

**GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)**  
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**SECRET**

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Communists Campaign for Exposure  
of "Hidden Goods"

G-2

ESS  
Government Section

9 MAR 1948

CIS/OD/SA/PM/bls

1

1. Attached herewith is copy of Summary of Information dated 26 February 1948, subject as above, which contains recent information on the Japan Communist Party's movement for exposure of hidden goods and hoarded commodities.

2. Concurrently with legal, official efforts by agencies of the Japanese Government to uncover large quantities of hoarded materials, the Japan Communist Party is conducting its own "Hidden Goods Exposure Movement", purportedly to benefit the nation's economy and to "combat corrupt activities of government officials and wealthy capitalists."

3. Reports from G-2 sources indicate that the Japan Communist Party expects to utilize this movement to bring pressure on opponents of the Party and undermine the influence of the Japanese Government. Directive No. 196 issued by the Communist Central Committee on 18 January 1948, copy of which is in the files of CIS, G-2, includes the statement: "Do not cease exposure campaigns even if hoarded goods are exposed. Our aim is to criticize and overthrow the governmental structure." Other directives likewise call upon Party committees and members to conduct exposure activities, even though exposure investigations are ordinarily limited to agencies of the Government.

4. Force and intimidation have been used in the Communist Campaign, and incidents of violence have already occurred. Arrests of rioters involved have brought forth protests of "oppression" from the Communists.

5. Strong-arm squads of young Communists have been organized, bearing names such as "Exposure Action Corps" and "Youngmen's Rehabilitation Corps", whose function is less exposure of idle materials than to stir up unrest.

6. It is concluded that if these illegal activities of the Japan Communist Party continue, new incidents of disorder and violence may occur which will create unrest and prejudice the objectives of the Occupation.

7. This is forwarded for your information.

1 Incl:  
Copy 3/I, dtd 26 Feb 48  
with Tabs A thru I

*[Signature]*  
C.A.W.

**SECRET**



**SECRET**

**Communists Campaign for Exposure  
of "Hidden Goods"**

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1 Incl:  
Copy S/I, dtd 26 Feb 48  
with Tabs A thru I

----- C.A.W. -----

**SECRET**



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF

CIVIL INTELLIGENCE SECTION  
SPECIAL REPORT  
COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN FOR  
EXPOSURE OF "HIDDEN GOODS"

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APD 500  
26 February 1948

**SUMMARY OF INFORMATION**

**SUBJECT: Communist Campaign for Exposure of "Hidden Goods"**

1. The Japan Communist Party's "Hidden Goods Exposure Movement", presently being conducted throughout the nation, is rapidly becoming one of the most violent and radical of the Party's activities. The Party has decided to uncover former Japanese Army quartermaster equipment and other commodities valued at an estimated several billion yen, which disappeared during the immediate post-war period, and to expose hoarders of controlled commodities.

2. Although the Japan Communist Party purports this exposure movement to be a patriotic strife to reconstruct the nation's economy by forcing a vast amount of hoarded goods into circulation, the Party actually is utilizing the opportunities in this movement to further its own aims. The Party's primary objective is to enhance its own position by propagandizing the exposure movement as a campaign to combat the corrupt activities of government officials, the moneyed classes, and other opposition groups. This movement also appears to be part of the Party's long range plan to create chaotic economic and political conditions in Japan which will give the Party an opportunity to attain national leadership. The Party's Central Committee Directive No. 196 makes this clear when it is stated: "Do not cease exposure campaigns even if the hoarded goods are exposed. Our aim is to criticize and overthrow the governmental structure, thus leading to the purging of these influential elements and forming the structure of Citizen Control." (TAB A)

3. The Secretariat of the Japan Communist Party has issued three (3) executive directives to date on the Party's hidden goods exposure movement. On 19 July 1947, Directive No. 119 was issued to all prefectural and district committees with instructions to collect information disclosing hoarded commodities; Directive No. 190 was issued on 3 December 1947, instructing all regional and prefectural committees to employ Youth Action Corps (Seinen Kodo Tai) to expose idle materials; and Directive No. 196 was issued on 18 January 1948, containing information on the exposure movement as decided by the Party during the Sixth National Convention which was held from 21 to 24 December 1947. (TAB A)

4. These executive directives have been issued on an informational basis, and dissemination of details on tactics and propaganda in conducting these activities is left to the discretion of the leaders of regional and prefectural committees. The Osaka Prefectural Committee of the Japan Communist Party which has been responsible for most of the violent exposure activities has issued four (4) directives containing instructions on the exposure movement (TAB B). It is also in the Osaka Area that most of the Party's exposure movement propaganda is being disseminated. Handbills containing propaganda on the Party's exposure movement are being widely circulated by the Prefectural Committee of the Kansai Regional Communist Party. (TAB C)

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3/I, Subj: Communist Campaign for Exposure of "Hidden Goods", 26 Feb 48

5. The exposure activities of Communist Party members and members of Communist-dominated labor unions conform to the familiar revolutionary techniques of the Communists for promoting party interest by undermining the government's influence and usurping police functions. Despite Japanese laws which specifically prohibit unauthorized individuals or groups from instigating or participating in exposure investigations, Party members, fully cognizant of the illegality of their activities, have wilfully violated the law to conduct their own investigations. The Economic Stabilization Board of the Japanese Government through its own investigators, and the Economic Inquiry Section of the Japanese Police, are conducting investigations to determine whether any firms or individuals reported as hoarders of illegally obtained goods and controlled commodities are guilty of such offenses. Individuals are permitted to furnish information on possible offenses, and in the event these allegations are substantiated, the submitters of the "tips" are rewarded with 10% of anything up to 10,000,000 yen, 8% for anything up to 20,000,000 yen, and 5% for anything over 20,000,000 yen. Despite these incentives toward cooperation with legality, the Japan Communist Party officially, and Party members individually, participate in these illegal exposure activities at the expense of law and order for the benefit of the Communist program.

6. The KANSAI region, with Osaka, Kyogo, and Kyoto Prefectures as the focal point of activities, is the center of most of the violent exposure activities conducted by Party members and other radical elements of Communist-dominated labor unions of the NCIU. A significant point in these activities is that all of the exposures have been directed against Japan Federation of Labor affiliated organizations, and other business and industrial enterprises which have labor unions that are not affiliated with the Communist-dominated NCIU. In conducting these "raids", the participants have resorted to force and intimidation to attain their objectives. They have forcibly entered homes of individuals and business enterprises to conduct their illegal investigations. Two of the recent illegally conducted exposure activities that have attracted nationwide attention are the "FUSO Metal Works Incident" and the "KUBOTA Iron Works Incident". These activities are considered to have been prejudicial to the successful conduct of the Occupation, because of the disorderly nature of the investigations. During the "raid" on Kubota Iron Works, participants by refusing to disband, deliberately ignored the order of a representative of the 25th Division Military Police who had been dispatched to the scene to maintain law and order. Consequently, forty-six (46) persons were arrested and tried by the Osaka Provest Court. (TAB D)

7. On 26 December 1947, about 300 Communists and other radical elements of the NCIU labor unions, raided the AMAGASAKI Plant of the FUSO Metal Works in Osaka. About 150 of these attackers managed to scale the fence of the compound and engaged in a fight with the workers of the Company. The Amagasaki Police arrested these men, and thirteen (13) of the attackers were subsequently tried by the Japanese Kobe District Court for illegal trespassing of private property. Sentences of eight months to one year penal servitude were imposed on the offenders. (TAB E)

8. Some of the larger firms that have been subjected to illegal investigations by Communist-led demonstrators are the FUJIKOSHI Steel Works in Toyama Prefecture, HANAYEH Warehouse of the Railway Bureau Administration Department in Osaka, HAE-SAN Plant of the YAMATO Steel



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S/I, Subj: Communist Campaign for Exposure of "Hidden Goods", 26 Feb 48

Works in Osaka, and branch plants of the FUSO Metal Works and KUBOTA Iron Works. Instances of intimidation by subordinate organizations of the Japan Communist Party have been disclosed through interception of letters by Civil Censorship Detachment. In a letter from the OI Cell of the Tokyo Prefectural Communist Party to the President of the Iron Material Manufacturing Company in Tokyo, the addressee is threatened by the Communists with exposure as a blackmarket profiteer because of his refusal to establish a union in his company. (TAB F) In another letter intercepted by Civil Censorship Detachment, the addressee is threatened by the Asahi-Ku Branch of the Osaka Communist Party to be exposed as a hoarder of goods. (TAB G)

9. Despite their own illegal conduct, the Communists are accusing the Japanese Police of acts of oppression following the arrest of a number of participants of these unlawful activities. The propaganda disseminated by the Party branding the authorities of infringing on the rights of the people is typical of the methods used by the Communists to suit their own purposes. One of these propaganda directives was disseminated by the Secretariat of the Young Communist League following the arrest of several of its members in the KUBOTA Iron Works Incident. This directive terms the police "watch dogs of the capitalists", and accuses them of "cruel and malicious acts". (TAB H)

10. The exposure activities of Communists began early in 1946. One of the first incidents and probably the most violent of these illegal activities was the so-called "Itabashi Arsenal Incident" which occurred on 21 January 1946. Taking the law into their own hands, three members of the Communist Party struck and intimidated the responsible person of the storehouse in which legally obtained goods of the Mutual Protection Society (Kyoeikai) was stored, and forced him to agree to distribute the goods. The three Communists issued private ration cards for distribution of the goods to the 2,000 persons whom the Communists had incited into storming the storehouse. One of the ringleaders of the incident was IWATA Eiichi, who is presently a member of the Japan Communist Party's Central Committee Candidate Pool. IWATA was given an eight months sentence with two years stay of execution for his part in the incident.

11. In May 1946, the Communists again made the nation's headlines when SUGINO Chutaro, a prominent leader of the Kanagawa Prefectural Communist Party, and OKAZAKI Yasuo, led a mob of demonstrators and forced the director of the Foodstuff Corporation Branch Office in Yokohama into writing a bogus bill of sale for 5,000 loaves of bread. Similar attempts to uncover alleged hoarded goods were carried out throughout the nation, but many of these incidents were unreported. Two of these incidents in which Communist-led elements conducted illegal investigations and confiscated alleged hoarded goods have been disclosed through interception of letters by Civil Censorship Detachment. (TAB I)

12. The Japan Communist Party began to take an intensified interest in the concealed goods exposure movement after the SEKO Exposure Case gained national prominence during the summer of 1947. As parliamentary Vice Minister of the Home Ministry, SEKO initiated investigations in February 1947, to determine the whereabouts of former Japanese Army quartermaster equipment and other Japanese government equipment and commodities which disappeared after the war's end. This investigation, which is still pending, is expected to disclose that about forty (40)

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present and former rightist members of the Japanese Diet are involved in a multi-million yen illegal transaction involving former Japanese Army quartermaster equipment. Following the release of this news, the Party seized this opportunity to issue Directive No. 119 on 19 July 1947, exhorting all subordinate organizations to intensify their exposure activities. All prefectural and district committees were instructed to collect information on hoarded commodities for forwarding to the Central Committee.

13. In preparation for the present drive, the Secretariat of the Japan Communist Party issued Directive No. 190 on 3 December 1947, instructing all regional and prefectural committees to employ Youth Action Corps (Seinen Kodo Tai) to expose idle materials. Since Youth Action Corps did not exist in many of the prefectures, units based along the lines of the latter were established or are being organized by these prefectural committees. The most active of these newly established groups are the Exposure Action Corps (Tekihatsu Kodo Tai) and the Youngmen's Rehabilitation Corps (Seinen Kensetsu Han) which are the vanguards of the exposure activities in the Kansai region. Like the Youth Action Corps, these groups are extremely radical, and the membership is made up of members of the Young Communist League, and other leftist elements of the Communist influence and dominated labor unions.

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Central Committee Directives  
on  
Hidden Goods Exposure Movement

TAB  
A



# SECRET

HEADQUARTERS  
AREA I  
441st COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
APO 927

S/I ROE-1.78 (5b)  
1 August 1947

Directive No. 119 19 July 1947

TO: Regional and District Committees

FROM: Japan Communist Party Central Committee, Secretary Bureau

"Collect Information Disclosing Concealed Commodities and Send it to the Central Committee"

I. As a result of so-called "SEKO" incident, the exposure of concealed commodities has again become a political problem. A special committee has been established in the national assembly to investigate and expose concealed or hidden commodities including special items of commodities and weapons. Comrade TOKUDA, Ryuzhi has been appointed as a member of this committee, and he will expose such happenings thoroughly.

II. Our Party has always regarded the exposure of concealed commodities as a matter of very high importance, and ever since the ITABASHI incident of last year, our Party has done its utmost to expose concealed commodities.

However, tremendous amount of commodities are being handled through blackmarket channels because of the protection afforded by the bureaucrats and political parties and blackmarket brokers. The rehabilitation of industry has been hindered considerably by this.

III. We can rehabilitate industry by thoroughly exposing concealed commodities and bring the exposed commodities into distribution channels. We must reveal the corruption of the bureaucrats and the Liberal Party, and all other bourgeois political parties. We must stop activities of all large scale blackmarketers.

IV. All party units, labor union and various mass organization fractions, especially the faction within the government offices must gather information regarding concealed commodities, special items of commodities and disposal of weapons and report it to the Secretary Bureau of the Central Committee as soon as possible. Information is preferred in details but even rumors should be sent to Headquarters. Information should be reported in the following form but this is not entirely necessary:

1. Name of article
2. Amount
3. Price
4. Location
5. Persons involved
6. Political party and other organizations affiliated
7. Length of period that articles were concealed (from when to when)
8. How the goods were moved
9. Source of information
10. Etc.

Send the information you have obtained up to present, by the 31st of July to the Secretary Bureau of the Central Committee.

V. All Party members must realize political importance of this problem and give full cooperation.

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HEADQUARTERS  
AREA 25, YOKOHAMA BRANCH  
441st COUNSEL INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
APO 503

S/I KAH 25-1111 (5b)  
26 January 1948

SUBJECT: Secretariat, Central Committee Japan Communist  
Party Directive No. 190 (Idle Material)

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

The following information, contained in Communist Party Directive No. 190 issued by the Secretariat, Central Committee, Japan Communist Party (Nippon Kyosanto Chuo Iinkai Shoki Kyoku) was received at this office:

Translation of Subject Directive is as follows:

Directive No. 190      3 Dec. 47      Secretariat, Central Committee,  
Japan Communist Party

TO: Regional and District Committees

Organize a Youth Action Corps to Expose Idle Materials.

1. Since last year's October Offensive, the Youth Action Corps has been leading all struggles and are stimulating the youth's courage by making them participate in the existing struggles. However, although we are facing an aggravating crisis at present, the younger generation is not fullheartedly participating in the struggle to overcome the impending crisis.
2. In order to mobilize the youths for the struggle to combat this crisis, proper patriotism, as citizens, must be instilled in them. For this purpose, the actual characteristics of this crisis must be clarified and the nucleus of this struggle should be placed on the minimum wage, administrative adjustment, enterprise readjustment, electricity, taxation, food, etc., problems.
3. The aforementioned struggle is a patriotic rehabilitation struggle and the most adaptable opportunity at present is to expose all idle materials and produce and distribute them through suitable channels for production rehabilitation. This is not similar to the past exposures of hidden materials, but it is the collection of all available materials possessed unjustly by individuals through public pressure, although they may have been originally obtained through legal channels.
4. The name for this organization does not necessarily have to be the Youth Action Corps and such names as the Youth's Construction Corps (Seinen Kensetsu Tai), which is in existence in Osaka at present, may be used. The salient point of this matter is that the party's various organs must make positive plans for the movement to unite the labor union youths and other youths organizations, and to center the activities on the Youth Communist League (Seikyo).
5. The mobilization of the laboring youths is impossible unless this struggle is joined with the actual workshop struggles of the various enterprises, and the struggles in each area are united with the citizens' struggles.

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A large scale mobilization will also be impossible unless concrete subjects taking in the overall demands based on cooperation and unity of the movement can be tied in with the struggle. The acceleration of the unification of the youth's fighting front from the lower level and the creation of organizations free from the restrictions of unions and regional organizations can be effected through this struggle.

Experience of the Osaka region is published in the editorial of the AKAHATA, dated 2 December.

6. It has been decided that the Party will openly appeal to the youth organizations and to the masses, and in conjunction with the commencement of activities in the latter part of December, a youth awakening mass meeting will be held. It is requested that all regions, districts and cells initiate mass struggles in accordance with respective situations.

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# SECRET

HEADQUARTERS  
AREA 9  
441st COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
APO 25

3/I OSA 9-773  
26 January 1948

SUBJECT: Central Committee Directive #196

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

Information received by this office on 25 January 1948 from a member of the Communist Party indicates that the following directive, #196, dated 18 January 1948, Subject: "In Reference to the Exposure Struggles", was issued by the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Part Party to all regional committees:

"At the 6th National Conference, the exposure campaign was taken up as the main problem. Exposure campaigns should not be carried out as they were in 1946. Although considerable results were attained that year, decisive results were not accomplished. The fundamental reason for this is that the exposure campaigns were not carried out by the whole nation, but rather a few influential elements on an independent basis. Through our past experience, we have to form a more concrete exposure policy.

1. Amalgamate exposure campaigns with strikes, demonstrations, and production controls affiliated with the rehabilitation, electric, and wage increase struggles.

2. All exposure campaigns must be carried out by the citizens. Campaigns enforced by a few influential elements are suppressed as riotous, so nothing can be accomplished. We must make exposure campaigns a demand of the public and organize accordingly.

3. When exposure campaigns are carried out in the farming districts and within the factories, make those within the neighborhood the heads of the campaigns. However, on conditions when campaigns have to be enforced by the 'outsiders', endeavor to maintain the favor of the neighborhood.

4. We have to carry on these campaigns no matter how large the authorities' oppression may become; however, try to avoid unnecessary sacrifices. It is important to stay within the law. There are governmental organs which expose hoarded goods, located in the Commerce and Industry Bureaus. We should avail ourselves of every chance to unite with them, thus advancing towards our goal, through proper channels. We should expose the hoarded commodities through the people's demands and power. However, to do this, we must form a people's surveillance committee.

5. Do not cease exposure campaigns even if the hoarded goods are exposed. Our aim is criticizing and overthrowing the governmental structure, thus leading to the purging of these influential elements and forming the structure of citizen control.

6. In accordance with this struggle, propaganda and enlightenment activities are the most important. Without these two activities, exposure campaigns cannot be enforced on a large scale. Propagandizing systems will not be carried out by the cells alone, as we have done in the past; instead, educate those who have begun participating in the demonstrations and exposure activities on a large scale. In mobilizing the public to the campaign, start propaganda activities days before the set date, starting date, time, and place of scheduled campaign.

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Osaka Prefectural Communist  
Party Directives

Osaka Prefectural Communist  
Party Directives

TAB  
B



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HEADQUARTERS  
AREA 9  
441st COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
APO 25

S/I OSA 9-707  
2 January 1948

SUBJECT: Communist Party Directive #3

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

Information received by this office on 27 December 1947, indicates that the following Directive, #3, dated 23 December 1947, Subject: Exposure Struggles and Organization Activities, was issued by the Minami District Committee of the Osaka Regional Communist Party to all Communist Party members:

"The exposure struggle is one which is carried on to save the people of Japan. It also unites with the Communist Party's organizational activities to make the people prosperous.

As an exposure struggle is one which involves the time element, there is the necessity for holding 5 minute conferences to cope with the rapidly changing conditions. These conferences can be held outdoors as well as indoors. It is important to establish an Organization Department which is separate from the Negotiation Department or Action Corps. Popular organizations or Peoples' Supervision Organizations can be utilized for this purpose. Take down the names and addresses of any persons who seem to be active in these exposures. Keep their names on hand for future reference. Comrades who are in a district where citizens' struggles are being carried on should become members of the Organization Department. They should enlarge the power of the residential cell and lead the people in the right direction. In this way, even though the exposure be only half successful, an organization will be born within the people. This organization will be beneficial for the prosperity of the Japanese race. Exposure struggles and organization activities must be united as one. Mobilization is the "barometer" for the Communist Party's organizing power. The conspiracy between hoodlums and the Socialist Party and other 'bosses' must be exposed.

Kind leadership and bold actions are necessary. Let us march forward with the masses for the peoples' sake. Let us devote ourselves for the revival of the Japanese race with confidence and perseverance!!"

Evaluation  
-- of Source      -- of Information  
Reliable          Possible True

CONFIDENTIAL



CONFIDENTIAL

0021

HEADQUARTERS  
AREA 9  
441st COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
APO 25

S/I OSA 9-757  
22 January 1948

SUBJECT: Communist Party Directive #8

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

Information received on 19 January 1948 from a member of the Communist Party indicates that the following Directive #8, dated 14 January 1948, Subject: "All Cells and Cell Groups are to put Full Efforts Into Propaganda and Organization Activities in the Kubota Iron Works and Yamato Steel Company Dormitory Exposures", was issued by the Minami District Committee of the Osaka Regional Communist Party to all Party members:

The enemy has illegally arrested 48 exposure members who participated in the Kubota Iron Works exposure on 12 January 1948. All members of cells and cells Groups are to enforce and carry out the following:

1. Propagandize at work and at home, through factory newspapers and propaganda corps, the righteousness of the Kubota exposure and the Yamato Dormitory exposure. Begin campaigns at work, at home, and in the streets, to assist the victims. All cells are to unite this with taxation, wage, and readjustment of enterprise struggles.

2. The time has come for cell groups to display their power. All cells groups are to begin positive actions immediately:

a. Mobilize all young party members, Youth Communist League (Seinen Kyosan Domei) members, and other youths who will cooperate. Establish a Youth Propaganda Corps (Seinen Senden Tai), and propagandize the exposure struggle in the Taisho, Nishinari, and Sumiyoshi factory areas.

b. All cell groups are to distribute handbills to factories and citizens. Those cell groups which cannot print their own handbills are to come to the Minami District Committee to have them printed. The Taisho, Nishinari, and Sumiyoshi groups are to be especially active in handbill propaganda.

c. All cell groups are to begin campaigns in the street to collect funds.

Through this struggle, strengthen cell groups and obtain more Party members to enlarge the Party organization. All cell groups are to make their daily report to the Minami District Committee on their activities.

Evaluation  
-- of Source      -- of Information  
Reliable              Possibly true

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HEADQUARTERS  
AREA 9  
441st COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
APO 25

S/I OSA 9-776  
27 January 1948

SUBJECT: Osaka Regional Communist Party Issues Directive Concerning Exposures and Youth Activities

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

According to information received from a reliable source on 15 January 1948, the Osaka Regional Communist Party (Osaka Chiho Kyosan-to) issued a directive on 17 December 1947 concerning blackmarket exposures. The organization of Japanese Youth Construction Squads (Nippon Seinen Kensetsu Han) and the formation of the Rehabilitation Advance Corps (Fukko Teishintai) for rehabilitating electric power generating plants, which is in substance as follows:

Young employees of the Amagasaki electric power generating plant have organized a Rehabilitation Advance Corps and have initiated a movement to rehabilitate the plant. The youths are investigating in order to determine why the generators are not operating at full capacity. They stated that the cranes ordered from the Hitachi Works have not arrived, that large quantities of coal, sixty percent (60%) of the allocated carbide, cement and iron plates are being blackmarketed with the connivance of the chief of the local Bureau of Commerce and Industry, and that the rate of absenteeism among employees is high. The objective of the corps is to expose these evils. The corps has requested the support of all youths in the Kansai area.

The Japanese Youth Construction Squads (Nippon Seinen Kensetsu Han) organized by young workers who are members of the Japan Electric Industry Workers Union (Densan), the All Communication Workers Union (Zentai), and the Government Railway Workers Union (Kokutetsu) are cooperating with the Rehabilitation Advance Corps. The eyes of the workers are on Amagasaki. The publication of the joint organ paper for these organizations will increase interest in exposures.

With the Young Communist League as the nucleus, an Action Corps for carrying on of exposures is being formed by youths who are grateful to IEDA Osamu, a Young Communist League member who was arrested and illegally detained for participating in the exposure of one hundred (100) bales of Osaka City-owned rice which were hoarded at Nagai park.

Young employees of the Suita Government Railroad Freight Yards are demanding more personnel and encouraging miners to mine more coal in an effort to combat the Yasuoto administrative readjustment policy.

Blackmarketing has exhausted electric power and crippled production. Young workers in cities, towns and farm villages must initiate this movement which is for the salvation of the Japanese people.

Evaluation  
--of Source      --of Information  
Reliable          Possibly true

CONFIDENTIAL



CONFIDENTIAL

0021

HEADQUARTERS  
AREA 9  
441st COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
APO 25

S/I OSA 9-790  
1 February 1948

SUBJECT: Exposure Struggle Directive Issued by Osaka Regional  
Communist Party

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

Information received from a reliable source indicates that the Osaka Regional Communist Party (Osaka Chihō Kyōsan-tō) issued a directive on exposure struggles on 16 December 1947, which is in substance as follows:

On several occasions we have exposed large-scale blackmarketing, such as salt in a Government Railroad track maintenance division warehouse, supplies in the Otemae warehouse of the Osaka telegraph bureau, but on each occasion these concealed blackmarket commodities were protected by official seals and clubs and disappeared into bureaucratic structures.

Let us expose this by organizing powerful Exposure Action Corps (Tekibatsu Kodotai) composed of youths mobilized for rehabilitating production.

The plans submitted by the Young Communist League to the rally of workers, citizens and farmers were approved by the workers. Youths of the Young Communist League (Seikyo), All Communication Workers Union (Zentei), Japan Electric Industry Workers Union (Densan), Government Railroad Workers Union (Kokutetsu), Reform Youth League (Kakushin Seinen Dōmei), Takeda Drug Workers Union (Takeda Rodo Kumiai), and the Kisha Rolling Stock Workers Union (Kisha) organized the Japanese Construction Squads (Nippon Kensetsu) in north Osaka on 30 November 1947.

Expose the big-time blackmarketing backed by clubs, bribes, and officials seals. Love of country and hate for injustice has inspired the Japanese Youth Construction Squads (Nippon Kensetsu Han) to take the first step.

Evaluation  
-- of Source      -- of Information  
Reliable          Possibly true

CONFIDENTIAL



Exposure Movement Propaganda Handbills  
Circulated by Japan Communist Party

Exposure Movement Propaganda  
Handbills Circulated by Japan  
Communist Party

TAB  
C



002X

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS  
AREA 9  
441st COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
APO 25

S/I OSA 9-715  
5 January 1948

SUBJECT: Communist Party Plans Intensive Exposures

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

Information received from a Communist Party member on 31 December 1947 indicates that the following handbill, dated 23 December 1947, Subj: The Experience and Meaning of the Fusco Exposure, was issued by the Japan Communist Party Osaka Regional Committee (Nippon Kyosento Osaka Chihe Iinkai) to all Communist Party members:

The exposure carried out at the Fusco Metal Co. drove a firm wedge in the foundations of the monetary bourgeois of Japan. They fear that this incident will penetrate deeply, and that it will enlarge. This is because they know that if this exposure incident does develop and enlarge, it will reveal to the people the source of evil, fraudulence, and blackmarketeering, and burglar-like authority.

We must recognize that our enemy is authority itself, and we must deal a telling blow to the Fusco Metal Co. We must carry out exposure after exposure and crush their materialistic basis. Three methods are demanded of the Communist Party members--bravery, bravery and more bravery. The Procurators Office will probably judge us by bourgeois laws. It is desired that all party members participate in this exposure struggle.

Evaluation  
--of Source      --of Information  
Reliable          Possibly True

CONFIDENTIAL



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HEADQUARTERS  
AREA 9  
441st COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
APO 25

S/I OSA 9-719  
5 January 1948

SUBJECT: Communist Party Appeal to Citizens Concerning Exposure

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

Information received by a Communist Party member on 31 December 1947, indicates that the following handbill, dated 30 December 1947, Subject: Concerning Exposures, was issued by the Japan Communist Party Kansai Regional Council (Nippon Kyosanto Kansai Chiho Kyogikai) addressed to the general populace:

We appeal to you people!! The Communist Party has placed great stress on the exposure problem which has been appearing recently, and has been making great efforts day and night concerning it. This is completely carried out by all the people, a great key to the reconstruction of Japan will have been found. In the Diet, our party, with TOKUDA Kyuichi as representative, has advocated that hidden and hoarded materials, amounting to two hundred billion yen at current prices, be exposed by mobilizing democratic power. However, the government rejected this plan. By the occurrence of the Seko Incident in the summer of 1947, the Diet and government recognized the fact that a vast amount of goods had been hidden and hoarded. Therefore, a special committee was established to handle exposure problems. This committee was formed through the pressure of the Communist Party and the people, but we are not satisfied yet. Why? Because the authority to expose does not rest in the hands of the people, but in the hands of those conspiring with the government authorities. It is clear that the reason why the hidden materials were protected till now, is that they belonged to the government authorities themselves or to former militarists, capitalists and "bosses" who have been conspiring with the authorities. The Procurators Office is creating the impression that it is investigating these incidents on an unprejudiced basis, but, is it true? This Office overlooks anything done by the authorities, no matter how unjustifiable it is. Legal or illegal, it is necessary for us to regain into the peoples' hands all these goods unlawfully hidden or kept idle, and utilizing these goods for the reconstruction of production for the peoples' sake, the stabilization of the peoples' livelihood must be planned.

Medium and small industrialists. Although you lack materials at present, it is said that enough iron and steel is hidden and hoarded to last Japan for 3 years. Vast amounts of materials are concentrated in the capitalists' hands, openly and through blackmarketeering. Not only the power of the law, but the power of the banks and capitalists are attempting to destroy you through the readjustment of enterprises. This is the method of the government. Citizens!! If all the rice and wheat is rationed justly, we should receive enough for 24 or 25 days per month. The reason we do not receive enough is caused by the fraudulence and negligence of government officials. Much of the daily necessities slated for rationing is diverted into blackmarket channels. 300 bales of charcoal have been rationed to the restaurant "Tsuruya", but have you received any? Laborers! Because of the lack of materials at factories, you are being forced from work. The government and monetary capitalists, protecting vast hoards of materials, are about to enforce low wages and

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dismissal upon you. Farmers!! Although crop deliveries are forcibly taken from you, do you receive fertiliser, farm implements or clothing? Everybody knows that the "bosses" of the Agricultural Association and other officials are confiscating them from you. People!! The government officials, "bosses", and capitalists are concealing mountains of hoarded goods. Who was it that interfered and oppressed us when we carried out exposures? It was clearly the Procurators Office and the police department.

People!! Who is it that protects the profits of the people? Who is it that is protecting our country from destruction? Our party appeals to you people. Fight for a bright, racial independence by arousing your patriotism and supporting the Communist Party, which is finally proceeding toward the reconstruction of industry and livelihood stabilization against vast hoards of materials protected by government authorities, bosses, capitalists, anti-democratic powers.

Evaluation  
--of Source    --of Information  
Reliable      Possibly True

CONFIDENTIAL



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HEADQUARTERS  
AREA 9  
441st COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
APO 25

S/I WAR 91-116  
2 February 1948

SUBJECT: Communists Distribute Pre-Exposure Committee Handbills

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

The Wakayama District Committee of the Japan Communist Party have launched a handbill distribution campaign as "groundwork" for an expected visit from the Communist-sponsored Hoarded Goods Exposure Unit.

Translation of handbill:

APPEAL TO ALL LABORERS IN REGARD TO EXPOSURE

Recently, the exposure problem has developed into a big political issue. The flame of exposure has begun to flare up successively, at the Nagai Park affair, the Fuso Metal Works affair, Imagnaki Steel Pipe Affair, and the recent Kubota Iron Works affair. As you are well aware, police measures toward these affairs were extremely outrageous and oppressive.

WHY DO WE HAVE TO MAKE EXPOSURES?

Upon the conclusion of the war, big blackmarketeers, capitalists, and bureaucrats collusively gamed the people and pocketed the materials and manufactured goods which were the fruit of the laborers' arduous struggle during the war. It is a well known fact that they have made an enormous profit by making use of these commodities. Yet, on the other hand, the rehabilitation of Japan has shown hardly any progress. The electricity problem can be dispensed with by supplying coal to electric power stations and the rehabilitation of government railway and communication works can be settled if there is enough material. Necessities for laborers, such as work clothes, canvas shoes, soap, etc., can be produced in large quantities provided enough materials are available.

IS MATERIAL LACKING? NO ABSOLUTELY NOT. THERE IS AN ABUNDANCE OF IT.

The big blackmarketeers and the capitalists led by former plutocrats have been hiding it. As pointed out in the National Assembly, commodities worth two trillion yen, in current value, is apparently hidden and hoarded. They are the people who obstruct the rehabilitation of Japan and the advancement of peoples' livelihood. Through the power of the people, these commodities, which are the foundation of the rehabilitation of Japan and reconstruction of people's livelihood must be exposed in order to restore to the people and to be used properly for the benefit of the people. Against this righteous exposure struggle, which is being taken for the sake of the benefit of the people and the reconstruction of Japan, the police authorities are working, utilizing clubs, handcuffs, and "pig pens".

They are indeed the enemies of the people. They are conspiring with big capitalists.

As a result of the exposure, these bureaucrats and capitalists who were collaborating, are not in a panicky state. Several factories, including the Kasebo Yodogawa Mills, are hurriedly transporting other hoarded goods to other places in trucks busily and are preparing for certain events by employing gangster groups. After our exposure, the Procurators' Offices carried out exposures of these commodities privately.

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The allotment of electricity supply to the Fuso Metal Works has been reduced to 950,000 kilowatts from 5,550,000 kilowatts. The above mentioned facts tell the great influence caused by the people's exposure units led by the Communist Party, and the righteousness of the exposures.

## OUR APPEAL TO THE LABORERS

Participate in the people's struggle on a mass scale form a bigger exposure unit for the sake of brighter Japan and the advancement of people's livelihood.

People who know the fact that his place of employment has certain hoarded goods--regardless of quantities are desired to send secret information to this committee without hesitation.

Japan Communist Party Wakayama  
District Committee

Japan Youth Communist League  
Wakayama District Committee

Evaluation

--of Source  
Reliable

--of Information  
Confirmed



Kubota Iron Works Incident



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HEADQUARTERS  
 AREA 9  
 441st COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT  
 GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
 FAR EAST COMMAND  
 APO 25

S/I OSA 9-759  
 21 January 1948

SUBJECT: Communists Stage Illegal Exposure Demonstration

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

Information received by this headquarters from the Osaka City Police, reliable sources, and observations by agents of this headquarters, indicates the following:

On 12 January 1948, at 1410 hours, approximately 60 Youth Communist League (Seinen Kyosan Domei) and Communist Party (Kyosan-to) members, including approximately five Koreans, and several students of the Osaka University of Commerce, representing the Labor-Farmer-Citizens' Council Exposure Committee (Rene Shimin Kyogikai Tekihatsu Inkai), assembled at the Dainbashi Car stop located at Osaka-shi, Taisho-ku, Minami Okajima-cho, for the purpose of exposing allegedly hoarded coal at the Kubota Iron Works, Okajima Plant, located two blocks west of the assembly point. At approximately 1430 hours, the exposure group proceeded to the Kubota Iron Works in columns of three, and tried to crash the main gate of the plant, while staging snake dances and singing the "Internationale". The Japanese police from the Taisho Police Station, anticipating the arrival of the group, ordered MASUI Yoshinori, Minami District Committee member of the Osaka Regional Communist Party (Osaka Chiho Kyosan-to), who appeared to be leading the group, to quiet and disperse the group, stating that this was an illegal demonstration since the group had not made an application for such a gathering to the Osaka Prefectural Office. Although MASUI attempted to quiet the group, the group now led by UEDA Osamu, influential Youth Communist League (Seinen Kyosan Domei) leader, defied this order refusing to quiet down and began skirmishing around the plant attempting to storm it. UEDA then climbed on top of the company wall and began giving a speech to the Kubota Iron workers, stating, "Comrades of the Kubota Iron Works, your plant has 2,000 tons of illegally obtained coal stored. We have come to uncover this hoarded coal." The police meanwhile told UEDA to end his speech; however, UEDA brushed them aside saying, "You bother me", and continued on. The police then attempted to arrest UEDA when, the exposure group completely encircled UEDA, protecting him from the police and refusing to give him up to the police. Police reinforcements arrived, and an order was issued to arrest the entire group. As a result, scuffles broke out between the police and the group. The exposure group, one by one, was dragged into and corralled within the compounds of the Kubota Iron Works, however, MASUI managed to slip away unnoticed. Inside the compound, UEDA again began delivering a speech to the Kubota Iron workers. Thereupon, Lt. LANG of the 25th Reconnaissance Military Police ordered the immediate arrest of UEDA, and also the entire group if they still refused to give him up. The group again refused; consequently, Military Police, with the aid of the Japanese police, broke up the ring surrounding and protecting UEDA and arrested UEDA. Because of this, HASHIMOTO Tetsu, a member of the exposure group, was injured requiring two stitches on the side of his head. The group was then told to disperse immediately. When the group was ordered to board the three trucks in which they had arrived, they refused and began fighting with the police. During the confusion, approximately 15 of them managed to escape. Thereupon, the police arrested the remaining 45 odd members of the group and detained them at the Taisho Police Station. This

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occurred at approximately 1505 hours. UEDA was taken to the Provost Marshal by the MP's and was temporarily released and ordered to report at the Osaka Provost Marshal on 13 Jan 1948, at 0900 hours, for further action to be taken against him. UEDA later was detained at the Taisho Police Station along with the others.

A later investigation by the Osaka City Police revealed that the true responsible person for the illegal demonstration was HARA Zengo, Minami District Committee member of the Osaka Regional Communist Party, who had stated at the Daikubashi car stop prior to the illegal demonstration that he (HARA) was going to be the responsible person of the exposure campaign for that day and that the others were to act according to his orders.

In regards to the "illegally obtained coal" in question, UCHIDA Shigeichi, accounts section chief of the plant, explained that although there were about 1,000 tons of coal reserved in the plant, they were neither obtained through illicit channels nor are they hoarded goods. The plant manufactures weighing scales, and chain-style grates for the Occupation Forces in addition to chemical castings.

The following Communist Party members are employed at the Okajima Plant of the Kubota Iron Works, and some were active in the exposure campaign at the Fuso Metal Works, Osaka-shi, in addition to possibly giving the information on the coal "hoarded" at the Kubota plant: HAYASHI Shigeo, NAKAMURA Nobuo, NAKAGAWA Akira, OKINO Michio, TAKEDA Kiyochi, KANESHIRO Yoshi, KOMORI Yoshiko, OTA Hiroko, UCHIYAMA Toki, YOSHIMURA Ikuo, IWAKAWA Ikuo, and TAKEUCHI Ikuo.

At approximately 1600 hours, 12 Jan 48, about 30 radical members of the Youth and Women's Department of the All Communications Workers Union (Zentei Osaka Chiku Kyogikai), appeared at the Taisho Police Station and demanded to know why the exposure group was being detained. Four representatives from the All Communications group -- SAITO Masaharu, TAKAHASHI Naichi, AZUMA Yonekichi, and MITSUNAGA Hiroshi, all Communist Party members -- and five representatives from among those detained (all Japanese) -- HARA Zengo, MOTOMURA Toshio, TSUJI Fumio, HEMURA Akira, and MURAKAMI Teyoichi, All Communist Party members, met with the Assistant Police Chief of the Taisho Police station and demanded that the police officials recognize the followings: (1) As this arrest is illegal, we demand the immediate release of the exposure group; (2) Our exposure activity is legal; however, the Police using force arrested us which is an unright oppression; (3) As the police used force, there was one injury. We will indict the riotous policemen. OKAMOTO Shunichi, chief secretary of the Nishi Yodogawa Labor Union Council (Nishiyodogawa Redo Kumiai Kyogikai) and Communist Party member, demanded the immediate liberation of the injured and NAGAO Tokio, Minami District Committee member of the Communist Party, demanded that the police release the persons who were not the responsible persons of the exposure group. At 1900, the MP's arrived at the scene and told the group to disperse and leave the Taisho Police Station; the group left at approximately 1930 hours.

At approximately 2030 hours, 12 Jan 48, about 30 Koreans, including approximately 15 girls, arrived at the Taisho Police Station and demanded to know why some of their fellow-countrymen were being detained. Through their representative, KIM Ye Ki, standing committee member of the Korean Democratic Youth League (Chosen Minshu Seinen Dantai), they stated that they wanted to talk to those Koreans who were being detained and wanted to leave food and blankets for them. The MP's also dispersed this group at approximately 2115 hours.

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On 13 Jan 48, beginning at 1000 hours, groups of three or four persons went to the Taisho Police Station in rotation, demanding the release of the exposure group, and the reason why they were detained. By 1500 hours, approximately 50 Communist Party members and members of their family had gathered inside the Taisho Police Station. Under the leadership of MADONO Kyuji, Minami District Committee Head of the Osaka Regional Communist Party; and KO Ei Gen, member of the Korean Democratic Youth League; the group demanded to see the Taisho Police Chief. They then made the following demands to the Police Chief: (1) Determine whether warrants of arrest were issued for the arrest of 45 odd persons on 12 Jan 48; (2) Reason for the detention of the 45 persons; (3) Investigate to determine who was responsible for the injury to some of the exposure group on 12 Jan 48 and the extent of care to be given to those injured.

At 1600 hours the leaders demanded that the exposure group be released since 24 hours had elapsed without formal charges being made by the Provost Marshal as required under the New Japanese Constitution. MP's dispersed the group at 1710 hours. At 1800 hours, the warrants for arrest were obtained by the Taisho Police Chief from the Osaka Provost Marshal. The demonstrators will be tried at a later date by the Osaka Provost Court after investigations are completed. The demonstrators will be charged with directly disobeying an Occupation Forces order which the Japanese Police attempted to carry out. This is covered by Imperial Ordinance #311, Article 1 and 2.

Representatives on 13 Jan 48 demanding the release of those detained are as follows; all are Communist Party members or sympathizers:

AN Min Shoku, Korean Democratic Youth League, Osaka Headquarters  
KO Min Ji, Women's Department of Korean League  
KO Ei Gen  
KIN Jin Ki, Fuse Youth School  
TAI Ko Taku, Tonan Branch of the Korean League  
KIN Tai Gyoku, Korean Students League  
KIN Mei Shu, Fuse Branch of the Korean Democratic Youth League  
KO Sho Ko, Headquarters of the Korean Students League, Osaka Branch  
KIMOTO Haruo, Youth Section Chief of the Kumiroto Iron Works  
MASUDA Shiro, Reformation Youth League  
MADONO Kyuji  
TACHIBANA Hiroshi, Osaka Commercial College  
YUHI Wataru, Nishinari Youth Council  
MURATA Shigeo, Chemical Industry College  
FUJIMOTO Akira, Osaka Students Social Science Research Society

On 13 January 1948, the Unoccupied Houses Exposure Council (Yukyu Jutaku Teikihatsu Shimin Taikai) submitted a resolution to the Taisho Police Chief stating that exposure campaigns are a righteous step to the rehabilitation of Japan and that the Police liberate the exposure groups.

On 14 Jan 48, OGURA Onji, Minami District Committee member of the Osaka Regional Communist Party, left for Tokyo in order to protest in interference of the Occupation Forces with Japan's domestic government. However, he will first consult the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

On the morning of 15 Jan 48, MASUI Yoshinori was arrested with a warrant of arrest issued by the Provost Marshal. On 16 Jan 48, MASUI was released because of insufficient evidence against him since he had slipped away while the others were rioting.

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YAMADA Rokusaburo, Osaka Regional Committee of the Communist Party, and ITANAMI Takeo, Communist Party member and Osaka City assemblyman, are investigating the injury problem. MASUI Yoshinori and the 47 others detained at the Taisho Police Station have agreed to stress and advocate the fact that the injuries sustained by an exposure member, HASHIMOTO Tetsu, were inflicted by a Japanese policeman and not a Military Policeman; even though HASHIMOTO is not sure which of the two it was. They are saying this, in spite of the statement by the Taisho Police Chief saying that an MP did it, because of fear of complications which might arise from this, namely that the person was injured as a result of disobeying a MP order to disband. This would mean they deliberately disobeyed the order.

On 15 Jan 48, MADONO Kyuji, after consulting with SHIDA Shigeo, chief secretary of the Osaka Regional Committee of the Communist Party, stated that the Osaka Regional Committee of the Communist Party is also going to protest to the Osaka Military Government Team in addition to GHQ. They will stress the fact that an injury was sustained by one of the exposure members.

Information received on 20 Jan from the Osaka City Police indicates that the following persons in the exposure group were released from the Taisho Police station in addition to MASUI Yoshinori:

OKUDA Yoneichi - released on 18 Jan 48 because at the time the order was given by Lt. LANG, OKUDA was laying in the grass within the Kubota compound nearby, because of a bad heart.

SAKAI Jigoro - released on 18 Jan 48 because at the time the order was given by Lt. LANG, SAKAI was tied up by the Japanese police and was pulled into the compound, not of his own accord.

MURAKAMI Toyochi - released on 19 Jan 48 as he too was tied up by the Japanese police and pulled into the compound, not of his own accord, while looking for his lost briefcase.

UEDA Osamu and KANAI Nobuo were given temporary releases until the trial because of the weakened condition of their bodies due to tuberculosis. UEDA has been spitting blood since 16 Jan.

Various groups have been going to the Taisho Police Station since 13 Jan 48, however, no further occurrences have resulted. ITANAMI Takeo, is reported to have gone to the Osaka Provost Marshal and Osaka Provost Court to ask why the group was detained.

Evaluation

-- of Source  
Reliable

-- of Information  
Probably true

SECRET



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HEADQUARTERS  
 AREA 9  
 441st COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT  
 GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
 FAR EAST COMMAND  
 APO 25

S/I OSA 9-814  
 3 February 1948

SUBJECT: Defense Phase of Trial of Illegal Demonstrators

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

The Defense phase of the trial of HARA Zengo and the 45 other persons who participated in the illegal demonstration at the Kubota Iron Works on 12 January 1948 was opened at Provest Court #1, Osaka on 2 February 1948. Witnesses for the Defense are as follows: (All are Japanese)

AOYAMA Takao; SHIGEMURA Hidetaka; ASAKA Kasuo; ICHIKI Korimori;  
 KITAJIMA Kazushi; OKAMURA Jujiro; and OKAMOTO Shuichi.

All witnesses stated that they heard the order by the Japanese police for the crowd to disband; but that at the time the order was given the crowd was surrounded by the police and it was impossible for them to disband. All witnesses also testified that the crowd was beaten, kicked, and treated very rough by the Japanese police.

ASAKA Kasuo and KITAJIMA Kazushi are connected with the Youth Flag (Seinen-no-hata) newspaper.

The Defense attempted to present to the Court a copy of an application for a permit for a demonstration. However, KASAHARA Koji, member of the Osaka Prefectural police department, stated that the application was good only between the 2 January 1948 and the 11 January 1948. KASAHARA stated that the application was for a demonstration at the Fuse Company and not for the Kubota Iron Works.

Evaluation  
 -- of Source      -- of Information  
 Reliable              Confirmed

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HEADQUARTERS  
441st COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND

CDT  
Hour: 1245  
Date: 7 Feb 48

CIC REPORT REPORT

SUBJECT: Participants in Demonstration Sentenced

TO : Chief, CIC

1. Details: CIC Area 9 observed following:

a. Forty-six persons who took part in demonstration at Kubota Iron Works, Osaka, on 12 January 1948, were found guilty of participating in illegal demonstration and, at 0900 hours, 7 February 1948, were sentenced by Osaka Provest Court #1 to serve three years at hard labor.

b. Six Korean nationals in the group, in addition to three years at hard labor, were sentenced to be expelled from Japan to Korea for period of not less than five years, expulsion to take place at termination of three-year sentence.

L. B. H.

Code No. 379

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**HEADQUARTERS  
441st COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND**

**CDT  
Hour: 1645  
Date: 10 Feb 48**

**CIC SPOT REPORT**

**SUBJECT: Meeting Protests Sentences of Demonstrators, Osaka**

**TO : Chief, CIS**

**1. Details: CIC Area 9 observed following:**

**a. Approximately 20,000 persons, including members of Osaka Teachers' Union, All Japan Electrical Industry Workers' Union, All Japan Communications Workers' Union, Young Communist League and Renovation Youth League, attended meeting, sponsored by Osaka Teachers' Union from 1300 to 1600, 10 Feb 48, in Ogimachi Park, Kita-ku, Osaka-shi.**

**b. Announced purpose of meeting was to urge reconstruction of educational system, but, according to statements made by officials at meeting, primary objective was to protest sentencing of participants in demonstration at Kubota Iron Works by Provost Court.**

**c. Resolution was made at meeting to petition Maj Gen Charles L. MULLINS, CG, 25th Inf Div, for commutation of sentences imposed on demonstrators. It originally was intended to appeal to Maj Gen MULLINS immediately upon termination of meeting, but later was decided to postpone petitioning until 12 February 1948.**

**d. Meeting was orderly, but song "Akahata" was sung intermittently by members of Young Communist League and Renovation Youth League.**

**L. L. M.**

**Code No 420**

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HEADQUARTERS  
441st COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND

CDT  
Hour: 1145  
Date: 16 Feb 48

CIG RPT REPORT

SUBJECT: 46 Demonstrators Released, Osaka

TO : Chief, CIG

1. Details:

a. CIG Area 9 has learned from Osaka PW that at 1600, 13 Feb 48, 46 persons who had been tried and sentenced to three years hard labor for holding illegal demonstration at Kubota Iron Works, Osaka, on 12 Jan 48, were released from detention after sentences suspended.

b. Source said that reviewing authority, Maj Gen MULLINS, CG, 25th Inf Div, reduced sentences of 46 from three years to 1½ years, and then suspended 1½ years' sentences. Original sentences adjudged by Osaka Provost Court #1 on 7 Feb 48.

c. Source said reason given for suspension was that majority of radical elements were only youths and did not have full responsibility.

d. At 1000, 14 Feb 48, according to source, group was called into Osaka Provost Court and given lecture which included warning concerning penalty involved if such an incident should recur.

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Fuso Metal Works Incident

Fuso Metal Works Incident

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HEADQUARTERS  
AREA 9  
441st COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
APO 25

S/E CSA 9-726  
12 January 1948

SUBJECT: Disturbances at Fuso Metal Company

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

Information received by this headquarters indicates the following:

On 18 December 1947, approximately 180 radical elements from the Communist Party, Youth Communist League, Electrical Industry Workers Union, All Communications Workers Union, and Government Railway Workers Union, and led by GESU Junkichi and HAYASHI Shigeo, Communist Party members, assembled at the Ajikawa Station, Osaka-shi, and proceeded toward the Fuso Metal Company, located at Osaka-shi, Kenohana-ku, Shimaya-cho, for the purpose of exposing hidden materials at the Company, including iron and coal. The exposers then split into three groups. The first group consisting of approximately thirty persons, including GESU and HAYASHI, entered the main gate of the Company and demanded to see the manager of the Company. General Affairs Section Chief, MISHIMA Hajime met GESU and asked him what authority he had to expose hidden materials. GESU stated that he did not put his confidence in the Government and that the object of this exposure was to assist the revival of production. The group, under HAYASHI's agitation, refused MISHIMA's request of sending only three or four representatives to talk this matter over, and forced their way into the Company. However, they were expelled by the Union members of the Company (the Union is affiliated with the Japan Federation of Labor) and the group left without accomplishing their mission.

Meanwhile group number two, led by KUMANO Etsuo, a member of the Communist Party and consisting of approximately seventy persons forced its way through the second gate of the North Plant of the Company and took pictures of the supposedly hidden materials. However, they too were repulsed by Union members of the Company.

The third group was halted at the second gate of the main plant by the Union members of the plant. Because of this a disturbance was created, and at approximately 1515 hours, the Japanese police and the 25th Reconnaissance Military Police arrived on the scene to quell the disturbance. KUMANO then delivered a speech of encouragement to the exposers, stating to the effect that, "Although we failed to achieve our objective today, we must fight on, firmly believing that our era will come within five or ten years."

On 20 December 1947, GESU and KUMANO were arrested by the Japanese police for illegal entry but were released two days afterward pending further investigation.

On 23 December 1947, at 1300 hours, approximately 150 members from the same group, assembled in front of the Hanshin Station, Osaka-shi, Kita-ku, for the original purpose of forcing their way into the Amagasaki Thermo-Electric Generating Plant of the Kansai Power Distribution Company, located in Amagasaki-shi, Hyogo-ken. However,

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instructions were changed at the last moment, which appears to be a new Communist Party tactic, and the new destination was again designated as the Fuso Metal Company. The group left the Hanshin Station in three trucks at 1355 hours and arrived at the Fuso Metal Company at 1435 hours. Thereupon, the leaders of the group demanded to see the company's books and the allegedly hoarded coal; however, the company refused, stating that this investigation should be carried out through legal channels. Because of the Company's refusal, HAYASHI Shigeo stated to the effect that, "Today we went into the company to obtain proof of the existence of illegal coal and hidden goods, however, we were too late, as the Company had already contacted the Police to protect them and consequently, we are unable to investigate." The group left at 1515 hours.

The exposers were prevented from entering the compounds of the company by barred gates which were manned by approximately 300 union members of the company, and as a result harsh words were exchanged between the exposers and the Union members of the Company. Japanese police were on hand to prevent a serious disturbance.

Leaders for the group in addition to HAYASHI and KUMANO included MIYAMOTO Kazuo and NISHIKAWA Hiroyoshi, both Communist Party members and executive Committee members of the Kansai Council of the Japan Congress of Industrial Unions.

It is believed that the directives for these exposures were issued by the Japan Communist Party Hidden Materials Exposure Committee (Nippon Kyoosanto Intai Bushi Tekihatsu Iinkai), located on the 2nd floor of the Hankyu Station Department Store, Osaka-shi, Kita-ku. The contacts for the attempted exposure within the Company are assumed to be the 13 Communist cells of the company headed by KANO Tsuruichi.

Handbills and leaflets which were handed out to the workers of the Fuso Metal Company in the name of the Youth Communist League from 18 to 25 December 1947, are as follows in brief:

Fellows! Brothers! of Fuso. You brave warriors who love your country and compatriots, expose the unjust electric power distribution, tax, and coal of the Fuso Metal Company, the base of the plutocrat SUMITOMO's, who are war-mongers. Hold workshop meetings immediately and begin to fight.

1. Demand raise in wages, revision in labor conditions.
2. Immediate payment of funds so that the cold winter can be overcome.
3. ¥10,000 as marriage funds.
4. There is a source of wealth. Expose all unjust profits for the sake of the people.
5. Open all warehouses. Divert to production channels all idle materials.

Your enemy is the big capitalists who are making your living destitute. There is equipment at the Amagasaki Power Plant which is idle because there is no coal or materials.

Additional information received indicates that despite the fact that many handbills were being passed to the Fuso Metal Workers, they are not paying any attention to the contents of them.

On 27 December 1947, KUMANO and GESU were indicated but not detained for illegal entry by the Osaka Procurators Office. To date, their trial is still pending.

Evaluation  
--of Source      --of Information  
Reliable          Probably True

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HEADQUARTERS  
AREA 8  
441st COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
APO 317

S/I HYO-8-466  
30 January 1948

SUBJECT: Further Developments in the Trial of Communists who  
Forcibly Entered Amagasaki Pipe Company Grounds

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

The second day of public hearing of the thirteen Communists who are charged with illegally entering the Fuse Pipe Company Grounds on 28 December 1947, began at 1000 hours 28 January 1948 at the Kobe District Court, with Chief Judge OHO Kasuo presiding.

The second session of the trial was held without the participation of the defendants, who were withdrawn from the court at the onset of the hearing because they sang the 'Internationale' at the top of their voices.

The entire morning session was devoted to argument between the Judge and the defense lawyers who stated that the judge had violated the sixteenth article of the penal code and that fair judgment was an impossibility. The Communists and their sympathizers in the audience supported the defense charges by signing their names and affixing their fingerprints to a written declaration which was in effect a challenge to Judge OHO's right to preside over the court. The defense lawyers also demanded that the defendants be released on bail. The judge refused to consider the charges and requests and ordered the defense to declare the persons to be summoned as defense witnesses. The following is a partial list named:

KATO Kanju, Diet member and head of the Diet Investigation Committee.  
TOKUDA Kyuhachi, Diet member and Chief Secretariat of the JCP.  
ABE Jinkichi, Osaka lawyer.  
SUGATANI Jihei, director of the Fuse Pipe Company.  
TAKESAKO Josi, Chief of the Steel Pipe Control Office of the Fuse Pipe Company.  
ISOGA Izu, Kobe Regional Procurator  
TAKADA Kozo, Osaka businessman and Communist Party member.  
HORIGUCHI Tsuneji, Osaka Communist Party member.  
NAKAJIMA Yabei, Chief of police, Amagasaki.

The defense presented two newspaper articles from the Japanese Mainichi as evidence. One containing a compiled report of hoarded commodities in this area and a belief that police and bureaucrats are hindering the detection and equal distribution of these commodities. Another article reports that an Associated Press release says that an enormous quantity of hoarded goods in Japan, if properly utilized, would easily pay the cost of the Occupation and check the vicious inflation.

With the presentation of this evidence the court adjourned at 1400 hours and will reconvene on 4 February 1948.

TAKEGUCHI Shinichi, Osaka lawyer and Communist sympathizer, and OKAZAKI Kazuo, Tokyo lawyer, were the prominent figures in the day's proceedings, exciting the audience with speeches of militaristic and undemocratic conduct of the court officials.

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In a meeting outside of the court building at the conclusion of the day's hearing, the radical elements present passed the following resolution: 'Today's attitude of the chief judge is detrimental to democratic Japan, especially his attitude toward the exclusion of the defendants from the hearing. This is militaristic and despotic. We demand that he will not repeat such an act again.'

About 100 sympathizers appeared outside of the court on 28 January 1948. They were comparatively quiet, having been previously warned against demonstrating by Military Police.

It is a prevailing opinion in this area that the defendants will be found guilty as charged, but that their comrades will continue undaunted to expose hidden goods and that it will become a nation-wide movement exposing even those who have profited through their connections with the Occupation Forces.

Evaluation

--of Source	--of Information
Fairly reliable	Probably True

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**HEADQUARTERS  
AREA 8  
441st COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
APO 317**

**S/I HYO-8-463  
27 January 1948**

**SUBJECT: Arraignment of Communists Who Forcibly Entered Amagasaki  
Pipe Company Grounds**

**SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:**

Public hearing of the thirteen Communists who are charged with illegally entering the Fuso Pipe Company grounds on 26 December 1947, began at 1000 hours, 26 January 1948 at the Kobe District Court with Chief Judge OHO Kazuo presiding.

The Osaka Liberal Lawyers' Society (Jiyu Hoso Dan) is representing the defendants with a total of seven lawyers, the chief among them being ITO Yoshio, Secretary of the Society, and a prominent Communist Party member.

Early in the morning of the day of the trial, upwards of three hundred men, including many members of the Youth Communist League and of the Hyogo Prefectural Headquarters of the Korean Democratic Youth gathered in the yard of the court. They included radical elements of the All Communications Workers' Union, the Electric Workers' Industrial Union, the NCIU, and the Steel Pipe Workers' Trade Union, and other groups.

Throughout the court proceedings, they sang the 'Internationale' and the Akahata Song, delivered speeches and held demonstrations outside the court. About 200 gained admission and continually hindered the progress of the hearing through their demands that the prisoners be released outright on the grounds that the judges and procurators were conscious of the hoarded commodities of the Fuso Pipe Co., and they should be held responsible for the actions of the defendants.

Among those present at the hearing were SUZUKI Kanichi, Hyogo Regional Committeeman of the Japan Communist Party and Chief of the Welfare Department of the Hyogo Prefectural Headquarters of the Working Men's Protection Society, and IGUCHI Ryuichi, Chairman of the Hyogo Regional Council of the All Communications Workers' Union.

Due to seemingly organized passive resistance of the spectators and defendants, the first day of the trial ended without progress being made. Trial will be resumed at 1000 hours, 28 January 1948.

**Evaluation**

-- of Source    -- of Information  
Fairly reliable    Probably True

**CONFIDENTIAL**



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HEADQUARTERS  
AREA 8  
441st COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
APO 317

S/I HEO-9-444  
30 December 1947

SUBJECT: ATTEMPT BY FORCE BY THE COMMUNISTS TO REFORM HIGHER COAL

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

On 26 December 1947, a group of approximately 200 labor union youths representing the CIO, (Sanbetsu), Japan Steel Industry Labor Union (Nihon Teikoku Sangyo Rodo Kumiai), and Electrical Industry Workers' Union, gathered at the Japan Electrical Generating and Distributing Company Amagasaki Plant (Nippon Densetsu Amagasaki Dai-ri Jojo) presumably to celebrate Christmas.

During the course of the meeting, discussion concerning the shortage of coal and the shortage of electricity caused by the existing shortage of coal took place. Some members of the group reported that the Fuso Metal Works' Steel Pipe Factory (Fuso Kinzoku Hoken Jojo) of Amagasaki was hoarding large stocks of coal supplies within the Company's Compound. The group at this point decided to reveal this hoarding and at approximately 1430 hour the same day gathered at the entrance of the Fuso Metal Works Steel Pipe Factory. The management of the Company, sensing the trouble, closed all entrances to the factory to prevent them from entering. However, approximately 130 of the force of 200 youths climbed over the fence surrounding the factory and proceeded to search the factory compound. A fight took place between the attackers and the Company employees and resulted in several persons on both sides being injured before the police from the Amagasaki Police Station arrived to quell the fight.

The Amagasaki Police arrested every member of the group of approximately 130 attackers on the charge of trespassing on private property. After routine investigation of the incident by the police, all but 17 of the original force of 130 were released.

On 27 December 1947, a force of approximately 100 people gathered at the Amagasaki Police Station and demanded that the 17 comrades being held be released. The Police reported that they were hampering the police activities and would not leave unless the comrades were released. 25th Division Military Police dispatched a patrol to the scene and dispersed the crowd without any further trouble.

The 17 attackers detained, who, according to the investigation by the police, are believed to be the instigators of the incident and have been turned over to the Procurator's Office and are now being held at the District Court Detention House in Kobe awaiting trial.

The leader of the incident was NAKAMURA Sadayuki, chief of the Youth Section (Seinen-bu) of the Japan Steel Industry Labor Union, Kansai Headquarters, Osaka.

According to the latest information approximately 400 persons are expected to gather at the Fainel Elementary School in Amagasaki on 30 December 1947 to protest the detention of the 17 men.

Evaluation  
of source of information  
..fairly reliable probably true

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Letter from OI Cell,  
Tokyo Prefectural Communist Party

Letter from OI Cell, Tokyo  
Prefectural Communist Party

TAB  
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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT  
 CIS -MIS-GHQ-SCAP  
 APO 500

JP/TCS/2282

FROM: TACHIKAWA Kiichi  
 c/o NIPPON KYOSANTO  
 (Japan Communist Party)  
 OI SAIBO  
 (OI Cell)

TO: SEITETSU GENRYO  
 KABUSHIKI KAISHA  
 SHAGHO (President of Iron  
 Manufacture Material Co.,  
 Ltd.)  
 5th Floor, Mitsukoshi Main  
 Building  
 Nuremachi, Nihonbashi  
 (Tokyo-to, Japan)

<u>DISTRIBUTION:</u>	<u>STA LOCAL:</u>	<u>Date of Communi:</u>	<u>Dispos of Communi:</u>	<u>Eval-Alloc:</u>
GB/POL CIS/OP GS ESS/LA ESS/PC 6th A MG	TOK DET MG CIG 25	23 Dec 47	Passed	210-8-1
		<u>Type of Communi:</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Prev. Records:</u>
		Postcard	Japanese	None Relevant
		<u>Prep Date:</u>	<u>Comment by</u>	
		7 Jan 48	TCS	

LABOR: REJECTION OF UNION FORMATION BY COMPANY PRESIDENT IRES  
 COMMUNIST PARTY CELL: COMMUNISTS TO CONDUCT INVESTIGATION

Writer States:

"I have heard it mentioned that you would not permit a labor union to be formed in your company. Consequently, I think your arbitrary stand is a violation of the labor act and an impediment to the progress of union activities. Moreover, you show no consideration whatsoever for the welfare of your employees.

"What is more, rumor has it that you are reaping huge profits by operating an eating establishment which is currently prohibited by law. As a result of these reports, this cell of the Japan Communist Party, serves notice that it shall conduct an investigation upon these matters".

NOTICE: Distribution of the information contained in this document obtained from private communication will be confined solely to those officials military and/or civilian who are specifically authorized to receive such information.

COPY



Letter from Asahi-Ku Branch,  
Osaka Prefecture Communist Party



SECRET

CCD/TOS/x-356

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT, CIS, MIS, GHQ, SCAP

APO 500

Date, 6 Feb 48

~~-CENSORSHIP INTERCEPT-~~

SUBJECT: ORGANIZATIONS: COMMUNIST PARTY THREATENS PRESIDENT OF COMPANY;  
NECESSARY MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN ORDER TO  
POSSESS EVIDENCE

In a letter, dated, 10 Jan 48

From: NIPPON KYOSAI (List x-76)  
(Japan Communist Party)  
Asahi-Ku Branch  
Osaka-shi, (Japan)

TO: MASUKI GIICHI ( )  
President of MIYAKOJIMA  
Transportation Co.  
Kita-dori, Miyakojima  
Miyakojima-ku, Osaka-shi,  
(Japan)

Letter, numbered Communist Party 206, states as follows:

"According to the report received from MIYAKOJIMA UNSO ROGUMI IIN (Miyakojima Transportation Labor Union Committee) you are very anxious to run in the coming election as candidate for the member of the Prefectural Assembly. Your conduct such as inviting prominent people to your home, etc., shows that you are fervently preparing for the campaign. You are never willing to pay the Labor Union expenses, but on the contrary, you embezzle the Company profit and enrich yourself. You obtain funds, etc., through illegal channels and combine private and public affairs together.

Without any guilty conscience, you are making profit by black-marketing and you never divide the profit among your workers. We have received a whole list of crimes which you have openly committed. Our party tends to conduct an investigation. The opinion of our comrades, the Labor Union Members, is that they will decisively reject the president's of all companies who make use of their factories as means of self-benefit, and obtaining money for election expenses. In order to realize this decision, our party, plans to send out hidden supporters to reveal the truth. We will also have the Cells take an active part, in order to obtain definite evidence. Through this movement which will probably become bold in the future, we will thoroughly carry out investigations and reveal to the world our comrades' anger. We will fight against the strong and be friendly towards the weak. We will lick the egoistic capitalists.

COPY

SECRET

34



Young Communist League Directive No. 59

Young Communist League  
Directive No. 59

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SECRET

COPY

HEADQUARTERS  
AREA 6  
441st COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
APO 713

S/I TOK-6A-117  
8 February 1948 (5b)

SUBJECT: Communists to Raise Funds to Help Searchers for Hoarded Goods in Osaka

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

On 6 February 1948, this office secured from a reliable source an alleged translation of Directive No. 59 which was issued by the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Japan Young Communist League. The above mentioned translation contains a plea to the members of the Young Communist League to start a movement to raise funds to aid the searchers for hoarded goods who were arrested in Osaka.

EXTRACT

Directive No. 59

24 January 1948

To: District and Area Committees

From: Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Japan Young Men's Communist League

Contributions wanted to rescue the searchers for hoarded goods in Osaka.

The corruption of the government officials and the big capitalists has gone to extremes and the laborers all over the country have started a reconstruction struggle of their own.

In Osaka, the Young Men's Reconstruction Group which is made up of the members of this League, the Youth Department of the labor unions, and high school students started a movement to discover concealed and hoarded goods.

How cruel and malicious was the police force which is the watch dog of the capitalists in dealing with those discoverers of the hoarded goods.

On 26 December last year, such a discovery group went to the Second Power House of Amagasaki. Fourteen of them were injured by the union members of that company who followed their leaders instigation. The discoverers were also confined in the basement by fifty policemen of the Amagasaki Police Station. At 8:00 o'clock in the evening, a ball of boiled rice was given as supper. Requests for blankets and food were rejected unjustly in spite of the pleas of the representative of the group. Afterwards, they were mercilessly taken to the Amagasaki Police Station. The women members were dragged by their hair. Some were kicked and they fainted. Of the 53 members of the group who were confined at the Amagasaki Police Station, about 20 were injured, some seriously and some slightly. No treatment was given them. Five people had to sleep on one blanket although it was very cold in December, and a rice ball was given for a meal. The Police Station at Nishinomiya gave five blankets to be used by eleven people, a cup of watery rice for breakfast, four potato-mixtures, and no water nor chopsticks. This is the barbarous way human beings were treated.

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SECRET

On January 12th, 150 searchers went to the Kubota Iron Works in Osaka and they met with brutal force by 450 armed policemen who were sent from such places as Minato, Taisho, and Tsukiji. The searchers who defended themselves against the policemen were arrested after the fighting between the two parties was over. Several members were injured in the course of the fighting and one of them was beaten on the head with a club receiving a gash that will take two weeks to heal. Even after their confinement, they continued their organized struggle, and the authorities are finding that they have to change their former treatment. But we have not thrown off their oppression. The searchers' group now in jail will have to fight oppression continuously. We feel obliged to rescue those brave searchers from jail and prepare for the future struggle. Let all the League members in the country start the movement for the raising of funds for the rescue of the searchers' group in Osaka. Let us tell the labor unions, the youth organizations, and the people in all walks of life, of the cruelties, and get them to give money for this cause. Not only money, but anything that can be mobilized for the rescue, such as drugs and clothing, are welcome.

The Head Office of the Young Men's Communist League or the Local Committee of the Osaka Young Men's League, c/o Minshu Kaikan 125 Kitamomotani-machi, Minami-ku, Osaka-shi, will receive the fund.

Evaluation

--of Source	--of Information
Reliable	Probably True

SECRET



Letters Disclosing Illegal  
Exposure Activities by Communist Party

Letters Disclosing Illegal Exposure  
Activities by Communist Party

TAB  
I



CONFIDENTIAL

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT  
 CIB-RES-CHQ-SCAP  
 APO 500

JF/TOS/2233

FROM: KAWASHIMA Akio  
 Sakae, Kawabe-Mura,  
 Kitasaitama-gun  
 Saitama-ken

TO: ISHIKAWA Hiroshi  
 10, Nishikata-Machi,  
 Bunkyo-ku  
 Tokyo-to (Japan)

<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>	<u>STA Local:</u>	<u>DATE OF COMMUN:</u>	<u>DISPOS OF COMMUN:</u>	<u>EVAL ALLOS:</u>
GR/POL CIB/OP CS CIE Oth A MG	MSG 2 CIC 26	24 Dec 47	Passed	R 203 210-7-1
		<u>TYPE OF COMMUN:</u>	<u>LANGUAGE:</u>	<u>PRIV. RECORDS</u>
		Letter	Japanese	None Relevant
		<u>PREP DATE:</u>	<u>COMMENT BY:</u>	
		5 Jan 48	TOS	

COMMENT

CIVIL AFFAIRS: Communists Reported to have Looted Relief Goods From Villages in Saitama-ken, Claiming Illegal Distribution

Writer States:

" A great excitement was created in our village, Kawabe-mura (Ext in Kitasaitama-gun, Saitama prefecture by the agitation of Communist Party members. They deprived the villagers of the goods which were distributed to them at the time of the flood disaster, claiming that the relief goods were illegally distributed. A set of ex-army officers' uniforms which I had received was also taken away. The actions of the "reds" are audacious, indeed.

NOTICE: Distribution of the information contained in this document obtained from private communication will be confined solely to those officials and/or civilian who are specifically authorized to receive such information.



0211

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CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT  
CIS-CHE-APPAC  
APO 500

7 March 1946

JP/TOK/14416

FROM: NIRATA Zentaro  
Intecha-cho, Yamagata  
Prefecture, Japan

TO: SATO, Kenzo  
78, Yurai-cho,  
Ushigono-ku  
Tokyo-to, Japan

DISTRIBUTION:

OP  
CIS  
CIS  
OS  
PH-Yok  
Sth A C-2  
Sth A HQ  
Sth A PH  
11th AB

Date of Comment

15 Feb 46

Comment by

P-17 212

Type of Comment

LETTER

Language

Japanese

Disposition of Comment

Passed

COMMENT

LAW VIOLATIONS: COMMUNISTS DEFY CIVIL POLICE.

Writer states:

"In this district, the Communist Party is in power; forming farmers' unions in various places. It is said that some degenerate members of the Party gathered and carried away seven Hyo (Ext 1 hyo - 152.4 pints) of ricecake to Tokyo. The officials who should control such matters are afraid of the Communists and cannot enforce regulations upon them. The Reds are mean enough to take advantage of this."

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0211

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COPY

CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT  
CIS - MIS - CHQ - SCAP  
APO 500

31 May 1946

JP/TOK/22746

FROM: MAEYAMA, Ryunosuke  
287, Toyooka,  
Tsurumi-cho  
Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama-shi  
Kanagawa-ken, Japan

TO: MIZOGAMI, Yoshio  
c/o NAKAHIRA Kiyoo,  
Kamihara, Yamabuki-mura,  
Shimoina-gun, Nagano-ken  
Japan

DISTRIBUTION:

Date of Comment:  
15 May 46

Language  
Japanese

GB  
CES  
CIC  
CS  
SRS  
CIS  
RES  
IKC  
Sth A HQ  
Sth A PM  
YOK PM  
CC

Comment by:  
PS 239

Disposition of Comment:  
Passed

Examined by:  
20

Type of Comment:  
Letter

COMMENT

DEMONSTRATIONS: MOB STORMS DISTRIBUTION OFFICES AND MAYORS HOME FOR RICE HOLDINGS IN KANAGAWA-KEN

Writer states:

"A few days ago there was a demonstration parade headed by the communists. Several food distribution offices were attacked and robbed of the rice stocks for ration. The mob also stormed the house of the mayor of Kawasaki and deprived him of his rice holdings, because he had kept two (2) to (3): One (1) to one-tenth (1/10) koku one (1) koku - five point one one nine (5.119), too much for nine (9) members of the family.....

"It is rumored that even those who are holding one (1) or two (2) to of rice must surrender it."

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