an over-all place and an election for the House of Councillors.

6. Instant stop of any cliquish strife and advocacy for the unity of the party.

F. Generally speaking, we may come to a conclusion that in the meeting the party has come to decide to issue a new statement, to accept the opinion that the party should be democratized and to renovate the party by change of tactics.

III. None.

IV. A further investigation is to be conducted.

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

Investigator : Yoshiyuki KURATANI.

(英) 18回吹合せ

(SEC.No. 21 )

January 23 , 1950.

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

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

SUBJECT: Third Day (Final Day) Session of the Eighteenth General Meeting of the Enlarged Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party.

We hereby have the honour of submitting to you this report about the subject matter.

I. A schedule was set for an investigation of the details of the above meeting held on January 20, following the report of the previous day.

II. The following facts have been detected by Vice-chief of the Fourth Section KURATANI and the personnel members under his control.

A. The General Meeting was held at the Party Headquarters from 10 a.m. to 2,30 p.m. on January 20.

Its condition is stated as follows.

B. Attendance: Same as on the previous day.

C. Proceedings:

The first bill--The Party's opinion responding to the Cominform charges:

It was put to a vote with the following result.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total votes confirmed as effective | 131 |
| Admitted (support) | 59 |
| Denied (vote) | 72 |

To this result,

Ritsu ITO said, "As to the Party's attitute toward the Cominform, debated on the afternoon of the 18th, the Committee members agreed at the conference of the problem of the Party's opinion expressed in response to the Cominform accusations, so that the measure to be taken may not lower the Party's prestige at any rate. But the result has just come out today against our agreement. I should like to know your true heart, my comrades."

Kenji MIYAMOTO: "The Party must fight calmly in obedience to the cominform criticism. A change of tactics is also desired. A compromise is dishonest."

Kyuichi TOKUDA: "We ought to take a consistent course along the line of Marx-Leninism, but a sweeping change of the Party's opinion previously expressed will give an impression externally that the Central Committee was thoughless and so we want to tide over this situation through a partial revision of that opinion."

Komei HOSAKA: "No more deception now. It is an attitude for the Communist to take to correct errors condidly according to the basic principles of Marx-Leninism. The international situation must be taken into consideration separately from the objective problems at home."

Masaichi KASUGA: "I am opposed to the former's opinion the Party has so far followed the line along which things were reformed according to the Party's decisions. The Party must keep its own stand free from all interventions by others."

Finally voices were raised by a few other attendance that too many shameful excuses were being made. The Party must decide its attitude according to the criticism by alien friends."

(It is added to your information that the problem of the Party's opinion toward the Cominform charges was dealt with from the viewpoint of a criticism of tactics at first, not denying the opinion itself, but the Vote later taken came the show an adverse result.)

D. The second bill-Criticism on NOSAKA:

Shigeo KAMIYAMA: "Comrade NOSAKA must be asked for his opinion about himself. He is requested to have the courage of cancelling all his opinions so far expressed. What does he mean when he says that the mistakes have been over come, despite that wrong policies were put into effect? He must be responsible for that."

Kozo KAMEYAMA: "The Party members have so far been acting, living up to the NOSAKA's doctrine. A cancellation of NOSAKA's opinions will make the masses misunderstand the Party and so a partial correction of the said Party opinion will do, without cancelling it in a wholesale way."

Sanzo NOSAKA: "The opinions of Comrades SHIDA and KAMEYAMA in defence of me are not regarded to have

come from the true comrade-love. I reconsidered the matter and have found that I was in fault. I was against the expectations of the international proletariat. I will assume the responsibility and swear to correct my mistakes."

The Committee thus came to a certain conclusion and conferred about the statement to be issued as to the decided matters at the Meeting.

In this connection a statement will be scheduled to be issued on the 23rd and 24th as to the general result of the Meeting (though expected to be only outward).

Various sectional meetings and local enlarged committee meetings are under consideration and the formers are expected to be held in a several days, while the latters are expected in mid-February.

III. None.

IV. The Eighteenth General Meeting of the Enlarged Central Committee was thus closed; the report on its conditions is to be herewith brought to a close.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

Investigator: Vice-chief of Section KURATANI.

(PSEC.No. 30 )

January 24, 1950.

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

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

SUBJECT: Kikan-sha Gakudan oo Mamoru Kai (Association for the protection of the Company of Strolling Singers of the Repatriators).

I. Based upon the report of our Residential Official in Saitama Prefecture dated January 23, 1950.

II. Investigation was started by Secretary Suzuki of 3rd Sub-section, 4th Section, on January 24, 1950, and the following facts have been detected.

a. The Company of Strolling Singers is composed of 32 repatriators from the Soviet Union who started the great concert strolling throughout the country to express their gratitude for their repatriation. And, first of all, it was held at the Saitama Hall in Urawa City on January 21, at 5 p.m. under the auspices of

the Saitama Prefectural Branch of the League of Repatriators of Japan. The following was the programme for the day.

1. Greeting.

Katsujiro YAMADA, a Communist, Supporter of the League of Repatriators of Japan.

Superintendent of Democratic Technical Experts Association.

"In culture there are two Kinds, that is, the bourgeois culture and the proletarian culture. But, speaking of the culture connected with the Soviet Union, general people seem to think as if the song of Khabarovka were its representative one. The culture of the Soviet Union is not expressed by such a song as to cause us to feel disagreeable, but it is a pleasant music. Now, we shall be glad to have this sort of pleasant music performed before us.

The people of the Soviet Union are living pleasant music.

Japan is going to conclude the separate peace treaty with Britain and the United States. But, unless the overall peace treaty has been concluded,

the Japanese nation shall never be saved. Now, one thing I should like to ask for your understanding. It was our desire to invite you all free to the concert for this evening. But we must pay 5,000 yen for the use of this hall, and it requires a considerable sum of money for the travelling expenses of the performers.

That is why we have received 20 yen from each of you. It is not for our profits but for our gratitude that we are having our concert. We therefore believe that it is not necessary for us to pay any tax for it, and yet we are told that at the Local Office the tax shall be imposed on us regardless of having it free or not. But, in connection with this concert, we are going to fight with the intendtion of never paying any tax.
We shall be grateful if you will kindly support us in this respect."

2. Opening words.

Takematsu SUGIYAMA.

Thank you very much to let us have this concert largely attended we the performers are all in such a great joy as to be moved to tears.

Those who have not yet repatriated from the Soviet Union are living pleasantly day after day listening to such pleasant music. Please set your mind at rest about them.

In those days when we were captured we believed we should after all be killed. Half a year passed, and one year passed, and yet we were not killed. On the contray, we were treated well, living day by day plaeasantly. We hope you will all understand that the Soviet Union is most friendly."

III. Conclusion. None.

IV. Regarding this case investigation has been brought to a close.

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

(4SEC.No. 85 )

February 3 , 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : True nature of Sekai Seiji Keizai Kenkyusho. (Society for the Study of the World Politics and Economy).

I. Based upon "the True Nature of Sekai Seiji Keizai Kenkyu Kai," of No. 82 of the Kinki Branch Office, S I B, A G O, dated January 19, 1950.

II. Summarized by Secretary YOSHIJIMA of 6th Subsection, 4th Section, on January 25, 1950.

a. True nature of the Kenkyusho.

Sekai Seiji Keizai Kenkyusho was formed in February, last year, by the Kansai Areal Committee of the Japan Communist Party with the prominent Leftwinged People in the Kansai area. Particular emphasis has been laid on the politics and economy of the Chinese Communist

Party, and their investigation into it has been made public. Outwardly under the high-sounding name of the stimulation of the Sino-Japanese trade, it is planned to penetrate their influence into the big businessmen in the Kansai district.

b. Organization and Purpose.

1. Location.

Oimatsu Building, 47, Shinmei-cho, Kita Ward, Osaka City.

2. Officers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Director : | Minoru TOYOZAKI |
| Standing Director : | Hiroji MATSUMOTO |
| Director-General : | |
| Director : | Hiroshi SUEKAWA |
| " | Kyo TSUNEFUJI |
| " | Gitaro HIRANO |
| " | Keizo FUJITA |
| " | Wasaburo KIMURA |
| " | Toichi NAWA |
| " | Kiyoshi MATSUI |
| " | Shigejiro TABATA |
| " | Hiroshi SHINJO |

| | |
|---|---|
| Director : | Kiraku FURUBAYASHI |
| " | Kenji KATAYAMA |
| " | Sakando SUGAWARA |
| Inspector : | Jokichi UCHIDA |
| " | Ichiro MORI. |

3. Purpose.

Scientific investigations and researches shall be carried out concerning the questions of the world politics and economy so as to refer it to the democratic reconstruction of the economy of Japan.

4. Principal Works.

Collection, Investigations and researches of the materials of the world politics and economy.

Opening of the study meetings, lecture meetings and address meetings and the issue of publications.

Special investigations entrusted by the members.

5. Membership fee and funds.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary supporter : | 500 yen a month. |
| Special Supporter : | 1,000 yen a month. |
| Contribution. | |

c. Other matters of reference.

1. Career of Hiroji MATSUMOTO, Director-General.

His career as a member of the Japan Communist Party is a long one as he had begun the ideological movements in his student days in Tokyo University.

After the closure of the war he retired from the activity of the Party for a time and took service at the Takenaga Osaka Factory.

Retiring from the said factory in 1948, he joined the Japan Communist Party again.

At present he is taking service at Investigation Department of the Kansai Areal Committee.

He is an influential member of the Party, and is now widely talked of as a promising candidate for a Central Committeeman.

2. Declaration in accordance with the Organizations Control Order has not been filed.

3. Monthly meetings are held, and NOZAKA, TOKUDA and SHIGA are sometimes present at them. Some influential figures of the financial circles in Osaka are making their appearance.

IV. Great care should be exercised in observing its trend. It is, therefore, expected, to collect the information concerning the said Kenkyusho so as to submit to you our report about it.

M. Yoshikawa

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

To Capt McCracken

(4SEC.No. 17 )

January 19 , 1950.

FROM : Director Mitsusada YOSHIKAWA, S. I. B.

A. G. O.

FOR : Major Jack P. Napier, G. S. G. H. Q.

SUBJECT : General report of the investigations conducted by the Fourth Section from January 1 to January 15, 1950.

We hereby have the honour of submitting to you this report.

M. Yoshikawa

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

I.

A. Oyama Branch, Tochigi Prefecture, of the MINDAN ( the Resident Community of Great Korean Republic in Japan ) :

IV - 48

This is under investigation according to the report from Chief of the General Affairs Department of Tochigi Prefecture on December 17 that leaders of the defunct CHOREN ( the League of Koreans in Japan ) are suspected to have established the Oyama Branch of the MINDAN and joined it.

B. Words and deeds of Hajime MUNAKATA, Responsible Editor of the Japanese newspaper published in Soviet Russia :

49

An investigation is under way according to the report from Chief of the Kanto District Branch in order to obtain informations.

C. Investigation of the actual state of the Cells of Japan Communist Party in the newspaper companies, the broadcasting corporation and any other media of mass communication.

IV - 50

The investigation was started on our own initiative, as it was considered necessary to investigate the matter by this Bureau.

D. Present condition of the candidacy for membership of the House of Councillors :

51 The investigation was started, as it was considered necessary for this Bureau to know the movements of the candidates classified by political party, for the members of the House of Councillors ( the members of three years' term of office ) to be elected in June, this year.

E. Investigations of the actual state of non-registered lower organizations of each political party :

52 It was considered necessary to investigate this matter, as there are many non-registered organizations among the lower organizations of each political party throughout the country, according to the informations obtained both by this Bureau and by Branch Offices.

F. Investigation of false declarations filed by some lower organizations of political parties and disqualified officers and members of those

53 organizations :

An investigation is under way, as some false declarations and disqualified officers and members have been found in the reports submitted to this Bureau by the lower organizations of political parties.

G. Investigation of the criminal offences committed by the Communists invviolation of the provision of Article 2 of the Organizations Control Order and collection of the evidence materials :

IP-54

The investigation was started, as it has been revealed through the informations obtained by this Bureau and from each District Branch that these are many suspected cases throughout the country.

II.

A. Japan General Meeting of the Asia Women Conference :

The report was submitted to G. S. and the investigations was brought to a close.

B. Movements of the Japan Social Democratic Party :

The report was submitted to G. S. and the investigation was brought to a close, though the Party is to be put under further surveillance in its future movement.

(4SEC.No. 2 )

January 6, 1950.

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

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

SUBJECT: The Japan General Meeting of the Asia Women Conference.

アジア婦人会議日本人大会について

I. We knew the fact that the Japan General Meeting in response to the Asia Women Conference in Peiping would be held in the Shitaya Public Hall on the Akahata press dated 15th December.

II. Miss Kazuko HASHIO, subordinate official in the 4th section of the Special Investigation Bureau went the Shitaya Public Hall, where the General Meeting was scheduled to be opened, on the 16th and 17th December, for the purpose of the investigation of the General Meeting, obtaining the following facts.

A. Date, Place and others.

1. Date: On the 16th and 17th the December.
From 10 A.M to 5 P.M.

2. Place: At the Shitaya Public Hall, Taito-ward Tokyo-to.

3. Participated members:

20 members attended in the preparatory meeting.

Hearers amounted to two hundred and eighty-odd, numbering 19 hearers in Kyushu district, 1 in Shikoku, 4 in Chugoku, 16 in Kansai, 19 in Chubu, 116 in Kanto, 8 in Hokuroku, 11 in Tohoku and others.

4. Sponsor:

Democratic Women Conference.

Delegate: Tomoko OGAWA.

5. Groups of Speakers:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Intelligentia | : | Setsuko HANI (Democratic Defence League) |
| Organization Women | : | Fuki KUSHIDA (Women Democratic Club) |
| Labor Women | : | Hideko KONNO (National Communications Employees Union) |
| Korean | : | Onshun KIN (Korean Female League) |

B. Slogan lifted in the Hall.

1. Decide rice prices and its delivery quota consented by farmers.

2. Opposition to raise of rice price, electric or gas fares threatening the general people's life.

3. Opposition to War. Complete peace treaty.

4. Women in Aisa, combine together!

5. Give woman a safe and favorable job.

6. Defend children's heath and give them a good education.

C. Speeches.

1. Setsuko HANI (Representative of group of speakers)

It is deplorable that we cannot check up breakout of war in the prewar time. Now we break down the feudalism and speak freely what we want. We should send a message stating a hateful opposition to war for Asia Women Conference.

2. Tomoko OGAWA (Delegate of sponsor)

Through the Japan General Meeting of Asia Women Conference, we should realize the unification of women

circles, including the domestic life and labor field.

3. Chiyo NAKAJIMA (Japanese representative to Peiping) Communist member.

It is very deplorable that we cannot participate in the Asia Women Conference. Women have been most severely damaged by the War. We should make every effort for freedom and peace, combining with democratic women in the world.

4. Fuki KUSHIDA (Democratic Women Conference)

After stating that you knew already the news of the Asia Women Conference in the column of Akahata, she explained in easiness the articles of Akahata dated 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th.

D. Discussed problems.

1. Impending daily life affairs.

(1). Opposition to raise of electric fares and freights wages.

(2). Relief of survived wives. Mediate the unemployed chance of collective employment.

(3). Delivery of staple food eatable.

(4). Unification of Japanese and Korean, beyond their racial consciousness.

(5). Freedom of thought.

These above items have been sincerely debated and afterwards the overturn of the Yoshida Cabinet was proclaimed. In spite of the announcement by the Speaker stating that the fixed time has passed, the hearers enthusiastically discussed, one after another lifting their hand for a chance of speech.

2. Juvenile problems.

The following items have been eagerly debated and decided.

(1). Because of lack of school rooms, the duplex educational system has been carried on and subsequently intellectual and physical faculties have decreased about one year grade on account of shortage of educational hours.

(2). Discharge of the whole educational expenses by the National Treasury.

(3). Abolishment of history and geography is a way to eradicate the racial consciousness.

(4). Life of children in villages reaching the great number throughout the nation are influenced by the settlement of rice prices.

(5). The police has put a stress for suppression of labor unions or their demonstrations, failing to prevent people from the damages of thief and pilferers.

(6). Assurrance of clothes for infantries and babies. Accomodation of public nursery and playgrounds.

(7). Give us labor and wages necessary to maintain heath.

E. Conclusion.

1. Women gathered here in the hall should take efforts for to work for people in the neighbourhood, domestic life and working places throughout the jobs and Women Democratic Newspaper.

2. Resolution should be continued in future.

3. All request are realized and acquired by the victory in the Diet and we should endeavour for breakdown of the Yoshida Cabinet, by advance of the Communist party, our supporter.

In addition to the above items resolved, Yoshimo MATSUDA (new Japanese Literary Association) decided as follows:

"In order to raise the two day ranging discussion as the voice of all Japanese women, we should endeover to realize our requests out of our domestic life in every place, unifying each other beyond the race and party or faction. We should make efforts for solution of every problem.

F. Message to Asia Women Conference.

Dear democratic women friends.

We are very sorry that we cannot participate in the Asia Women Conference. We have presented a protest for MacArthur as to not permitting a tour. Your efforts for establishment of independent, democratic and peaceful Japan, and opposition to people planning Japan to be fascist are important for realization of the world peace. We wish your struggles will be successful.

G. Other.

The conference was sincerely debated throughout the day and after forming twelve items resolution as to life and peace problems, the conference sent the letter to the Houses of Representatives and Councillors.

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Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's office.

Investigator: Kazuko HASHIO.

Translator : Tatsuo NAKAMURA.

社会党の動向について

(4SEC.No. 9

January 13, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Situation of Nippon Shakai To (Japan Social Party).

1. According to the report of the newspaper office of the last ten days of December 1949, the internal situation of actul Social Party were separated into three factions of right, left and intermediate, and there is the sign of strive between three to seize the initiative.

11. Investigation commenced by the secretary Ishii, Third Unit, Fourth Section, from 26 December, 1949, and revealed the following facts.

a. Following are the classified list of officers who belong to the Central Committee for Japan Social Party, Chiho Iin (Local Committee), and the both Houses.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF JAPAN SOCIAL PARTY.

| Classification of Faction. | Occupied position in the Party. | Name | Remark. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Right | Chairman of the Central Executive Committee. | KATAYAMA Tetsu | |
| Left | Chief Secretary | SUZUKI Mosaburo | Representatives (Tokyo) |
| Intermediate | Treasurer. | NAKAZAKI Toshi | " (Shimane) |
| Right | Central Executive Committee | ASANUMA Inajiro | " (Tokyo) |
| " | " | DOI Naosaku | " (Kanagawa) |
| " | " | KATO Ryozo | |
| " | " | HARA Toraichi | Councillors (National constituency) Term 6 years. |
| " | " | KIKUKAWA Tadao | |
| " | " | IBORI Shigeo | |
| " | " | KAWAMATA Kiyone | |
| " | " | YOSHIDA Kanemitsu | |
| " | " | INOUE Ryoji | Representatives (Osaka) |
| " | " | HAYASHI Daisaku | |
| " | " | KAWASHIMA Kinji | Representatives (Saitama) |
| " | " | MATSUZAWA Kanendo | Representatives (Hyogo) |
| " | " | SAWADA Hiroshi | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Left | " | INAMURA Junzo | Representatives (Niigata) |
| " | " | MUTO Unjiro | " (Gunma) |
| " | " | SADAKI Kozo | " (Miyagi) |
| " | " | AKAMATSU Isamu | " (Aichi) |
| " | " | TANAKA Orinoshin | " (Wakayama) |
| " | " | SATAKE Shinichi | " (Hiroshima) |
| " | " | UCHIMURA Seiji | Councillors (National constituency) Term 2 years. |
| " | " | TAKATSU Shodo | |
| " | " | ITO Kodo | |
| " | " | YASUHIRA Shikaichi | |
| " | " | OCHIAI Eiichi | |
| " | " | TAKANO Minoru | |
| " | " | UNO Ko | |
| Intermediate | " | YAO Kisaburo | |
| " | " | YAMAZAKI Michiko | |
| " | " | MIYAKE Shoichi | Representatives (Niigata) |
| " | " | KIKUKAWA Takao | |
| " | Officer's Branch Party Yamagata | ISHIDA Koichiro | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Right | " Akita | HOSONO Michio |
| Not clear | " | SHIMADA Shinsaku |
| " | " | ONO Chutaro |
| " | " | TOYOSHITA Kichiji |
| " | " | SEKIYAMA Shigenosuke |
| " | " | KAWAMATA Kiyoshi |
| Left | Iwate | CHIBA Shichiro |
| " | " | OSHIMA Tsunejiro |
| Not clear | Fukushima | INDO Hajime |
| " | " | TABATA Kanemitsu |
| " | " | YAMANAKA Mineo |
| Right | Ibaraki | HOSADA Tsunokichi |
| " | " | NUMATA Masaji |
| Left | " | ISHIKAWA Tsuguo |
| Intermediate | " | KUBO Saburo |
| Left | Tochigi | ONUKI Daihachi |
| " | " | YAMADA Choji |
| Not clear | " | AMATANI Yoshitoshi |
| Left | Gumma | AKANEKUBO Shigemitsu |
| " | " | SATO Shigeru |
| Intermediate | " | YAGI Koshichi |
| Right | Saitama | BABA Hideo |
| " | " | IBORI Shigeo |
| Left | " | NOMOTO Takeichi |
| " | " | OKADA Nakataro |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Intermediate | " | ISHIWARA Miyuki |
| Not clear | " | HATA Kozu |
| " | " | TERAI Hiroshi |
| Right | Chiba | SHINOZAKI Choji |
| " | " | HASEGAWA Shinichi |
| " | " | YOSHIKAWA Konemitsu |
| Intermediate | " | KANEDA Hanshun. |
| Not clear | " | TSUCHIDA Noboru |
| " | " | YOKOYAMA Toji |
| " | " | KATO Shozo |
| " | " | ABE Katsuko |
| " | " | YOKOZENI Jukichi |
| Right | Tokyo | CHINO Sadayoshi |
| " | " | KINOSHITA Yoichi |
| " | " | SHIRAISHI Moriichi |
| " | " | KITADA Ichiro |
| " | " | TAKANASHI Futao |
| " | " | KUMAMOTO Torazo |
| Right | Tokyo | KIKUKAWA Tadao |
| Left | " | YAMAHANA Hideo |
| " | " | KAWABATA Shimohifumi |
| " | " | OSHIBA Shigeo |
| " | " | SHIMAKAMI Zengoro |
| Intermediate | " | WATANABE Toshinosuke |
| Not clear | " | KAWABATA Fumio |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Left | Kanagawa | SATO Kenji |
| " | " | NAKAJIMA Hideo |
| " | " | SUGAYA Hokutosei |
| Intermediate | " | MANO Kinnosuke |
| Not clear | " | SASAGUCHI Ko |
| " | " | SHIBATA Mitsugi |
| Right | Niigata | II Seiichi |
| Left | " | KIYOSAWA Toshihide |
| " | " | YAMADA Isamu |
| " | " | SUZUKI Kichijiro |
| " | " | KOBAYASHI Toraji |
| Intermediate | " | ABE Shuji |
| Not clear | " | KASAHARA Teizo |
| " | " | MORITA Shoichi |
| Left | Toyama | YAGO Yoshizo |
| " | " | MASUYAMA Naotaro |
| " | " | OKAMOTO Yoshihisa |
| Intermediate | " | KOSHIJIMA Kumezo |
| " | " | MIYANIZHI Takashi |
| Left | Yamanashi | FURUYA Sadao |
| " | " | NAKAMURA Masabumi |
| Intermediate | " | ISHIWARA Mamoru |
| Not clear | " | MARUYAMA Saburo |
| Right | Nagano | TANAHASHI Kotaro |
| Left | " | NOMIZO Katsu. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| " | " | IWAI Akira |
| " | " | WAKABAYASHI Chuichi |
| " | Shizuoka | HASHIMOTO Tokiyoshi |
| " | " | SHIMOKAWA Gitaro |
| Left | " | SAKUMICHI Ryokichi |
| " | " | KAMINARI Shozo |
| Right | Aichi | OWAKI Matsutaro |
| Left | " | SATO Kantaro |
| " | " | KASUGA Ikko |
| " | " | ISHIKAWA Tatsumasa |
| " | " | IKUSHIMA Minero |
| " | " | MOMOSE Tatsuo |
| " | " | KITAMURA Yoshio |
| " | " | OZEKI Takashige |
| " | " | KURIWA Shinya |
| " | " | KATO Kanju |
| " | " | ITO Kodo |
| Not clear | " | KISHI Shinzo |
| " | " | SHIMIZU Jun |
| " | " | KUSANO Takejiro |
| " | " | INOUE Kintaro |
| " | " | KAMEDA Kenbu |
| " | " | TAKUMA Yoshitsuru |
| " | " | SHIMIZU Shigeru |
| " | " | KANEKO Kyohei |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| " | " | YAMAZAKI Mikio |
| " | " | TAKASE Takutaro |
| " | " | HAYASHI Daisaku |
| Right | Gifu | SHIMIZU Ryoji |
| Left | " | YAMAMOTO Koichi |
| " | " | SHIMODOMAE Toshio |
| Intermediate | " | MIYAMOTO Isamu |
| Left | Mie | TANI Manjiro |
| Not clear | " | TANAKA Saburo |
| Intermediate | Shiga | YAMAGIWA Akio |
| Not clear | " | MAEDA Kishiro |
| " | " | YAO Kisaburo |
| Left | Kyotp | TSUJII Taminosuke |
| " | " | SHINOZAKI Yoshio |
| Intermediate | " | SASAKI Yoshio |
| Left | Osaka | TSUBAKI Shigeo |
| " | " | YASUIE Shigeo |
| " | " | MATSUBARA Kisaburo |
| Not clear | " | YAMAGUCHI Shoichi |
| " | " | KAMEDA Tokuji |
| " | " | OTANI Tatsuzo |
| " | " | HANAOKA Kisaburo |
| " | " | YOSHIDA Torao |
| Left | Hyogo | SANO Yoshio |
| Intermediate | " | MORIWAKI Jinichi |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Not clear | " | NAKANOSE Kohichi |
| " | " | IMAZU Kikumatsu |
| " | " | KOMINAMI Shinji |
| " | Nara | YONETA Tomi |
| Left | Wakayama | NAKA Harutaro |
| " | " | OZAKI Hiroyuki |
| " | " | FUJII Seiichi |
| " | " | TANAKA Kyoichi |
| " | " | KAJIKAWA Shizuo |
| " | " | SENOO Mitsuo |
| Not clear | Tottori | HATAO Tatsujiro |
| " | " | YAMAZAKI Kazuo |
| " | " | WADA Kaneo |
| " | " | ITO Masahiro |
| Left | Okayama | SHIGENOI Shikaji |
| " | " | EDA Saburo |
| " | " | MATSUMOTO Kaname |
| Intermediate | " | YASUI Jiro |
| " | Hiroshima | HOSODA Itaro |
| Not clear | " | YASUDA Shoichi |
| " | " | TODA Katsumi |
| " | " | KON Kobei |
| " | " | KUMAGAYA Tadashi |
| " | " | KAZAHAYA Ken |
| Left | Yamaguchi | OTA Kaoru |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Intermediate | " | HIRAI Kunishiro |
| Left | Kagawa | OI Toshiharu |
| Intermediate | " | ISHIKAWA Tadayoshi |
| Left | Ehime | ISHIWARA Ruizo |
| " | " | WATANABE Hiroshi |
| " | " | TANAKA Tadsnori |
| " | " | YASUHIRA Koichi |
| Right | Fukuoka | ITO Ushiro |
| Left | " | OSA Masaji |
| " | " | YOSHIDA Noriaki |
| " | " | TANAKA Mineo |
| Not clear | " | YAMASHITA Mokuji |
| " | " | IMAZAKI Hideichi |
| " | " | OTSUKA Kazumasa |
| " | " | KAWASHIMA Itaro |
| Right | Nagasaki | FUJIWARA Shigetaro |
| Not clear | " | TSUJI Fumio |
| " | " | MORITA Mamoru |
| Left | Oita | NOGAMI Kenji |
| " | " | KATO Juro |
| " | Kumamoto | MIZUTANI Susumu |
| " | " | TOMITA Tsunoru |
| " | " | OKAMOTO Takeo |
| " | " | NAKAHARA Motomu |
| " | " | TOMIIE Hajime |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| " | Miyazaki | KATASHIMA Minato |
| Intermediate | Kagoshima | MURAO Satsuo |
| Not clear | " | TOMIYOSHI Eiji |
| Left | National Liaison Council of Labor Unions Japanese Federation of Trade Unions. | SHIGEMORI Toshiji |
| " | " | YANAGIDA Toyoshige |
| " | " | IIZUKA Ainosuke |
| " | " | OKADO Yoshio |
| " | " | KIDA Yasuji |
| " | " | KANAYAMA Toshi |
| " | " | KATO Tadayoshi |
| " | " | TSUTSUI Tokio |
| " | " | YAGI Noboru |
| " | " | MIYATAKE Keijiro |
| " | " | OKANO Tadayoshi |
| Not clear | " | KAMIJO Aiichi |
| " | " | SAITO Isamu |
| Right | National Liaison Council of Labor Unions Government Railways Workers Union | HOSHIKA Kaname |
| " | " | SAITO Tetsuro |
| Left | " | NOGUCHI Shinjuro |
| Intermediate | " | KIKUKAWA Takao |
| " | " | KATAOKA Fumishige |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Not clear | " | FUJII Senzo | |
| Left | National Liaison Council of Labor Unions. All Japan Seamen's Union. | NAKACHI Kumazo | |
| " | " | OKANO Masao | |
| Not clear | " | MATSUURA Seiichi | |
| Right | | OYA Shozo | Representatives (Osaka |
| " | | KATO Ryozo | " (Gifu) |
| " | | NISHIMURA Eiichi | " (Osaka) |
| " | | MATSUOKA Komakichi | " (Tokyo) |
| Right | | MIZUTANI Chozaburo | " (Kyoto) |
| " | | MORITO Tatsuo | " (Hiroshima) |
| Left | | INOMATA Kozo | " (Niigata) |
| " | | IMAZUMI Isamu | " (Yamaguchi) |
| " | | KATSUMADA Seiichi | " (Shizuoka) |
| " | | KAMIBAYASHI Yoichiro | " (Yamagata) |
| " | | KUBOTA Tsurumatsu | " (Osaka) |
| " | | TOGANOO Satoko | " (Tochigi) |
| " | | YAOITA Tadashi | " (Fukushima) |
| " | | FUKUDA Masako | " (Fukuoka) |
| " | | MAEDA Taneo | " (Osaka) |
| " | | NARITA Tomomi | " (Kagawa) |
| Intermediate | | ASHIKA Kaku | " (Tottori) |
| " | | AONO Tekeichi | " (Fukuoka) |
| " | | ISHII Shigemaru | " (Gumma) |
| " | | ISHIKAWA Kinjiro | " (Iwate) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| " | UKEDA Shinkichi | " (Yamaguchi) |
| " | OKA Ryoichi | " (Ishikawa) |
| " | SAKAMOTO Yasuyoshi | " (Kumamoto) |
| " | SUZUKI Yoshio | " (Fukushima) |
| " | TAMA Hirobumi | " (Kagawa) |
| " | TSUTSUMI Tsuruyo | " (Shiga) |
| " | MATSUO Toshi | " (Kanagawa) |
| " | MATSUI Masakichi | " (Fukushima) |
| " | MATSUMOTO Shichiro | " (Fukuoka) |
| " | MOJI Ryo | " (Kanagawa) |
| " | YAMAGUCHI Shizue | " (Tokyo) |
| " | YONEKUBO Manryo | " (Hyogo) |
| Right | AOYAMA Shoichi | Councillors (National constituency) Term 6 years. |
| " | ITO Osamu | " (Gifu) Term 6 years. |
| " | ONO Koichi | " (National constituency) Term 6 years. |
| " | OBATA Nobuo | " (Ibaraki) Term 3 years. |
| " | KANIE Kunihiko | " (Kyoto) Term 6 years. |
| " | KOIZUMI Hidekichi | " (National constituency) Term 6 years. |
| " | SHITI Yasuo | " (Miyagi) Term 3 years. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| " | SHIMA Kiyoshi | " (Tokyo)<br>Term 6 years. |
| " | SHIMADA Chihiro | " (Fukuoka)<br>Term 3 years. |
| " | SHIMOJO Kyohei | " (Niigata)<br>Term 6 years. |
| " | TANAKA Toshikatsu | " (Fukushima)<br>Term 3 years. |
| " | TSUKAMOTO Zuzo | " (National Constituency)<br>Term 3 years. |
| " | HATANO Kanae | " (Fukuoka)<br>Term 6 years. |
| " | MATSUSHITA Matujiro | " (Fukui)<br>Term 3 years. |
| " | MIKI Jiro | " (Kanagawa)<br>Term 6 years. |
| " | MURAO Shigeo | " (Osaka)<br>Term 3 years. |
| " | MORISHITA Masakazu | " (Osaka)<br>Term 6 years. |
| " | YOSHIKAWA Suejiro | " (Tokyo)<br>Term 6 years. |
| " | AMADA Katsumasa | " (Saitama)<br>Term 3 years. |
| " | YAMADA Setsuo | " (Hiroshima)<br>Term 3 years. |
| Left | AKAMATSU Tsuneko | " (National constituency)<br>Term 6 years. |
| " | NAKAMURA Masao | " (National Constituency)<br>Term 6 years |
| " | IWASAKI Shozaburo | " (Tochigi)<br>Term 6 years |
| " | UMEZU Kinichi | " (Gumma)<br>Term 6 years |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| " | OKADA Soji | " (National constituency) Term 6 years |
| " | KANEKO Yobun | " (National constituency) Term 6 years. |
| " | HANYU Sanshichi | " (Nagano) Term 6 years. |
| Left | WAKAGI Katsuzo | Councillors (Hokkaido) Term 6 years |
| " | KAWASAKI Hatus | " (National constituency) Term 3 years. |
| " | NAKAMURA Tsunetaro | " (Ehime) Term 3 years. |
| Intermediate | YAMASHITA Yoshinobu | " (Hiroshima) Term 6 years. |
| " | KAWANO Masao | " (National constituency) Term |
| " | KINOSHITA Gengo | " (Hokkaido) Term 3 years |
| " | KADODA Sadazo | " (Tottori) Term 6 years |
| " | ITSUKI Takeo | " (Miyagi) Term 6 years |
| " | FUJIEDA Akinobu | " (Nara) Term 3 years |
| " | WADA Hiroo | " (National constituency) Term 6 years |

Note. The word "Right" express "Right Wing"
" "Left" " "Left wing"
" "Intermediate" " "Intermediate Faction"
" "Representatives" "Member of the House of Representatives"
" "Councillors" " "Member of the House of Councillor"

The word in parenthesis ( ) denotes electoral district.

b. Intermediate Faction had recently made their advanch, and there is the sign to seize the power of leadership of rightist by winning over the Right Wing. In order to seize the power of leadership, Intermediate Faction are planning to elect MIZUTANI Chozaburo (Rightist) as Secretary of their own party, and again to support WADA Hiroo as the Chief of Policy Council at the time of Great Meeting of Right Wing, which shall be held on 16 January, 1950

111. None.

1V. Investigation had been concluded.

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

Capt Mcintire

(4SEC.No. 6 )

January 9 , 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : ~~Synthetic Report~~ GENERAL Report of the Investigations made by the Fourth Section from December 16 to December 31, 1949

We hereby have the honour of submitting to you the subject report as stated in the separate papers.

M. Yoshikawa

Director of Special Investigation Bur

Attorney-General's Office

I.

a. Saishu-tomin Doshi Kai ( The Association of the Natives of Saishu Island).

An investigation was started according to the report from the Kinki District Branch, Special Investigation Bureau, on December 15, that the above-said organization was suspected of being a successor organization of Choren (the League of Koreans in Japan)

b. Zai Nippon Dai Kan Minkoku Kyoryumin Dan (the Great Korean Republic Residents' Association in Japan) and Chosen Kenkoku Sokushin Seinen Domei (the Korean Young Men's League for Promotion of the Foundation of the Nation) :

We started to investigate these organizations on our own initiative with a view to having a knowledge of the movements of the Korean organizations after the dissolution of Choren (the League of Koreans in Japan), Minsei (the Korean Democratic Young Men's League in Japan), etc.

c. Suits instituted in connection with the dissolution of Choren (the League of Koreans in Japan), Minsei (the Korean Democratic Young Men's League in Japan) and

other Korean organizations :

An investigation was started as to this matter, according to the information from the Administrative Litigation Bureau on December 15 that suits had been instituted in Tokyo, Osaka, Tottori, Toyama, etc. against the dissolution order of Choren and Minsei and the taking over of their properties.

d. Dissolution of Zenkoku Zaimu Shokuin Rodo Kumiai (the National Finance Offices Workers Union) :

This was reported to us by the Shikoku District Branch, SIB, on December 20, as a dissolution of one of the principal labour organizations.

e. The new educational policy of the Japan Communist Party :

An investigation was started according to the information obtained from the Metropolitan Police Board on December 20.

f. The Tokyo University case :

An investigation was started as to the suspected case in violation of the Organizations Control Order,

according to a report in the Tokyo Nichinichi, dated December 28.

g. Movements of the Japan Social Party

In view of the intensified internal strife among the Leftists, Rightists and Neutrals within the Japan Socieal Party, we are paying attention to the movements of the Party.

h. Investigation as to the Communist Chiefs of various self-governing bodies :

Inquiries were made by G.S. about the matter on December 28.

i. Summary of the important directions given by the Japan Communist Party during 1949.

Inquiries were made by G.S. on December 28.

II.

a. Buraku Kaiho Zenkoku Iinkai (the National Committee for Liberation of the Special Communities) :

The report was submitted to G.S. and the investigation was brought to a close.

b. Appeasement policies of the Communist Party toward the police officers :

The report was submitted to G.S. and the investigation was brought to a close .

c. The Third General Meeting of Zen Nippon Gakusei Jichikai Sorengo (the General Federation of All Japan Students' Self-governing Societies)

The report was submitted to G.S. and the investigation was brougt to a close.

d. Zenshinza (a theatrical company) :

The report was submitted to G.S. and the investigation was brought to a close.

e. Establishment of the Miyagi Prefectural Branch and other agencies of the Central General Headquarters of the Great Korean Republic Residents' Association :

The report was submitted to G.S. and the investigation was brought to a close.

f. Investigation of the constituent members of the Leftist organizations formed within each university in Tokyo :

The report was submitted to G,S. and the investigation was brought to a close.

g. Nippon Kinzoku Sangyo Rodo Kumiai Kyogikai (the Conference of Japan Metal Industry Workers Unions )

The report was submitted to G.S. and the investigation was brought to a close.

h. Zen Nippon Kinzoku Rodo Kumiai (the All Japan Metal Industry Workers Union ) (including the All Japan Electric Industry Workers Union ) :

i. Contents of Zenkoku Rodo Kumiai Renraku Kyogikai (the Liaison Council of All Japan Labour Unions ) :

The report was submitted to G.S. and the investigation was brought to a close.

j. Zenkoku Kankocho Shokuin Rodo Kumiai Renraku Kyogikai (Liaison Council of All Japan Government and Public Workers Unions) :

The report was submitted to G.S. and the investigation was brought to a close.

k. Contents of Zen Nippon Sangyo-betsu Rodo Kumiai Kaigi (the National Congress of Industrial Unions ):

The report was submitted to G.S. and the investigation was brought to a close..

l. Marxism-Leninism Research Institute :

The report was submitted to G.S. and the investigation was brought to a close, though the movements of this organization are to be kept watch over as before.

m. Seinen Fujin Kensetsu Tai (the Young Women's Construction Corps):

The report was submitted to G.S. and the investigation was brough to a close, though the movements of this organization are to be kept watch over as before.

n. Chishiki jin no Kai (the Educated Men's Association)

The report was submitted to G.S. and the investigation was brough to a close, though the movements of this organization are to be kept watch over as before.

o. Nihon Seinen Kyosan Domei (the Japan Young Communists League)

The report was submitted to G.S. and the investigation was brough to a close, though the movements of this organization are to be kept watch over as before.

p. Jiyu Hoso Dan (Free Bar Association )

The report was submitted to G.S. and the investigation was brough to a close, though the movements of this organization are to be kept watch over as before.

q. Increase or decrease of the supporters of the Yoshida Cabinet and the leading political Parties :

The report was submitted to G.S. and the investigation was brought to a close.

December , 1949.

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

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

SUBJECT: On the "Buraku Kaiho Zenkoku Iin Kai (Nation-Wide Special Community Emancipation Committee)". (部落解放全國委員會)

1. Name of Organization:

Buraku Kaiho Zenkoku Iin Kai (All Japan Special Community Emancipation Committee).

2. Location of Office:

No.17, 3-chome, Jimbo-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

3. Date of Registration:

July 2, 1946.

4. Objective:

To realize the complete emancipation of the special communities by removing all improper feudal traditions remaining and thus establishing the Japanese

nation on the basis of democratic principles.

5. Platforms and Regulations.

(1) Platforms.

a. Complete amelioration of the social idea as to the discrimination against the people of the special communities and perfect elimination of such tradition from the whole society.

b. Promotion of industries through improvement of feudal methods of production, conditions of employment and manners of life.

c. Emancipation of the community peasants through a complete agricultural land adjustment, allocation of land with preference, and modernization of agricultural management.

d. Promotion of cultural life, based on the completion of industrial, economic, life-betterment, and other social facilities and their democratic administration.

e. Perfect democratization of the communities with working people as their cores as well as advancement of the unity of democratic fronts.

f. Complete emancipation of the community people through the establishment of a democratic government.

(2) Regulations.

(Shown in Annexed Paper I.)

6. Structure.

(Shown in Annexed Paper II.)

7. Principal Officers.

(Persons marked * are Communist members.)

Central Chief Committeeman:

(vacant)

Chief Secretary:

* Taisaku KITAHARA (Gifu Pref.)

Chief Accountant:

Shizuo KATO (Shizuoka Pref.)

Financial Inspectors:

* Jukichi ASAKURA (Nagano Pref.)

* Kiichi MATSUDA (Osaka Pref.)

Motoaki TANIMOTO (Fukuoka Pref.)

Standing Central Committeemen:

Tetsuo INOUE (Tokyo)

Buichi NOMOTO (Saitama Pref.)

Kenji YAMAGUCHI (Okayama Pref.)

Yasumasa INOUE (Osaka Pref.)

Orinoshin TANAKA (Wakayama Pref.)

* Shigenari ISHIDA (Nara Pref.)

Kisaburo MIKI (Kyoto Pref.)

* Hisakichi MATSUI (Mie Pref.)

Rihei YAMAMOTO (Yamaguchi Pref.)

8. Character.

On March 3, 1922 a grand inauguration meeting of the Suihei Sha (Social Equality Association), which was worthy of special mention in the history of social movements in this country, was held at the Okazaki Public Hall in Kyoto City, uniting in a body all the people of the special communities that were scattered all over Japan. Ever since then, the Association has continued to develop the "community emancipation movement" up to present; and its activities after the war have been directed to realize a "people's democratic revolution", which fact makes it deemed as an organization under the influence of the Communist Party.

9. Organizations Intimately Connected with the Association.

These organizations are as follows:

Nippon Rono Kyuen Kai (Japanese Labourers' and Farmers' Relief Society).

Jiyu Jinken Kyokai (Liberal Human Rights Association).

Rodo kumiai (labour unions).

Nisso Shinzen Kyokai (Japanese-Soviet Friendship Promoting Society).

Seikatsu Yogo Domei (Livelihood Protection League).

10. Activities.

(1) On April 30 this year the Committee held its 4th nation-wide conference for the emancipation of the special communities at the Central Labour Hall in Tokyo, on which occasion the following basic items of its activity policy were determined:

a. Methods of emancipation campaigns.

b. Opposition against the purge of Mr. MATSUMOTO.

c. Promotion of the unity of democratic fronts.

d. Protection of peace and democracy.

(2) On May 25 this year the 1st central committee meeting was held at the Nakayamadera Jojuin (a Buddhist temple) in Hyogo Prefecture; and, with the view of organizing "emancipation campaign corps" with youthful men and women as their cores while uniting the community strifes for the protection of its industries and the living of its people with the general

livelihood protection movement of the citizens at large, the following items were decided upon in this meeting:

a. Methods of protection campaigns for industries and livelihood.

b. Policy for organizing youths' systems.

(3) On July 23 and 24, at the same Buddhist temple as referred to before, the Committee held a youths' conference with representatives from the Kansai District as its attendants; and later, ranging over the two periods from July 30 to 31 and from August 15 to 16, a conference of young persons representing the Kanto District was opened by same at the Bunka Kaikan (Culture Hall) in Omiya City, Saitama Prefecture. And in the course of these meetings, a joint declaration (as shown in Annexed Paper III) was issued by the attendants of these conferences of both the Kanto and Kansai Districts.

(4) In a plenary session of the central committee conference held on August 28 at the Sunin Elementary School located at Higashi-Shichijo, Kyoto City, the following policies were agreed upon:

a. Strife for the protection of the community industries and the people's living.

(Unemployment problem being serious, some counter-measures against it must be considered.)

b. Protection of freedom and human rights, and opposition against any Fascism-like oppressions.

(To disclose the political plot relating to the Shimoyama and Mitaka Cases, and to establish a broad democratic front by organizing in various places comrades' leagues for the protection of democratic principles.)

c. Movement aiming at peace and independence.

(The peace protection campaign is to be maintained continually and without interruption.)

d. Nation-wide propaganda and activity for systematization.

(To hold lecture-meetings for propaganda in various prefectures and endeavour for systematization of comrades throughout the country; while in prefectures where it is possible, to cause "youths' action corps" to be set up.)

e. Establishment of a secretariat in the Kansai District.

(The Kansai District being the activity center for the emancipation movement, a secretariat solidly made up must be established in this area.)

f. Election counter-plan.

To start planning for election by setting up a committee system concerned immediately, so as it may not be behind time. As candidates for the membership of the House of Councillors for the country-wide electoral district, three persons are to be sent from the communities, and they must be brought to success by any means; as to concrete measures for the election, they must be entirely left to the deliberation of the conter-plan committee.

(5) Publication of a "Kaiho Shimbun" as an organ paper.

As for material Committee activities on a nation-wide scale, there have not been any noticeable occurrences so far; but its actions in future are deemed to require the continued attention of this office.

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

( A N N E X E D  P A P E R  I. )

# REGULATIONS OF THE NATION-WIDE SPECIAL COMMUNITY EMANCIPATION COMMITTEE.

## Chapter I.

### General Rules

**Article 1.**

This committee shall be called "Buraku Kaiho Zenkoku Iin Kai (Nation-Wide Special Community Emancipation Committee)", and its headquarters be located in Tokyo.

**Article 2.**

The objective of this Committee shall be:

To realize the complete emancipation of the special communities by removing all feudal traditions remaining and thus establishing the Japanese nation on the basis of democratic principles.

**Article 3.**

The formation of this Committee shall be based on the whole people of all the special communities and shall consist of such members as devote their exertions willingly for the attainment of the Committee's objective.

## Chapter II.

### Membership

Article 4.

The regular members of this Committee shall be those who, in their sympathy with the aim of this Committee, have applied to join it and have undergone the acknowledgment therefor given by the Committee.

Article 5.

Members of this Committee shall pay their membership fee, whose amount is ¥.120 per year for an ordinary member, and not less than ¥.200 per year for a supporting member. These amounts will be paid in by installment, in January and July every year, in such a rate as: A half thereof to the headquarters, one fourth thereof to the prefectural branch union and the remaining one fourth to the branch.

Article 6.

Members of this Committee will receive the distribution of its organ paper; are qualified to attend its meetings and are obligated to practise its regulations, platforms and other decisions.

## Chapter III.

### Deliberative Organs:

### National Conference

Article 7.

The National Conference forms the highest organ for making decisions for this Committee and is composed of local representatives, central committeemen and officers of the Committee headquarters. The regular session of the National Conference shall be convoked once a year by the central committee. When the central committee deems it necessary or more than half of the prefectural branch unions has agreed on it, an emergency session of the Conference must be convoked.

The method and the rate of persons according to districts relating to the election of local representatives on the Conference shall be provided separately.

Article 8.

The National Conference shall confirm reports from various Committee organs, discuss and decide its basic policies as well as various urgent questions besides acting as the organ to elect the chief central committeeman, other central committeemen, officers of the headquarters and the financial inspectors.

## Central Committee

Article 9.

The central committee forms the organ for making decisions for the periods coming between sessions of the National Conference, and is held responsible to the Conference for all decisions it has made.

Article 10.

The central committee shall consist of the central committeemen and the officers of the headquarters, and its conference be regularly convoked 4 times a year by the chief central committeeman. However, when the chief central committeeman deems it necessary or more than one third of the central committeemen has claimed for it, a temporary session of the conference must be convoked immediately.

Article 11.

The central committee is authorized to elect persons to fill up vacancies occurring in the positions of the central committeemen and any officers of the headquarters.

## Standing Central Committee

Article 12.

The standing central committee, which forms the the authorized executive organ, puts the decisions of

the National Conference and the central committee into practice, for which actions it is held responsible to the Conference and the central committee.

Article 13.

The standing central committee shall consist of the chief central committeeman, standing central committeemen, the chief secretary and directors of the specialized divisions, it shall be convoked at any time as necessity occurs by the chief central committeeman.

Article 14.

The standing central committee is authorized to provide various division systems and sub-committees required for the execution of its business, whose member personnel shall be appointed by the committee itself.

Officers of the Headquarters

Article 15.

The headquarters of this Committee shall be provided with the following officers:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Central Committeeman, | 1 |
| Standing Central Committeemen, | Several |
| Chief Secretary, | 1 |
| Chief Accountant, | 1 |
| Counsellors, | Several |

Article 16.

The chief central committeeman shall represent this Committee and preside over the general administration of its activities; the standing central committee is authorized to administer the daily operations of the headquarters; the chief secretary shall assist the chief central committeeman in the execution of his business; the chief accountant is responsible for the management of general accounts; and the counsellors are authorized to propose their opinions to the standing central committee in response to its consultation, or to other organs voluntarily.

Article 17.

The term of office of these officers shall be the period from a session of the National Conference to the next.

## Chapter IV.

## Structure

Article 18.

The branch stands as the basic system of this Committee; it consists of not less than 10 persons of a town or village as the unit area, and from among these members there shall be elected 3 or more branch committeemen.

Article 19.

Several branches that are neighbouring may organize, if necessary, a district body of conference; for which organizations, however, the acknowledgment of the prefectural branch union is required.

Prefectural Branch Union

Article 20.

In a prefecture where not less than 3 branches have been located with not less than 100 member persons, a prefectural union of branches shall be established. The function of this union shall be to direct and promote the activities of branches within the prefecture that are to be made in pursuance of the policies determined by the central organs.

Article 21.

Branch unions of several prefectures that are neighbouring may organize a local body of conference; for which organization, however, the acknowledgment of the standing central committee is required.

Chapter V.

Accounts

Article 22.

The expenditures of this Committee shall be met

with membership fees, profits accruing from its enterprises, donations thereto and other incomes.

Article 23.

The estimates and settlement of accounts of this Committee must undergo the acknowledgment by its National Conference.

Article 24.

The financial inspectors shall supervise and examine the general accounts of this Committee and submit a report thereon to the National Conference.

## Chapter VI.

## Disciplinary Action

Article 25.

Any members of this Committee who have acted against its honour or in violation of its disciplines may be subjected to such punishments, through the decision made by the prefectural branch union, as expulsion from the membership or other measures. Any one who has complaint against such measures taken toward him may appeal on it to the National Conference.

## Chapter VII.

### Supplementary Provisions

Article 26.

For any revision of the platforms or regulations of this Committee the approval of two thirds or more of the whole attendants at the National Conference is required.

Article 27.

The detailed provisions for the enforcement of the present regulations shall be determined by the central committee.

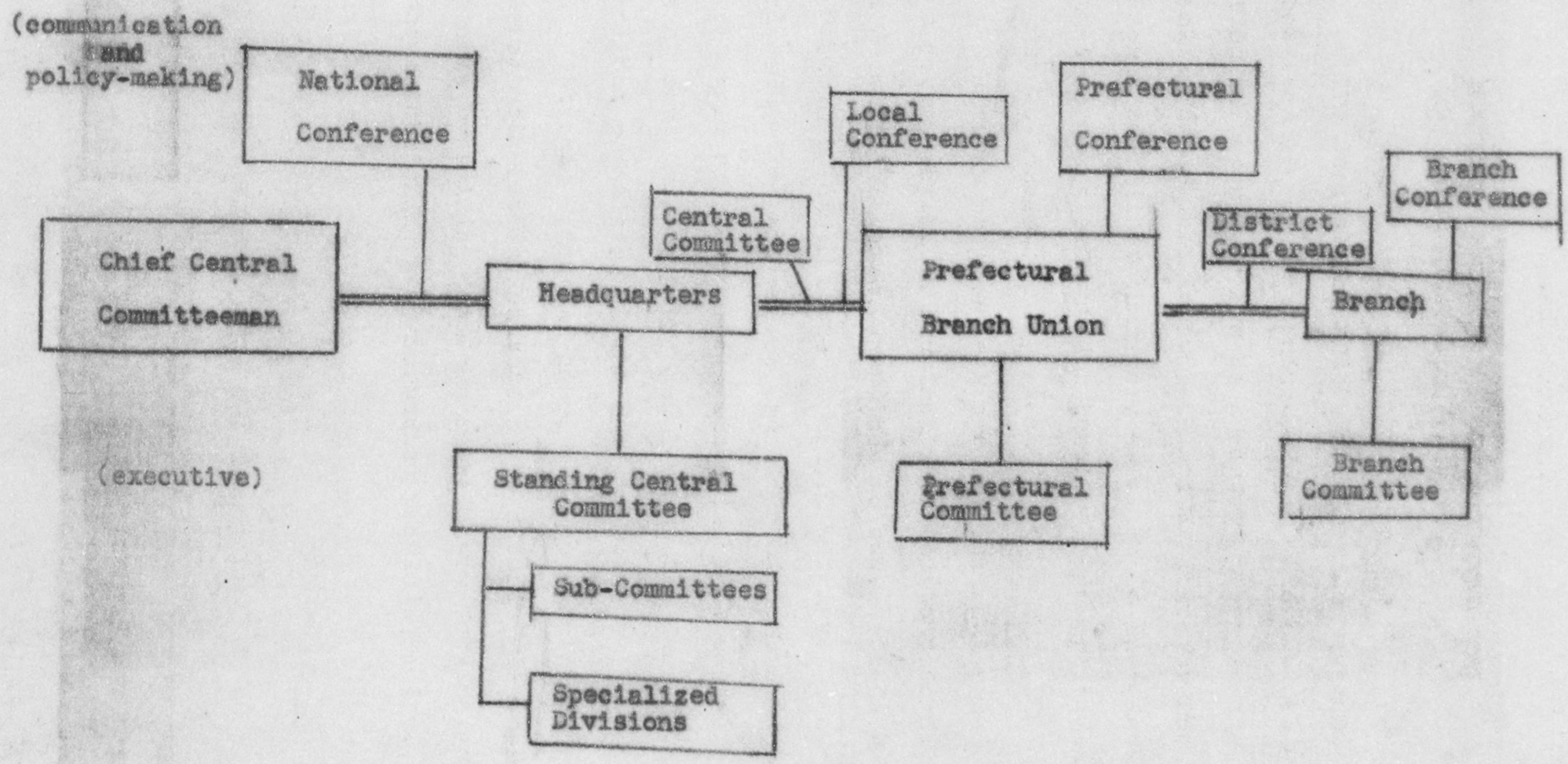
Article 28.

The present regulations shall be made effective directly upon the determination thereof.

( A N N E X E D  P A P E R  II. )

STRUCTURE OF THE NATION-WIDE SPECIAL COMMUNITY

EMANCIPATION COMMITTEE



( A N N E X E D  P A P E R  III. )

**Declaration Issued by Representatives on the Special Community Emancipation Youths' Conferences of the Kanto and Kansai Districts, July 1949.**

The Special community emancipation movement is now facing a great turning-point. And the new direction to be pursued has been clearly given in the policy determined in our 4th National Conference. Should we fail at this very turn, it is unavoidable that our movement would naturally be compelled to exist no longer.

With the genuine zeal and revolutional passion of us young people, we have now resolved to accomplish this difficult task. Needless to say, we tender our hearty respect to those superiors who have pioneered in clearing the past course bristling with hardships; but "a new liquor must be contained in a new vessel", as they say. And we young people must be, indeed, the gallant practisers of the new movement.

At this momentous hour, when we should achieve a democratic revolution setting at liberty all oppressed people by pulling down the reactionary Yoshida Cabinet and establishing a democratized people's regime, it is

eagerly desired that our young comrades in our communities throughout the country should be up, all of them, for the purpose.

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December , 1949.

FROM: Director Mitsusada YOSHIKAWA, S.I.B. A.G.O.

FOR: Major Jack P. Napier, G.S., G. H. Q.

SUBJECT: The conciliatory tactics of the Communist Party for policemen.

With reference to the subject we have hereby the honour of submitting this report to you.

Text:

The conciliatory tactics of the Communist Party ~~for~~ toward policemen.

The Japanese Communist Party issued its directive that countermeasures for policemen should be strengthened, in the name of the Organ Action Guidance Board, the central committee, on the 5th July when the summer attacks reached the height, indicating that the party would assume the obstinate resistance against the swaying the police power on the part of the government. The party further disclosed the following principles.

(1) The party should take up the economic requests of lower-class policemen and work for the latter's families through the specially domicilliary activity.

(2) The party should reveal and disclose the injustice of upper-class police bureacrats and aggravate the minor policemen's antagonism against the major ones.

On the same day, Sanzo NOZAKA, politoburean member stated the announcement that the party should set up tactics for lower class policemen, considering they were leading a miserable life common to the general workers. Thus, shifting the antagonistic attitude which the party had clung to demongtrote extravagantly the unpardonable disclosure of a petty policeman's unjustice, the party has scheduled to resort to conciliatory tactics for lower class policemen. There is every reason that the party have planned to paralyse the lower organs of the police machinery in its new attack or to induce them into its camp or to make them maintain the strictly neutral attitude, in order to avoid the repetition of the failure in this summer.

The situation is as follows:

I. On distribution of the pamphlet policemen's request'.

The pamphlet policemen's request' has concretely stated the directive dated on the 5th July, proclaiming as the demanding items, with reference to the daily life of the policemen. Its contents insists of the better treatment of policemen and the establishment of the minor policemen's antagonistic feeling against the staff of police authorities. Having been planned and formed by the Kanto District Committee of the Communist party, the pamphlets were distributed among the lower class policemen under the control of the Metropolitan Police

Board for the first time on the 10th September, recently being handed throughout the country.

The way of distribution.

(1) In local districts, most of all cases are that communist members who are in an intimate relation with policemen visit the latter's family and deliver the pamphlet in secret.

(2) In large cities, communistic members of the Government and Public Office Workers Labor Union visit the lower police ~~facility~~ at night when the surveillance of the police staff is loose and deliver the pamphlets in a chatt in which sympathetic talking for policemen's excessive labor is focussed.

(3) Usually these above methods have been chiefly available for young policemen as vital objects.

II. Acting demands tactics by communistic party members.

Major demands which communistic members of the Government and Public Office Workers Labor Union negotiated with the police authorities, on the premise that the former would present demands for the latter in place of policemen, in view of speciality of police institute, were as follows.

(1) On the fifth October, six representatives of the Government and Public Office Workers Labor Union made on immediate interview with Mr. SAKAMOTO, head of the criminal department, the Metropolitan Police Board,

because of the absence of the Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police, and asked for him the following demands concerning the pamphlet 'policemen's request'.

(a) Return of the pamphlets 'Policemen's requests' to policemen, which were confiscated.

(b) Improvement of inspection system.

(2) On the eighth of October, the above six representatives made an interview with the Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police and offered again the above demands.

(3) On the eighth of October, ten-odds representatives of All Agricultural Workers Labor Union made an interview with the head of the Marunouchi police station, asking for the following demands

(a) Abolition of suppressive movement and training.

(b) Abolition of special high police activity.

(c) Improvement of policemen's treatment and complete payment of extra service allowance.

(d) Complete preparation of equipment and drugs in the police box.

(4) On the tenth of October, the head of the administrative bureau of the Government and Public Office Workers Labor Union, with two members made an interview with the Superintendent General of the metropolitan Police and again asked for the above same demands.

In every local district, the same tactics have been repeated and there are continuous occasions in which anonymous contributions by policemen are sent to the administrative bureau of the Government and Public Office Workers Labor Union, throughout the country.

III. Influence or effect of the tactics against the police institute.

There is no indication that influence or effect will be speedily realized by the distribution of the pamphlets 'policemen's request' as far as the nature of the pamphlet is concerned. There are few reports which mark concrete matters. Generally speaking, all of reports have stated that policemen are in an unsettled condition or there are seen considerable effects.

These matters indicate the fact that the problem concerning the pamphlet 'policemen's requests' is a vital topic among policemen.

The most remarkable thing is the statement by Yoshiro IGARASHI, twenty nine years old, chief of the public peace board of Kamo town, Nishitagawa district, Yamagata prefecture on the 30th September, announcing that he entered the Communist party. Affairs of strikingly similar contents have occurred in other different areas as follows:

(1) In July, being indignant at the warning by the head of the police station in regard to his misdemeanour,

TAKEUCHI, twenty six years old, policeman in the Moriyama town police station Kasugai district, Aichi prefecture took a charge against the alledged twelve items of injustice of Miyazaki, head of police station and Kato, chief detective before the Nagoya local prosecution office, keeping connection with the Moriyama cellular unit of the Communist party.

(2) After keeping connection with the land committee of the Communist party, on the 14th of October Ushitaro HANDA, twenty five years old, policeman of the Hichinoe police station, Miyazaki prefecture took a charge against the head of the police station before the Aomori local prosecution office, in respect to the following items:

(a) Injustice of extra-service allowance.

(b) Unjust bargain of blankets.

(c) Disposition of evidences hunted in economic criminal cases.

(3) On the 7th of November Tsutomu MATSUBARA, twenty six years old and Yoshio NAKAYAMA, twenty four years old, both policemen in the Kamihokari village police station, Aki district, Hiroshima prefecture, brought a charge against the injustice of head of the police station, chief of the public peace board and village head before the Kure local prosecution office, keeping connections with the local committee of the Communist party, When discharged because of their acts, the both

policemen have brought suit for their own position gurantee and administrative action for cancellation of their discharge order before the Hiroshima local court, nominating Kazuo HARADA, member of the free attoneys group, as their representative.

(4) On the 2nd of November, the public peace board of Ima town, Niigata prefecture made a decision of discharge for Tomekichi SHIRAI, head of the police station in the same town. The board of the day has been consisted of two members recommended by Kamekichi YOKOCHI, deputy town head, member of Ima town cellular committee of the Communist party. He who offered the information of the alleged unjustice that repair and reconstruction expenses of the police station was illegally disposed, that is, a vital cause of discharge decision in the board has been Kikuji SAKANISHI, policeman in the police station for YOKOCHI, deputy town head, communist party member.

IV. Conclusion.

The Communist party, as a superfluous reason, declares to have resorted to the conciliatory tactics in order to promote the apprehension of the lower class policemen for the Communist party. But there is every indication that the Communist party have aimed at the aggravated antagonism between the leading police staff and minor policemen. Such being the case, we,

the special examining bureau have been making strenuous efforts to gain information concerning tactics adopted by the communist party from the resources of the authorities concerned, in view of the vital importange of this conciliatory tactics.

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Director of Special Investigation

Bureau, Attorney-General's Office.

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December , 1949.

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

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

SUBJECT: 3rd National Convention held by Zen Nippon Gakusei Jichikai Sorengo (National Federation of Students' Self-Supporting Society).
(全日本學生自治會総連合)

With reference to the subject we have the pleasure of submitting this report to you.

1. Date:

November 2 and 3.

2. Place:

At Okuma Auditorium of Waseda University, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo-to, (1st day). At No.401 Class-room of Commercial Department, Waseda University, (2nd day).

3. Sponsor:

Zen Nippon Gakusei Jichikai Sorengo. (Abbreviated name: Zen Gakuren)

4. Attendance:

Chairman of Central Executive Committee of Zen Gakuren.

Members of Central Executive Committees of Zen Gakuren.

Chief Secretary of Zen Gakuren.

Delegates elected from every place of the country.

Trustees elected from every place of the country.

5. Details of Convention:

(1) Program:

a. The 1st day: Attendance: 223 persons out of 457 delegates.
7 members of the Convention Committee, 113 trustees and, about 50 hearers.

b. The 2nd day: Attendance: 230 delegates.
118 trustees.
30 hearers.

(2) Gist of discussion:

A. General report and course of movement.

a). Report on the progress.

"Result and self-reflection."

Referring to the way in which Zengakuren so far have pushed its movement, TAKAHASHI, Chief Secretary of it, enumerated several ploblems such as those concerning "Students' Arbeits" (Students' side Job), application of the Organizations Control Order, purge of professors

and others which so far have been discussed since the 2nd National Convention, and said: "We Central Struggle Committee has just called this Convention with the aim of consolidating and magnifying the unification of all the students in Japan under a new policy well fitted for the new situation here in an effort to tide over and overcome increasing crisis in students' living and the Government's suppresion exerted over freedom of study". In this sense, this is the most important convention that we have ever had.

Next, referring to the results they obtained, he said: "With reference to Daigaku Ho (University Law), we could make the contents of the public Hearing concrete and progresive." and proud-heartedly added:
"As to the problem concerning application of the Organizations Control Order, we crushed the Government's intention to dissolve our Society by provoke through our close connection between the Headquarters and the branches in the Metropolis, Hokkaido or each prefecture and through our systematic movement and checked the application of the Organizations Control Order to every self-governing society and succeeded in causing the Government to postpone its application of the same Order to other democratic organizations by obtaining two months' extention of time after the announcement in

press and three months' extention after the decision. And we could reveal Fascistic policy of the Govern-ment through our propaganda."

Furthermore he added: "We have obtained such good results as improvement of students livelihood problem, extention and consolidation of our structure, publication of magazine "Gakusei Hyoron" and formation of National Students Newspapers League."

And referring to the defects their movement includes, he gave his opinion saying: "It is obiously an expression of wait and see policy and defeatism that a certain Jichi Kai (Self-supporting Society) and Ken Gakuren (Prefectural League Students) attempted to evade the application of the Organizations Control Order by voluntarily dissolving Kengaku ren which was in the stage of preparatory society and by reorganizing the executive committee of it respectively. Furthermore he criticisingly said "Ken Gakuren is lacking in guiding spirit and its systematic conbination with the central Headquarters is feeble and weak" and added "the Gakuren is open to the charge of being incompetent in commanding its member schools. As for its means of appeal to any other schools which has not yet join the Gakuren, it was done only through Jichi Kai (Self supporting Society) and so, it remained perfunctory to the end."

Furthermore he made self-criticism upon such points as lack of understanding the significance and contents of unified front, lack of usual and constant movement, isolation of Jichi Kai, qualitative and quantative tardiness in propaganda, lack of financial activities and so on.

B. Opinion of Executive Committee.

TAKEI, Chari chairman, said: "With regard to our present course of action, standardized tactics such as issurance of directive or Strike Call-off Order should be given up. It must not be forgotten that daily economic daily struggle, which makes disorganizist lose their opponents and which makes general students support our movement, should be connected with political struggle and at the same time should be aimed as it.", said TAKEI, the chairmen of the Committee.

C. Condition of the day. Chief of Committee TAKEI.

The sudden change in needy circumstances of the student life had been already reached the bottom, therefore the objection to forced donation, reduce or remit of school fee, and the possession of educational fund are the tasks of the day. At the same time, obtaining of arbeit and the problem of withdrawed students are also recognized very important.

against the unified demand on budget of national treasury, with concrete demand of parents and brothers who fight by clearing up the actual condition of facilities, implements, and fixtures of class-room, etc., of every school of all prefectures.

5.) Protection of Academic Freedom. (Condemnation of opportunists and infantilistic inglination).

4. Opposition to Bill for control of the University and Bill for Private School.

5. Establishment and strengthen of the organization. (Establishment of the (Kan Gakuren) Prefectural League of Students and improvement of its guiding principle).

6. Unification of Student's Front and to increase its spread. (Conspire the unification of Front whatever who affiliate or not to the Zen Gakuren)

We had the reports and opinions to the above mentioned subjects, and we made decision upon all items after the debate.

## II. Demand and Resolution.

(a) Essential points: Demand and Resolution to the Diet.

(b) Essential points: Declaration concerning the

Protection of Freedom.
(Separate paragraph 3)

(c) Essential points: Resolution concerning the Bill for Private University. (Separate paragraph 4)

(d) Essential points: The Principles of Educutinal Protection and Reconstruction by Zen Gakuren. (Separate paragraph 5)

(e) Essential points: To send a message to the International League of Students. (Separate paragraph 6)

The above items had been placed on the order of the House. Also, the Chief Secretary TAKAHASHI and other 5 (five) members of the Central Executive Committee prepared to hand our written resolution to the Minister of Education on the 11th instant, and thus the all proposals were passed unanimously.

III. Revision of Regulations.

The Draft for Revision as stated in (7) were submitted from KUMAKURA, member of the Central Committee, and passed the original proposal.

IV. Message of the invited guests. (Essential points)

TERASAWA Tsunenobu Professor of Metropolitan University.

There is the necessity of cooperative conflict of the professors and students against the pressure of student movement.

OYAMA Ikuo Representative of the League of Democratic Protection and progressive .Professor of the Waseda University.

The Student Movement should be the cooperative conflict with the labourers and farmers. There is some professor and scholar who touch upon the exceptional application of regulation of the National Personnel Board. However, the regulation of National Personnel Board is unconstitutional itself and it is unreasonable law which suppress freedom of the common people who have the controlling power. It is not only the question for University to consider how to conflict with the situation, but it should be the conflict of whole people. We have the weapon in this case, that is the Declaration of World People in Paris on 20 October, 1948. If we make conflict from the standpoint of this declaration, surely we are able to gain the victory in our side.

"Come and band together my labourers and
the intelligentisia of the world!"

"Truth never bow to force!"

6. Our Opinion.

The so-called puerile tendency was eliminated from the general report and the campaign policy, and the contents of discussion were comparatively serious, if compared to the former Conventions, in this Meeting. And the policies of their movement are directed principally, making citizens and their parents and brothers take part in, to the daily movement, dealing with daily and trivial affairs of Students' living. With regard to this fact, special attentions must be paid to their movement in the administration of the Organizations Control Order.

Concerning the member schools of Zen Gakuren, they styles themselves that 394 schools (250,000 students) participate in now, after taking 27 schools as seceders and 26 schools as new members, since the 2nd Convention, into account.

# A P P E N D I X  I.

What do we request as urgent problems?

By upholding the Principles of Educational Protection and Reconstruction, we request the fulfilment of all the items. Concurrently with this, we request the following urgent items first.

1. Protection of Students' Living.

a. Exemption or Reduction of Tuition Fee.

b. Increase of Education Fund.

2. Opposition to the College and University Administration Law and the Private School Law.

3. Protection of Scholarstic Researches and Education.

a. Opposition to Beheading the Educaters.

b. To lay the Supplementary Budget for the Funds of Scholarstic Researches and Education before the Diet. etc.

4. Protection of Liberty in Learning and Autonomous Rights in the School.

a. Abolition of the Organizations Control Order.

b. Repeal of Regulations of National Personnel Board.

c. Opposition to closing the Schools attached to League of Koreans. etc.

# A P P E N D I X  II.

Demand and Resolution to the Diet.

Recently, the government have purged the democratic educators, and have showed the attitude plainly to suppress the students who have endeavoured in order to reconstruct the education, by making changes for the worse of some democratic principles which are guaranteed by the consitution and of School Education Law. We request to the National Diet to fulfil the sub-mentioned items for the purpose of safeguarding the crisis of education.

1. Increase of the Budget for 6-3 System of School Education.

2. Opposition to Making Changes for the Worse of Article 13 of Enforcement Provisions of the School Education Law.

2. Making all graduates have jobs.

# A P P E N D I X  III.

## The Declaration concerning the Protection of Freedom.

The freedom which we have recovered is being violated by the hand of authority; namely, it is the expulsion of professors and personnel that are progressive, in the first place, and is the prohibition of political movement by educators, in the second place, under the regulations of National Personnel Board, by which they are treated like slaves, and, in the third place, is the oppression against political movement of students under the Enforcement Provisions of School Education Law which were made changes for the worse.

We hereby declare that, gaining the co-operation with Citizens, we will fight against the authority with both our enthusiasm and the spirit of self-sacrifice.

# A P P E N D I X  VI.

The Message to International League of Students.

We have swore that, we should fight resolutely and thoroughly against the reactionary powers, both at home and abroad, which bar our way and are intending to drop us to the same position as slaves hold.

We desire earnestly to get your excellent leadership and assistance continually hereafter to realize the complete independence of Japan and to establish the peace of the World.

# A P P E N D I X  V.

## The Principles of Educational Protection and Reconstruction by Zen Gakuren.

1. a. Opposition to the Reduction of Education Fund and Imposing the Fund upon Local Government.

   b. To make operate the New Educational System to the Full under the Full Defrayment out of the Treasury.

2. a. To secure the Living Conditions of Students, Pupils and Educators.

   b. Abolition of the Taxation upon the General Public, Establishment of the Democratic Taxation System.

3. Opposition to Lowering the Educational Level to the Same Extent as seen in Colonies and Anti-democratic Contents of the Education.

4. a. Abolition of the Bureaucratic Administation of Education.

   b. Opposition to Organizing the Educational Administration into such systems as seen in Colonies.

5. Perfect Liberty of Thought, Religion, Speech, Assembly, Organization, Love and Self-government Activity of Students and Educators.

6. To hasten the Autonomous Foreign Trade.

7. To unify Fighting Lines between Students and Youth, and to strengthen its International Co-operation.

8. a. To upset Yoshida Cabinet.

b. Establishment of the Democratic Government by the People.

c. Independance of Each Races.

We will fight with the spirit of self-sacrifice against the public enemies, who betray our fatherland and the race and ruin our education and civization, in order to sweap away them from the earth.

# A P P E N D I X  IV.

## Resolution Concerning the Bill for Private University.

The following items are necessary to reconstruct the private Colleges and Universities.

1. Sufficient government subsidy must be given them instantly.

2. Stopping to take over them by the government, the College and University administrative organization or the board of local education, which is established by the public election in each locality, must control and assist them.

3. The administrative organizations which control Scholartic researches and education must be democratic.

# A P P E N D I X  VII.

## Revision of Regulations (Reformation of Local Organization)

1. To transfer Fukui Prefectural League of Students to "Kansai (West Japan)" Block.

2. Four Prefectural Leagues of Students, located respectively in Nagano, Niigata, Ishikawa and Toyama pref., make a Block League.

4 Sec. No 241

December , 1949.

FROM : Director Mitsusada YOSHIKAWA, S.I.B.,
A.G.O.

FOR : Major Jack P. Napier, G.S., G. H. Q.

SUBJECT : Gekidan Zenshin Za (劇団 前進座 )
(Theatrical Organization Forward Movement Company). Zenshin-za Theatrical Troupe

I. Inquiry from G. S. about the details on December 1, 1949.

II. From December 2, 1949, Investigation has been made by Secretaries SUGIYAMA and SUMITO, and the following facts have been detected.

a. Name :
Gekidan Zenshin Za.

b. Location :
No. 2,546, Kichijoji, Musashino City.

c. Date of formation :
May 22, 1931.

d. History :

Zenshin Za was formed in May, 1931, by Chojuro KAWARAZAKI, Kan-emon NAKAMURA and 31 other kindred spirits with the purpose of the popularization of Kabuki (Japan's classical dramas) as its slogan. First, there was formed the Zenshin Za Kogyo Kabushiki KaishÄ (Performance Company Ltd.) which is the kernel of the management of Gekidan Zenshin Za. The first public performance or what we should call in Japanese "Hata age Kogyo", meaning the public performance started as an enterprise, in the Ichimura-za Theater in June 1931, and in the following year their plays were performed publicly in Shimbashi Embujo Theater and Ichimura-za Theater. Since then the foundation of the Gekidan has been built up diligently, and in June, 1935, made inroads into the production moving pictures and it has developed itself gradually.

In July, 1937, the present Zenshin Za Engeki Eiga Kenkyu Sho (Research Institute of Dramatic Performances and Moving Pictures) was started. Then, it aimed at the democratic self-governing management of common life and common welfare which marked an epoch in those days. It had the research institute of 200 tsubo, the dwelling-houses.

fields and others in a block of more than 2,300 tsubo surrounded with evergreens and hedges called "a little Soviet". And, making it the bridge-head, it has developed rapidly. In this Soviet it is a matter of course that private property has been recognized but the land and buildings are managed and administered democratically by "Zenshin Za Jutaku Kabushiki Kaisha (Residential Company, Ltd.) as stated below. Those who dwell inside of it have organized Dwellers' Committee and are promoting the substantial management. On the twenty-third day from March 29, 1919 however, when the declaration was made public that all members who constitutes Zenshin Za joined the Communist Party the Extraordinary General Meeting of Stock-holders was held at Shoko Club, Kobiki-cho, Chuo Ward. The matter concerning the dissolution of the company was laid before the meeting as the Bill No. 1, and after the explanation was given in details concerning the dissolution, the Bill No. 2 for choosing the average adjuster was laid before the meeting, and Kaoru SAKA Director President was nominated for the office. After these Bills were all approved unanimously the company was dissolved. The rest of proparty was immediately transferred in a wholesale way to Gekidan Zenshin Za, and without awaying of the foundation of management, the activities are continually made without a break.

e. Structure, organization and officers :

The structure of this Gekidan is as in the annexed paper. Management is made by the General Meetings held three times a year as the highest organ for resolution and daily activities are made by the superintendents' meeting and the departments under it such as management, literature, production, performance, propaganda, planning and education, and all planning and policy are decided by the discussion of general members. In the history of 19 years since its formation in 1931, the democratic management is continually carried out with the endless promotion.

f. Condition of activity :

(1). Condition of pre-war time.

The Kabuki plays such as "Kanjincho" "Narukami" and "Shibaraku" and the new plays such as such as "Mutsu Munemitsu" and "Tanna Tonneru" and also the moving pictures such as "Ninjo Kami Fusen" and "Sengoku Gunto Dan" have been produced.

(2). Condition of post-war time.

After producing the translation plays "Port Toulon" and "The watch of on the Rhine" the Youths Theater Movement was started in November 1946, (but this was a great failure and was in the red, and this was the motive of this party for making a tour