemen untrained for the new patrol system in Tokyo MPB jurisdiction.

Tokyo MPB obtained the Communist Party's verbal instruction which referred to the above-mentioned program. The instruction was issued on 18 December from the Japan Communist Party Temporary Central Guidance Bureau. It says: "Improvement of wage, allowance for over-time and other matters which directly concern to low grade policemen should be pointed out to them. Especially the opposition to the patrol system is effective and it worked well in the Tsukiji Police Station, where 60 policemen submitted resignation to the chief and 40 of them resigned."

Since this instruction was issued, eight kinds of agitation bills "Oppose to the American patrol system!" were distributed to policemen all over Tokyo. The bills are distributed under the name of "Choice spirits of democratic policemen" or "Democratic Commerce & Industry Association", thus hiding CP's name behind.

Tokyo MPB stated in relation to the above matter that they are not planning to take any particular measure against this propaganda but concerning the Tsukiji Police Station, MPB says that 14 of the policemen submitted resignation but 13 of them joined NPR, only one resigned on private concern, they did not resign in opposition to the patrol system. "60 policemen submitted resignation, etc, etc" is a groundless information that CP tries to utilize for their propaganda in order to stir up the inside of the police by taking advantage of policemen's complaint cause by the physical difficulty of patrolling. The patrolling would cause a big hindrance to the street reporters and secret meetings of the CP because policemen get more acquainted to their respective localities.

Mr. Kenichi Ito of CP complained at the Kamata Police Station "I Don't like policemen come to peep into our house under the name of 'patrolling'."

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5 January 1951

TOKAI-HOKURIKU cont'd

Mr. Van Benschoten was asked about the cities in his region that had expressed a desire to do away with the autonomous police. He said if given a month he could get a report on the subject, but that the matter had been so generally discussed throughout the region that he had long since given up making notes on the matter. Cities had stated that maintaining the autonomous police was too expensive, that it wasn't possible to obtain the proper kind of men for the job with what they could pay, that everything generally was against continuing the autonomous police as now set up.

6 January 1951

KYUSHU

Saturday Omura, the new detention center, is having its formal opening this morning. Mr. MacCauley is there representing the Region.

There has been nothing of importance to report for the week. Being a holiday week, everything was very quiet.

The police are contemplating holding a traffic safety campaign in February. They want to have a preliminary conference with Occupation personnel some time this month to work out plans.

6 January 1951

KANTO

The Yokohama Procurator's Office reported that on 30 November three persons were arrested for putting up anti-Occupation posters. The three persons involved were two students and one jobless person, all young - 22, 21 and 19 years of age. On 27 December 1950 they were indicted. The Procurator asked for penal servitude of one year for the leader and eight months for the other two.

This seems to indicate that the procurators are tightening up on these poster cases.

SENDAI

5 January 1951

Furukawa City in Miagi-ken celebrated its change from village to city. When the village went out of business there was a sum of yen in the village treasury. Mr. Scott has a report that the village officials appropriated the yen for their own purposes and by voting themselves a bonus for their meretorious services in reorganizing Furukawa from a village into a city.

The sum is to be divided as follows:
The Mayor will get ¥200,000
Chairman of Assembly - ¥100,000
Each of village Assemblymen ¥40,000
Lesser Officials will receive lesser amounts
The whole sum is close to ¥2,000,000

The voters are holding a protest meeting on the 10th of January. Mr. Scott will be on a field trip that week but Satake will watch developments.

Nothing much hapened over the New Year but if anything important develops before Saturday noon Mr. Scott will phone again.

Mr. Scott was asked about cities in his region that had expressed a desire to do away with the autonomous police in favor of the NRP. His reply was that it had been generally talked about in the conferences with the city officials and police on the grounds that maintaining autonomous police was too expensive, that it was difficult of administration, and that they could not get men of the caliber that made them efficient and not open to corruption. He said that it would be difficult to name any such cities right off, but that he could make a survey and get the names if given sufficient time.

5 January 1951

TOKAI-HOKURIKU

Mr. Van Benschoten stated that lawyers and judges from all over the region are expressing a desire to adopt the system in Japan now being used in civil cases in the States whereby the lawyer on the winning side writes the opinion in the case and the judge simply signs it. They claim that it would save much time and that the lawyers usually write very fine and flowery opinions that it would be a great saving to be able to use them.

There is nothing of any importance to report since it was a holiday week, nothing much went on.

They have made 64 arrests in the connection with the taking of property owned by the Korean League. Colonel Coulter is having a conference tomorrow on the subject of closing the Korean schools, in which he is much interested, but the mayor feels that there is no law under which he can act.

2 January 1951

Mr. Tindale, Government Section, called to request that this division ask for a monthly report to be forwarded to Government Section from each Civil Affairs Region showing the progress being made in the cities and prefecture in the Region to put into operation the provisions of the Local Public Service Law just passed by the National Diet.

Mr. Bassin, Legal Section, called to enlist the aid of this division in connection with the fact that the Japanese procurators in the Kobe are not being effective in handling cases of Japanese pilfering articles of the Occupation from the piers. The procurators, he said, had been so lenient that the matter had become a major problem. He suggested that Mr. Wilcox get in touch with Colonel Hamilton, JA of the Southwest Command, and with Colonel Long.

A call was put into Mr. Wilcox, who said that on Saturday morning a conference had been held with Colonel Hamilton, Colonel Long and Mr. Stiles. They had gone through the problem carefully with Colonel Long saying that what he wanted was to have the cases declared prejudicial to the security of the Occupation, since they had reached such proportions and it was so difficult to get them tried speedily in the Japanese courts, so that they could be tried by the Provost Courts. The matter was taken to the Chief of Staff, Colonel Simpson, who took it to the General, General Clark, who agreed that the command could decide what was an act prejudicial to the security of the Occupation and such acts should be so considered. Therefore, from this point on they will be tried in the Provost Court.

This information was passed on to Mr. Bassin/