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Description of contents

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(4SEC.No. 77)

March 2 , 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : General Report of Investigations conducted Fourth Section, S I B. from February 16 to February 28, 1950.

I.

a. Names of officers of Nisso Shinzen Kyokai (Soviet-Japanese Friendship Association)

A voluntary investigation was started to know the names and careers of officers of the Soviet-Japanese Friendship Association which is a satellite organization of the Japan Communist Party.

b. Activities of Korean Residents in Japan in connection with the Aniversary of the March 1 Revolution Day :

A voluntary investigation was started to know the movements of the Koreans in Japan, according to the publications of the organizations concerned, as well as the report from Kanagawa Prefecture.

c. Move of Korean Residents in Japan toward the registration of aliens :

A voluntary investigation was started in view of Koreans' defiant attitude in various places toward the execution of the registration of aliens announced at the end of 1949.

d. Condition of the Kokkai Kyoto Iinkai Sokkeki Rodosha Taikai (Laborers' Rally sponsored by the All-Stirred-Up Diet Joint Struggle Committee) :

A voluntary investigation was started to know the condition of the Meeting reported in

the papers on February 27.

e. Trend of the National Communications Workers Union :

An investigation was started, as the case was referred to us by G.S. Authorities .

f. Holding of the All-Japan Arrangements Committee for Reconstruction of the Japan Social Democratic Party :

A voluntary investigation was tarted to know the condition of this Arrangements Committee, according to the reports in the papers on February 21.

g. "Give Employemant" Movement of the Shitsugyo Hantai Domei (Unemployment Opposition League) in Hitachi City, Ibaraki Prefecture :

A voluntary investigation was started according to a report from Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture, in view of a suspected interference

by this organization with the officials concerned in the execution of their duties.

h. Great Speech Meeting for absolute opposition to making Japan a military base and for promotion of over-all peace :

A voluntary investigatinn was started to know the condition of this Meeting, according to an information from Chiba Prefecture.

i. Slanderous remarks against the Occupation policies by the Labour-Farmer Party members at the inaugral meeting of a Branch of the Japan Labour-Farmer Party :

A voluntary investigation was started according to a report from the Kyushu District Branch, S I B that they were suspected of having violated Article 8 of the Organizations Control Order.

j. Investigation as to Yoshio SHIGA, a member of the Japan Communist Party:

A voluntary investigation was started according to a report in the Mainichi in

English edition dated February 16 that the theory of a racial front advocated by SHIGA was becoming influential.

k. Slanderous words against the Occupation policies (by Sakata Municipal Committee of the Japan Communist Party) :

A voluntary investigation was started according to a report from the Tohoku District Branch, S I B on February 17 that the organization was suspected of having violated Article 2 of the Organizations Control Order.

l. Communist candidates for the House of Councillors in the election held in coming June:

A voluntary investigation was started to know the candidates of the Japan Communist Party standing for the election of Members of the House of Councillors to be held in June, this year.

m. Joint Conference of Representatives of Diet and each Local Assembly Members of the Japan Communist Party :

According to an information from the Metropolitan Police Board, a voluntary investigation was started to know the condition of this Representatives' Conference.

n. Organization of the Japan Social Democratic Party after a split in the Party :

A voluntary investigation was started to know the new organization set up as a result of split on January 9 in the Japan Social Democratic Party.

o. Trend of the Japan Communist Party in connection with the XVIII Enlarged Central Committee :

A voluntary investigation was started to know the trend of the Japan Communist Party on the basis of the reports from each District Branch, S I B and in the Akahata (Red Flag) dated February 7 and 8.

p. Anti-American Speech in the Eighth Convention of Okayama Prefectural Branch of the Japan Communist Party :

A voluntary investigation was started to know the details of the Congress on the Basis of the report dated February 8 from the Chugoku District Branch, S I B.

II.

a. Names of officers of Nisso Shinzen Kyokai (Soviet-Japanese Friendship Association) :

A report was submitted to G.S. Authorities and the investigation was brought to a close for the present.

b. Activities of Korean Residents in Japan in connection with the Aniversary of the March 1 Revolution Day :

A report was submitted to G.S. Authorities and the investigation was brought to a close for the present.

c. Move of Korean Residents in Japan toward the registration of aliens :

A report was submitted to G.S. Authorities and the investigation was brought to a close for the present.

d. Struggle for acquisition of the year-end allowance by the Tokyo University Employees Union :

There being no good reason for punishing the Union for the violation of the law and ordinance concerned, the investigation was brought to a close, keeping watch over its future movements.

e. Registration of Government Workers Unions at the National Personnel Authority :

A report was submitted to G.S. Authorities and the investigation was brought to a close for the present.

f. Condition of the Kokkai Kyoto Iinkai Sokkeki Rodosha Taikai (Labourers Rally sponsored by the All-Stirred-Up Diet Joint Struggle Committee) :

A report was submitted to G.S. Authorities and the investigation was brought to a close for the present.

g. Kokkai Kyodo Toso Iinkai (Diet Joint Struggle Committee) :

A report was submitted to G.S. Authorities and the investigation was brought to a close for the present.

h. Activities of the Denkisangyo Rodo Kumiai (Electric Industry Workers Union) :

A report was submitted to G.S. Authorities and the investigation was brought to a close for the present.

i. Trend of the National Communications Workers Union :

An oral report was made to G.S. Authorities and the investigation was brought to a close for the present.

j. Holding of All-Japan Arrangements Committee for Reconstruction of the Japan Social Democratic Party :

An oral report was made to G.S. Authorities and the investigation was brought to a close for the present.

k. Great Speech Meeting for absolute opposition to making Japan a military base and for promotion of over-all peace :

A report was submitted to G.S. Authorities and the investigation was brought to a close for the present.

1. Slanderous remarks against the Occupation policies at the inaugural meeting of a Branch of the Japan Labour-Farmer Party :

A report was submitted to G.S. Authorities and the investigation was brought to a close for the present.

m. Heiwa Mondai Konwa Kai (Peace Problem Talking Society) :

A report was submitted to G.S. Authorities and the investigation was brought to a close for the present.

n. Move of the Japan Communist Party toward Peace Conference :

A report was submitted to G.S. Authorities and the investigation was brought to a close for the present.

o. Slanderous words against the Occupation policies (by Sakata Municipal Committee of the Japan Communist Party) :

A report was submitted to G.S. Authorities and the investigation was brought to a close for the present.

p. Anti-American Speech in the Eighth Convention of Okayama Prefectural Branch of the Japan Communist Party :

A report was submitted to G.S. Authorities and the investigation was brought to a close for the present.

q. Anti-American words of Ken-ichi ITO of the Japan Communist Party :

A report was submitted to G.S. Authorities and the investigation was brought to a close for the present.

r. Career of Gizo TAKAYAMA, a candidate for the election of the Mayor of Kyoto :

A report was submitted to G.S. Authorities and the investigation was brought to a close for the present.

s. Condition of the candidacy of each political party for the election of three year Members of the House of Councillors :

A report was submitted to G.S. Authorities and the investigation was brought to a close for the present.

t. Summary of the Japan Communist Party's instructions :

A report was submitted to G.S. Authorities and the investigation was brought to a close for the present.

u. Communist candidates for the House of Councillors :

A report was submitted to G.S. Authorities and the investigation was brought to a close for the present.

v. Anti-American sayings and doings of the Japan Communist Party and organizations connected with the Party :

A report was submitted to G.S. Authorities and the investigations was brought to a close for the present.

w. Investigation as to Yoshio SHIGA, a member of the Japan Communist Party :

A report was submitted to G.S. Authorities and the investigation was brought to a close for the present.

x. Central Committee for Counter-measures for the Withdrawal of Street-Stalls. (omitted to be reported in January) :

A report was submitted to G.S. Authorities and the investigation was brought to a close for the present.

y. Wall paper Case at Tsuruga (omitted to be reported in January) :

A report was submitted to G.S. Authorities and the investigation was brought to a close for the present.

z. List of Members of the Headquarters of the Japan Communist Party (omitted to be reported in January) :

A report was submitted to G.S. Authorities and the investigation was brought to a close for the present.

M. Yoshikawa

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

(4SEC.No. 63)

February 27 . 1950.

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

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

SUBJECT: Names of Officers of Nisso Shinzen Kyokai (Soviet-Japanese Friendship Association).

I. By order of Chief of Fourth Section, SIB, on February 15, 1950,

II. The investigation was started on February 15, 1950 by Secretary KAWAMURA of Second Sub-section, Fourth Section and the following facts have been detected.

1. The Soviet-Japanese Friendship Association was established on April 23, 1949, and raised about 5000 members up to the present. It is engaging, as a satellite organization of the Communist Party, in the study of the culture and the state of affairs inside Soviet Union as well as in the propagation of those matters. The officers of

the said Association are as follows.

2. Names of officers (* indicates members of the Communist Party or assumed members of the Party):

(1) Honorary President :

Lieut-Gen. Drevyanko.

(2) President :

Makoto KAN (Sambetsu or National Congress of Industrial Unions).

Vice-president :

* Yoshi HIJIKATA (Nisso Bunka Renraku Kai or Soviet-Japan Cultural Liaison Society).

Ditto :

* Mursichi HORIE (Sobieto Kenkyusha Kyokai or Soviet Students' Association).

(3) Chief Director :

* Michio WATANABE (Zenroren or National Liaison Council of Labour Unions).

(4) General Affairs Division Chief :

Akiji OGATA (Soviet Students' Association).

(5) Organization Division Chief :

Hisao OKADA

(6) Publication Division Chief :

Hirokichi OTAKE (Soviet Students' Association).

(7) Organ Paper Division Chief :

Jun-ichi IWAKAMI (Shin Nippon Bungaku Kai or New Japan Literature Society).

(8) Directors :

Shozaburo ARAKI (Chairman of Nihon Kyoshokuin Kumiai or Japan Teachers' Union)/

Kan KOCHI (New Japan Literature Society).

Seikichi FUJIMORI (ditto).

Heinosuke GOSHO (Nihon Eiga Engeki Rodo Kumiai or Japan Screen and Stage Workers' Union).

Setsuko HANI (Minshu Hoiku Remmei or Democratic Nursing League).

Masaharu HATANAKA (Soviet Students' Association).

Toshio HIRADATE (ditto).

Sadakichi HIROSHIMA (ditto).

Utaro HORI

Yoshiko YUASA (New Japan Literature Society).

Mitsuru INOUE (Soviet Students' Association).

Minoru TAKANO (General Manager of Sodomei or Japan Federation of Labour Unions).

Togo KAMEDA (Sambetsu or National Congress of Industrial Unions).

* Asano KARITA (Diet Members Group of the Party).

Yukihiko KANEKO (Soviet Students' Association).

* Teru KACHIME (Women's Section of the Party).

* Chojuro KAWARAZAKI (Zenshin Za Troupe).

Kazuki KOMORIDA (Japan Journalists' League).

* Korendo KURAHARA (Ex-Chief of Culture Section of the Party).

Tokuzo MATOBA (Soviet Students' Association).

Hajime MISHIMA

Hideya NAKAMURA

* Shigeharu NAKANO (New Japan Literature Society).

Hideo NAMBA (Nihon Rono Kyuen Kai or Japan Labour-Farmer Relief Association).

* Ryu NOSAKA (Chief of Women's Section of the Party).

Akiji OGATA (Soviet Students' Association).

Hisao OKADA

* Einosuke OMURA (Chief of culture Section of the Party).

* Hirokichi OTAKE (Soviet Students' Association).

* Kan SASA (Minshu Seinen Domei or Democratic Youth League).

* Yasumasa SATO (National Liaison Council of Government and Public Workers' Unions).

* Akiko SEKI (Principal of Democratic Youth Central Music School).

* Ichizo SUZUKI (National Railway Workers Union).

* Jun-ichi IWAKAMI (New Japan Literature Society).

Hiroya TAKAYANAGI (Livelihood Protection League for Repatriates from Soviet Union).

Hideomi TSUGE (Democratic Scientists' Society).

Tokuko YAMADA

Ichiro YAMANOUCHI (Democratic Scientists' Society).

Tomoe YABE

Yoshitaro YOKEMURA (Soviet Students' Association).

Masao YONEKAWA (ditto).

Genzaburo YOSHINO (Japan Journalists' League).

Yoshijiko ZUSHI

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

(4SEC.No. 67)

February 28 , 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Activities of Korean Residents in Japan Connected with the Anniversary of the March 1 Revolution Day.

I. Information was obtained from publications of concerned organizations and a report from the Kanagawa Prefectural Office.

II. Investigation started February 19, 1950 by Secretary IKEGAMI of Sub-section II, Fourth Section, S I B have revealed the following details :

A. In a meeting of the "March 1 Revolution Day commemoration committee" which was

held by the Zai-Nichi Chosen Kaiho Kyuen Kai (Korean Liberation Assistance Association in Japan) on February 5 at the office of the Chosen Shoko Kyodo Kumiai (Koreans' Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Society) at Ueno in Tokyo, the actions to be made in connection with the coming anniversary of the March 1 Revolution of Korea were decided upon as follows :

"a. Upon making out a list of looted properties of Koreans, to have 300,000 Korean people put their signatures to that document, raising necessary funds among them at the same time ; and disclose the dishonest behaviours on the part of government officials in the disposition of properties by making inquiry into the details .

b. To carry out a demonstration movement by holding a people's rally in Tokyo on March 1.

c. To practise the Revolution Day commemoration compaign, in which the

furthering of daily strifes of respective branch systems of the Association are to be included, and on that occasion propose the establishment of a "fatherland front" aiming at its thorough dissemination among Koreans."

B. According to a report made in the said meeting, signatures of 7,600 persons and a fund amounting to ₩ 58,000 have already been secured.

C. In the same meeting that took place the next day (February 6) at the Association headquarters with representatives of the Korean Women's League and other organizations attending it, the following 10 slogans were agreed upon :

"a. To oppose Japan's rearmament and help promote the realization of her over-all peace treaty.

b. To claim the immediate withdrawal of the "Korean delegation to U N ", which

has hindered the unification of the Korean nation.

c. To oppose against the agreement on American-Korean military alliance that will drive our fatherland into war.

d. To knock down the government of Syngman Rhee, who has betrayed his own country opposing to the unity of our race.

e. To claim the immediate repeal of the unlawful designation of dissolution of the Zai-Nichi Chosenjin Remmei (League of Koreans in Japan) and the Zai-Nichi Chosen Minshu Seinen Domei (Korean Democratic Young Men's League in Japan) and the withdrawal of the evil regulations of the Organizations Control Order.

f. To protect our racial culture and education.

g. To pull down the YOSHIDA Cabinet that destroys the life and trades of Korean nationals in Japan.

h. To strengthen the cooperation on democratic principles between the Korean

and Japanese races.

1. Hurrah for the Republic of Democratic Korea !

j. Hurrah for the 31st anniversary of the March 1 Revolution of Korea !"

D. These determined items were already communicated to various under-systems of the Association ; and according to the report from the Kanagawa Prefectural Office, the prefectural branch of the Association has also decided on the practice of a commemoration meeting and other programs concerned, with the assistance offered by such Japanese backing organizations as the Heiwa Yogo Domei Kanagawa-ken Shibu (Kanagawa Prefectural Branch of the Peace Protection League), the Nippon Rono Kyuen Kai Kanagawa-ken Shibu (Kanagawa Prefectural Branch of the Japan Labourers and Farmers Relief Society) and the Kanagawa-ken Rodo Kumiai Kyogi Kai (The Council of Labour Unions of Kanagawa Prefecture).

III. Conclusion : None.

IV. Investigation completed.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

(4SEC.No. 58)
February 23 , 1950.

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

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

SUBJECT : Move of Korean Residents in Japan toward Register Procedures.

I. When the adoption of the register system for foreigners was announced in the end of December, 1949, Korean residents in various districts started a movement against the Japanese government organs.

II. The following was brought to light as a result of an close examination on the reports submitted by this Bureau branches and of an investigation made between January 28 and 31, 1950, by Secretary IKEGAMI belonging to the second sub-section, the fourth section of this Bureau :

* The above are to be given without exceptions both the register certificates of foreigners and ration books.

* The closing date is to be postponed to the end of February at least; and the registration en bloc by the hands of the Corporation is to be authorized.

In the meantime, the Corporation ordered its subordinate organizations not to submit register applications to the government authorities until these representations are accepted.

However, these requests having almost been refused by the Director of the Civil Affairs Bureau, the Corporation ordered their junior organizations over again on January 25 to make applications immediately.

b. Condition under which this system is being adopted.

As soon as the register business started on January 16, the Korean groups and individuals began to take proceedings, though slowly, probably because they had realized that their further opposition would be insignificant.

But in making applications they caused tronbles in Hokkaido, Okayama and Fukuoka areas in demand for

a. Koreans' move before the system is announced :

1. Immediately after the official announcement concerning the adoption of the re-register system for foreign nationals, Korean groups and individuals assumed a thoroughly defiant attitude toward this system by means of publications, proclamations or protests against the government organs. They showed the following opinions :

* The government ordinance issued this time is
c changed for the worse.
* It deprives foreign nationals of their legal positions.
* It not only fringes upon the rights but also does harm to welfare, of foreign nationals.

2. On January 6 Daikan Minkoku Kyoryumin Dan (Korean Residents' Corporation in Japan) made the following representations to the Director of the Civil Affairs Bureau :

* The Name of the country Daikan Minkoku "The Republic of Korea" is to be written on the nationality columns (of the official documents) in all cases alike.
* Those inpossession of the register certificates of the "Republic of Korea" are to be given priority.

the following subjects by conducting collective negotiations with the authorities.

* The charge for photograph is to be paid from the National trasury.

* The daily allowance with car-fare is to be paid when the application is made.

* The application en bloc is to be authorized.

Under these circumstances the approximate number of application cases before January 31 is showed in appendix.

c. Future prospects.

(1) Those who made applications in the last time numbered sixty hundred thousand (600,000), but those who have finished this time numbers no more than forty hundred thousand (400,000).

Those who have failed to make applications, and those who have entered or left this country illegally should be punished or deported to their home countries but it seems inevitable that all the Korean residents should take up this subject as a political issue and start a collective movement attended by political struggles in case these procedures are taken.

III. None

IV. Investigation has just ended.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

Table as of January 30 showing results

of foreigners registration.

Names of prefectures	Number of registered persons.	Number of registered cases	%	Number of non-registered	%
Sapporo	3,911				
Asahikawa	1,917				
Kushiro	921	5,400	65 %	3,200	35 %
Kitami	740				
Hakodate	1,174				
Total	8,663				
Miyagi Pref.	6,661	4,200	60	2,600	60
Fukushima "	5,940	3,600	65	6,600	35
Iwate "	3,388	2,400	85	500	15
Aomori "	2,138	800	43	1,200	57
Yamagata "	1,772	1,200	65	650	35
Akita "	2,316	1,200	60	920	40
Tokyo-to	48,858	25,000	50	24,000	50
Kanagawa Pref.	34,184	12,000	37	18,000	53
Niigata "	4,109	2,400	60	1,600	40
Saitama "	4,669	300	60	1,800	40
Gumma "	4,196	2,400	60	1,650	40

Chiba	Pref.	10,537	4,000	40	6,300	60
Ibaraki	"	5,503	4,200	70	1,650	30
Tochigi	"	3,013	2,200	75	750	25
Shizuoka	"	8,028	6,000	75	2,000	25
Yamanashi	Pref.	3,663	2,000	58	1,700	42
Nagano	"	7,187	4,000	55	3,000	45
Osaka	"	111,038	90,000	80	21,000	20
Kyoto	"	40,097	36,000	90	4,000	10
Hyogo	"	71,191	42,000	60	28,000	40
Nara	"	5,498	1,000	20	4,400	80
Shiga	"	13,367	3,800	37	9,500	63
Wakayama	"	8,370	4,800	55	3,700	45
Aichi	"	36,709	24,000	60	14,600	40
Mie	"	9,956	6,000	60	4,000	40
Gifu	"	11,121	3,300	30	7,700	70
Fukui	"	6,722	6,400	80	1,300	20
Ishikawa	"	3,870	3,600	95	200	5
Toyama	"	2,503	1,250	50	1,250	50
Hiroshima	"	17,909	10,800	60	7,100	40
Totori	"	2,857	2,400	85	450	15
Shimane	"	5,952	3,600	60	2,400	40
Okayama	"	17,739	9,000	50	8,700	50
Yamaguchi	"	29,313	20,300	70	9,000	30
Kagawa	"	1,948	1,400	70	600	30
Ehime	"	3,139	1,500	50	1,500	50
Tokushima	"	1,003	400	40	600	60
Kochi	"	1,741	810	50	900	50

Fukuoka Pref.	35,708	28,000	70	10,700	30
Saga "	4,138	2,000	45	2,100	55
Nagasaki "	10,350	5,000	50	5,300	50
Kumamoto "	4,792	3,500	70	1,410	30
Oita "	10,565	6,000	60	4,500	40
Miyazaki "	2,913	1,800	60	1,200	40
Kagoshima Pref.	1,760	1,400	70	500	30
Total	about 600,000	about 393,700		229,800	

(4SEC.No. 52)

February 20, 1950.

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

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

SUBJECT : Struggle of the acquisition of the year end fund occurred in the Tokyo University.

I. Based upon the story of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun dated December 28, 1949.

II. The investigation was started by secretary KAWAHARA of the Third Sub-Section of the Fourth Section on January 20, 1950 and the following facts have been detected:

a. The investigation made through the President NAMBARA.

1. Struggle by the Salarymen's Union of the acqusition of the year end fund is an incident occurred during my tour in the U.S. The condition of it has been reported in detail by SUNUMA, the deputy President.

Owing to the pressure of business that followed since my return home I have not formed the conclusion yet at present to cope with it.

But, the result of my investigation shows that the action of the struggle by the Salarymen's Union exceeded its limit. This, I think, is because the union is not an improper union but, because the action of the individual unionist exceeded its limit.

2. The character of the union.

The union is the outside union the character of which is well known by me. I think an existence of the union of such a nature is necessary to give vent to the dissatisfactions of the employees. If the union is regared as improper and unreasonable, it can be dissolved at any time on my own accord but, such action is not in the least necessary.

3. The question is an individual one.

The year end struggle was conducted by the Salarymen's union. But, it was not the action of the union itself. Part of the individual unionist used extreme languages and conducted extreme actions. And they are not regarded as having resorted to the act of violence. I should like to conduct wide investigations in various directions and to settle the problem as one to be settled within campus.

b. The investigation through ISHII, director of the Business Bureau.

The report of the incident of the struggle of

acquisition of the year end fund has been made in detail on the President's return home by SEFUJI deputy President. Therefore, no word is needed to add by me. This problem is the problem within campus, the solution of which has been entirely entrusted to the President.

e. Other investigations.

The struggle in question is the struggle conducted by the Salarymen's Union of the Tokyo University. During this struggle the elements of the Communist cells of the Tokyo University are regared as having conducted considerable activities. But, the struggle has not been conducted in the name of the cell. Therefore, the school authorities has the intention to investigate the incident more closely and to settle the incident appropriately in accordance with the National Public Service Law.

III. There is the suspicion of the union's violation to the Article 98, the N.P.S. Law.

IV. The disposition of the present incident as violating the Organizations Control Ordinance is improper. We want just to keep close observations over the future movements and to close the present investigation.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office

(4SEC.No. 55)

February 22 , 1950.

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

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

SUBJECT : Registration of Government Workers Unions at National Personnel Authority.

I. Based upon the collection of data of organizations.

II. On February 7, 1950, Secretary SASAKI, 4th Sub-section, 4th Section, detected the registration condition during his investigation into matters in his charge.

a. The condition of the registration of government workers' unions at the National Personnel Authority is as follows :

Registration condition of each Ministry

(As of February 7)

Name of Ministry	Number Registered
Prime Minister's Office	7
Attorney-General's Office	2
Foreign Affairs Ministry	1
Finance Ministry	58
Education Ministry	15
Welfare Ministry	10
Agriculture and Forestry Ministry	6
International Trade and Industry Ministry	10
Transportation Ministry	19
Postal Services and Telecommunications Ministry	345
Labour Ministry	3
Construction Ministry	8
Economic Stablilization Board	0
National Personnel Authority	1
National Diet	5
Corporations	2
Board of Audit	1
Courts	1
Total	494

III. None

IV. We should make a further investigation.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

(4SEC.No. 49)

February 24, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : The KOKKAI KYOTO IINKAI-SOKKEKKI RODOSHA TAIKAI (The Laborers' Rally Sponsored by the All-Stirred-Up Diet Joint Struggle Committee).

I. According to the newspaper of February 17, 1947.

II. Tomoemon OTA, secretary of 4th Sub-section of 4 Section attended the Rally on February 18, 1949 and learned the following facts.

A. Date : 13 : 00, February 18, 1949.

B. Place : Imperial Plaza, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo.

C. Organizations attended the Rally.

1). The Sodomei-Nippon Rodokumiai Sodomei (Japan Federation of Trade Unions)

2). The Nikkyoso- Nippon Kyoshokuin Kumiai (Japan Teachers' Union)

3). The Kokutetsu -- Kokutetsu Rodokumiai
(National Railway Workers' Union)

4). The Zentei -- Zen Teishin Rodokumiai
(All Communications Workers' Union)

5). The Kanko-roku -- Nippon Kankocho Rodokumiai Kyogikai
(Japan Council of Government and Public Workers' Unions)

6). The Tanro -- Nippon Tanko Rodokumiai Rengokai
(Japan Federation of Coal Mine Workers' Union)

7). The Zenkoren -- Zen-Nippon Kinzoku Kozan Rodokumiai Rengokai
(All-Japan Federation of Mine Workers' Union)

8). The Shinsambetsu -- Zenkoku Sangyobetsu Rodokumiai Rengo
(National Federation of Industrial Unions)

9). The Zen-nichiro -- Zen-Nippon Rodokumiai Remmei
(All-Japan Federation of Labor Unions)

10). The Kaiin -- Zen-Nippon Kaiin Rodokumiai
(All-Japan Seamen's Union)

11). The Tororen -- Tokyo-to Rodokumiai Rengokai
(Federation of Tokyo Metropolitan Office Workers' Unions)

12). The Densan -- Zen-Nippon Denkisangyo Rodokumiai
(All-Japan Electric Industry Workers' Union)

13). The Shitetsu Soren -- Nippon Shitetsu
Rodokumiai Sorengoksai
(Japan Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions)

14). The Zen-nittsu -- Zen Nittsu Rodokumiai
(All-Japan Express Company Workers' Union)

15). The Zen-Sanshi -- Zenkoku Sanshi Rodokumiai
Rengokai
(National Federation of Silk-Reeling Industry Workers' Unions)

16). The Ryuroren -- Zenkoku Ryuankogyo Rodokumiai
Remmei
(National Federations of Ammonium Sulphate Industry Workers' Union)

17). The Nichi-Horo -- Nippon Hoso Rodokumiai
(Japan Radio Workers' Union)

18). The Zen-Eien -- Zenkoku Eiga Engeki Rodokumiai
(National Screen and Stage Workers' Union)

19). The Zen-Sembai -- Zensembai Rodokumiai
(National Monopoly Corporation Workers' Union)

20). The Judenki-kaigi (Federation of Heavy Electric Machinery Workers' Unions).

21). The Tsushin Kyoto -- Tsushin Kyoto Iinkai
(Communications Joint Struggle Committee)

22). The Zen-iryo -- Zenkoku Iryo Jugyoin Kumiai
(National Council of Medical Workers' Unions)

23). The Jichi Rokyo -- Zenkoku Jichi Dantai Rodokumiai Kyogikai

(National Council of Local and Municipal Government Workers' Unions)

24). The Zen-Shokuryo -- Zenkoku Shokuryo-kodan Jyugyoin Kumiai

(National Staple Food Public Coorperations Workers' Union)

25). The Zen-Insatsu -- Zen-Nippon Insatsu Shuppan Rodokumiai

(All-Japan Printing and Publishing Workers' Union)

26). The Keikinzoku -- Kanto Keikinzoku Rodokumiai Kyogikai

(Kanto Council of Light Metals Workers' Unions)

27). The Nichino -- Nippon Nomin Kumiai

(Japan Farmers' Union)

28). The Zenno -- Zenkoku Nomin Kumiai

(National Farmers' Union)

29). The Noseikyogikai -

(Agricultural Administration Council)

30). The Nichizairen -- Nippon Zaimushokuin Rodo-kumiai Renraku Kyogikai

(Japan Liaison Council of Finance Workers' Union)

31). The Rokuto Rokyo -- Rokuto Rodokumiai Kyogikai

(Council of Six Cities Workers' Unions)

32). The Zen Mokusan -- Zenkoku Mokuzai Sangyo

Rodokymiai Domei

(National Federation of Lumber Industry Workers' Unions)

33). The Zen-sen-i -- Zenkoku Sen-i Sangyo

Rodokumiai Domei

(National Federation of Textile Industry Workers' Unions)

34). The Zenshindomei -- Zenkoku Shinchugun

Rodokumiai Domei

(National Federation of Occupation Forces Workers' Unions)

35). The Zennochi -- Zen Nochi Iinkai Shokuin

Rodokumiai

(National Agricultural Land Committee Workers' Union)

36). The Toshikotsu -- Nippon Toshikotsu Rodokumiai

Domei

(Japan Federation of Municipal Communications Workers' Unions)

D. Attendants : About thirty thousand.

E Etsuo KATO of the KOKUTETSU-ROSO, Takeo MUTO of the TANROKYO and Hisaji SHIGEMORI of the TOROREN were elected as chairmen and the Takao KIKUKAWA, chief secretary of the Diet Joint Struggle Committee gave the report. Then the representatives' speeches of Yoshio OMON, delegate of the SOHOMEI, Keiji MOMMA of the DENSAN, Koji NAGAOKA, the ZENTEI and Hideo URABE of the JICHIROKYO, and also encouraging speech of Kanju KATO, the delegate of the YATO-KONDANKAI (Opposition Parties' Conference) were given. After that, SHIBUYA of the KINZOKU ROSO read the resolutions which were then adopted by vote. Closing the Rally at 14 : 30, they started a demonstration parade along the schédul-ed route in the direction of Hibiya Park and, on the other hand, the executive committee members and the delegates of every individual industry labor union went to make representations to the Diet and the Ministers concerned. The demon-strators, singing the "Labor Song", were all in high spirits, including the "Bicycle corps" of scores of unionists who came by bicycles from

every branch of the KOKUTETSU and SEMBAI Labor Unions of all the country. But there were some who left the parade while marching through the streets. It seemed to be rather in low tone as compared with the ETSUNEN SHIKIN YOKYO KANTETSU TAIKAI (Mass Rally for the achievement of the demand of the year-end allowance), and came to the end without accident.

F. Mass rally slogans.

(1). Absolute opposition to both wage reduction and personnel retrenchment.

(2). Complete fulfilment of the recommendations made by the Central Labor Relations Board concerning Government Railway and Monopoly Corporation.

(3). Recovery of government labor unions' rights concerning collective bargaining and walk-out.

(4). Immediate enforcement of 9700 yen base.

(5) Industrial reconstruction through the abolition of deflationary budget program.

(6). Opposition to both reduction in the price of rice and heavy taxation in the rural districts.

G. Summary of report made by Takao KIKUKAWA chief secretary of Diet Joint Struggle Committee:

Yoshida Cabinet is showing us its reactionary character distinctly. Just as we knew, by changing labor union laws for the worse, the government used an iron hand upon the political activities of government officials and trampled down the recommendations made by the Central Labor Relations Board.

In the meantime, we exerted ourselves to persuade the Government to be more deeply concerned about both the protection of laborers' livelihood and the establishment of democratic principles during the last sixth and seventh Diet sessions.

Nevertheless, the Government not only refused to accept our proposals, but also is as ever intent on the accumulation of riches. It seems as if the Government is giving poison to us laborers, citizens and farmers. Thus we have been driven into an indescribably wretched situation. This is why we are compelled to prepare for going on general strike.

We think it unworthy to raise a revolution by force. It is true that we are expressing even too much gratitude for U.S. aid to Japan. Therefore, we are going to fight with the Goverment in a democratic way, but it seems inevitable that the thirty-five organizations should resort finally to a struggle by force in order to ensure the enforcement of the recommendations before-mentioned. The best co-operation is desired for this purpose.

H. Japan Federation of Trade Unions

Summary of Yoshio [redacted] representative speech :

We have declared a readiness for general strike against Yoshida cabinet not to force a struggle for authority upon the Government but to make political negotiations with it on its confirmation of the recommendations. Counting upon the majority and availing itself of Dodge Line, Yoshida Cabinet is administering the affairs of state in the sacrifice of laborers. This is why we should take a drastic step to fight in a body against the Government for the maintenance of our living rights.

The best cooperation is urgently desired

Other representative speeches are not mentioned here because there is little to choose between them.

I. Summary of former Dietman KATO's speech of encouragement :

Yoshida Cabinet is misruling this country by availing itself of Dodge Line. As a matter of fact, the Government is giving itself up to the suppression upon laborers. It is no doubt that the victory will go to the working people themselves in the end. We will cooperate in this struggle to the best of our abilities. We are sincerely looking forward to a good fight under the leadership of the staff members of the Joint Struggle Committee.

K. Funds necessary for the struggle of the Diet Joint Struggle Committee are imposed upon the following organizations at the following rate, as decided by the third committee meeting held on February 5 :

Names of organizations	Amount of money imposed
SODOMEI	4,000,000
ZENSHIN DOMEI	800,000
TOSHI KOTSU	600,000
ZEN INSATSU	2,800,000
ZEN SEMBAI	600,000
KOKUTETSU	2,400,000
NIKKYO SO	2,400,000
TAN RO	2,000,000
ZEN TEI	1,200,000
KAIIN	1,200,000
DEN SAN	1,200,000
ZEN NICHI RO	1,000,000
SHITETSU SOREN	1,000,000
ZEN NITTSU	1,000,000
TO RO REN	1,000,000
ZEN KO REN	1,000,000
SHIN SAMBETSU	800,000
JICHI ROKYO	800,000
RYU ROREN	800,000
ZEN IRYO	800,000
NICHI ZAI REN	400,000
TSUSHIN KYOTO	200,000

NICHI HO RO	200,000
ZEN SHOKURYO	200,000
ZEN NOCHI	100,000
ZEN SANSHI	400,000
NO SEI KYO	100,000
ZEN KIEN	100,000
Others	1,800,000
Total	240,100,000

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

(4SEC.No. 47)

February 27, 1950.

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

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

SUBJECT : Kokkai Kyodo Toso Iinkai (Diet Joint Struggle Committee).

I. Various informations of the spring labour offensive.

II. An investigation commenced early in February, 1950 by Secretary KIYOSUKE, 4th Section of S.I.B. revealed the following :

a. The Diet Joint Struggle Committee was formed by the National Railway Workers' Union and 35 other labour unions in July, 1949 after the progress of the labour campaigns as seen in the following :

In April, 1949, the Socialist Party decided, in its 4th General Convention, such principle toward the labour unions as it should have close connections with democratic unions. After that, such labour unions of Mindo (Democratization League) group as National Railway Workers' Union, Japan Teachers' Union, Japan Electric Industry Workers' Union etc. joined the Socialist Party in flocks. Furthermore, under the internal affairs resulted from the failure of summer labour offensive by Communist P., the connections among the Socialist P. and the labour unions of Mindo group became closer before 6th Extraordinary Session of the Diet; and these unions had to unite each other toward the Diet in order to realize their requests.

In December, 1949, the movement for the revision of the wage basis of National Railway workers and other Government perscanel and the struggle for the acquirement of the Year-end allowance developed into the attack against the Government. Under such urgent circumstances, 1st Meeting of the Diet Joint Struggle Committee was held at "Sangiin", Hall on January 13, 1950, and the Meeting decided the system

of the Committee and the principle of struggles which should be stated below. On February 6, the Committee announced a statement to the effect, "In order to secure the right of living which we feel keenly the necessity of it, we have no means to achieve our purpose except we struggle with the Government by the pose of general strike."

In this way, the Committee is going to expand its keen struggles in co-operation with the Opposition parties with Socialist P. as its leader and in concert with the Diet.

b. Principle of Struggle.

(1) Struggle for Drastic Amendment of the National Public Service Law, the Law concerning the Fixed Number for the National Public Service, the Public Corporation Law and the Labour Relations Adjustment Law.

(2) Struggle for Revision of Wage Basis.

(3) Struggle for Payment of Arbitrated Year-end Allowance for National Railway and Monopoly Corporation Workers.

(4) Struggle for Completion of Real Wage.

(In particular, the emphasis shall be laid on Struggles for Reduction of Earned Income Tax, Full Payment of Excess Service Allowance and Regularization of Delayed or no Payment of Wage.)

c. Prospect of Struggle.

Committee is scheduled to assume a labour offensive from Februsry to March.

(1) An economic crisis resulting from the deepening of deflation will enter a decisive phase and reach its climax in March.

(2) The raise in the prices of daily necessaries resulting from the discontinuance of subsidy and the increase in Goods rates and in rice price will bring the reduction of real wage, and the crisis of industry will demand the secrifices of all sorts from the labourers in such various field as finance, production and export; accordingly, the labour unrest will appear naturally in the shape of a large scale.

d. Resolution decided upon.

The Committee made out a resolution to the effect; "We have come already to the limit of lawful struggle through the year-end labour struggle. Therefore, in relation to the revision of Wage basis for Government personnel and the arbitration plan for the year-end allowance of National Railway and Monopoly Corporation workers, if the Government does not observe the law, we must struggle with the Government by real action, because the right of strike is given us automatically, we think."

e. Activity for Immediate Future.

(1) We will have a demonstration of the representation for the economic contraction resulted from the enforcement of Dodge's Plan, the revision of Wage base and the arbitration plan for the year-end allowance against Finance Ministry.

(2) In relation to Dodge's Policy and the question concerning national public service, we will make an appeal to G. H. Q.

f. The slogans for the immediate future are as follows;

(1) Abolition of "Deflation Budget" and Industrial Rehabilitation.

(2) Immediate Realization of Wage Scale of ¥ 9,700.

(3) Fulfilment of Arbitrated Plan for National Railway and Monopoly Corporation Workers.

(4) Acquirement of Rights of Collective Bargaining and Strike for Government and Public Workers' Unions.

(5) Absolute Opposition to low Price of Rice.

g. Statement (announced on February 6).

Now the Yoshida Cabinet is going to accomplish the reconstruction of capitalistic economy upon the one-sided sacrifice of labourers and squeezing from

working masses by the enforcement of reactionary policy based on the low wage, intencified labour, low price of rice and unreasonable bad tax.

We 36 democratic unions which united under the standard of the Diet Joint Struggle Committee decided formerly such slogans as seen in the following;

(1) Industrial Rehabilitation resulting from Abolition of "Deflation Budget".

(2) Immediate Realization of Wage Scale of ¥ 9,700.

(3) Fulfilment of Arbitration Plan for National Railway and Monopoly Corporation Workers.

(4) Acquirement of Rights of Collective Bargaining and Strike for Government and Public Workers' Unions.

(5) Opposition to Low Price of Rice and Heavy Local Tax.

(6) Absolute Opposition to Wage Decrease and [illegible] Beheading.

And we have struggled hand in hand with the Government in order to establish the foundamental human rights and to secure the right of living. In the meantime, however, the Government ignored the arbitration plan for National Railway and Monopoly Corporation workers and has shown the attitude to

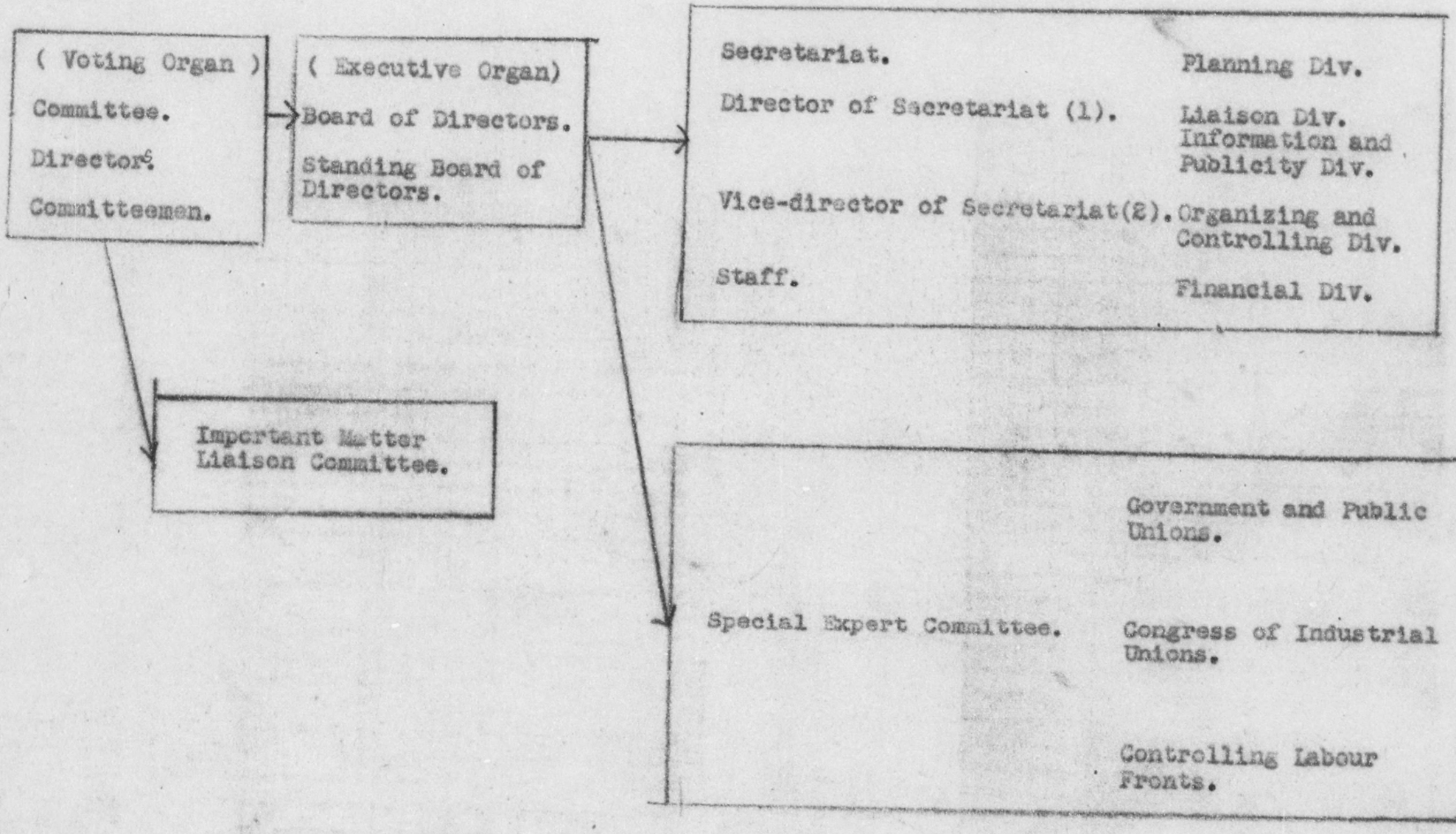
refuse even the revision of the Wage basis for government personnel recommended by the National Personnel Authority; namely, the Government has made such reckless acts as to break the laws made by the Government itself. We cannot help to say that these acts are utterly opposed to a statement included in MacArthur's Letter, July, 1948, to the effect; "If government personnel have no right of strike, their right of living should be assured." It is not only an expression of the consistent anti-labourer policy by the Government but also a clear challenge to us labourers. Things have come to such a pass and we have reached the summit of fury.

In order to secure the right of living which we feel keenly the necessity of it, we have made so grave resolution that there are no ways to achieve our purpose and to ask the reactionary Yoshida Cabinet to reconsider the matter except we struggle by the pose of general strike which shall be carried out with all members' might of the Committee.

We declare that, while consolidating the poses of general strike and keeping strict watch over the attitude of the Government, we are prepared to go on general strike firmly; and, if an unforeseen accident occurs, all responsibilities should be assumed, so far as the Yoshida Cabinet does not change its attitude, by the Cabinet to the end.

h. System of Committee.

(1)



(2)

A List of Diet Joint Struggle Committee. (As of Jan. 12, 1950)

Central Struggle Committee.

Minoru TAKANO	(Sodomei)	L
Saburo OKA	(Nikkyoso)	R
Eiichi OCHIAI	(Shin-Sanbetsu)	R
	(Zen-Nichiro)	
Takeo MUTO	(Tanro)	R
Keiji MOMMA	(Densan)	L
Isamu SUZUKI	(Zenko)	R
	(Shitetsu Soren)	
Hitoshi KAGEYAMA	(Kaiin)	R
Mitsuharu NAGAOKA	(Zentei)	L
Toyonari YANAGIDA	(Tororen)	R
Kiyomi ONO	(Zenshin Domei)	R
Go HIRABAYASHI	(Zen-Sembai)	R
Ushitaro OKAMOTO	(Toshi Kotsu)	R
Saburo OKA	(Kanko-Ro)	R
Ichitaro ARATANI	(Zen-Nittsu)	L
	(Supporter)	
Hideo URABE	(Jichi Rokyo)	R
	(Zen-Sanren)	
Takaichi FUJISHIGE	(Ryuroren)	R
Ryotaro KONUMA	(Zen-Mokusan)	L
Jinsuke SAITO	(Nikkyoso)	R
Yukuo YOKOTE	(Zen-Insatsu)	L
	(Tsushin Kyoto)	
	(Zen-Eien)	
	(Nosei-Kyo)	
	(Zen-Nochiro)	
	(Zen-Shokuryo)	
	(Nippo-Ro)	
Toyonari YANAGIDA	(Rokuto Rokyo)	R

Board of Directors.

Yoshio YANAGIMOTO	(Sodomei)	R
Sadamitsu MIYABARA	(Nikkyoso)	R
Sakae TSUZUKI	(Kokutetsu)	R
Tetsutaro OTANI	(Shin-Sanbetsu)	R
Haruo MURAKAMI	(Zen-Nichiro)	R
Keiji MOMMA	(Densan)	L
Masayasu SATO	(Zenko)	R
Soichi TAGUCHI	(Shitetsu Soren)	R
Haruo WADA	(Kaiin)	R
Yasuo ONAKA	(Zentei)	L
Hachiro SUZUKI	(Tororen)	R
Shigeo TAKAHASHI	(Zenshin Domei)	R
Jiichiro KOEKAWA	(Zen-Sembai)	R
Hideo YAGI	(Toshi Kotsu)	R
Hisao HARA	(Kanko-Ro)	L
Man NARITA	(Zen-Nittsu)	L
Terufusa HARAJIMA	(Jichi Rokyo)	R
Naoshi NAITO	(Zen-Insatsu)	L
Teiichi KOSUGA	(Tanro)	R
Han IRIE	(Zen-Nichiro)	R

Notes :

1. A vacant column indicates that the committeeman to be named here has not yet been decided upon.
2. Letters "R" and "L" stand respectively for the "Rightist" and the "Leftist".

Secretariat.

Director of Secretariat.	Takao KIKUKAWA	(Kanko-Ro)	L
Vice-director of Secretariat.	Yoshio YANAGIMOTO	(Sodomei)	R
"	Keiji MOMMA	(Densan)	L
Chief of Planning Div.	Haruo WADA	(Kaiin)	R
Chief of Liaison Div.		(Zentei)	
Chief of Organizing and Controlling Div.	Hachiro SUZUKI	(Tororen)	R
Chief of Information and Publicity Div.	Sadamitsu MIYABARA	(Nikkyoso)	R
Chie of Financial Div.	Haruo MURAKAMI	(Zen-Nichiro)	R

Staff.

Clerk.	Den TAHARA	(Sodomei)	R
"	Tsutomu OTSUBO	(Nikkyoso)	R
"	Shigeo KUMAKURA	(Kokutetsu)	R

i. Constituent Members' of Diet Joint Struggle Committee.

(1) Nippon Rodokumiai Sodomei
(Japan Federation of Trade Unions), (Sodomei).

(2) Nippon Kyoshokuin Kumiai
(Japan Teachers' Union), (Nikkyoso).

(3) Kokutetsu Rodokumiai
(National Railway Workers' Union), (Kokutetsu).

(4) Zen Teishin Rodokumiai
(All Communications Workers' Union), (Zentei).

(5) Nippon Tanko Rodokumiai Rengokai
(Japan Federation of Coal Mine Workers' Union),
(Tanro).

(6). Zenkoku Sangyobetsu Rodokumiai Rengo
(National Federation of Industrial Union),
(Shin-Sanbetsu).

(7) Zen-Nippon Denkisangyo Rodokumiai
(All-Japan Electric Industry Workers' Union),
(Densan).

(8) Zen-Nippon Kaiin Kumiai
(All-Japan Seamen's Union), (Kaiin).

(9) Zenkoku Shinchugun Rodo~~k~~KUmiai Domei
(National Federation of Occupation Forces Workers'
Union), (Zenshin Domei).

(10) Zen Sembai Rodokumiai
(National Monopoly Corporation Workers' Union),
(Zen-Sembai).

(11) Zenkoku Sen-isangyo Rodokumiai Domei
(National Federation of Textile Industry Workers' Unions), (Zen-i Domei).

(12) Zen Nittsu Rodokumiai
(All-Japan Express Company Workers' Union), (Zen-Nittsu).

(13) Nippon Shitetsu Rodokumiai Sorengokai
(Japan Federation of Private Railway Workers' Union), (Shitetsu Soren).

(14) Zen-Nippon Kinzoku Kozan Rodokumiai Rengokai
(All-Japan Federation of Mine Workers' Unions), (Zenko).

(15) Tokyo-to Rodokumiai Rengokai
(Federation of Tokyo Metropolitan Office Workers' Unions), (Tororen).

(16) Nippon Toshi Kotsu Rodokumiai Domei
(Japan Federation of Municipal Communications Workers' Unions), (Toshi Kotsu).

(17) Zenkoku Ryusankogyo Rodokumiai Remmei
(National Federation of Ammonium Sulphate Industry Workers' Unions), (Ryuroren).

(18) Nippon Zeimushokuin Rodokumiai Renraku Kyogikai
(Japan Liaison Council of Finance Workers' Unions),

(19) Zenkoku Shokuryo-kodan Jugyoin Kumiai
(National Staple Food Public Corporation Workers' Union), (Zen-Shokuryo).

(20) Zen Nochi Iinkai Shokuin Rodokumiai
(National Agricultural Land Committee Workers' Union), (Zen-Nochiro).

(21) Zenkoku Jichi Dantai Rodokumiai Kyogikai
(National Council of Local and Municipal Government Workers' Unions), (Jichi Rokyo).

(22) Zenkoku Mokuzai Sangyo Rodokumiai Domei
(National Federation of Lumber Industry Workers' Unions), (Zen-Mokusan).

(23) Zen-Nippon Insatsu Shuppan Rodokumiai
(All-Japan Printing and Publishing Workers' Union), (Zen-Insatsu).

(24) Tsushin Kyoto Iinkai
(Communications Joint Struggle Committee), (Tsushin Kyto).

(25) Zenkoku Eiga Engeki Rodokumiai
(National Screen and Stage Workers' Union), (Zen-Eien).

(26) Nippon Nomin Kumiai
(Japan Farmers' Union).

(27) Zenkoku Nomin Kumiai
(National Farmers' Union).

(28) Nippon Hoso Rodokumiai

(Japan Radio Workers' Union), (Nippo-Ro).

(29) Judenki Rodokumiai Rengokai

(Federation of Heavy Electric Machinery Workers' Unions).

(30) Rokuto Rodokumiai Kyogikai

(Council of Six Cities Workers' Unions), (Rokuto Rokyo).

(31) Zenkoku Iryo Jugyoinkumiai Kyogikai

(National Council of Medical Workers' Unions), (Zen-i Kyo).

(32) Zenkoku Senshi Rodokumiai Rengokai

(National Federation of Silk-Reeling Industry Workers' Unions), (Zen-San Ren).

(33) Kanto Keikinzoku Rodokumiai Kyogikai

(Kanto Council of Light Metals Workers' Unions).

(34) Nippon Kankocho Rodokumiai Kyogikai

(Japan Council of Government and Public Workers' Unions), (Kanko-Ro).

(35) Nosei Kyogikai

(Agricultural Administration Council), (Nosei-Kyo).

(36) Zen-Nippon Rodokumiai Renmei

(All-Japan Federation of Labour Unions), (Zen-Nichiro).

III. None.

IV. Surveillance is to be continued even hereafter.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

(4SEC.No. 64)

February 27, 1950.

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

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

SUBJECT : Activities of the Denkisangyo Rodo Kumiai (Electric Industry Labor Unions).

I. Electric Industry Partition Problems having come to a head.

II. SUZUKI, Secretary, of 4th Sub-sections, 4th section started an investigation from February 1, 1950 and has learned the following facts:

a. The first period.

The electric industry workers were active in the labor union movements even in the pre-war period and it is noticeable that, instead of the former fighters, young workers are assuming leadership and a lot of staff members of the company joined the union movement after the war-end.

With the progress of the union systems and development of labor struggles, they came to feel keenly the necessity of the cooperative struggle and unified organisation and formed the Zenkoku Kyogi Kai-Jumbi Kai

(Preparatory Society for the National Council) at Gama-gun, Aichi Prefecture in March under the proposal of the Chubu Haiden K.K. Rodo Kumiai (Central District Power Distribution Company Labor Union) and the mass meeting for the formation of the Denkisangyo Rodo Kumiai Kyogi Kai (Electric Industry Labor Unions' Council) at Tokyo on April 7, 1947, which formed a link in the chain of the formation movement of the Sambetsu Kaigi (National Congress of Industrial Organizations) and had a communistic leaning.

b. The second period.

At the mass rally of the formation of the Electric Industry Labor Unions' Council in May 1947, the Council resolved the preparation for the formation the Denki Jigyo Tan-itsu Rodo Kumiai (Individual Labor Union of Electric Enterprises) and decided to examine the objects and tactics of the joint struggle. It is worth noticing that the joint struggle committee was formed beside the executive department and became the virtual central executive organ.

In August of the same year, the National Congress of the Industrial Organization which was the stronghold of the left wing labor unions, was formed and the Electric Industry Labor Union Council joined it. These two organizations are still existing, having been inseparably united as one body.

Holding the first meeting of the Central Council in July of the year, the council decided the following three objects of the struggle and started the "October Struggle": a, establishment of the new salary system. b, revision of the retiring allowance regulations. c, Democratization of the electric enterprises. For that purpose, the first central joing struggle committee meeting was held at Tokyo on September 14 and filed the above-mentioned three demands to the company authorities and also called upon ten power distribution companies including the Nippaten (Japan Electric Tenerastion and Transmission Company) ✱ to form the management organization of the electric enterprises to negotiate with the labor union.

They demanded also the presence of the Minister of Commerce and Industry at the management conference and the authorities acceded to it but the negotiations about the three demands mentioned before broke down after two day's talks because of the objection of the Minister. The Union announced their launch of struggle on 11 and gave instructions to go on "office work strike" from 14. In order to cope with it, the Government declared the enactment of the Labor Relations Adjustment Law from 13th. Finally the Union and the Government came to clash each other and the Union started the walk-out from 13, advancing the date and carried out the tactics

of '5 minutes' electric failure'. The strikers strengthened their attack by shutting off the current to important factories. As some big labor unions of N.C.I.O. encouraged the strikers, they developed their struggle with a lot of confidence. The Union demanded of the Government and the company authorities for the answer within a definite period of time and gave the order to prepare for the tactics of the national current failure. At last the Chuo Rodo Iinkai (Central Labor Committee) tried to mediate the dispute but the mediation appeared to come to a deadlock. At last the company authorities made a concession and the strike was over as the union gave the instruction of preparation for the nation-wide current failure on December 2.

The results of this struggle was firstly, the pay problem--the enactment of the lowest salary system based upon the living costs and of the slide system for the protection of living, which came to be the main current of the demands of the whole labor unions. As to the second one -- the retirement allowance, it was decided that the living of those who devoted all their days to the electric industry shall be guarranteed for ten years after their resignation. The third, the problem of democratization will not be solved only by the strike of one trade union.

The third period.

Immediately after the settlement of the walk-out, the Denki Sangyo Rodo Kumiai Kyogikai (Electric Industry Labor Union Council) held the Denkisangyo Rodo Kumiai Toh-itsu Jumbi Taikai (Preparatory Mass Meeting for the Unification of the Electric Industry Labor Unions) at Omiya on January 28, 1947 and also the first inaugural mass rally at Kyoto on May 6 of the same year.

While they were preparing for its formation, the projected walk-out of February 1st happened and the labor movement changed its radicalism into moderatism.

As the company authorities did not carry out the sliding-scale salary system based upon the previous meditation, the Union, demanding the pay-raise under the pretext of the temporary advance and special allowance for the delayed rationing submitted their request with seven items to the company on September 9 and also brought it before the Central Labor Committee. The serious electric shortage had overtaken Japan owing to the unusual death of water and coal shortage. Appealing to the masses for the necessity of the reconstraction of electric industry, the Union tried to get out of the limit of the individual labor union, exerting itself for the formation of the Denryoku Iinkai (Electric Power Control Committee).

Befor and afte this, on the other hand, the Zen Kanko (All Japan Government and Public Workers' Union) and other unions came to act in concert with them, and the labor front became very active.

The Electric Industry Labor Union continued its regional strikes until December of the year using its force and, on the other hand, their demand for the sliding scale pay system was hotly debated at the Chuo Rodo Iinkai (Central Labor Committee). On December 19th, an arbitration proposal of ¥5,350 base salary was announced but both capital and labor did not determined their attitudes toward the proposal until the end of the year. The union succeeded in acquiring only the temporary action for the salary. The following year, the Union came to decide the acceptance of the proposal but the situation turned worse because of the various conditions attached to it by the company authorities. In February the unionists was paid the temporary wage for January. Claiming the realization of the conditions the attached to the mediation plan and objecting to the change-for-the-worse of the Labor Law, they developed their tactics from the "office-work strike" to electricity failure. In order to cope with the situation, the Central Labor Committee proposed the suspension of the walk-out and the payment of the temporary sarary since January but in vain. In the mean time, the dispute came to face more complicated

conditions owing to the application of the Economic Decentralization Law to the electric industry on February 21. The Central Labor Committee, being worried about the situation, proposed the new pay scale to be carried out from April. Taking the conditions into consideration, the both parties accepted the mediation plan and the trouble which continued for seven months was settled on March 25.

The fourth Period

Although there were some who were dissatisfied with the new pay scale of the last agreement, there was a lull in the union movement, partly, because of the elections of various offices with the regular mass rally in sight and also some problems concerning the welfare were solved by means of collective bargaining.

Under such a situation, the 2nd Central Mass Party was held for four days from May 27, 1948 at Kamisuwa.

As a result, they decided the following principles for their activity:-- "Restoration of electricity by close cooperation of the masses" and "Establishment of the pay system which will guarantee the minimum living standard. They also confirmed that they will be ready to use their force including a strike. Thus they continued to take a firm attitude. In line with the principles, the Central Headquarters gave the order to start a struggle by means of walk-out whenever the situation appears to

be favorable for the strikers after devoting themselve to improve the conditions, and also resolved the draft of the lowest pays (¥3,600 for seventeen year-old worker) which will theoretically guarantee the lowest standard of living and then the Headquarters brought up the draft for the mass discussion. In consequence of the debate, the labor unions of all the country gradually came to demand for increased wages which they figured out according to the draft and particular conditions of each district. On June 7 and 9 of the year, the Iwaweshiro Branch of the Tohoku district enforced the "strike of the sources of electric power" but the strike brought about only the punishment of the responsible persons and intensification of the internal struggle between right and left wings, which casted a shadow over the system of the Union. In the meantime, the capital aggressive grew in intensity so much that the requests of the union were rejected and the payment of salaries for the period of the walk-out was definitely declined by the company authorities.

Setting up against their strong measures, the unionists took firm attitudes, going on "office work strike" or "electricity failure strike" so often in various parts of the district. At last the coal oral to suspend the "electricity failure strike" by the chief of the Labor

Section of C. H. Q. on August 24 but the Union continued the strike requesting the operation of the sliding scale for wages according to the agreement of March 1948. To cope with the situation, the Cabinet requested the compulsory mediation and coercively carried out the principles of arresting the people against the regulation.

At this unfavorable circumstances toward the strikers, there came to appear some request of change of their tactics among the unionists and the opposition of leftists and rightists came to a head. In response to the requests of immediate suspension of the regional strikes and it's fundamental solution intensively by the central Headquarters, the temporary mass rally was held at Kotohira on November 28, 1948. At the mass meeting, however, the principles of the struggle which had been resolved at the previous mass meeting was confirmed again and the members decided to keep up the established principles. Although the mediation plans were introduced by the Central Labor Committee on November 8 of the year, both labor and capital didn't show any positive attitude toward it which had no endorsement and the request of the "year-end allowance" was presented by the Union. But the company authorities rejected it asserting that fundamental settlement of the problem of the sliding payscale should come first. Just then, the "three fundamental policies for wages" and "Nine-point Economic Program" were

announced and the walk-out was solved for the time being through the good offices of the Central Labor Committee under following conditions:

(a). As an year-end allowance, ¥1,000 will be paid to the worker himself, ¥500 to his wife and the first child respectively, ¥300 to other members and ¥1,200 to a bachelor.

(b). The allowance of twenty-five per cent of base salary (thirty-five per cent in the six big sities) and also that of five persent according to the advice of Mr. Hepler, chief of Labor Section, should be paid in December.

(c). The five persent of the wages for January should be paid in advance.

But this was only tentative plan for December and the debate on the sliding pay scale was carried over to the following year. Meanwhile the company authorities stiffened their attitudes and informed the operation of the new pay system based upon the efficiency pay in 1949. The Union gave a kick at it and drafted the pay system which will guarantee the living by sliding pay scale. The draft was not approved by the company management which insisted that it was difficult to put the sliding scale in force. To deal with the situation, the Central Labor Committee presented the mediation plan which was made according to the wage scales of ¥6,800 in average from July to December and ¥7,100 from January, with some collateral conditions as follows.

a). The wages for the full time union officers should be paid by the union.

b). The regulation for the retiring allowance should be decided by April.

c). The new engagement should be suspended from March.

Although the company authorities approved the plan, the union was opposed to the collateral conditions. As a result of the final negotiation, they reached the agreement on condition that some temporary allowance should be paid at the end of the fiscal year and the collateral conditions should have some play.

However the solution of the concrete problems depended upon the sincerity of the parties concerned, the principles in the protocol and the way how to put them in force. The following are the pending questions:

a). the way of payment of the agreed wages.

b). temporary allowance.

c). problem of the wages for the full time union officers.

d). problem of the retiring allowance. As to the problems mentioned above, the first and second ones were solved on April 5, and May 1 respectively: But, as they couldn't reach any agreement upon (d), the union applied for mediation on April 30, and the Company on May 2. The remaining problems are as follows:

1). regional allowance.

2). Suspension of the wages for the full time union officer.

3). control over the engagement of new workers.

The fifth period.

This period may be said that of preparation for the future struggle and of the examination of the past records of their movements as the trouble was over. On May 28, 1949 the 4th National Great Meeting was held at Beppu. It was worth noticing whether or not the criticism of the Mindo (Democratization Alliance) members could win against the old leading staff members.

The problems of the meeting were as follows:

(a). the organic retation between upper and lower organs in the union.

(b). retation between the political parties and the union.

(c). whether or not the union should join the Sekai-Roren (World Federation of Trade Unions-International Labor Organization).

(d). the problem of secession from the Sambetsu (the National Congress of Industry Organizations).

(e). request for higher wages.

(f). problem of partition of electric industry. The following are the results they resolved about the above-mentioned problems at the meeting: As to (a), centralized struggle by the central organisations should take place of the regional struggles which were then going on. Concerning (b), the stress was laid on the open and healthy relation between the union and political parties.

Thus the Democratization Alliance member could win in these two problems.

(c). was rejected but it furnished with the materials good fordiscernment between right and left wingers in the union. (d) was proposed by the Democratization Alliance members but was voted down by a slight difference. (e) was supported by a solid unity as follows:

(1). The tentative measure should be applied to only for the months from April to September and request for the lowest pay scale shall be decided by the general discussion of the unionists after October.

(2). As to the efficiency pay, the unreasonable points of the position classification system should be improved.

(3). The pay system should be more simplified.

(4). The regional allowance should be rationalized.

These are the problems which remain unsettled at all and are the fuse of the strike of the Electric Industry Labor Union.

As the purposes for the future struggle, they gave the six points as follows:

(1). insuring the real wages.

(3). re-examination of the wage system.

(4). concrete request of wage increase.

(5). acquisition of the retiring allowance.

(6). Acquisition of the unified collective agreement.

The meeting was held in such an acute situation that the "divide-into-seven plan of the electric industry" was introduced by an influencial authorities while in session, but the determination of all the delegates to protect the electric industry was so fior that they resolved that they were dead against the partition of the industry and petitioned or protested to G. H. Q. and other organs concerned in the name of the general meeting.

After the meeting the regulation of the retiring allowance was established on September 21 after four year's struggle and also the union acquired the 'difference between the authentic wages' for the months from April to September (¥6,000 in average) and the year-end allowance of ¥3,500 in average.

The serious problem remaining unsolved is the partition of the electric industry. The Government is to deal with the problem at the Denkijigyo-Saihen Sei Shingikai (Electric Reorganisation Council) but the future troubles are anticipated because the union declared against the discharge owing to the partition and also the committee men who were appointed solely by the Government neglecting the electric industry workers. The management of the industry also expressed itself against it claiming that the Nippon-Hassoden K.K.

(Japan Electric Power Generation and Transmissions Co.) should be examined after the realization of the balance between electric supply and demand due to the reinforcement of the sources of electricity. The power distribution companies are against the partition of the power distribution companies and power generations and transmission companies, but they agree to the partitions of the electric industry combining the power distributions companies and the power generations and transmissions companies. In the industrial world in general, most of the people support the postponement of the operations of the program, being worried about the disturbance of the industrial world to be caused by its immediate operation.

In the present labour union, the oppositions between right and left wingers has been more intensified and, on the other hand, about one fourth of the members of the Kanto Haiden Shibu Branch of the Kanto Electric Power Distribution Company seceded the Unions and formed the new unions.

III. None.

IV. The movements are now under surveillance.

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

(4SEC No. 60)

February 24, 1950.

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

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

SUBJECT : Great speech meeting of absolutely opposing against establishment of military base in Japan and promoting the overall peace treaty.

I. Based upon the information rendered by the Local Section, General Affairs Board, Chiba Prefectural Office, NAKAMURA, secretary of the KANTO Branch Office residing in Chiba Prefecture, detected on February 5, 1925 the fact that the above great meeting would be held in the Education Hall, Chiba city on February 5 under the sponsorship of the Chiba Prefectural Committee of the Japan Communist Party:

II. MIYOSHI, secretary of the fifth subsection, fourth section, S. I. B. detected the following facts, in accordance with the information dated February 8, 1925 which was dispatched by NAKAMURA, secretary in the KANTO Branch Office, residing in Chiba Prefecture.

a. Date, Place and Sponsor.

The speech meeting was held in the Education Hall, Chiba city, at 6 P.M., February 5, 1950.

Sponsor: The Chiba Prefectural Committee, the Japan Communist Party.

b. Lecturers:

Hichiro KOMATSU: Chiba Prefectural Committee member of the Communist Party

Kisaburo KAWASAKI: "

Masao INOKUCHI : Member of the House of Representatives.

Yasoji KAZEHAYA : "

c. Hearers:

They amounted to appropriately 300, who were almost persons looking like laborers.

d. Posters lifted in the Hall.

Separate peace treaty promotes militarism and military base.

Postdam Declaration promises evacution of the Allied Forces.

Realization of overall peace treaty, by means of the masses demonstration, gathering, petition, protest, signature campaign, public opinion investigation and by all other available methods such as joint committees formed in factories, villages and schools.

e. Summary of speeches:

1. Openning speech by Hichiro KOMATSU the Chiba Prefectural Committee member of the Communist Party: "I hope you will clearly apprehend the newly organization of the Communist Party after the criticism by the Cominform."

2. Speech by Kisaburo KAWASAKI, Chiba Prefectural Committee Member of the Communist Party.

a. Recently Japanese have forgotten they are Japanese and have been going with liberalism in a frivolous feeling. Newspapers also always report untruthful and unreliable news at random. As the Government has been supplying Mitsubishi, Mitsui and other capitalists with money exploited the masses, the small and medium enterprices are at the brink of collapse.

a. The educational system compelled by America has nullified the human thinking faculty. Even the method of marking the examinations in universities or other schools is said to have been based on the expression manifested in the test. Having been bewildering by the fair name of the American mechanism, Japan has been losing her thinking ability. The new educational system aims at forming a body without a soul.

The government has been stimulating the citizen's speculative spirit by various methods such as treasure-lottery, reconstruction-lotts and horse or bycle races, having been troubling the nation. The sole party which can overthrow the treacherous political policies of the Yoshida Cabinet is the Communist Party."

3. Speech by Masao INOZUCHI, member of the House of Representatives.

"Japanese independence has been at the verge of danger, if the Democratic Liberal Party led Cabinet holds the reign of Japan. The newspapers do not report truthful news. The government has turned to a serving organ for Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Sumitomo and an enormous amount of money is being illegally spended by highranking officials. If the Democratic Liberal Party-dominated Cabinet suspends the treacherous political policy and pledges the national life, I will support the Democratic Liberal Party. The Communist predominant days will come in the near future, overthrowing the Democratic Liberal Party-led-Government which projects to make Japan the American military base on the pretence of peace and curries favor with America."

4. Speech by Yasoji KAZEHAYA, member of the House of Representatives.

"Do you know the Kuri-maru accident? The sum of money which America had promised to disburse for the reparation of the accident after the conclusion of the peace treaty were enormous. When Sybald visited Japan, the Japanese Government promised him not to request the reparation. The souvenier for Sybald was dealt with the stoppage of the reparation, while what the present Japanese Government will give for Mac Arthur? Perhaps it seems that the present Cabinet will consent to make Japan an American military base. To explain it concreatly, promotion of mechanical industries or increase of factories have been accelarated in Japan on the pretext for the advance of industry, while these factories and plants have always a great bulk of glycerin, materials of gunpowder. If the state of affairs undergo a complete change, these plants or factories will be easily turned to munition works. It is supposed that the newly invented hydrogen bomb may be tested in Japan as the atom bomb was firstly done in Hiroshima. If we conceive of the miserable situation in Japan which will be caused by the hydrogen bomb announced to be many scores times as powerful as atom bomb, we cannot suppress the resentment.

How vicious America and the present Cabinet are! While advocating the cultural state and promoting the electric consumption with the motto "electricity first", the electric charges have been raised and consequently the publishing companies and others using much electricity are gradually at the brink of closure. All these vital industries have based on America directives. America has been torturing us Japanese and in spite of advocating culture, she has been coercing us an invalid or rather vicious education. We, Communist Party intend to oppose her to the last. I beg you will assist us in the House of Councillors Election."

III. None.

IV. None.

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

(4320.No. 53)

February 21, 1950.

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

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

SUBJECT : Slanderous Remarks against the Occupation Policy.

I. Reported by the Kyushu Branch Office on January 20, 1950.

II. Secretary HIGUCHI of the 5th Sub-section of the SIB's 4th Section has detected the following facts.

a. Date: November 7, 1949, 1-5 P.M.

b. Place: Shooji Temple, at Kajiki-machi, Aira County, Kagoshima Prefecture.

c. Condition: At the inaugural meeting of the Kagoshima Prefectural Branch of the Nono To (Labor-Farmer Party), Akio OGATA who was nominated for chairman delivered a speech before the audience of approximately 80 persons, in which he abused the U.S. Occupation policy.

d. Akio OGATA, now 37, former Communist Party member. (Address: Kajiki-machi, Aira County, Kagoshima Prefecture).

e. Details of his speech: Akio OGATA, in his capacity as Chairman, made a speech concerning the significance

of the Kagoshima Prefectural branch of the Labor-Farmer Party, when he said: "The present agricultural policy of Japan is the "serf" policy of the United States. The Yoshida Cabinet takes forcible measures to make us deliver to the Government the rice and wheat which we produced, in order to curry favor with the American commercial capitalists. The Yoshida Administration also is importing high-priced rice from the United States even by borrowing money from that country, but several million 'koku' of Japanese rice is being stockpiled within this country. Furthermore, Shigeru YOSHIDA told a certain American newspaperman that he would sell out Japan's railroad and communication enterprise to the U.S.A."

Further commenting on the world situation, OGATA said as follows: "The United States of America is making frantic efforts to produce munitions with a view to waging a third World War. It is necessary for America to wage a war so that she may break through the present economic bankruptcy which is inherent in a capitalist state. ----- On the surface the policy-makers of the U.S. are advocating peace: but, as a matter of fact, they are making every effort to bring about a war. Moreover, they are contemplating to round up the Japanese people and send them to Manchuria."

III. None.

IV. None.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

(4SEC.No. 65)

February 27, 1950.

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

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

SUBJECT: HEIWA MONDAI DANWA KAI (Peace Problem Talking Society)

I. In accordance with an article regarding "Desire for overall peace treaty." reported. On the newspaper dated January 17, 1950.

II. Secretary ABE, fifth sub-section, fourth section of this Bureau started investigation on January 27 and found out the following facts.

a. Name of organization: Peace Problem Talking Society.

b. Date of formation: December 12, 1948.

c. Location of office: No office specially established. The business is temporarily transacted in the head office of Iwanami Bookshop, located at 3, 2-chome, Hitotsubashi, Kanda, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo-to.

d. Report: None.

e. Staff members: Chairman Nosei ABE

Vice-chairman Hyoe OUCHI

Yoshio NISHINA

f. Members:

Scholars	45
Journalists	6
Others	3
Total	53
Observers	8

g. Funds:

Meetings and some other functions are financed by the members themselves, but it seems that Iwanami Bookshop bears necessary expenses for publication.

h. Activities:

(1) Around July, 1948, Allport (Phonetic), professor of Harvard University issued a statement on "Causes for War and Conditions for Peace" at UNESCO conference held in Paris. This society was established to complete the researches of Japanese scientists on this subject and the first meeting was held at the Aoyama Hall on December 12, 1948.

(2) At this meeting one chairmen and two vice-chairmans were recommened. Mr. Then Nosei ABE and other seven staff members made a draft to express Japanese viewpoints on the above statement.

(3) They held the second meeting at the Industrialists' Club Hall, Marunouchi, on December 21, 1949. They decided to support the "assertion on overall peace treaty".

(4) On January 15 this year, they issued a statement saying as follows:

a). Japanese are expecting overall peace treaty.

b). Japan's neutrality and inviolability are to be ensured and her affiliation with UNO is to be admitted after the conclusion of peace treaty.

c). Offering of military bases to other countries is strongly opposed.

(5) On the Tokyo Press dated January 29, Chairman Nosei ABE wrote an article to the effect that the society might be misunderstood to carry out a political movement.

(6) Character of this society.

As judged from avove-mentioned, this society is merely joined by scholars and intellectuals who are studying peace problem from scientific standpoints. However, despite of ABE's assertion, it is feared that the Communist Party should win the society to its side by taking advantage of the similar opinion on the peace treaty probably because the society is joined by several members of HEIWA O MAMORU KAI (Peace Protection Society), auxiliary organ to the Communist Party, and by more than ten members of MINSHUSHUGI KAGAKUSHA KYOKAI (Democratic Scientists' Association).

Investigator: Shigekichi ABE.

III. At present this society is unsuspicions of violating the Organization Control Order, 6 Art.

IV. Though its move hereafter is to be watched, the investigations has been brough to a close for a time.

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

12432

(4SEC.No. 67.)

February 28, 1950.

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

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

SUBJECT : Movement of the Japan Communist Party for the peace-treaty.

I. On the information received from the last passage of the General Report at the Eighteenth Kakudai Chuo Iin Sokai (Enlargement Central Committee General Meeting) published in the Akahata (Red Flag), an organ paper of the Japan Communist Party, dated January 24, 1950.

II. Secretary SHIBATA and some other members of Personnel, 5th Sub-section, 4th Section, have detected the following facts as a result of their investigation since January 25.

a. Activities chiefly made by the Red Flag.

(I). The basic policy of the Party was disclosed in an article on the subject of "Potsdam Declaration and Peace Treaty for Japan" published in the name of the Central Committee in the Red Flag dated January I.

(2). The Over-all Peace Treaty was claimed in an article on the subject of "Dangerous Peace Treaty to be realized by the Instalment Pay", and "The People Call for Gparmtee for Peace" with the signature O published in the same paper dated January 3, which gave it as much space as an upper half in the front page.

(3). The development of the national movement to promote an Over-all peace treaty joined by the ASSR. and the People's Republic of China was claimed in an article on the subject of "New International Political situation-- Over-all peace treaty and peaceful situation of the world have progressed, give confidence to the democratic group" with the signature of Sanzo NOSAKA, published in the same paper dated January 9.

(4). In the papers dated January 27 and 29, it was reported the interpellations had been put by NOZAKA, and SHIGA at the session of the National Diet.

b. Activities made by each organ of the Party.

The above mentioned articles have been distributed among all organs of the Party to raise similar opinion. For instance, the foregoing article dated January I was published as it was, on the subject of "The slogan of the Zenmen Kowa Sokushin Undo (Over-all Peace Treaty Promotion Movement) in the booklet

"Sekai No Yoron To Nippon Kyosan To (World Opinion and the Japan Communist Party) published by the Tokyoto Iinkai (Tokyo Metropolitan Committee) on January 25.

c. Movement engaged by mass organizations under the control of the Party.

(I). The Heiwa O Mamoru Kai (Peace Protecting Society) which has been driving a Heiwa Yogo Undo (Peace Protecting movement) since April, 1949, published a leaflet "The Points in the Problem of the Peace Treaty", treating of the need of sta rting, at large, a national movement for the Over-all peace treaty. The Society, holding a general meeting on January 23, published a statement of a cry for the Over-all peace treaty, and on February II, it decided on despatching Ikuo OYAMA and Kenta KANEKO as delegates to the "World Convention for Protection of Peace" to be held in Paris in April, this year, and is now intending to develop the country-wide national movement in concert with the other nations.

(2). The Minshu Shugi Yogo Domei (Democracy Protection Alliance) is, as it were, the mother of the foregoing "Peace Protecting Society" and has been holding the Heiwa Yogo Taikai (Mass Meeting for Peace Protection) at each district to give aid to the Society since April, last year, and the Alliance is expected

to make more efforts for the purpose this year.

(3). The Minshu Shugi Bunka Remmei or Bun-ren (Democratic Cluture League) has published an article on the subject of "The Heiwa Mondai Kondan Kai (Round-table Conference on Peace Problem) to want Over-all peace treaty" in the Bunka Taimuzu (Culture Times), its organ Paper, dated February 5, to give an impression that the Round-table Conference is likely to act in concert with the Japan Communist Party.

d. The Round-table Conference on Peace Problem. Scientists in Japan, assembling in the AOYAMA Kaikan (Aoyama Hall) in response to the call of the UNESCO, held the Conference on December 12, 1948, to discuse their opinions on "the cause of the war and the condition of peace", and furthermore, on January 15, this year, they resolved and published the "Statement of Japanese Scientists of the war and peace". This statement was made public, for there had been found absolute mayority of supporters of the Over-all peace treaty as the result of the discussion on December 21, 1949 on the question of either over-all one or separate one which had been the national question at the same time.

Judging from these circumstances, many scholars among them are expected to join the movement of the Party hereafter.