6. Present Status of Bereaved Family Welfare League, Family Society, Family Society of Legal Affairs and other organizations registered.

Prefecture	Bereaved Family Welfare League	Bereaved Family Revival League	Bereaved Family Welfare Society	Family Society	Bereaved Family Society	Bereaved Family Mutual Assistance	Welfare Society	Absentees' Family Society	War-Criminals' Family Society	Cuckoo Society
Hokkaido				1	1					
Aomori	1			1	1					
Iwate					1					
Miyagi				1						
Akita										
Yamagata					2					
Fukushima					2					
Ibaraki					10					
Tochigi				1						
Gumma	1			1						
Saitama	1									
Chiba				1	1					
Tokyo	1	1			1					1
Kanagawa				1				1		
Yamanashi				1						
Niigata	1				2					
Toyama										
Ishikawa										
Nagano	8				11					
Shizuoka										
Aichi					25					

6. Present Status of Bereaved Family Welfare League, Family Society, Family Society of Legal Affairs and other organizations registered.

(as of April 30, 1951)

Family Society	Bereaved Family Society	Bereaved Family Mutual Assistance	Welfare Society	Absentees' Family Society	War-Criminals' Family Society	Cuckoo Society	Federation of Yasukuni Society	Detainees' Family Society	Family Society of Legal Affairs	Total
									2	4
1	1									3
1	1								1	2
	1									1
1									1	1
										2
	2								1	3
	2								1	11
	10									1
1										2
1										1
										2
1	1									4
	1			1						2
1			1							14
1						13				3
	2								1	1
									1	12
	11									8
									1	26
	25								1	1

Gifu					3						
Mie						6					
Fukui		1									
Shiga								1			
Kyoto					2						
Osaka	2				1						
Hyogo			2		1						
Nara			50		2						
Wakayama		1	54								
Tottori					1						
Shimane											
Okayama	4	4			1						
Hiroshima		1			18						
Yamaguchi			1		7				2		
Tokushima					1		1			9	
Kagawa			1								
Ehime	1										
Kochi											
Fukuoka					3						
Saga	2				9						
Nagasaki					2						
Kumamoto					11						
Oita	2										
Miyazaki					136						
Kagoshima	1				1						
Total	25	8	108	8	256	6	2	2	2	9	13

3								1		4
	6							1		7
				1						2
2								1		3
1										1
1								1		6
2										52
										55
1										1
1										1
18								1		27
7				2						11
1		1			9					11
								1		1
										1
						17		1		19
3										3
9								1		10
2								1		5
11								1		12
136								1		139
1										1
								1		2

8	256	6	2	2	2	9	13	17	22	478

(7) Detailed list of declared cells of the JCP.

April 30, 1951.

Prefecture	Central Headquarter	Regional Committee	Metropolitan or Prefecture	Hokkaido Committee	Area Committee	County Committee	City Committee	Ward Committee	Town Committee	Village Committee	Cell Group Committee	Cell	Branch	Group	Total
Hokkaido		1		11	39						10	275	3		339
Aomori			1		6		1				6	100			114
Iwate			1		9							51	1		62
Miyagi		1	1		3		1				4	90			100
Akita			1		6		1		1		9	99			117
Yamagata			1		5	1	1				2	66		1	77
Fukushima			2		8					1	8	112			131
Ibaraki			1		6		3		1		4	129	1		145
Tochigi			1		8		2		3		3	84			101
Gunma			1		13							156			170
Saitama			1		4		5		1		9	122			142
Chiba			1		8		4					123			136
Tokyo	1	1	1		4			22	1		1	691			722
Kanagawa			1		6		4	10			13	297			331
Yamanashi			1		7							103			111
Niigata			1		6		1				9	142	1		160
Toyama			1		3	1						39			44
Ishikawa			1		3							59			63
Nagano		1	1		6							239			247
Shizuoka			1		5	4	9				8	68	1		96
Aichi		1	1		5		5		1		8	141	2		164
Gifu			1		5	3	1				6	55			71
Mie			1		6	1	3				2	47	2		62
Fukui			1		3		1					20			25
Shiga			1		3						2	23			29
Kyoto			1		5						8	124	1		139
Osaka		1	1		9		6		1		16	285			319
Hyogo			1		8	1	6				13	134			163
Nara			1		4	1	1				1	27			35
Wakayama			1		6							30			37
Tottori			1		3		1				3	57			65
Shimane			1		6							88	1		96
Okayama			1		8						1	94			104
Hiroshima		1	1		7						2	81	1		93
Yamaguchi			1		6	1	8				3	113			132
Tokushima			1		5		1					37			44
Kagawa		1	1		5	1	3				3	51			65
Ehime			1		5	1	2				2	56	3		70
Kochi			1		5						1	40			47
Fukuoka		1	1		6	3	8				12	217			248
Saga			1		5		2					37			45

ter		ture	mittee	tee	mittee	tee	tee	tee	tee	tee				
Hokkaido	1		11	39					10	275	3			339
Aomori		1		6		1			6	100				114
Iwate		1		9						51	1			62
Miyagi	1	1		3		1			4	90				100
Akita		1		6		1		1	9	99				117
Yamagata		1		5	1	1			2	66		1		77
Fukushima		2		8				1	8	112				131
Ibaraki		1		6		3		1	4	129	1			145
Tochigi		1		8		2		3	3	84				101
Gunma		1		13						156				170
Saitama		1		4		5		1	9	122				142
Chiba		1		8		4				123				136
Tokyo	1	1		4			22	1	1	691				722
Kanagawa		1		6		4	10		13	297				331
Yamanashi		1		7						103				111
Niigata		1		6		1			9	142	1			160
Toyama		1		3	1					39				44
Ishikawa		1		3						59				63
Nagano	1	1		6						239				247
Shizuoka		1		5	4	9			8	68	1			96
Aichi	1	1		5		5		1	8	141	2			164
Gifu		1		5	3	1			6	55				71
Mie		1		6	1	3			2	47	2			62
Fukui		1		3		1				20				25
Shiga		1		3					2	23				29
Kyoto		1		5					8	124	1			139
Osaka	1	1		9		6		1	16	285				319
Hyogo		1		8	1	6			13	134				163
Nara		1		4	1	1			1	27				35
Wakayama		1		6						30				37
Tottori		1		3		1			3	57				65
Shimane		1		6						88	1			96
Okayama		1		8					1	94				104
Hiroshima	1	1		7					2	81	1			93
Yamaguchi		1		6	1	8			3	113				132
Tokushima		1		5		1				37				44
Kagawa	1	1		5	1	3			3	51				65
Ehime		1		5	1	2			2	56	3			70
Kochi		1		5					1	40				47
Fukuoka	1	1		6	3	8			12	217				248
Saga		1		5		2				37				45
Nagasaki		1		4	1				1	36				43
Kumamoto		1		8	1				3	105				118
Ohita		1		8					3	80				92
Miyazaki		1		4		2		1	2	38				48
Kagoshima		1		7					1	45				54
Total	1	9	46	11	301	20	82	32	10	1	179	5,106	17	1	5,816

(8). List of Cells of Japan Communist Party

Classified by Prefecture

Prefecture	Government office cell		School (both Government and public) Cell		Management cell		Residence cell		Total	
	O	C	O	C	O	C	O	C	O	C
Hokkaido	22	89	2	11	38	199	213	1,370	275	1,669
Aomori	3	8			4	38	93	633	100	679
Iwate	1	7			2	28	48	219	51	254
Miyagi	7	51	1	39	7	59	75	491	90	640
Akita	2	11			3	8	94	1,016	99	1,035
Yamagata	1	3	1	3	7	35	57	352	66	393
Fukushima	5	31	1	3	15	106	91	596	112	736
Ibaragi					6	68	123	1,030	129	1,098
Tochigi	2	13			5	24	77	820	84	857
Gumma	2	19	1	16	22	109	131	1,177	156	1,321
Saitama	5	24	1	4	13	55	103	824	122	907
Chiba	6	29	1	5	6	33	110	106	123	973
Tokyo	100	517	24	100	222	1,773	345	3,553	691	5,943
Kanagawa	25	129	7	48	89	654	176	1,474	297	2,305
Yamanashi	1	11			2	10	100	920	103	941
Niigata	6	12	1	4	12	101	123	1,812	142	1,429
Toyama	1	3			6	29	32	185	39	217
Ishikawa	1	7	1	10	9	49	48	338	59	404
Nagano	4	31	1	3	16	157	218	1,845	239	2,036
Shizuoka	1	3	1	4	22	49	44	397	68	453
Aichi	4	26	7	24	26	113	104	540	141	703
Gifu			1	1	4	19	50	240	55	260
Mie					6	23	41	313	47	336
Fukui					1	4	19	65	20	69
Shiga					1	9	22	134	23	143
Kyoto	8	33	5	124	16	65	95	455	124	677
Osaka	23	125	9	65	72	248	181	1,414	285	1,852
Hyogo	4	23	1	6	23	151	106	491	134	671
Nara					1	4	26	93	27	97
Wakayama	1	9			4	13	25	125	30	147
Tottori			1	3	1	5	55	299	57	307
Shimane	5	22			2	14	81	511	88	547
Okayama	3	16			4	20	87	514	94	550
Hiroshima	2	4			7	32	72	292	81	328
Yamaguchi	7	21			12	51	94	398	113	470
Tokushima	1	3					36	226	37	229
Kagawa					1	4	50	227	51	231
Ehime	2	7	2	5	5	21	47	199	56	232
Kochi	1	4			3	10	36	197	40	211
Fukuoka	11	71	7	38	59	468	140	899	217	1,476
Saga			1	3	6	24	30	113	37	140
Nagasaki	2	7			5	40	29	150	36	197
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	10	10	64	91	444	105	520

Prefecture	Government office cell		School (both Government and public) Cell		Management cell		Residence cell		Total	
	O	C	O	C	O	C	O	C	O	C
Hokkaido	22	89	2	11	38	199	213	1,370	275	1,669
Aomori	3	8			4	38	93	633	100	679
Iwate	1	7			2	28	48	219	51	254
Miyagi	7	51	1	39	7	59	75	491	90	640
Akita	2	11			3	8	94	1,016	99	1,035
Yamagata	1	3	1	3	7	35	57	352	66	393
Fukushima	5	31	1	3	15	106	91	596	112	736
Ibaragi					6	68	123	1,030	129	1,098
Tochigi	2	13			5	24	77	820	84	857
Gumma	2	19	1	16	22	109	131	1,177	156	1,321
Saitama	5	24	1	4	13	55	103	824	122	907
Chiba	6	29	1	5	6	33	110	106	123	973
Tokyo	100	517	24	100	222	1,773	345	3,553	691	5,943
Kanagawa	25	129	7	48	89	654	176	1,474	297	2,305
Yamanashi	1	11			2	10	100	920	103	941
Niigata	6	12	1	4	12	101	123	1,312	142	1,429
Toyama	1	3			6	29	32	185	39	217
Ishikawa	1	7	1	10	9	49	48	338	59	404
Nagano	4	31	1	3	16	157	218	1,845	239	2,036
Shizuoka	1	3	1	4	22	49	44	397	68	453
Aichi	4	26	7	24	26	113	104	540	141	703
Gifu			1	1	4	19	50	240	55	260
Mie					6	23	41	313	47	336
Fukui					1	4	19	65	20	69
Shiga					1	9	22	134	23	143
Kyoto	8	33	5	124	16	65	95	455	124	677
Osaka	23	125	9	65	72	248	181	1,414	285	1,852
Hyogo	4	23	1	6	23	151	106	491	134	671
Nara					1	4	26	93	27	97
Wakayama	1	9			4	13	25	125	30	147
Tottori			1	3	1	5	55	299	57	307
Shimane	5	22			2	14	81	511	88	547
Okayama	3	16			4	20	87	514	94	550
Hiroshima	2	4			7	32	72	292	81	328
Yamaguchi	7	21			12	51	94	398	113	470
Tokushima	1	3					36	226	37	229
Kagawa					1	4	50	227	51	231
Ehime	2	7	2	5	5	21	47	199	56	232
Kochi	1	4			3	10	36	197	40	211
Fukuoka	11	71	7	38	59	468	140	899	217	1,476
Saga			1	3	6	24	30	113	37	170
Nagasaki	2	7			5	40	29	150	36	197
Kumamoto	2	12	2	10	10	64	91	444	105	530
Oita	4	42	2	6	5	26	69	552	80	626
Miyazaki	1	3			2	17	35	313	38	333
Kagoshima	2	6				43	243	243	45	249
Total	278	1,432	81	535	782	5,029	3,965	28,935	5,106	35,931

(9) LIST OF DECREASED MEMBERS OF J.C.P. IN EACH PREFECTURE

(From April 1 to April 30)

Prefecture	Number of secaders	Number of leaving persons	Number of dismissed persons	Number of Converts	Number of Deads	Decreased number based on dissolution	Decreased number based on order of dissolution	Other	Total
Hokkaito	20	92		18	1	26		9	166
Aomori									
Iwate	4								4
Miyagi	17		18			32			67
Akita	31	3				3		4	41
Yamagata	1	5				4			10
Fukushima	25	32			1	7		2	67
Ibaraki	10	25				9		11	55
Tochigi		1							1
Gunma	23	4		3		6			36
Saitama		19				1			20
Chiba	14	7		4		13			38
Tokyo	63	110		5		24		25	227
Kanagawa	13	8				15		8	44
Yamanashi	1					13			14
Niigata	10	20	1	11		19		11	72
Toyama		1							1
Ishikawa	8	4	4			27		1	44
Nagano	11	6	1			11			29
Shizuoka	3	5				8			16
Aichi	4	10						9	23
Gifu	13	4	3	4		5			29
Mie			1						1
Fukui	1					5			6
Shiga		10				3			13
Kyoto		9				5			14
Osaka									
Hyogo	5	30						8	43
Nara	9	2		2					13
Wakayama		3							3
Tottori	7	1	1	1		26		2	38
Shimane	4	33				14		10	61
Okayama	14	4				30			48
Hiroshima	12	46		5		41		4	108
Yamaguchi	2	2	1			4			9
Tokushima									
Kagawa		3				11		19	33

Hokkaito	20	92		18	1	26	9	166
Aomori								
Iwate	4							4
Miyagi	17		18			32		67
Akita	31	3				3	4	41
Yamagata	1	5				4		10
Fukushima	25	32			1	7	2	67
Ibaraki	10	25				9	11	55
Tochigi		1						1
Gunma	23	4		3		6		36
Saitama		19				1		20
Chiba	14	7		4		13		38
Tokyo	63	110		5		24	25	227
Kanagawa	13	8				15	8	44
Yamanashi	1					13		14
Niigata	10	20	1	11		19	11	72
Toyama		1						1
Ishikawa	8	4	4			27	1	44
Nagano	11	6	1			11		29
Shizuoka	3	5				8		16
Aichi	4	10					9	23
Gifu	13	4	3	4		5		29
Mie			1					1
Fukui	1					5		6
Shiga		10				3		13
Kyoto		9				5		14
Osaka								
Hyogo	5	30					8	43
Nara	9	2		2				13
Wakayama		3						3
Tottori	7	1	1	1		26	2	38
Shimane	4	33				14	10	61
Okayama	14	4				30		48
Hiroshima	12	46		5		41	4	108
Yamaguchi	2	2	1			4		9
Tokushima								
Kagawa		3				11	19	33
Ehime	17	6				22		45
Kochi		6				3		9
Fukuoka	13	12	4	5		15	23	72
Saga	6	3					6	15
Nagasaki						29	7	36
Kumamoto	1	1				11	1	14
Oita	11			3		30	10	54
Miyazaki	2	16				25	10	53
Kagoshima		4	4		1		6	15
Total	375	547	38	61	3	497	186	1,707

(10) LIST OF DECREASED MEMBERS IN ENTRY

ORGANIZATIONS OF JCP.

(From Apr. 1 to Apr. 31, 1951)

March	Number of seceders	Number of leaving persons	Number of dismissed persons	Number of converts	Number of deads	Decreased number based on dissolution	Decreased number based on order of dissolution	Others	Total	Rate to total decreased members
Central Head Quarters										
Local Committee										
Prefecture Committee		20							20	1,15 %
Hokkaido Committee										
District Committee	46	144	4	34		81	80		389	22,78 %
County Committee	8			2					10	0,58 %
City Committee	7	4	4				19		34	1.99 %
Ward Committee		3							3	0.17 %
Town Committee		1				4			5	0.29 %
Village Committee										

	of so-cedern	of leaving persons	of dis-missed persons	of con-verts	of deads	creased number based on dis-solu-tion	creased number based on order of dis-solution	Others	Total	total de-creased members
Central Head Quarters										
Local Committee										
Prefecture Committee		20							20	1,15 %
Hokkaido Committee										
District Committee	46	144	4	34		81		80	389	22,78 %
County Committee	8			2					10	0,58 %
City Committee	7	4	4					19	34	1.99 %
Ward Committee		3							3	0.17 %
Town Committee		1				4			5	0.29 %
Village Committee										
Cell Committee	10	1	18					6	35	2.05 %
Cell	304	374	12	25	3	412		81	1.211	70.99 %
Branch										
Group										
Total	375	547	38	61	3	497		186	1.707	100 %
Rate to	[illegible] %	32,03 %	2.22 %	3.57 %	0.16 %	29.09%		10.88 %	100 %	

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) Hayashi. 1 & ,I.D. First (3)(May, 15,1951)(SCAP)Ko 2. S
May 2/ , 1951.

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

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

SUBJECT: Trend of Organizations relating to People of Third Power.

I.

(I) Activity Condition of the NISSO SHINZEN KYO-KAI (Russo-Japanese Friendship Society):

(1)(1) Current Principle of Activity:

This society aims at the following items as the vital role of its activity.

a. Development of all-out peace movement.

b. Strengthening of Russo-Japanese friendship movement.

c. Reinforcement and expansion of sub-division organization.

(2) Current Activity Condition.

a. Sending of the letter of solicitation to the Big Four.

The Russo-Japanese Friendship Society, based upon the decision of the directors council with increased members on February 8, sent the letter of solicitation for Premier Starlin, President Mao Tse-tung, President Truman and Premier Attlee (the date is unknown). The outline of the letter is as follows:

As for the following items, your support in concert with your people would heartily be desired. All-out Peace; Immediate withdrawal of the whole Occupation Forces after the conclusion of peace treaty; Complete opposition to the restoration of Japanese Militarism and Rearmament of Japan.

b. Activity Condition of Branch.

(a) Under the Yamagata Prefectural Tsuruoka Branch each working-place having its own circle started a Russo-Japanese Friendship movement in a large scale.

(b) The Gumma Prefectural Federation has an organization for picture-show throughout the prefecture.

(c) At the Matsumoto Branch under Nagano Prefecture the struggle for all-out peace movement in co-operation

with the Chino-Japanese Friendship Society has been initiated.

(d) At the Osaka Branch picture-show and record-concert have been held.

c. Opening of Russian language school.

At the conference room of this Society, from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. daily, since April 16.

(II) Chino-Japanese Friendship Society:

1. Concerning the declaration:

On April 9, summoning Manager of General Affairs Office of the Society KATO Toshio to this Office, we advised him to declar about the sub-division organization. But, for our repeated advice which resulted from his failure for declaration, he made a proposal for the extention of time to us because as many officers of the Society were proposing to resign from the post at that time, it was slated to declar on about 9, after the consultation at the directors' council which was to be held on May 8. Then, on the recognition that it should be appropriate to make them declare on the responsibility of newly elected officers and chief of the General Affairs Bureau, this authority urged them to submit a declaration as soon as possible.

2. Recent Activity Conditions:

The activity conditions have reduced to very negative since the violation case of the Ordinance No. 325 committed by the persons in Osaka City concerned to the Society.

(III) RYUNICHI KAKYO SOKAI (Chinese Residents General Council in Japan):

1. Condition of Presidents Conference of Chinese Residents General Council in Japan in Various Places:

The Presidents Conference of Chinese Presidents General Council in various places convened by the representatives group of Chinese residents in Japan was held on March 19 and the conditions of the meeting are as follows:

a. Greeting of Group-Headman KA Sei-rei:

Interpretation on the conditions of Formosa and the international situation; Solidification of Chinese residents in Japan; Promotion of the protection for the Formosan Government.

b. Report on Federation conditions in various places made by their presidents.

c. The resolution to dispatch the telegraph of showing respect for President Chiang Kai-shek and of

consolation and encouragement for army and navy.

d. As the result of the discussion on the question of continuing or closing the Chinese Residents General Council, its continuation was decided.

But, at the meeting to make this resolution it seems that the discussion had quitely been agitated but after all, the preceding resolution was decided overwhelming the representatives who were swinging to the left.

2. As aforesaid, the activity has so decreased its vitality as the question of continuing or closing the Chinese Residents General Council was taken up as a problem to be debated.

3. Activity of Federation in Various Places:

As the consequence of the foregoing Representatives Conference of the Federations in various places, an activity fit for a newly situation is gradually appearing. As this Chinese residents organization is originally an administrative organization all over the Chinese residents, although there is an internal dissension the organization seems to be proceeding on towards the situation as doing along the intention of the representatives group of Chinese residents, the superintendent of the organization. In particular,

based upon the order of the preceding representatives group residing in Japan the former Chinese Residents Federation in various places have been remained a so and so prefectural Chinese Residents General Council. The activities of the Chenese residents in various places which have been revealed as of now as follows:

a. Fukuoka Prefecture:

On April 17, election of officers was held.

b. Ibaraki Prefecture:

On April 18, the Chinese Residents General Council was taken and elected officers.

c. Miyagi Prefecture:

On April 29, assembled KUTSU Sen-in of the Chinese Mission for Japan and other one hundred eighty (180) members and as the result of election of officers RI in Formosa was defeated and the home-land group won.

II & III None

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Tanaka Id ,I.D. Second (S) (Apr. 7, 1951) (363) 379. S

May / /, 1951.

From : Director Mitsusada YOSHIKAWA of Special Investigation Bureau, Attoney-General's Office.

For : Lt.-Col. Jack P. Napier, Government Section, G.H.Q.

Subject: Movements of Anti-Communist Organizations during April throughout the Country.

I.

A. General View:

The discharge of Gen. MacArthur suddenly put forth short from the peace treaty for Japan was a big shock to the Japanese people, who are now recovering calmness in their outward appearance, because the immutableness of the U.S. Far Eastern policy has been clarified by President Truman's statement and the re-visit of Japan by the special envoy Dulles. The anti-Communist organizations have come with the discharge of Gen. MacArthur to the notion that

the Communist menace will be all the more increased and to the claim of the rearmament for establishing Japan's economical autonomy and self-defense structure attributed to the immediate realization of the peace treaty for her.

In the recent local elections almost all of the anti-Communist organizations acted upon the support of the conservative parties, tieing up with other organizations in their friendship, and some of them presented their own party members as electoral candidates, with whom to front on the election war.

It shall be considered as a forward step from the field of anti-Communist actions, that the anti-Communist organizations, getting out of the old ivory tower, have roused their concern in the local elections and have an attempt to penetrate into the political world, but, on the contrary, it is also a fact not to be overlooked that those organizations have aimed at the publicity of their associations or the expansion and strengthening of their party influences or the acquisition of their background supporters, as, for example, SHIMIZU Wataru, President of the DAINIHON DOKURITSU SEINEN TO (Greater Japan Independent Youth Party), having stood for the election of the Metropolitan Governor, said, "It is not aimed to be returned, that I have presented myself for the election of the Metropolitan Governor, but to act upon the

publicity and enlightening of my party for rousing the people's concern in the defense of our fatherland."
The DAIWA TO (Great Harmony Party), making a frontal attack on the three-point principle of the peace advocated by the Japan Social Democratic Party, branding it as opportune, made the electoral movement and that of exapanding the Party in parallel.

Besides the above, the NIHON KAKUMEI KIKUHATA DOSHI KAI (Japan Revolutionary Chrysanthemum Flag Comrade Society) (represented by SHIMAZU) established its course to come over the present issues such as the attack upon the Japan Social Democratic Party and the counter-measure against the local elections as shown determined in its directives No. 22 - 25 issued toward the end of March, and fronted on the election war.

While thus attaining to strengthen their fronts based upon the local election war, the anti-Communist organizations, stimulated by the aggravation of the world circumstances coming from the spring offensive of Red China in the Korean battle fronts, the Iran issue, etc., are recently seen in the inclination directed toward a Communist annihilating movement, getting a step out of the anti-Communist movement, as, for example, AIYAMA Shigemi, central commissioner of the DAI NIHON KYUKOKU SEINEN TO (Great Japan Save-the-Nation Youth Party) (in Yamaguchi

Prefecture) is believed to have produced the other day his view to the BOKYO SHIMBUN SHA (Anti-Communist News Co.) "the word 'bokyo' (anti-Communism) is too mild; it may be more suitable, if it is replaced by 'tokyo' (overthrow of Communism).".

The Anti-Communist News recently published in its paper an article titled: Measures for the Extinction of the Communists, the International Homicidal Burglars, to attack on the Communists. It may be anticipated that this trend will be made still more positive through the anti-Communist organizations in the future and this movement should be paid still more attention.

B. Movement of the Great Harmony Party:

1. President TOMATSU Keigi of the Great Harmony Party made last February a campaign tour in the Hiroshima districts to make efforts to the publicity of the expansion of the Party and lead the common people to have profound concern in the Great Harmony Party, as it has already been reported to you. This party distributed afterwards a rough number of 50,000 sheets of publicity handbills in the Northern Kyushu coal mine districts, to launch there a positive propaganda operation, while the party, gathering some parts of those who had seceded from the Chrysanthemum Flag Comrade

Society, was at last successful in a year since the opening of the secretariat, in building up its foundation.

2. Defense operation in Osaka-Kobe area:

President TOMATSU made up his mind to settle down in Ashiya City (located between Osaka and Kobe), leaving at the end of March MASUDA's house at Ryogae-cho, Fushimi Ward, Kyoto City, where he had lived as his inmate up to that time, to devote himself to the industrial defense operation in the Osaka-Kobe area throughout this year. And it is believed that he has decided an arrangement to make OKINO-and-so, serving for the party headquarters, live in this city permanently , to act there as a full-time operator, succeeding him in that operation, on the ground that the general situation may come up into a new phase in the next year, to ask him to stay in the Tokyo headquarters.

3. Affiliation with the Provisional Society against the SOKOKU BOEI KOKUMIN DOMEI (Fatherland Defense People's League):

With the Provisional Society against the Fatherland Defense People's League, which had been in the time of the formation under the leadership of such old red, but now right-turned persons as TAJIMA Yoshiyuki,

NABEYAMA Sadachika, etc., had been affiliated the Great Harmony Party with the NIHON KOKUMIN TO (Japan People's Party), KANSAI BOKYO SHIMBUN SHA (Kansai Anti-Communist News Co.), NIHON FUKKO SEINEN DOMEI (Japan Rehabilitation Youth League), NIHON KAKUSHIN SEINEN DOMEI (Japan Renovation Youth League), etc. altogether. However, the member organizations of the said society divided the opinion on many points on the occasion of an address meeting held on the last 29 of March with the guest speaker HASHIMOTO Tetsuma at Nakanoshima Public Hall of Osaka, which caused finally TOMATSU with his party as well as with the above organizations to secede from the society in question so that he made up a firm mind to form a novel council of patriotic organizations including those ones.

4. Counter-measure against the local elections in the Kyushu Secretariat of the Great Harmony Party:

The Great Harmony Party was making actions, making clear of its course to be confronted with the local elections, taking such an attitude as stated below, while acting upon the movement of enlightening the whole party.

a. The Party recommended as candidate for the election of the municipal assembly of Iizuka City SUDO Shin-ichi (?ellow-traveller of the SHINDO SEINEN KAI (Shintoist Youth Society) and ex-member of the

Chrysanthemum Flag Comrade Society), who is priest of Mishima Shrine in Iizuka City.

b. SHIMADA Noboru, accountant of the Futase Area Committee of Japan Iron Manufacturing Co. Labor Union, was presented for member of the assembly of Futase Town, Kaho County, Fukuoka Prefecture.

c. The Kami-Yamada Coal Field Area Committee of the Mitsubishi Coal Mining Co. Labor Union at Yamada Town, Kaho County, Fukuoka Prefecture, was fully committed to select the candidate for the assembly of the town concerned from this committee.

d. The Party recommended ISHIZAKA Kyukichi of the Liberal Party with respect to the election of the mayor of Iizuka City and decided to exclude positively HIRATA Yuzo, the opponent candidate to ISHIZAKA, in the line of attacking on the Social Democratic Party. The Party was making efforts to ferret out the illegal case of TATEISHI Toyohachiro of the SHOKURYO HAIKYU KODAN (Staple Food Distribution Public Corporation), a prominent person close around HIRATA Yuzo, in order to bring about his downfall.

e. The Party expected persistently to see the election of MATSUKUMA Matagoro, the candidate jointly supported by the opposition parties, in the electoral warfare between TANAKA Yasuzo of the Liberal Party, member of Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly elected from

the constituency of Iizuka City, and MATSUKUMA Matagoro in the election of Iizuka City, as the Party took the view, that it could be attended by evils, to have a single colour of the Liberal Party in the line-up of the political parties in the city assembly.

C. Movement of the Japan Revolutionary Chrysanthemum Flag Comrade Society:

1. The Shimazu faction of this party had been making external actions in a brisk manner since the early days of this year, as they saw that as for the movement of the Party the time had come to dash into the political phase or the third period of the three-phased revolution aimed at by the Party in accordance with the progress in the preparation for the peace settlement and held in various places meetings of lectures or consultations as its counter-election measure, as, for example, in February of this year in Oita Prefecture, in March in Yamaguchi and Miyazaki Prefectures and in April in Nagasaki Prefecture. In the meantime, the main body of Chief Commissioner SHIMAZU and other staff members as TAGATA, YOSHITOMI, AKIYOSHI, etc. made conference on the electoral measures, the selection of recommended candidates and other articles and recommended chief leaders of the Party, as stated below, as its officially authorized candidates:

AKIYOSHI Yutaka,

candidate for the election of the Oita Prefectural assembly,

KURASHIGE Tatsuo,

Candidate for the election of the Shimonoseki City assembly, Yamaguchi Prefecture,

IMACHI-and-so,

Candidate for the election of the Hagi City assembly, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

The Party further presented as the party-recommended candidate for the election of the Fukuoka Prefectural assembly:

HORIKAWA Kyusuke,

the present member of the Prefectural assembly and President of the HORIKAWA BASU K.K. (Horikawa Bus Co.)

from Yame district of the prefecture concerned and recommended besides the above candidates independent candidates for the election of town and village assemblies, totaling 50 or thereabouts (of which 15 in Fukuoka Prefecture).

The Party formed then three electoral campaign teams, which moved by truck in every direction, to act positively in confidence of victory.

2. The Fukushima faction of the comrade society concerned, standing short from the peace conference for Japan, carried out the strengthening of the Party in the present phase in the training of individual members, exercising prudence, as it thought that the time was still premature to do political actions. Accordingly, there was not seen any special movement for the local elections.

FUKUSHIMA Seishi came to Shimonoseki City toward the end of March and called on YOSHITOMI Kosuke of the Shimazu faction, to represent him once again the problem of the unification of the two factions. And it was believed that the latter refused to agree with the former.

The activity of this faction was considered as to have been inclined more and more negative, but the faction had issued the directive to hold the fifth national supreme leaders' congress from May 3 to 6 in Kawara Apartment House at Kitahama-cho, Beppu City, Oita Prefecture.

D. Candidacy of SHIMIZU Wataru, President of the SOKOKU BOEI JIEI DAN (Fatherland Defense Self-Protection League) for the Election of the Metropolitan Governor:

With respect to SHIMIZU's candidacy for the election of the Metropolitan Governor we have already reported to

you. He revealed to a secretary of our bureau the following talk about this matter:

"It is not to be returned that I have presented myself for the election of the Metropolitan Governor, but to rouse the people's concern to the defense of our fatherland and to make publicity and enlightenment of our party.

"A third world war threatens to break out at any moment under the international circumstances with U.S. and the Soviet Union split in the two rival camps. If Japan remains what it is now, it must be inevitably led to such wretchedness as now in Korea. We should, therefore, organize a powerful self-defense army, to prevent Japan from being done so, not relying upon foreign forces. For this purpose I am fighting.

"I have been keeping YASUI and KATO perfectly under in the address meeting, though I do not intend to be returned.

"YASUI and KATO say, they will lower the tax and build Metropolitan houses, but it will be no good in the atomic war to come in the future, if we have simply the tax slightly reduced or such Metropolitan houses as in the building at present.

"I think, Japan should ask U.S. for a loan of $ 10 billion, to build up the national foundation on this loaned funds.

"We must build, for this reason, Metropolitan houses with three basements and four floors and construct buildings with three basements for keeping food stuffs in storage, to get prepared for the atomic war in the future.

"We shall be able to pay back that U.S. loan easily in the term of thirty years or so.

"The Japanese people should be conscious of themselves. We are now at ease, because the dangerous moment has not yet touched at our threshold. I think, it might be rather much better, if such places in the peninsula as near to Pusan had been once occupied. If so, the Japanese people may keenly feel from the necessity for the defense of their fatherland and their defense army.

"The discharge of Gen. MacArthur was realized ostensibly on the ground of the preservation of the peace or on the ground that the bombing of Manchuria could lead the world to a third big war, but this may not tell us the truth. It was for the readjustment of U.S. fighting structure by nominating young Lt. Gen. Ridgway commander of the U.N. armies.

"The U.S. attempts at a double-play by the discharge of Gen. MacArthur, to advocate the peace before the world and on the other side, to readjust its fighting structure.

"Another reason of the discharge may also be comprehended here, that the chief executives of the U.S. were no

match for Gen. MacArthur, and they will attain to make their orders perfectly understood by nominating young Lt. Gen. Ridgway the commander."

II. None.

III. None.

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Mitsugi A ,I.D. Second (4) (May. 8 ,1951) (429, 380. S.

May 12 , 1951

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

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

SUBJECT: Peculiar speeches and activities by the former rightist, anti-Communist and religious organization members. (April report)

Date	Name, Address & Organization	Outline of speeches and activities
In latter part of March	TAKADA Terumi Supporting member of former KEIAI DOJUN RENMEI (Mutual Respect and Aid League) Fukuoka Prefecture	1. I have a large number of men under my command as I was once in a military secret service. I have been studying internal situation especially the Communists move and gathering informations on them. About mid February, I got an information that SHIDA Yoshio, one of the Communist top leaders had come at Setaka of Kumamoto. I am able to be well versed in prevailing conditions through my comrades scattered throughout the country. 2. Communist regards Hokkaido as the most important place. There is a fear that Hokkaido will be the possible landing place by Red army. Japan must establish a firm defence line on Hokkaido. 3. As the result of recruiting anti-Communist volunteers as of last July and August, two comrades are now in action in Formosa. But I would not talk the details about them.
April 1	HIRATA Shigeyuki Director of AIKOKU DOSHIKAI (Patriotic Comrade Society) Tokyo	It is us to have thrown night-soils at KAZEHAYA, a Communist Diet member. Yoshida Government lukewarm policy have not led the public opinion in a decisive way. It must be replaced with a strong anti-Communist

		government. Rearmament should be carried out immediately and on a big scale.
April 1	ARAHARA Bokusui Standing director of SOKOKU BOEI SOREN-GOKAI (General Federation of Defence of Fatherland) Tokyo	I am on intimate term with ASHIDA Hitoshi. The Communists always schemes for the domination of the world. If one is docile its land will be invaded by them. Man such as Stalin should be punished at an international trial as soon as possible.
April 3	SAIKEN KETSUMEIDAN KANBATSUTAI (Villain Subjugating Unite of Reconstruction Blood Brotherhood Group) Chiba Prefecture	The unit mailed to some Communists the letters to the following effect. Your activities to have deceived the Japanese people and obstructed Japan's rehabilitation so far on your faith that your fatherland is the Soviet Union, not Japan deserves death. All of us have much expected you on your movement from the war-end, but now we are convinced that you are nothing but the fifth column of the Soviet. Our toleration also has a limit. Any one's activities of your group are under our watch.
April 4	HIDAKA Kiyomitsu Leader of ~~HINOMARU~~ TEIDAN (Rising Sun Repatriation Squad), Chief of Guard Division of Asaoka Working Institute. Nagasaki Prefecture	We came ~~home~~ after we had been indoctrinated by Communism in Siberia. Our people should band themselves to break down the Communists. We feel indignant about even the matter that the Communist party is lawful. This Asaoka Working Institute has an aim different to that of an ordinary business. We are in preparation to carry out anti-Communist national movement with our comrades ~~gathered~~ through the business. We have so far come into contact with the repatriates in Hinomaru Squad in each repatriation ship. In future, all of our comrades will unite under the banner of anti-Communism.

April 16	MINSHU-SEKAI KENSETSU-DOMEI (Democratic World Establishment League). Chief of the Arrangement Committee, OTA Tojuro (Wakayama Prefecture)	1. After I will get to Tokyo in May, I will go on the all-out movement and am planning to get two hundred-three hundred thousand party members through a grand signature drive, starting from Kansai district. I have a thought that when I can get a considerable number of party member of party members I hope to have Prince TAKAMATSU for the president of the League. At any rate, the rearmament will have to precede others, and the soldiers shall be applied by their own will, if it be inconvenient, it will be another way that he shall be excluded from his nationality in Japan during the term of his service.
April 16	HANKYO-REMMEI HOMBU (Anti-Communism League's Headquarters). Responsible man, HONSHO Tsunezo (Wakayama Prefecture).	1. The Communist Party is about to appear before the mass of people, making use of all the opportunities such as the election of this year because they feel those the last legal struggles. We, the Anti-Communism camp, must fight against them with the tactics of defeat at a blow. The actual Socialists will necessarily be broken up, a part of which will apparently join to the Communists. At any rate, our rearmament is the only way to relieve our fatherland, by concluding the separate peace as early as possible.
Early April	former GENYO-SHA (Dark Ocean Society), director, SUGANAGA Setsu (Fukuoka Prefecture)	1. Those who are advocating democracy are liable to reject feudalism not knowing the meaning ofit, but feudalism is coming from the clan-government, so that where is the consciousness of race existing there is necessarily feudalism attacking. If US and BC conceive feudalism be opposing democracy, they should allow the Japanese immigrants into their countries unconditionally. What they don't allow it is nothing but feudalism, isn't it?

		2. It is most important that Japan concludes the peace treaty as early as possible and join in the countries of the world as an independent state. Until the day we must be in obedience to His Majesty's wish "To bear up the unbearable and to endure the beyond endurance", where Restoration will appear.
April 23	KYUKOKU-SEINEN-DOMEI (Youngmen's League for Relief of Country), chief of the Central Committee, UMEHARA Akira (Osaka City).	1. The dismissal of Gen. MacArthur is nothing but a play as the reconciliation policy to USSR. Gen. MacArthur has been utilized for the play of US Government. 2. Since the Korean upheaval the american policy over the Orient has been changing gradually.
April 25	RIKKEN-YOSEIKAI (Constitutional Righteousness Promotion Society), ONO Sei (Chiba Prefecture)	1. The dismissal of Gen. MacArthur is greatly regretful, but it will rouse the public opinion of US and stimulate the leading members of the country, which will bring about a good influence to the US policy to Japan in future. The RIKKEN-YOSEI-KAI had an assertion from the bigining that the North Korea should be overwhelmed. 2. It is absolutely necessary, to drive home the emperor's spirit to the nation in their mental education and to expand the Police Reserve Force in a grand scale.
In the end of April	The Constitutional Righteousness Promotion Society, Chief of Asahigawa Chapter, SEKI Shohachi (Hokkaido)	We approve entirely the Far-East Policy of Gen. MacArthur, and which is right between it and that of President Truman is the question in future. It is a too mild measure that the US Government is trying to settle the problem through any political operation. The Communist China ought to be hit by force to the last. Owing to the dismissal of Gen. MacArthur, the Communist's power in the Far East will be expanded.

		2. As the Japanese Administration should be that of one man ofthe emperor and the nation. When it is on the verge of crisis in the point of its independence, anti-communism and rearmament are absolutely necessary.
In the end of April	FUSEKI-SHA (Non-Domicile Society), leader, ISHIDA Motohiro (Hokkaido)	1. It is feared that the peace treaty will be weakened by the dismissal of Gen. MacArthur. The Korean Upheaval is presumed to enter in a political negotiation at the 38 parallel line, but when we think of Gen. MacArthur's ousting, the abandonment of Korea and Formosa may be realized with the US policy of opportunism. The Japanese must keep up their nerve more than ever.
In the end of April	HOKKAI DO-SEINEN-DOMEI (Hokkaido Youngmen's League), leader, MAKINO Nobuo (Hokkaido)	1. It is the question that what will be the anti-communism policy in Asia of the new SCAP, Ridgway. It will be feared for us that the recent announcement of President Truman makes us feel something of the strengthengthened Pro-Communism. We must fight against them, holding a country-wide organization aiming at the future strong anti-body.
In the end of April.	NIHON-HANKYO REMMEI (Japan Anti-Communism League), KANAZAWA Tokuo. (Hokkaido)	1. The recent disposition is a concession to BC and France. We have a principle to go on the anti-communism movement more than now. It will be a luck for us if it will not make the Communists grow more and more selfish since there existing a line of pro-communism in the Washington Government.
In the end of April	The Constitutional Righteousness Promotion Society, Chapters' Federation of Hokkaido, chief director. SUZUKI Magoshiro	1. Of course we are to go on along the party principle already settled, but whether this disposition is proper or not is the future problem. It will be lucky if Gen. Ridgway can get a nice result.

		The change of head is the only policy of US and we have no reason to oppose it, as we are the nation under occupation. As the party, we are to advance, aiming at the increased members and strengthened party.
In the end of April	NIHON KAKUMEI-KIKUHATA-DOSHI-KAI (Japanese Revolution Chrysansemums Comrades Society), chief of the Tokyo Regional Committee, ARAKI Masayasu, (Tokyo)	There appeared the problem of Japanese rearmament, which we have a confidence to be carried out. Even if it be realized, the nature of soldiers, youngmen, is questionable. It is absolutely needed that the Youngmen who are conceiving of democracy in its misjudged character should be reeducated fundamentally by the mental education. The Japanese restoration should not be realized only by the power of substance, but for the purpose, the true spirit of Japan centering on the emperor is really needful.
In the end of April	NIHON-KOKUTAI-GAKKAI (Japan National Character Society), president, SATOMI Kishio. (Tokyo)	It will well be said that the whole occupation policy over Japan taken by Gen. MacArthur is not always proper. It will be the real crisis of Japan when we may find any opinion which overthrow the general sentiment of our nation to make the emperor ruler in any journalist here. We will rise up with our utmost effort for the maintenance of Tenno-System.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

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SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Ota. F ,I.D. Third (/)(May. 14,1951)(581) 431, S

May 31, 1951

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

FOR: Lt.-Col. Jack P. Napier, Government Section, G.H.Q.

SUBJECT: Movements of Leftist Parties during April..

I. Movements of Japan Communist Party, Japan Socialist Party, Labor-Farmer Party and others are as follows and they are reported hereby.

1. Over-All Peace Treaty and Opposition to Rearmament.

Concerning Japan Communist Party's urgent aims, Over-All Peace Treaty, Opposition to Rearmament and the so-called advocation "Overthrow the international monopolistic capitalism and Japan's reactionary powers under such capitalism", the Party seemed to have laid stress in advocating its principle and assertion rather than purely taking its election activity on the occasion of the recent local election and although it gave a strong impression upon the masses, it was utterly defeated at length; this proves

that all the nation are conscious that this movement is quite inconsistent with the present situations of our country.

2. Japam Communist Party's attitude toward General MacArthur's Dismissal.

YAMADA~~DA~~BE Kentaro of Temporary Central Guidance Section said, "General MacArthur's dismissal is an expression of America's desire for peace. Anyway, his intention of bombarding Red China's territory apparently means the aggression itself, but despite that, America's fundamental policy will never be changed."

Furthurmore, the Reigning and Internationalist Factions of local Communists were quite satisfied, saying, "The said dismissal means nothing but a failure of Korean operations and submission to diplomacy in the Centre, " and although Communists in some Prefectures carried out agitation and propaganda activities for the Party powers, no movement characterizing the said dismissal is seen yet."

3. Decision of Japan Communist Party's Urgent Fundamental Policies :

Japan Communist Party's urgent fundamental policies decided at 4th National Conference, which is to be considered as the Party's these until recognition at 7th Convention have appeared in the "NAIGAI HYORON (Domestic and Foreign Review"), the Party's secret edition.

Its contents are composed as follows :

Chapter I

General Struggling Policy.

Chapter II

Concerning Struggle for Over-All Peace Pact

Chapter III

Concerning Measures against Military Affairs.

Chapter IV

Concerning Systematization

--- Strengthening of Illegal Activities ---

For Accomplishing the Above Policies

--- as Conclusive Words ---

4. Reports from Each Branch :

The illegal possession by and terroristic

conspiracy by means of revolvers, gunpowder, explosives, etc. are noticed in reports from each Branch. Although their exactitude seems doubtful, there needs a strict watch from now on through an examination in all aspects.

5. Preparation against the Coming Outlawry of Japan Communist Party.

(1) Although the Party Headquarters had been training full-time service reporters since the establishment of Reporters Guidance Section since this February (NISHIZAWA Ryuji being its responsible person), in March thirty-five illegal reporters (MISAWA Toraji, its responsible person) were posted everywhere throughout the country, and thus the Party is making utmost efforts for strengthening reporters' activities.

(2) The Temporary Central Guidance Section, being so fearful of disclosure of the Party's secrecy due to the fractionalists' dropping-out by now, is endeavouring for picking out spies in the Party, inparallel with the prevention of fractional activities. Therefore, the Section has sent a notification of the above purport to ver

various class facilities.

(3) In Saga Prefecture, Japan Communist Party's 2nd front organization has been finished on the basis of the above Guidance Section's notification : that is to say, various-grade Committees and cells have been newly reorganized by picked elements and full-time service reporters shall take part in liaison work.

6. Japan Communist Party's Struggle in Local Election .

On April 23, election for city-town-village mayors and Assembly-members, and on April 30, for Governors and Prefectural Assembly-members were taken place, and at that time, the Conservatives centering around the Liberal Party won a victory, and the Socialist Party, one of the renovating parties, was disastrously defeated.

As for the Communist Party, thinking nothing of success or failure in the election campaign, it made efforts for propelling movements for Over-all Peace Pact, anti-rearmament, anti-fortification

(i.e. three principles) and for establishing democratic racial front ; and furthermore, forecasting the outlawry of their Party in the nearest future, their activity was so brisk from their consideration that the election would be the best chance for their legal activity.

Especially, "in compliance with the degree of general support to Over-all Peace Treaty and Anti-Rearmament, they wanted to clarify the advocations of 'Racial independence' and 'Ousting of Occupation Forces from Japan', but as most of such activities will surely violate the Occupation Policy, if going beyond the limit of legal struggle, the Party's candidates or men of action were resolved to be arrested, ten to one." As a result of such a propaganda struggle, the Party gave rise to about 1000 cases of violating the Public Service Election Law and Cabinet Order No. 325.

Moreover, the conflict between the Reigning and Internationalist Factions which had not been heard of for a while has come to the surface centering on the problem of candidacy ; calling one another as betrayers or aiders to traitors, they brought about a worse result of reducing votes one another

on the contrary. It appears that such a conflict will be intensified with the recent election.

Number of Elected Persons and Votes Polled of Communist Party's Candidates in Each Election (Those who stood as Party candidates, irrespective of Reigning & Internationalist Factions)

Kind of Election	Number of Candidates	Number of the Elected	Votes Polled
Governor	8	0	204,931
Prefectural Assembly	200	6	316,343
Mayor	27	0	90,728
City Assembly	420	37	179,076
Chief of Ward	6	0	43,710
Town-mayor & Village-head	63	1	23,332
Ward Assembl6	19	17	52,979
Town and Village Assembly	1421	427	102,024

7. Condition of Socialist, Communist, Labor-Farmer Parties' Unified Front in Local Election of April .

As to the worldly-spread tactics for Socialist-Communist Unified Front, the Communist Party took an initiative throughout the country and Labor-Farmer Party followed. The Communist Party made representations of unified struggle to the Socialist-Party-adopted candidates and Socialist-Party-recommended independent ones among those who had stood as candidates for Prefectural Assembly members, but it was only Aichi and Nagano Prefectures where those representations had been adopted. But truly speaking, in Nagano Prefecture, the Socialist Party which had been aiming at only success dared to reject, upon being conscious of the inhabitants' ill rumors ; and therefore it was only Aichi Prefecture where the unified front had been secured to the last, even if nominally. In other prefectures, the representations of Communist Party were rejected stubbornly or tacitly by the Socialist Party, and the former could do nothing from beginning to end.

Anyway, in the gubernatorial election, those regarded unified front candidates are counted 31 (Socialist-Party-adopted ones 13, Communist Party's --- line of Reigning Faction --3, Independent 15), among whom 10 were elected : that is, ratio of success is only 30 % .

Although votes polled of the Communist Party are now under investigation and unknown yet, we cannot necessarily think that all of the Party's Reigning Faction members supported the unified front candidates.

As there are some among the elected 10 who were elected due to joining hands with the Democratic and Socialist Parties, we can say that the Socialist-Communist-Labor-Farmer Parties' Unified front was reduced to an utter failure.

8. Japan Socialist Party's Movements .

The Japan Socialist Party advocated the Three Principles on Peace, its fundamental policy, as a fundamental slogan on the occasion of the recent election and devoted to the election campaign with Party's , central and Local organizations' joint efforts. However, due to an unfavorable result of the ratis of success in City-Town-Village Head and its Assembly member Election on Apr. 23, the Party staff immediately assembled at the Central Headquarters, and after consultation on a counter-measure for the gubernatorial election, they were

convinced of the fact that, although the ratio of success had been so low, that of votes polled had not always been had in comparison with that in the previous election, and therefore it was decided to struggle on with a slogan of the Three Principles on Peace.

Doing so, the Party met the gubernatorial and Prefectural Assembly-member election, but the result was : as for the former, only 3 elected among Party-officially-adopted 13 candidates (ratio 23 %) which shows only 9,7%, viewing from the numberof all candidates : as for the latter, 338 elected and it proves loss of 60 Assembly seats in comparison with the previous election (ratio 84,9%), the ratio of which is only 26,7% in comparison with all candidates. Moreover, in comparison with the previous House of Councillors election's votes polled, the ratio has been reduced by 26,7%, and compared with the quorum of All-Japan members of the House of Councillors, the ratio is only 12,2.% in contrast with the Liberal Party's 41,3%. From the above reason, as utter failure had to be recognized literally in the recent local election.

However, after discussion at the Central Headquarters after election, the Party decided to propel

as before its fundamental policy, Three Principles on the following recognition : in gubernatorial election, 5 elected including 2 independents of Socialist line in comparison with 5 at the previous election ; in Prefectural Assembly-member election, only 26,5% reduced, but adding independents of Socialist Line, the status qus has been maintained.

On the other hand, due to the nation's ardent desire for settling the earlier Peace Treaty, the inconsistency of the so-called Three Principles on Peace has been proved in general.

9. Labor-Farmer Party's Movements .

Advocating its fundamental policy, Three Principles on Peace, the Labor-Farmer Party caught the first and best chance since it formation, planned to organize a wide-scale unified front and advanced for spreading the Party powers, and consequently even the party's clerks, not to speak of the staff in the Centre, were mobilized solely for the local election campaign.

But, on the other hand, the Central Headquarters' policy is going against Local Branches' one : that is, the latter criticizes that the former's policy is communized beyond necessity and almost the same as the Communist Party's one. Due to such

a remarkable influence upon the counter-measure for local election policy, those candidates who do not obey the Central Headquarters' policy are being rescinded party's official adoption. Furthermore, the Party propelled a unified front with the Communist Party and a tactic to win over independent candidates, and on the occasion of Prefectural Assembly-member election (no gubernatorial candidate), it produced six, adding only one to five in the previous election.

However, as for votes polled, they are 117,959 in comparison with 471,649 in the previous election for members the House of Councillors, which means reduction by 74,7%. The elected six are five in Hokkaido and one in Okayama Prefecture, and other former five failed. The first movement in Local Elections since the Party's formation was utterly defeated in spite of so big an advocation of spreading the party powers.

Anyway, it has come to be recognized generally that this very reason is due to the fact that the said Three Principles on Peace is quite inconsistent with the people's ardent desire for earlier Peace Treaty, and furthurmore unison with Communist Party invited the failure.

Nevertheless, discussion at the Central Staffs Conference after election leaded to a conclusion that the redent defeat was not due to its advocation of the Policy, but to the Liberal Party's plutocratic election campaign, and therefore it was decided to promote the Three Principles on Peace from now on.

II. None.

III. None.

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

COPY

Ota. B ,I.D. Third (2)(May, 2 ,1951)(564) 391. 5
May 17, 1951.

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

FOR: Lt.-Col. Jack P. Napier, Government Section G.H.Q.

SUBJECT: Particular Moves of Koreans' Organizations in Japan during April 1951.

I. Left-Wingers' Moves.

(1) Concerning the Korean Liberation and Relief Association in Japan and Korean Democratic Women's League in Japan:

The above organizations are doing nothing but being burdened with a mission as neucleus of struggle or relief of the MINSEN (Democratic Racial Front) and SOBO (Fatherland Defence Front).

(2) Concerning the Democratic Racial Front (Fatherland Defence Front at the reverse side):

Thirty-eight of all-Japan Representatives assembled at Mito City on Apr. 10 and 11, opened the Central Committee Meeting and resolved ten points, enforcement of racial education, counter-measure to May-Day Event, establishment of organization of the above Front. Besides, the Chairman Group totalled seven by adding two members from Osaka and Aichi Districts. Conforming to this way, various kinds of Prefectural Committee Meetings of Nagano, Shizuoka, Shimane, Fukuoka and Miyazaki are being opened now.

(3) Youth Action Corps (Fatherland Defence Front's Force Units):

In the end of March, seventy or more of Korean teachers and students assembled at the foot of Mt. Fuji and carried out drill of cooperative strategics in case of Communist Forces' aggression toward Japan. (Those who underwent the drill seem to be students of Korean Junior and Senior High School at Kamijujo, Kita Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.)

And members of the said Corps are composed of 80 students of Arakawa Korean School in Tokyo Metropolis, 7 of Fukui Prefecture, 13 of Hamazoe in Kobe, and 29 of Shiga Prefecture.

(4) Collective Conference:

No particular moves are seen yet.

(5) Student League and Educator League:

Ditto

II. Right-Wingers' Moves.

(1) Move of the MINDAN (Resident Community of Great Korean Republic in Japan).

* Opening of 11th Temporary General Convention.
(Apr. 3 & 4)

a. Reason for Opening Convention.

For five years since its formation in Oct. 1946, the Central General Assembly of the Resident Community had been managed by figures of Pak Ryol's line, but gradually a group criticizing its personal affairs and management was given rise to; that is to say, a sectionalism had broken out between members of Standing Committee centering on KIN Tai-ka and part of local systems and interior. Just at the time of arrival at Japan of Minister KIN Tai-ka, present delegate of Representative Board, the anti-Executive

groups centering on RI Gen-kyo, GON Itsu and such persons cooperated with the Representative Board, and thus the Executive Section of the Resident Community and the Representative Board have finally come to conflict each other. However, as policies for the solution and, additionally, for speeding the Peace Treaty for Japan, some revision of the Resident Community's regulations was considered necessary in order to bring a reform in the future management of the Resident Community. For this very purpose, the above Convention was opened by the Central General Assembly of the Resident Community.

b. Result.

o With the result of:

KIN Tai-ka, 69 ballots gained (former chief of Resident Community)

GEN Shin-sho, 102 ballots gained (chief of Resident Community's Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters),

the Representative Board and the Anti-Executive won a victory, and hereby Minister KIN has expressed a sentiment of satisfaction.

o Main revised points are as follows:

The Resident Community members should be those who finished registration of Korean Republic National.

At the Central Congress, six Sub-Committees shall be permanently established: Commerce and Industry, Public Welfare, Cultural Education, Systematization, Inspection, Legistration.

Chief shall be strictly charged with the highest responsibility.

System of Section Chief shall be abolished, and Four-Bureau Vice-Chief system adopted.

In such a way, power of the Executive Section has been strengthened and its structure simplified.

o Main new officials appointed through the election are:

New chief: GEN Shin-sho (former chief of Resident Community's Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters)

New Vice-chief: GON Itsu (Lawyer)

Chief of General Affairs Bureau: HAKU Bu (former Korean League's Central Committee member)

III. Occurred case:

(1) Becoming acute of the left wing Koreans in Japan at Okayama Prefecture.

The Japan Communist Party showed sign that the Party would use the power, in case of need, taking advantage of the arrangement of the radical Korean elements at the keypoints. And as a sign of this, the burn-out plan of the camp of the Police Reserve in this place is divuling among people and on April 16, the bad natured propaganda concerning CIC case at Shimonoseki appeared in form of destributing leflets. And on the same day some Koreans attempted to snatch the weapon of the members of the Police Reaerve at the neighbouring of Renjima Camp and on 18th they did violence to a soldier on sentry and some of them threw astone to a bus for Kurashika in which some camp member might ride.

(2) Violence case of Koreans at Tsu City, Mie Prefecture as shown in previous report:

Mie Prefectural Headquarters Building of the defuncted League of Korean was under management of the Prefecture Office after it was took over in Sept. the year before last and March this year as a resalt of

public sale, it was disposed to the Resident Community of Great Korea Republic in Japan at a price of ¥204.000. But unfortunately the site of the building belonged to TEI Seika, chairman of the League of Korean. So, on April 25, he fanced at the girth of the site to prevent entrance of members of the Community. And a free fight developed between both sides members who gathered by 150; having hammer, bar and other tools and about ten members of both sides were wounded. Two persons affiliated with the League and two persons affiliated with the Community, as the ringleaders, were arrested by Tsu City Police Station. And their movements in future are worthy of attention.

Conclusion.

As mentioned above, their organization activities are low on a national scale because the ringleaders are arresled at every chance of the case and they are frightened at thier departation.

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

Ichikawa, T, I.D. Third (3)(May. /, 1951)(570) 413. S

COPY

May 23, 1951.

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

FOR: Lt.-Col. Jack P. Napier, Government Section, G. H. Q.

SUBJECT: Movements in April of Orgnas and Cultural Organizations.

1. Movement of Japan Communist Party's Organs Section:

Since suspension of publication of the "JIMMIN SHIMBUN (People's Newspaper)", successor of the Red Flag on Mar. 27, it appears that the successor of the former has not been published, but there is a fact that, on April 25 and 26, the "HEIWA SHIMBUN (Peace Newspaper)" No. 1 dated Apr. 4 was published.

Although circulation and other details concerning the said Newspaper are unknown, the organization and circulation seem to be poor, because most of the Japan Communist Party's distribution nets are about to be destroyed.

2. Movement of Screen and Stage Organizations:

a. NIHON EIGAJIN DOMEI

(Japan Movie Men's League)

unknown.

b. SEINEN HAIYU KURABU

(Youth Actors and Actresses Club)

No activity yet, but independent performance and organ publication are expected in the near future.

c. TOKYO ENGISHA SHUDAN

(Tokyo Players Group)

unknown.

d. SHIN ENGEKIJIN KYOKAI

(New Dramatists Corporation)

unknown

e. TOKYO ENGEKI KYODO KUMIAI

(Tokyo Drama Cooperative Union)

The above Union made a trip to the Oshima Island for performance on Apr. 14 and 15, and is having a dramatic appreciation meeting once a month. From May 7, it is to have dramatic and musical lecture-meetings for three months

to come. Such are its brisk activities for the present.

f. ZENSHIN ZA (Zenshinza Theatrical Troop)

At present, this Troop is making haste for making a movie "DOKKOI IKITE IRU (We are living a stubborn life)" with all members' best efforts. Part of the members are out for a circuit performance throughout the country in order to raise funds for the making of the above movie.

g. SHINKYO GEKIDAN
(Shinkyo Theatrical Troop)

Due to the disruption of this Troop on last October, the withdrawers' group, newly forming the TANUKI ZA (Badger Theatrical Troop), is making a circuit performance in Chugoku District, and the remaining members are doing the same in Hokkaido Districts after having finished in Tohoku and Chugoku Districts. Before this, the latter had once joined the Oshima Island Performance Trip under the auspices of the Tokyo Drama Cooperative Union.

h. BUTAI GEIJUTSU GAKUIN
(Stage Art Institute)

In this April, it sent out 4th graduates, who formed the GEKIZA (Gekiza Theatrical Troop) and are taking activities as the BUNKO TAI (Cultural Operation Corps). It joined, also, the Oshima Island Performance Trip.

i. NINGYO GEKIDAN PUKU
(Puppet-show Theatrical Troop)

It appears that this Troop carried out travelling theatricals throughout Tokyo Metropolis. It joined the Oshima Island Performance Trip.

j. Other Theatrical and Musical Group

No particular activity found.

k. HAIYUZA (Haiyuza Theatrical Troop)
MINGEI (Mingei Theatrical Troop)
BUNGAKUZA (Bungakuza ")
BUNKAZA (Bunkaza ")
BUDO NO KAI (Grapes Society).

The above have no particular movement.

3. Movements of Cultural Organizations:

a. Japan Journalist League.

As a wife came from the International Journalist League to the Japan Journalist League on Mar. 26 to

send representatives to the Executive Committee of the International Journalist League to be held at Budapest on May 10, the Staff Meeting of Japan Journalist League appears to have discussed its policy, keeping a relation with the GAKUSEI SHIMBUN REMMEI (Student Newspaper League).

b. NIHON KIKANSHI KYOKAI
(Japan Organs Association)

The Japan Organ Association's Kansai Branch has put the "Kansai Organs Front" dated Apr. 5, No. 16, into typographical edition, and started again as a guiding newspaper for propagandists and correspondents of organs.

c. Japan Organs Printing Office

The above Office located at Shibatamura-cho increased one more printing machine in early April.

d. SHIN NIHON BUNGAKUKAI
(New Japan Literary Society)

As for the said Society itself, it does not seem to have any noticeable movement, but in accordance with the recent news from Osaka districts, the "ZENKAN SAI BUNGAKU KONWAKAI (All-Kansai Literary Society)"

which is to be naturally considered as the New Japan Literary Society's lower organization was formed this January, accomodating about fifty members, and, making a plan of the lecture "BUNGAKU KYOSHITSU (Literary Lecture)" for this April, it should be recognized as an important chain of the Japan Communist Party's cultural activities.

e. No particular movement is seen in the affiliated organizations of the "BUNREN (Cultural Federation)" i.e. the MINSHUSHUGI KAGAKUSHA KYOKAI (Democratic Scientific Society), JIYU HOSO DAN (Free Legal Circles) and others.

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

COPY

Maeda. K ,I.D. Third (4)(May, 15, 1951)(5823412, S

May 23, 1951

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

FOR : Lt.-Col. Jack P. Napier, Government Section, G.H.Q.

SUBJECT : Movements of Youth and Student Associations during April.

I. The Democratic Youths' Association and the Japan Youths Fatherland Front :

The Japan Youths' Fatherland Front centering around the Democratic Youths' Association held the Fourth National Committee Members' Conference from Mar. 28 until April, concerning the local election, struggle policy for May Day and policy for "World young Students' Festival" in August and decided the development policies of the youths' activities. But unfortunately the Front could not get good harvest in both local election and May Day struggle. Hereby, we can get an information that the secret organizations of the youth action corps and the protection corps are making in the aforsaid front.

2. Students' movements :

Notisthstanding the movements in April were low owing to the begining of the first term, the notesworthy movements in May and June seems to be prepared. However, in the side of the students' movements, both the International Faction and the Reigning Faction are in quarrel as the former is publishing the organ paper "For Fatherland and Study" and the latter, "Japanese Student Paper", it is a notesworty point. And at Tokyo University which seems to be a center place for the students movements, the SOKYO (Stdudents' General Council) as a right wing, the ZENGAKUREN (the National Student Self-Government Association) as a left wing are in quarrel centering on the May Festival, it is a notesworthy point.

3. Movements of Teachers' Union :

The Teachers' Union is a belonging organization of the MINDO (Democratization Protection League) and it is said that recently the Union is somewhat declined to left. The Union sent forth 123 persons, as the recommended candidates, to the local election in April. As a notesworthy movement

during April, the Union despatched two representatives to the International Labor Conference held at Brussels and this indicates a sound development of the Union's movements in future.

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

COPY

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

Abe. S ,I.D. Third (5)(May. 15,1951)(57/6) 40k, S

May 23, 1951

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

FOR: Lt.-Col. Jack P. Napier, Government Section, G.H.Q.

SUBJECT: Movements of the Social Organizations during April.

1. Peace Preservation Movement:

The movement is under the firm guidance of the Japan Communist Party, and for its promotion organization, the Japan Committee of Peace Preservation and the ZEN-AI-KYO (An Over-All Peace Treaty Patriotic Conference, the masses' organization centering on the aforesaid Committee, was formed. And since on Mar. 27 and 28 the Second National Representatives Conference of the ZEN-AI-KYO was held to decide the policy concerning Peace Treaty Ballot Movement, the ZEN-AI-KYO is developing the concrete movements.

Notesworthy movements in April are as follows:

(1) The scheduled development of the ballot movement, in connection with the local election campaign, was inactive.

(2) The "Voice of Freedom", the organ paper of the Anti-Speech Suppression League, was transferred to the organ paper of the ZEN-AI-KYO and the contents of the paper were all written for Peace Movement.

(3) On April 10, the Standing Committee of the Conference decided the draft of Peace Preservation Bill

----- In connection with this matter, hard opposition between the International Faction and the Reigning Faction was brought to light at the aforesaid conference.

2. Movements of the Women Division of the Japan Communist Party.

The Party has a policy to promote the peace movement by the young women as a main force, and founded, for the promotion of women's movement, the "Peace Women Newspaper", the organ paper of the Democratic Women's Conference which is under the guidance of the Women Division of Feb. 11, 1951.

By reason that the Women's Democratic Newspaper, which is a propaganda paper for women's movement, was edited by the International Faction's Group in the past, the Party omitted the paper.

3. Movements of daily laborers' unions.

(1) Though the movements have a tendency of the struggle nationally, separately, the movements of daily laborers are quest because the employment rate of the laborers is comparatively good recently.

(2) The tendency of hating the violent struggle by the Japan Communist Party since last September appeared and some unions in Chiba, Ishikawa, Ohoita Prefectures former the second union aparting from the control of the Japan Communist Party.

(3) The register application of the daily laborers at present is increasing because persons who fired owing to the red purge since last year are wishing the employment now when their jobless insurance application term had finished.

4. Movement of the Farmer-Labor Relief Society.

(1) The Society is holding the fund campaign through the trial struggle which is not so active.

(2) The movements of the Democratic Clinic Workers Labor Unions are active and some of them are using the clinic to good advantage of the cell office or Liaison office, and are publishing the organ paper to call to patient the peace movement.

5. Movements of the Anti-Taxation Organizations:

Owing to the revision of some section of the National Tax Collection Law on late March 1951, the collection grace based on the guidance return was adopted and the year end collection term that was the end of April, was postponded to the end of May and the collection was put its keypoint on the guidance of the decision returns and the policy to avoid the renaissance decision was adopted. By up-mentioned reason, their struggles were largely reduced and the aforesaid organizations called the decision returns to be a enforcement measure of Allotment

Returns or Oppressed Returns, After this, the organizations will display activity, in cooperation with the Labor Unions, concerning the added value tax and the earned income tax, at the adjustment period of arrears of income-tax in 1950 fiscal year.

6. Movements of Japanese Repatriates League.

(1) The League supported the candidates beforing to the International Faction generally at this time election.

(2) On March 29, in cooperation with the National Student Self-Government Association, the Women's Democratic Club, the New Stage Workers' Association and the Japan Art Association, formed the MINSHU DANTAI RENRAKU KONDAN KAI JUMBIKAI(Preparatory Society for the Formation of the Liaison Conference Association as a main body of the joint struggle for the democratic organizations.

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

COPY

Takahashi S I.D. Third (6)(May.14,1951)(555)398.S.

May 18, 1951.

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

FOR: Lt.-Col. Jack P. Napier, Government Section, G. H. Q.

SUBJECT: Trend of labor-farmer organizations seen in April.

I.

(1) TANRO or NIPPON TANKO RODO KUMIAI (Japan Coal Mine Workers' Union).

(2) ZEN-KOREN or ZEN-NIHON KINZOKU KOZAN RODO KUMIAI RENGOKAI (All-Japan Federation of Metal Mining Workers' Unions).

(3) KOKUTETSU or NIHON KOKUYU TETSUDO RODO KUMIAI (National Railways Workers' Union)

(4) ZENKO WAN or ZEN-NIHON KOWAN RODO KUMIAI RENGOKAI (All-Japan Federation of Harbor Workers' Union).

(5) SHITETSU or NIPPON SHITETSU RODO KUMIAI SORENGO (Japan Federation of Private Railways Workers' Union)

(6) NOMIN KUMIAI (Farmers' Unions)

(7) SOHYOGIKAI or NIHON RODO KUMIAI SOHYOGIKAI (General Council of Japan Labor Unions)

(8) ZEN-JIDOSHA RODO KUMIAI (All-Japan Motor-Car Industry Car Workers' Union)

The trends of the above Mentioned unions are as follows:

a. 1. TANRO

(1) Negotiation on wages.

The wage negotiation of the TANRO was almost settled in March prior to the Spring Offensive to be driven by the ZENTO (National Joint Struggle Committee). The UBE SANGYO (Ube Industrial Co. Workers' Union) in Yamaguchi District made a negotiation apart from the main current of the wage-struggle of the TANRO on April 13, and the talks broke down on 20, the same month. Though it announced a strike, the issue was settled on the same day befor the strike had not been actually staged.

In Hokkaido, the Hokkaido District Labor Relations Committee showed a propasal (the amount of wages ~~was~~ ¥363 for those inside the pit, and ¥216 for those outside the pit) to both parties, management and labor, of the Teshio Works, NISSO (Japan Soda Co.) on April 9. Thereupon the management accepted it, but the babor refused it. Thus it was decided to settle it by independent negotiation.

The wage negotiation driven by medium and small coal mines in ~~Kyushu~~ has almost been settled excepting only for Takamatsu and Kaho Coal Mines being ~~unsettled~~ yet.

(2) Local election struggle.

Supporting seventeen local leaders as officially adopted candidates, the coal mine workers' unions asked all the central leaders to go around the local districts electioneering for them, and were successful to get the below mentioned nine elected by dint of three hundred seventy thousand members' organization.

(a) AGUNE Noboru Socialist
Chairman of the Miike Coal Mine Workers' Union. Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly.

(b) TAKAGUCHI Hitoshi Socialist

Chairman of the Kaishima Workers' Union.

Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly

(c) TAGAYA Sanenori Socialist

Chief of HOKI TAISAKU BU (Legal Counter-plan Section), Fukuoka Coal Mine Workers' Union. Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly

(d) KIMURA Hideo Socialist

Chairman of the Yamaguchi Regional Committee, Coal Mine Workers' Union.

Yamaguchi Prefectural Assembly.

(e) IKETO Yoshikazu, Labor Farmer Party

Chairman of Hokkaido Coal Mine Workers Union. Hokkaido Prefectural-Assembly.

(f) OKAMURA Nobuyoshi, Socialist

Vice-chairman of the same.

Hokkaido Prefectural-Assembly.

(H.P.A.)

(g) SAKAKIBARA Motokazu, Socialist

Chairman of the HOKUSANREN (Hokkaido Mitsui Coal Mine Federation)

Hokkaido Prefectural-Assembly.

(H.P.A.)

(h) TSUKADA Shohei, Labor-Farmer Party

Ex-chairman of the HOKUTAN SHOKUREN

(Hokkaido Coal Mine Employees' Federation)

Hokkaido Prefectural-Assembly.

(H.P.A.)

It attracts attention that TSUKADA Shohei who was formerly chairman of the HOKUTAN SHOKUREN and subjected to the Red-purge last year, has been elected a prefectural assembly man.

2. ZEN KOREN

As to the wage struggle driven by the ZENKOREN since April, the struggle formula was devided into three sectional meetings, that is, the first one (Six big scale companies), the second one (Medium and small mines passible to make negotiations at the centre), and the last one (Medium and small mines to make negotiations at the spot) in accordance with the resolution made by the Fifteenth Extraordinary General Meeting held on March 5. Then a wage negotiation started under the leadership of the First Sectional Meeting. The labor would demand for share of interest caused by the Korean Distrubance,

at the same time would win an increased basic wages. On the other hand, the management would not want rise the base of a permanent nature but want to pay a temporary allowance. The difference between the both parties caused the NIPPON KOGYO (Japan Mining Co.) to walk out on April 27, and five big scale companies entered strike in succession.
Though the KAMIOKA (Kamioka Mining Co.) was expected to enter strike, it reached a settlement on April 30, and did not go so far.

3. KOKUTETSU.

(1) ZENKOKU KIKANSHA DAIHYOSHA KAIGI

(All-Japan Locomotive Representatives Conference)

About forty thousand out of about seventy workers in the field of the locomotive, National Railways, seceded from the Workers' Union of the Railways befor,formed a preparatory society for forming a seperate laber union and now is in a state of actual seperation. On the other hand, the Headquarters of the foregoing union, calling one hundred thirty representatives of the KIKANKU (Engin-Shed) and of KANRI-BU (Railway Subdivision), held the All-Japan Locomotive Representatives

Conference at the Hall of the Narita-machi Primary School on 14 and 15, April, in order to reestablish the KIKANSHA KYOGIKAI (Locomotive Council) and to carry on the function of a union.

It is understood that the conference was held to strengthen the Locomotive Council with an intention of collecting seceders so as to adhere strictly to the single organization of the National Railways Workers' Union.

4. ZENKOWAN

Since December, last year, the ZENKOWAN had been demanding the employers of the unionists for the "Establishment of the system of retiring allowance", and the labor unions affiliated with the Osaka Regional Headquarters, carried out strike from 1 to 19, April, in accordance with the struggle directive issued by the Fourth Secsion of Central Struggle Committee, ZENKOWAN, on February 2, this year, but through the good offices of Kinki Port and Harbor Bureau, the issue came to be settled.

5. SHITETSU

A collective bargaining had been held concerning the issue of the revision of the Retiring Allowance Agreement since March 19, but the negotiation was

broken down on 24. Thereupon, the labor announced to carry out a twenty four hours' strike from April 8. The CHUROI (Central Labor Relations Committee), however, showed a mediation proposal on April 5, consequently the bargaining was settled according to that proposal, and the strike was avoided. Besides, a petition was filed with the CHUROI to mediate the issue on wages on April 27.

6. NOMIN KUMIAI (Farmers' Unions):

The Farmers' Unions were dull in their activities throughout the country, but each Union held a general meeting or an extraordinary general meeting in each Prefecture, aiming at the local elections slated to be held at the end of April and endeavoured to regain its influence by effecting its election policies, thus showing the most active moves ever seen in recent months.

7. SOHYOGIKAI (General Council of Japan Labor Unions):

SOHYO (the General Council of Japan Labor Unions) had a plan to force its May Day rally with all its might through the loitering tactics, neglecting the Government's prohibition of the use of the Palace Plaza, but was compelled to give up any May Day event in the palace plaza as a result of the Supreme

Commander's statement of April 28 to prohibit the use of the place for any purpose of that sort.

The General Council held an Executive Committee meeting at once on the same day (April 28) to deliberate the concrete counter-measures and came to the conclusion that it should have a silent May Day on May 1 and encourage each member union to hold a celebration at each workshop of its own free will onthat day, but mobilize all union members under its influence to the Constitution Day Celebration to be held at the Palace Plaza on May 3 in order to give pressure to the Government.

On the celebration day of May 3, only about 3,000 unionists were mobilized far less than expected. In spite of the Government's prohibition of the carrying of flags and placards, the singing of labor songs and the staging of a demonstration, about 300 members began to leave the place about 11.20 a.m. when the celemony was about to close, and went on demonstration in scrummage in the direction of Babasakimon, loudly singing labor songs, with Chairman of the Council MUTO Takeo, Political Section Chief SHIMAGAMI, Accounting Section Chief WADA, Organizing Section Chief YANAMOTO and other council leaders in

the lead. Thus followed a free fighting between this band and the guarding policemen who tried to check and dissolved it and it resulted in an arrest of 36 members in total including the said Council leaders for violation of the provisions of the Cabinet Order No. 325, the Metropolitan Ordinance concerned and for the interference with officials in exercising their official duties.

Chief of the Council Secretariat TAKANO was also arrested on the night of the day on suspicion of his having planned that demonstration. The Metropolitan Police Board sent the said five leaders to the District Public Procurator's Office, the following day afternoon, regarding them responsible for the disturbance and released all others. Those leaders were, however, released, too, at 11.00 p.m. on that day after examined, without deciding any punishment against them.

The General Council Headquarters held a standing Committee meeting from 10.00 a.m. and a meeting of the Board of Trustees from 1.00 p.m. on May 3 to discuss its future struggle policy and seems to have decided to hold a great resist rally including a mass demonstration. Its future moves must be strictly watched.

8. ZEN JIDOSHA RODO KUMIAI (All-Japan Motor-car Industry Workers' Union):

The All-Japan Motor-car Industry Workers' Union held its fourth regular meeting at Shuzenji, in Izu Province for three days from April 7, and decided the following matters.

(1) The decisive power of exercising the right of strike will be given to the Executive officers of the Union for one year.

(2) The Union will secede from the membership of DAI-KINZOKU (All-Japan Council of Metal Industry Workers' Unions).

(3) A motor-car labor association will be established in order to protect the Union's properties against any suppression.

The Nissan, Isuzu and Toyoda Motor-car Workers' Unions which are under the influence of the said Union started to stage a forcible struggle since April 22, demanding for wage-raise. There is no hope that the dispute will be soon settled.

Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the All-Japan Motor-car Industry Workers' Union MASUDA Tetsuo is active in promoting the said strike as a supreme leader.

II. None

III. None

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attornty-General's Office.