

we acquired the considerable number of them.

(b) More maneuvering upon it is expected hereafter.

3. The technical aspect of the struggle:

- A. To mobilize the masses, it is insufficient only with a slogan for racial independence, it is necessary to take up the claim of the masses.
- B. If a cry to stop the operation of machines rises from the masses, it is desirable then to stop them in accordance to it.

4. Concerning the illegal structures:

- A. The struggle in the legal sphere has become difficult to carry out but there remains somewhat still more. Utilizing these advantageously, we mobilize the masses to revolution.
- B. We, hereafter, make the struggle, regardless of being legal or illegal, active simultancously.
- C. In the illegal sphere, the selection and unification of the liaison place is impotent.
- D. We fixed the second liaison place of MINSEI DAN at a certain woman's residence in Kawasaki City, Kanagawa Prefecture.
- E. The points on transmission of the future directions: Soon after the arrival of the written directive from the headquarters, the concrete directive concerning it is to be done

orally through the illegal structures.

F. On the occasion that the voice of the masses of "Stop the operation of machines" is issued causing by the stopping of operation of various institutions and the strike, we despatch the directive from the fixed place in response to the conditions each time.

G. The report from the illegal organizations is to be despatched wholly from the fixed place.

H. MITSUI (woman) takes charge of the custody of the properties of the illegal organizations.

III. None

IV. We close our investigation.

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

**COPY**

(B)I.D.No. 277

December 22, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : **Five-fold increase movement of the  
"SHINSEINEN SHIMBUN (New Youth  
Newspaper)".**

I. Based upon an information on December 18, 1950 that five-fold increase movement of the New Youth Newspaper is being developed by the SEINEN SOKOKU SENSEN( Youth Fatherland Front).

II. On December 19, 1950 Secretary KAWAHARA of 4th Sub-Section, 3rd Section, Investigation Division initiated an investigation and detected the following facts.

The Japan Youth Fatherland Front has set the period of November 7 to December 31 for the five-fold increase movement of the "New Youth Newspaper," an unified organ of youth movements, and issued the following instructions to the lower structures.

Instructions :

Enlarge our unified organ of youth movements "New Youth Newspaper" !!  
Fund campaign should be advocated during the period of November 7 to December 31.

1. Independence of our fatherland and freedom of the youth are being trampled down by brutal fascism which gives impetus to war and colonization by the internal and external reactionary power.

At this juncture we Japanese patriotic youth should break out the imperialistic war plan on our own merits and combine ourselves into the Youth Fatherland Front in order to win the independence and liberation of the fatherland and people. Moreover with the effort of constantly enlarging the Front, the patriotic youth's unified action should be organized as a spearhead of wide-scale democratic racial front.

2. In order to organize the unified action of all patriotic youth centering around the Youth Fatherland Front, an unified organ is quite necessary as an organizer and propagandist. That is to say, as an important weapon of ours, the youth's newspaper is necessary by all means which is to report miserable life of the youth whose bodies and souls are going to be worn and aching, tell them the origin of their mental sufferings by boldly disclosing ferocity of the imperialists who drive them into war by enslaving them and facts of betrayal of the traitors who attempt to hand Japanese people over to a foreign country, and is to struggle by showing the true direction of struggling.

3. Meanwhile, the enemy suppressed the "MINSHU SEINEN SHIMBUN (Democratic Youth Newspaper)" under the responsible compilation by the Youth Fatherland Front and prohibited its publication. But immediately protesting against its unreasonableness and struggling with the demand for republication, we have continued to publish another new unified organ, the "SHIN SEINEN SHIMBUN (New Youth Newspaper)" through all patriotic youth's

indignation. Nevertheless, since the start of the New Youth Newspaper, the devoted effort itself on the side of the press company is, to our great regret, far greater than that of the Youth Fatherland Front, the Democratic Youth Body and Local Youth Bodies; the number of its readers does not reach even 1% of 4,000,000 youth who are under the Youth Fatherland Front. Under such a condition, it will never fulfil its duty as our weapon. We should urgently win its five-fold increase at least.

4. The National Committee of the Youth Fatherland Front appeals to all affiliated organizations, especially to fighting-spirited members of the Democratic Youth Body with the five-fold increase socialistic rivalry from November 7 of the Great Revolution Day to the last day of December. The patriotic youth of the east and west quarters of Tokyo Metropolis are now greatly giving actual results for enlargement and 100% accomplishment to get funds for paper.

Taking notice of the following items, all patriotic youth are sincerely requested to rise up unanimously.

(a) The greatest defect at the present stage is that movement of enlarging the newspaper and raising funds for papers is being made only through the efforts of the branch offices of the Press Company. So that, overcoming such a defect and tightly combined with movements of every youth's organization centering around the aforementioned Youth Fatherland Front i.e. the Democratic Youth Body, Union's Youth Section, Area Youth Bodies, Circles Student Self-government Associations, etc., the 100% accomplishment of enlarged paper fund campaign should be thoroughgoingly enacted.

(b) Solely for this purpose, each organization and the Area Youth Fatherland Fronts should start masses' discussion to elevate the youth's concern about the "New Youth Newspaper", develop socialistic rivalry by displaying each originality and express the actual results obtained through the said campaign.

(c) Especially through this enlarged campaign, branch offices of workshops, rural communities and schools should be established, corruption by the organizer be overcome, and advance payment system of paper charge and communication movement for the masses be actively started. These are of an urgent

importance above all things.

(d) All affiliated organizations of the above Youth Fatherland Front should present reports more than three times at least during the period of campaign movement to the National Committee, which should officially commend the superior organization and person to all organizations.

★ For the sake of peace and independence, all patriotic youth should be tightly connected with the Youth Fatherland Front, become readers of the "New Youth Newspaper" and make every effort for its enlargement !

★ Devote yourselves to the accomplishment of five-fold increase of the unified organ of the youth's movement for peace and independence, the "New Youth Newspaper," and of 100% winning of paper charge !

III. None.

IV. Investigation is closed for the present, but strict watch is being kept for the movement.

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



SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

**COPY**

(B) I.D. No. 276

December 23, 1950.

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

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

SUBJECT : Concerning the NIPPON SEINEN SOKOKU  
SENSEN (Japan Youths' Fatherland Front).

- I. This organization is subjected to our investigation since its formation.
- II. Commissioner KAWAHARA of the Fourth Subsection, Investigation Third Section, beginning investigation on December 16, has revealed the following facts:
  - A. The latest conditions.
    1. A central executive committee meeting of the NIPPON MINSHU SEINENDAN (Japan Democratic Youths' Group) was held on 12 and 13 of this month. A national committee meeting of the SOKOKU SENSEN (Japan Youths' Fatherland Front) used to be held at

the same time of the above meeting. But this time the latter was not held because there is no need of it under the current circumstances.

✓ 2. Due to the recent red purge executed in every field, influential members who join in the Fatherland Front were screened off in succession. As for the national committeemen, a considerable consequence was brought upon them, and they cannot stage activities as much as they will. As the meeting fees (which correspond to the membership fee) are barely paid by the participant organizations, too, its economical condition is so hard up that the KATSUDO SHISHIN (Guide to Action) etc. were printed only by mimeograph.

3. The activities of the Japan Youths' Fatherland Front should be staged as a people's organization to the end. As Chairman MAO of the Chinese Communist Party says, "Youths' organizations as a people's group should not have a hue of red youths' organization. So long as an organization is radical, the masses would not follow it," it should develop its activities as a young people's organization at all costs so as to make the people understand real democracy.

4. All the democratic youths should come together under the guidance of the Japan Democratic Youths' Group.

Thus FUJISAWA, Chief of the Secretariat, stressed.

B. For solidarity of youths.

According to the Fifth Number of the Guide to Action as of December 1,

Young patriots throughout Japan, solidify yourselves in the racial "DOKURITSU TOSHI DAN (Independent Combatants' Group)" !

Young patriots throughout Japan !

It has elapsed five years and a half after the termination of the war which robbed lives of millions of fathers, mothers and brothers of us, burnt down houses and devastated our land.

We youths have abode by the Potsdam Declaration, have devoted ourselves zealously to peace and rehabilitation of an independent Japan and have been fighting for the liberty of living.

However, independence of race, eradication of militarism, ban of rearmament and withdrawal of all the occupation forces through the establishment of a peaceful and responsible government which

are promised by the Potsdam Declaration; these were trampled underfoot at all. YOSHIDA and those traitors who became underlings of imperialists for their own interest, desiring eagerly conclusion of a single treaty and permanent occupation by foreign forces, are going headway shamelessly and madly toward the ruin of the country. New China which got a footing in Korea, Viet Nam etc. are harboring ambitions of aggression upon Asia. Nothing is more unforgivable than this. In consequence, freedom of speech and meeting, freedom of formation of labor unions and students' self-government societies and other democratic rights which were established by Japanese people after the war and peace-time industries and agriculture which support the lives of Japanese people were all destroyed and education, science, art and movies which are the soul of the race are about to be deprived of. The tempest of suppression is raging so furiously that the people are shot to death or are thrown at random into jail.

Unless we Japanese people smash up barbarous ambitions of imperialists and traitors and fight in a group for independence of the fatherland and

the race, we Japanese race shall be enslaved in a colony and be driven into a swamp of a more drastic war. This is nothing but a ruin of Japanese race.

All patriotic youths anxious about independence of Japanese race !

The history of our country shows us that the youth, sacrificing himself, would fight at the head of the people on the brink of ruin of our fatherland or our race. In our neighboring country China, youths have liberated their country from the humiliation of colonization and the misery of wars for one hundred (100) years and, winning honorable independence, set an example of heroic fightings. Youths of Korea are fighting now with weapons in honor of liberation and unification of their fatherland. So long as we young people would fight resolutely under the support of all laborers, farmers, citizens, aged parents and young brothers and sisters, we are confident that we shall be able to win a victory.

On the occasion of the Sixth International Youths' Day, November 10, 1950, we strongly appeal to you that each one of you young patriots centring around the Japan Youths' Fatherland Front would become a "combatant for independence" who cherishes secretly the

oath for peace and independence of the race, would form a "combatants' group" which is composed of from several combatants to several tens to display its power and would rouse yourself to fighting for independence under the banner of the Japan Youths' Fatherland Front and under the guidance of the Japan Democratic Youths' Group.

Oath of the "DOKURITSU TOSHI DAN

(Combatants' Group for Independence)

- a. We, demanding full independence of Japanese race, shall fight for realization of withdrawal of all the Occupation Forces through the conclusion of the all-out treaty.
- b. Each one of us shall fight to knock over imperialists and their watch-dogs and traitors as a combatant for independence and peace.
- c. We shall fight against forced labor and underpaying which enslave our race.
- d. We, being opposed to the aggressive war, shall reject production and transportation of munitions.
- e. We shall fight against the delivery of assigned quota and taxes which are robbed forcibly of with pistol and jeep.

f. We shall fight against the colonization of education and culture which deprives of souls of the race.

g. ✓ We, offering up the soul and body of ourselves to the fatherland and the people, shall fight for protection of the race as a propelling power of the system.

III. None.

IV. With this report, we will bring the investigation to a close, but will keep watching hereafter.

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

(No. I-I-3)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(B) I.D. 16.249  
December 15, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Concerning the Execution of Communist Anti-  
tax Struggle Drill.

I. Based on the report of the chief of Kanto  
Branch, SIB.

II. Initiating the investigation since December 8,  
following results were gotten by Secretary MATSUDA,  
Fifth Subsection, Third Section Investigation Division,  
SIB.

A. General Conditions:

Around twenty persons of Kiryu Area Committee  
of Japan Communist Party, Kiryu City, Gumma Prefecture,  
Kiryu City Democratic Society of Commerce and In-  
dustry and Kiryu TAIKI (Heavy Machine) Industry Cell



belongs to ZEN KINZOKU RODO KUMIAI (National Federation of Metal Industry Workers' Unions) have deliberated on the concrete measures of struggle drill at the Kiryu TAIKI Industry Branch Office of ZEN KIN ZOKU on November 22, 1950 and disseminated the leaflets as follows to each home in the area or plastered everywhere on November 24.

The notice at the time when the truck of compulsory take-away arrives.

1. When the truck of compulsory take-away comes, the master of the house, getting to see the identity card of the revenue officer and the order of take-away, must gain time.
2. A member of his family immediately must relate to the nearest member of Democratic Society of Commerce and Industry.
3. The man who was connected, requesting a member of his family the next liaison to another member of Democratic Society of Commerce and Industry, must go in haste soon.
4. Also the member of his family must relate to the headquarters of Democratic Society of Commerce and Industry, chief of the Branch of it and the office of TAIKI Industry Branch by telephone existing near.

5. When it was too late, you must not forget to gather the neighbors and passers-by by clanging a bucket or a wash-basin.
6. In the case of non member, you should also relate to the near member of the Society.
7. This notice should be plastered at a place any body can easily see.

Shinjuku Ward Defence Council.

Do not let the truck of Tax Office come into Shinjuku. What comes after the dismissal of laborers is the truck of Tax-Office. Let us gather at the tax defence exercise.

B. Conditions of Execution:

1. Date: Around 1:00 p.m. on November 25.

2. Gathering Place:

c/O Communist ASAKURA Shume, chief of Shinjuku Branch, Kiryu Democratic Society of Commerce and Industry, in Shinjuku Ward, Kiryu City.

3. Participants:

Member of Kiryu Area  
Committee, Japan Communist  
Party.

HAYASHI Yasujiro.

Ditto.

KAWADA Satoshi.

Member of TAIK I (Heavy Machine)  
Industry Cell, Japan Communist  
Party.

TAKEI Masaru.

Member of TAIKI (Heavy Machine)  
Industry Cell, Japan Communist  
Party.

NAKAMURA Yonekichi.

Ditto.

TOI Shoichi.

Ditto.

Certain NAGASHIMA.

Chief of Kiryu Democratic  
Society of Commerce and  
Industry

EBIHARA Katsumasa.

Permanent member of Kiryu  
Democratic Society of  
Commerce and Industry.

SEKIYA Kingo.

Around twelve others.

#### 4. Execution of Exercise:

Two imaginary revenue officers whose names are unknown went to ASAKURA's residence and sentenced the execution of taking-away of seized articles, Simultaneously ASAKURA received the sentence in a manner as fixed previously. ASAKURA, requiring the showing of the order and the indentiy card, repeatedly bandied words. On the other hand, although ASAKURA's wife Sue went out to establish a connection of this matter to neighboring members, those who received the connection did not gather easily. After around ten minutes, they scarcely had gathered.

Thus the exersice ended in a dull state after thirty minutes and a round-table conference of participants was held thereafter acquiring following conclusion and dispersed.

- (1) Utilizing the power suspension day, the exercise will be held for the advantage of participants.
- (2) ✓ We carry out thoroughgoingly by the pro-paganda and enlightenment.
- (3) This exercise will be held hereafter successively.

C. The conditions of this exercise have a common purport with the anti-tax struggle which have been directed by Japan Communist Party and have occurred at various places heretofore and may be perceived the manifestation of drill of the struggle by force which aims at the expansion of the Party influence and our strict surveillance will be needed for this kind of movement hereafter.

III. None.

IV. None.

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

**COPY**

(A) I.D. 46. 119.  
December 14, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Recent trends of anti-Communist organiz-  
ations (during November).

I. II. According to the investigation made by the  
Second Investigation Section.

A. There is no noticeable activity displayed by  
the anti-Communist organizations except the expans-  
ion operations of organizations by the nation-wide  
stumpingg tours of the NIPPON KIKUHATA DOSHI KAI  
(Japan Revolution Chrysanthemum Flag Comrade Society)  
and the TAIWATO (Taiwa Party) which have a large  
sphere of influence.

In the above Comrade Society which had split into two at the Fifth General Meeting, the both factions have still been struggling for the leading power. The YAMAGUCHI Faction which had confirmed its reorganization at the Sixth General Meeting, sent SHIMAZU Sadayasu, Chairman, and other picked members to Hokkaido for the speaking tour. On their way home from Hokkaido, they stopped off at Tokyo and held a speech meeting at the plaza in front of Shibuya Station for three days from November 3, in the name of its Tokyo Committee.

The FUKUSHIMA Faction, on the other hand, which had been surprised at the Sixth General Meeting sponsored by the YAMAGUCHI Faction, made an argument against the same general meeting, calling it as a faked one and held the Fourth Top Leaders' Council at Tachikawa City, Tokyo, during the same period from the same day to establish the future activity principle. This faction is now also making a stumping tours in the neighboring prefectures.

The Taiwa Party and DAI NIPPON SEINEN TO (Greater Japan Youth Party) headed by SHIMIZU Wataru are also active all through the country. Taking advantage of the period when the Red-Purge came into force, the organizations which had powerful structure

developed an active propaganda campaign at the coal-mine and factory areas in the North Kyushu. But the minor organizations which have no organization don't show any noteworthy activity in spite of it strong opinion.

Being carried away by youthful ardor, some youngmen of these minor organizations came to show such activities against the Communist Party, as the case of violence against KAZAHAYA, Communist member of Diet, threatening activities in connection with the same case or the case of challenge issued to the Communist members.

Their trends are worth noticing because it appears that the time is ripe for the force struggle among them.

B. Trends of the above Comrade Society.

1. SHIMAZU Sadayasu (YAMAGUCHI Faction) of the above Society and his group of 3 members went to Hokkaido on Oct. 17, for the diffusion of Anti-Communist idea and the acquisition of members and visited the Hokkaido Regional Committee which is located at Toyoura Town, Abuta County. The above group drew up the program of the speech tour together with WATANABE Koichi, chairman, YOSHINO Satoru,

chief secretary, TANAKA Akira, chief of the Information Bureau and others. They held the speech meetings at five places and round-table conferences at two places from Oct. 18 to 26, of the same month. During their stumping tours, they could have a successful meeting attended by about 300 people and attain their objects when they gave speeches on the street to the workers of the NIKKO (Japan Steel Manufacturing Co.) in front of the front-gate of the same factory in Muroran on October 20. They also held a round-table conference with the factory workers and members of the anti-Communist organizations at Mikasa and Ashibetsu Towns in Sorachi County, and Yuya-Ashibetsu Coal Mine, when the following were their principal topics:

- a. Patriotic spirit of the above Comrade Society.
- b. The above Comrade Society as a protective wall against the Communist Party.
- c. Cooperation with rightists' organizations of the people.
- d. Cooperation with the depurged persons.

Our first stumping program in Hokkaido was planned to be carried out on so wide scale that we would make anti-communism lecture meetings in 16 towns



and villages so as to win comrades over. But by reason of that the red purge was being carried on very favorably and the extensive stumping of anti-communism at this juncture would give them an impetus to the contrary, we were requested by the concerned people not to do so. Therefore the program was Changed as mentioned above.

2. Having finished stumping in Hokkaido, SHIMAZU and his group visited Tokyo on their way home and at 1 p.m. on November 3 they held a liaison meeting of Tokyo Metropolice Committee in which the following principles of movement of the committee were decided after discussion.

- (a) Propaganda struggle shall be taken up as the daily activity, and special importance shall be attached to the residence area.
- (b) More than once a month, street lecture meetings shall be held at Shibuya, Ikebukuro or Shinjuku etc.
- (c) Every personal connection shall be utilized in order to push the movement.

After the meeting, they held another lecture meeting in front of Shibuya Station, but as the loudspeaker did not work successfully, the expected aim of the meeting was not obtained, though only TSURU Seihachi made a lecture.

Next day, November 4, KAWAHARA Nobuyoshi, TSURU Seihachi and SHIMAZU Sadayasu made lectures. Their lecturing attitudes were admirable and the appealing power was great. Especially SHIMAZU's lecture was considered to have most appealing power. But the contents of it were not so different from the previous ones. KAWAHARA and TSURU stuck to anti-communism all the time while SHIMAZU analysed the current situation, expressed his views on the Soviet Strategy and the peace conference and at last discussed the problem of amendment of Article 9 of the Constitution in relation to the above matters. No new opinion was found in his lecture.

Audience during these three days were supposed to amount to about 1,500 in all.

C. Fukushima Group of the KIKUHATA Comrade Society held the fourth Top Leaders' Council at Daini Public Hall, Shibazaki-cho, Tachikawa City, Tokyo for 3 days, November 3, 4 and 5.

The state of the council is as follows:

1. Participants: FUKUSHIMA Seishi, Chairman of the Central Committee and other fourteen members.
2. Chairman FUKUSHIMA's address.

In retrospect of the KIKUHATA movement during this year we can point out that the systematic activities have remarkably been weakened. More efforts are desired <sup>with</sup> respect to this point inasmuch as the first condition necessary for the completion of revolution lies in the strengthening of organization. What is most important in systematizing KIKUHATA movement is to win men of ability to our side. That is to say, it must be noted that the completion of a strong revolutionary organization depends upon the smooth progress of rotatory action, "Men form an organization which consists of them in turn".

Anyway, the results recently obtained by the SHIMODA Canvassing Corps are worthy of special mention.

The kernel of KIKUHATA ism is "Belief in and service to, God". It is no doubt that the KIKUHATA members will be unable to attain a revolution of love--that is, to find themselves in a noble

society until they have come to devote themselves unconditionally to the faith in God with leading posts among the people.

3. Reports on the situation of regional committees and keypoints of their activities.

The prefectural representatives made their reports on the situation by turns, but a new tendency in these reports is that the systematic activities are centred upon the acquisition of organized labor union members in factories and mines and of free labor union members as our comrades and that efforts are being made to win as sympathizers those enterprisers who are interested in the KIKUHATA Movement.

4. Analysis of the situation within the Country.
  - a. The problem of red purge extending over the government and business circles is considered as heralding in advance a coming suppression to the Japan Communist Party.
  - b. The Communist elements who have secretly entered the Police Reserve Force are developing a movement toward the communization of the members by means of documentary propagation.

c. As for the problem of peace treaty the draft will be submitted around March, 1951 and the negotiation will be started around September in the same year.

d. The depurge case this time have gone far toward the development of the economic world. Moreover, it is expected that an announcement will be made around June or July next year on the mass depurge. The political situation in Japan will be stabilized in line with this program.

5. Analysis of the international situation.

It is probable that the Korean war will be drawn out on account of the Chinese Communists intervention, but its settlement is likely by June next year.

Soviet's invasion begins in earnest. She has reached out her sinister hands westwards to Tibet and southwards to French Indo-China. The next war will bring with it horrible destructions in full speed because of the appearance of atomic weapons. It is said that the possession of atomic bombs by the United States and Soviet Russia is at the rate of 5 to 1 and so the victory will go to the United States as long as this balance of power is preserved.

6. Besides, the trend of the activity of the Japan Communist Party was explained, the selection of Central Committee members and candidates to the Committee was confirmed and the course of the movement in 1951 was established, bringing the meeting to the end.

D. Movement of DAI NIPPON SEINEN TO (Great Japan Youths Party) Together with other four party Members, SHIMIZU Wataru, Chief of SOKOKU BOEI JIEI DAN (Fatherland Protection Self-Defence Association) and concurrently DAI NIPPON SEINEN TO (Great Japan Youths Party) made a speaking tour beginning Oct. 24 throughout North Kyushu, exerting efforts to enlarge its organization. On Nov. 3, Culture 3, Culture Day, at People's Plaza in Chuo Ward, Yahata City, the Party held Fatherland Protection National All Stirred-up Mass Meeting which ended low-toned, attended by only about 300 audiences who are of middle age or of old age. It is easily understood that the aim of the speaking tour in North Kyushu by Shimizu Wataru this time lies in acquisition of key points in North Kyushu especially in Yahata in cooperation with Oba Minoru. It is deemed, however, that his direct motive of the tour is to conduct propaganda struggle aimed at the period before and after red purge of Yahata Still Mill Workers and to highlight their actions.

E. Movements of DAIWA TO (Daiwa Party)

Since early in October, TOMOMATSU Keigi, president of this party, is contemplating the enlargement of its organization by making his canvassing tour throughout the country. In the speaking tour this time, he is persuading workshops' unions to unite anti-communist elements into one body, lead by this party.

For instance, he is working upon the workers' unions West Japan Heavy Industrial Company, Nagasaki Dockyard, in Nagasaki Prefecture and upon the branch of the NIKKYOSO (All-Japan Teachers' Union) in Miyazaki Prefecture and thus he has won or seems to be winning a considerable number of the union members to his side.

III. None.

IV. None.

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

1A) I.D. No. 120  
December, 1950.

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

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

Subject: An editorial of BOKYO SHIMBUN ( the Anti-Communism Newspaper)

1. Based upon an investigation by the Investigation Second Section, SIB.
2. The editorial column of the above paper dated December 3, 1950 published by the BOKYO SHIMBUN-SHA, for which FUKUDA Susumu is responsible, 4, Sakuragawacho, Nishikubo, Shiba, Minato Ward, Tokyo, carried an article entitled "The Communist Party has ordered armed uprising and assassination of important persons."

The following is its summary.

1. The Japan Communist Party, in an aim of ruin of our country of Japan and enslavement of our people, one and all regardless of purged or non-purged leaders, reigning or international factionists, has now instigated its partymembers to rise in armed rebellion in its directives ordering "Stand with force against force," or "Down with enemy with weapons we snatched from enemy". Furthermore, all of publications issued by the Communist Party's Headquarters and branches are giving over-all support in realization of the directives. Our country is surely on the eve of terroristic revolution.



A slight imprudence will cause a big tragedy of our fellow countrymen killing each others.

2. The Japan Communist Party and Korean Communists in Japan are from the line of former Korean League and the North Korea have formed in their cooperation secret and revolutionary organizations named the Youth Action Corps, Reactionalist Purge Corps, Youth Operation Unit, Korean Action Corps, Fatherland Defence Corps, etc. to have trainings of the disturbance of transportation facilities, the destruction of basic industries, the prevention of the United Nations Forces in Japan, harassing and destroying of the military bases and the assassination of the important officials and noted persons. It has been made clear that they had rehearsals at the Lake Yamanaka in Yamanashi Prefecture and Kawasaki City.

Recent riot and disturbance cases which have been, occurred every day throughout the country are the work of both Japanese and Korean Communists and the first step for their revolution.

The Communist Party, in the meanwhile, has been preparing an execution list since about 1946 in which the names of men to be assassinated or shot to death or killed on the people's trial as anti-revolutionaries or war criminals is collecting.

Those names include the Imperial Families, all of the Cabinet ministers, both Diet members, the members of the Liberal Party and the People's Democratic Party, at first class, the local assemblies members except the Communists in prefecture, city, town, village and ward and the officials thereof, judicial and police officials professors and instructors of universities, high and primary schools, scholars and critics, religionists, industrialist, newspaper men and all the person in connection with the above. Therefore, KIYATAKE a defendant in the Mitaka Train Runaway Case and other communist defendants involved in other cases have threatened examining officials with their bombast " You shall soon see. You shall be stood for court instead of us."

3. The adherents of Communism are cruel murderers to the bone because in their absolute belief, dictatorship, exploitation massacre, aggression based upon Communism are requisite in the course of liberation when they resort to such means.

You might as well seek fish by tree as see them convert their belief. There is no choice but to take decisive step upon them. The people at large are optimistic in their belief that the Communist Party has been powerless as TOKUDA and other top-flight leaders were purged and its organ papers were banned their publication. To the contrary, the present stage is such that radical aktibs are standing in firm unity, TOKUDA and purged leaders in under-ground are commanding disturbance operation and successive organ papers are being published for the hastening of the armed uprising.

You may not ease your mind though you have the United Nations Forces and the police reserve corps against them.

Remember, now is the time when all the Japanese people, in cooperation with those military and police forces, should stand up to concentrate their total powers in order to crush up the Red peril in its bud.

- 3.           None.
- 4.           None.

---

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(A)I.D.No. 131

December 27, 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 : The view of Principal ODA Masanobu of  
KYUKOKU SEINEN RENMEI (the Save-the  
National Youths League) on the current  
situation.

I. Based upon a report from the Shikoku Branch  
of SIB.

II. Principal ODA Masanobu of the KYUKOKU SEINEN  
RENMEI at Takamatsu City, Kagawa Prefecture set  
forth his view on the current situation in relation  
to the Korean War before a SIB officials in Shikoku  
Branch.

A. Korean War.

The General Headquarters of the Allied Powers  
has missed frequent good chance on operation in the

Korean war as it is not authorized to act outside the scope of the so-called United Nations' directives. Present adversity caused by the border crossing advance of the Chinese Communist Forces might also have been exempted if it could strategically have bombed Manchuria.

Her advocacy of the defence of democracy has pegged the United States to Korean battle field.

However, repeating conditions of losing and winning might cause her to withdraw from Korea at last. When the North Korean army has controlled all Korea, the disturbance area next to come is Japan. Now is the time the Japanese must prepare for future.

Thinking that the resolution made by the parliament of the South Korea of the early withdrawal of foreign forces has invited present evil, the leaders of the South Korea themselves are responsible for it.

#### B. The Third World War.

Should the third world war outbreak on the conflict about the peace conference, Japan will be the first target of the Soviet's attack. The United States of course, can not be escaped from a big blow when the battles spread on the world-wide scale. But it is Japan, England and European Countries that is invaded at the beginning of the war. England, therefore, is seeking a way to evade the new world war with every effort.

Supposing that Japan is placed on the Soviet camp attack, the areas to be raided at first are Hokkaido and Kyushu.

I was told that the Soviet has sent hundred thousands of Japanese detained in Siberia to Sakhalin in preparation for landing operation on Hokkaido.

Contented with present lull, the people of Hokkaido seem to be easy-going. But its real state seems to be extremely dangerous.

For examples, the city where the Communist activity is the most furious is Otaru City of Hokkaido. The Communist Maneuver Corps have been pound in every coal mines of Hokkaido, so that the Occupation Force in Hokkaido is likely to feel nervous about the Communist moves.

The police reserve corps stationed in Hokkaido is especially larger in number than other district, but it is said that the corps itself had a disturbance case recently.

In the meanwhile, CHEN (his given name unknown) who is a Chinese graduated from the Tokyo University and living at Hakodate City owns a steel boat of 2,000 tons personally which is running between Hokkaido and Hongkong for possible smuggling of narcotics. I wonder if he has some connection with the Chinese Communists in the financial and other standpoints.

As to Kyushu, the north district of Kyushu, while in the boom of special demand for Korean War, is in a acute situation as the soldiers of the South Korea trained in Kyushu are marching to the front via Kokura.

The police reserve with also place its main force at that area. Thus, if Hokkaido and Kyushu which occupy 70% of coal output in Japan should fall in the enemy's hand, it is mortal to Japan.

III. Noen.

IV. None.

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(A) ID. No. 132

December 27, 1950.

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

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

Subject: Distribution of Propaganda Hand Bills with the Title of "Tenacles for the Invasion upon Japan are found within her own Country."

I. According to the investigation made by the Second Investigation Section.

II. The propaganda hand-bills of the following contents, with the above-mentioned title in the name of MIYAMOTO Sakuichi, Shinjuku Branch Chief of the RIKKEN YOSEIKAI (Constitutional Justice Party) were distributed at Shinjuku Station in Tokyo on Dec. 21:

"Tenacles for the invasion upon Japan are found within her own country."

"Exclude terroristic Communism and vicious pluto-



cracy!"

"Now, the people should show their mettle for the construction of new Japan!"

o It is already our common sense to see that the Korean Civil War is the reconnaissance and the skirmish for the Soviet-U.S. War (War of Communism vis-a-vis Democracy). What will become of Japan, then? What should the people do? Soviet Russia causes the quarrels among other countries with an innocent look.

o "No more war!" I agree with you! What a shame, however, to hear some cry, "Move to the county for safety! Carry your rucksack up! Start your practice to master how to wave the Red-Flags!" Never lose your head! I dislike the very thought of the shabby fellows who are contentedly going to be the slaves by waving the Red Flags.

There are some who are going to carry their rucksacks on their back in a hurry, although they are not intending to climb a mountain.

o We must realize that the protection of Japan will never be achieved by any other country than her. The economic circles of Japan should also be reconstructed by herself. If we continuously depend upon other countries, the independence of our country will never be realized. We must give up such a childish opinion.

There are some who remember U.S. and U.S.S.R., but failed to keep Japan in mind.

- o Be conscious of the fact that we are all war-prisoners of the Occupation Forces who are being put under restraint of strict rules of prison. But, at the same time, you should insist upon your freedom and rights which will protect your life and property. It is quite nonsense for us to call for peace, independence and over-all peace without knowing ourselves.

The pigsty is nothing more than the pen for pigs, but will not be the comfortable house to live in.

- o I think it is a good thing that we shall be grateful for the kind sympathy of General MacArthur. It is also splendid for us to study Democracy. Never we can trust the future of Japan to the present political parties, which can only follow after U.S., U.S.S.R. and Britain but never realize Democracy suitable for Japan even now, fifth year after the war.

Drunkards sleep everywhere they fall down, believing that they are in their own home.

- o Militarism, invasion, tyranny and evil custom are, of course, undesirable, but we can never reconstruct New Japan by rejecting all of our moral, tradition and custom on the

plea of being feudalistic. Statesmen should reflect upon themselves and should feel ashamed of their subversive activities.

Even the foundations of the houses were blown away by the A-bomb and it is over grown with weeds around there.

The instability of the fundamental guidance principles for the juveniles has caused undutiful sons, youths who attempt suicide, students of nihilistic ideas, delinquencies and violent acts of these fellows.

There are some who make light of the spiritual education, but it is quite unreasonable to believe that any nation can be ranked with the powers of the world without any guidance spirit.

Freedom poor in substance is nothing but the ghost.

The disappearance underground of the Communist leaders can be attributed to the influence of the organization while those who are in charge of investigation are liable for the defeat.

More attentive efforts are requested for the prevention of violence such as destruction of dam, train accidents and the obstructions against the important institutions. In addition, we wonder if there are any persons who take up the problem of the reform of the criminal law.

"As the police is making a mess of it, those who are being pursued are giving a satisfied smile."

- o The red purge in the police, government and news agencies is looming recently, but nothing is bigger mistake than to think this settles everything.

Unless errors of thought and its evils are displayed before the nation in more definite form and the politics are regulated according to righteousness, evils are apt to re-appear soon just like the maggots grow in the refuse ground.

"Feudalistic maggots are apt to be nursed in the ground where corruption is prevailing."

- o There are so many people who are disgusted with the bureaucracy or existing political parties, but once election is conducted, detestable candidates depending on the power of money are elected without fail and graft scandals are never disappeared. Even ministers are at the beck of the power of money. It is our greatest regret that there is no mettle among the nation. Righteousness of the politics is the key-point of the reconstruction.

An old sage said, "Nations have never ceased to exist because of its wrong administration but have ceased to exist because of its foolish administration."

- o There are some who make light of and look down upon the Emperor without any reflection. They are those who are attached to any foreign goods, no matter it is a canned oranges. And yet, they are not aware of the fact that some

foreigners are earnestly studying the culture of Japan and are paying sincere respect and esteem to the Emperor. It is just like to complain against the sun in the excess of familiarity with the favors of the sun.

"Even the stars admire that the sun is warm-hearted."

- o Without counting on the surroundings of Japan, politics of Japan cannot be understood. Without the self-consciousness and cooperation of the people, no promotion of a country is seen, much less the economic stabilization. Under such circumstances, the way of self-support or independence is so hard and steep.

"SONSHI (phonetic), an old Chinese tactician, is tickled at that the struggles are all pointed toward politics."

- o Democracy of Japan should be the politics based on the Japanese race spirit. Construction of a New Japan should be made on the scale, administration and confidence worthy of it. The defects of capitalism and the weak points of socialism must be corrected morally. What is the new politics or the third politics? Countrymen should have more doubts! Is it reasonable that Japan, defeated and ruined, should stay as it is? Make every effort to prevent the Korean disturbances from being utilized for the revolution. Take care not to make a failure in keeping the nation safe and independent, in the excess of seeking after the interest.

By the very hands of the nation a new political influence shall be concentrated!

Establish politics having a respect for the nation through the spirit of Tennoism.

Unite, all those who love the country!

RIKKEN YOSEIKAI

(Constitutional Justice Party)

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

1A) I.D. 1. 127  
December 22, 1950.

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

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

Subject: Purge Designation of the Principal Officers of  
Dissolved Organizations.

I & II.

III. The designation as in the annexed paper (1) was made  
by the Attorney-General's Office Notification No. 268 dated  
December 22, 1950, to the principal officers of Hatoba  
Ikka (Fushiki Gurentai), Tsumura Gumi (Tsumura Ikka com-  
posed of the Followers of AKIZUKI Shiro of NAKAHARA Masano-  
suke Ikka, Konjin) and Morita Gumi which have been designated  
dissolved as terroristic organizations, as having been  
excluded from public office, following the example of those  
who have fallen under the Memorandum in accordance with the

provisions of the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

✓ We have hereby the honor of submitting to you this report.

Furthermore the careers of the principal officers who have been designated are as in the annexed paper (2).

---

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



The Attorney-General's Office Notification No. 268.

The following designation shall be made according to the provisions of Article 11 of the Organizations Control Order (the Cabinet Order No. 64 of 1949) as having been excluded from public office, following the example of those who have fallen under the memorandum in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance concerning removal and exclusion from public office (the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947).

Attorney-General

OHASHI Takeo

Hatoba Ikka (Fushiki Gurentai): (1 person)

Bancho (Boss), commonly called Kuma:

ZATANI Masao.

Tsumura Gumi (Tsumura Ikka composed of the Followers of  
AKIZUKA Shiro of NAKAHARA Masanosuke Ikka, Konjin):  
(1 person)

Boss: TSUMURA Koreyoshi.

Morita Gumi: (1 person)

Kumicho (Boss): MORITA Kisaku.

Career of Boss ZATANI Masao of Hatoba  
Ikka (Fushiki Gurentai).

Name: ZATANI Masao, commonly called Kuma.  
Age: 30.  
Occupation: Mechanician.  
Domicile: 21, Fushiki Fushiura, Takaoka City, Toyama Prefecture.  
Address: Ditto.

Born in his domicile and after finishing the four year course of the night school of the Fujigoe Technical School, he became a mechanician of Electric Factory of Nihon Kokan Kaisha (Japan Steel Pipe Company). In December, 1940, he joined the military service and was demobilized in February, 1945. Though he resumed his work in the foregoing factory for a time, his wild nature got worse, and in March, 1949, gathering together notorious fellows, he organized Fushiki Gurentai (gang of hooligans) and he himself became the Bancho (Boss). Since then extending his influence till today, he is now under indictment for injury, threat and act of violence.

Career of TSUMURA Koreyoshi, Boss of

Tsumura Gumi.

Name: TSUMURA Koreyoshi.  
Age: 51.  
Occupation: Showman.  
Domicile: 2,850, Itsukaichi, Itsukaichi Town, Saiki  
County, Hiroshima Prefecture.  
Address: Ditto.

Born in his domicile and finishing the complete course of Shutoku Middle School in Hiroshima City, he became a pupil of AKIZUKI Shiro, Boss of street singers. After the death of the Boss in 1928 he extended his influence among the stall-keepers, and gathering together his followers, he formed Tsumura Gumi, becoming himself the Boss. Then he took up the post of president of Hiroshima Municipal Jinno Kai (Association of the Ancient Chinese Emperor Jinno who is said to patronized stall-keepers), and after the termination of the war he took advantage of confusion of the period, and he established the show department, managing it until today. In the meantime, he formed Hiroshima Sogo Engo Kai (Mutual Assistance Association) and became the president. Extending his influence among the war victims, repatriates and demobilizers, he offered himself to be a candidate for the election of the members of the Hiroshima Prefectural Assembly. Though he failed in the election he has a latent power. In the meanwhile, he has six criminal records of such offences as instigation of murder, threat and injury.

Career of MORITA Kisaku, Boss of  
Morita Gumi.

Name: MORITA Kisaku.  
Age: 33.  
Domicile: 281, 1-chome Takamatsucho, Tachikawa City, Tokyo  
Metropolis.  
Address: 13, 1-chome Nishikicho, Tachikawa City, Tokyo  
Metropolis.

Born in his domicile and finishing the complete course of the Higher Primary School of the city, he was working as a worker in the factory of the city, when he joined a gang of hoodligans. In his twenty-second year he came up to Tokyo and extended his influence in such amusement quarters as Shinjuku and Fukagawa. In May, 1946, he became one treated as a real son by TAEMA Ichiro, who was dealt with as the younger brother of OTSU Kinosuke, Boss of Otsu Gumi, the stall-keepers' organization, located in Shinjuku. Then, setting up a house in Tachikawa City and forming Morita Gumi, he became himself the Boss, having kept the post until today.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

**COPY**

(A) I. D. *10/24*  
December 19 1950.

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

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

Subject: Purge Designation of the Principal Officers of  
Dissolved Organizations.

I & II. As in the report of the annexed paper (The first report is  
accompanied with this).

III. This is to ask for your directive as to whether or not we  
may designate the following principal officers of Hatoba Ikka  
(Fushiki Gurentai), commonly called Tsumura Guni and Morita Guni  
as in the annexed report to be purged according to the provisions  
of Article 11 of the Organizations Control Order (the Cabinet Order  
No. 64 of 1949) as having been excluded from public office, fol-  
lowing the example of those who have fallen under the Memorandum  
in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance con-  
cerning removal and exclusion from public office (the Imperial  
Ordinance No. 1 of 1947).

a. Hatoba Ikka (Fushiki Gurentai) (1 person)

Bancho (Boss), commonly called Kuma:

ZATANI Masao

✓ b. Commonly called Tsumura Gumi (Tsumura Ikka composed of  
the Followers of AKIZUKI Shiro of NAKAHARA Masanosuke  
Ikka, Konjin): (1 person)

Boss: TSUMURA Koreyoshi

c. Morita Gumi: (1 person)

Kumicho (Boss):

MORITA Kisaku

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(A) I. D. No. 126  
December 22 1950.

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

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

Subject: Dissolution Designation of Terroristic Organization  
Hatoba Ikka (Fushiki Gurentai) and Two Other Organiza-  
tions.

I & II. As in the reports No. 87 dated last November 21, No.108  
dated last December 6 and No.118 dated last December 13.

III. In accordance with the Organizations Control Order, the  
three terroristic organizations Hatoba Ikka (Fushiki Gurentai),  
Tsumura Gumi and Morita Gumi, of which we reported to you some  
time ago, have been recognized as the terroristic organizations.  
In consequence, we designated them dissolved as what below  
stated by the Official Gazette dated December 22, 1950. We  
have hereby the honor of submitting to you this report.

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

The Attorney-General's Office Notification No. 267.

December 22, 1950.

The following organizations shall be designated in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Organizations Control Order (the Cabinet Order No. 64 of 1949).

Attorney-General

OHHASHI Takeo.

Hatoba Ikka (Fushiki Gurentai).

Commonly called Tsumura Gumi (Tsumura Ikka composed of the

followers of AKIZUKI Shiro of NAKAHARA Masanosuke

Ikka, Konjin).

Morita Gumi.



COPY

(B) I.D. No. 262  
December 20, 1950.

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

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

SUBJECT: Red Purge conducted in the bank circles.

I. Based upon the voluntary investigation made by  
a member of Investigation Division, SIB.

II. Secretary <sup>高橋</sup> TAKAHASHI of Third Section, Investi-  
gation Division, made an investigation into how the  
purge had been conducted in the bank circles, on  
December 13, and attained the following result.

a. The red purge in the bank circles was started  
in November later than in general industrial circles,  
and some banks are still under the investigation,  
but about thirty persons are expected to come under

the purged app These who have become clear, are Sato  
 twenty-seven in number, and are shown as follows:  
 Federation of Bank Employees' Unions has been in

Name of Banks	Number of Discharged	Remarks
Teikoku Bank	4	Kyoto 2 Osaka 1
IV. SIB proposes to close the Southern Kyushu branch with out further action.		
Kyowa "	4	Given notice on November 17.
Bank of Japan	1	Given notice, and retired already
Hokuriku Bank	8	
Yokohama Koshin Bank	2	
Fukuoka Bank	1	
Iyo Godo Bank	2	
Hokkoku "	2	
Fukui "	1	
Suruga "	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	

b./ The bank now in trouble is the Hokuriku Bank, which is to discharge eight employees. The eight, however, have claimed their discharge as unjust

action and appealed to a District Court. Chairman Sato of the ZENKOKU GINKO RODOKUMIAI RENGOKAI (National Federation of Bank Employees' Unions) has been in the district in question to give support.

III. None.

IV. SIB proposes to close the case with out further action.

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

**COPY**

(B) I.D. No. 272  
December 22, 1950

✓  
FROM : Director Mitsusada YOSHIKAWA of special Investigation Bureau,  
Attorney-General's Office.  
FOR : Lt.-Col. Jack P. Napier, Government Section, G. H. Q.  
SUBJECT : Establishment of the SEKAI RODO UNDO KENKYU KYOGIKAI (Council  
for the Survey of World Labor Movements)

I. The subject case was investigated by an officer of the Investi-  
gation Division, SIB on his own initiative.

II. Secretary SEKI Tokumatsu, Third Section, Investigation Division,  
SIB made an investigation on December 13, 1950, to discover the  
establishment of an organization stated in the subject, which shall  
be outlined as follows:

a. Name, Date of establishment, location and others.

(1) Name: The SEKAI RODO UNDO KENKYU KYOGIKAI (Council for  
the Survey of World Labor Movements)

(2) Date of Establishment: November 5, 1950

(3) Location: The SAMBETSU KAIKAN Building, 12, 2-chome,  
Shimbashi, Shiba, Minato Ward, Tokyo

(4) Directors: (unknown)

(5) Person Responsible for the Publication of the Organ  
Periodical: SEKI Hiromoto.

b. The feature of this organisation shall be traced as condensed in the following passage of its prospectus of establishment: "(The Council) intends to make investigations and surveys of the real status of stirred-up world labor movements in parallel with trends in the world politics and economy, and contributions toward true and democratic developments of the labor movement of Japan full of difficulties."

However, it shall be paid attention, if we could say this organization has been formed with the aim at the reconstruction of the ZENKOKU RODO KUMIAI RENRAKU KYOGIKAI (National Liaison Council of Labor Unions) that has been dissolved a short time before or not, judging from the following points:

- (1) The SEKAI RODO SHUHO (World Labor Weekly News), the organ periodical, is edited centering on the organ of the World Federation of Trade Unions.
- (2) The office houses in the SAMBETSU KAIKAN or the Building of the All-Japan Congress of Industrial Organizations which is an auxiliary organization of JCP.
- (3) SEKI Hiromoto, the publisher, is recognized a left-winged person though his name is not found in the list of staff officers of the National Liaison Council of Labor Unions, nor the All-Japan Congress of Industrial Organizations nor the organisations joined to the standard of this congress.

III. There is found out nothing unlawful there.

IV. The investigation shall be closed for the present without further action. However, in case of any special matter discovered there, we shall make a report on it.

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

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

**COPY**

1B) I.D. 6. 273  
December 22, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Concerning the Dismissal conditions by  
"Red-Purge". (Fourth report).

I. Based on the particular investigation of  
this Bureau.

II. As Sixth Subsection, Third Section, Invest-  
igation Division, SIB has investigated concerning  
the personnel retrenchment conditions of each private  
fundamental industries (implies the Official and  
public offices) since October 5, 1950, the condi-  
tions as of December 10 are as mentioned in the  
annexed list No. 1 Nine hundred and thirty seven  
(937) persons are increased than that reported in  
the previous third report as of November 13, 1950.

The particular incident brought about by this case and the trend of those dismissed are as mentioned in the annexed list No. 2.

III. None.

IV. Under Investigation.

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



The trend of the dismissed persons:

- (1). In Kanagawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, former member of Kitaka Cell TSUCHIDA Ken-ichi was employed at the HOKURIKU NOGYO SHIMBUN SHA (Hokuriku Agricultural Newspaper Office) concealing his career, former member of Komatsu Area Committee NAKAYA Sotou at the HOKURIKU KEISATSU SHIMBUN SHA (Hokuriku Police Newspaper Office), former member of Hokuriku Pen Club Cell NOMURA Shima at the Hokuriku Industrial Newspaper Office and the former journalist of the Red Flag YAMASAKA Yoichi at the Provisions Newspaper Office respectively.
- (2). Since the beginning of August, the purgees from the Asahi, Mainichi, Yomiuri, Kyodo, Tokyo, Nihon Keizai, Jiji Newspress Offices and News Agencies and the Broadcasting Association, organizing the Anti-Suppression on Press Alliance and placing a squad at each office and publishing the organ respectively, had been planning the propelling of the Party movement and on September 28, they published the JIYU NO KOE (Voice of Freedom) as the consolidated organ. Above mentioned each squad together with each squad of the SEINEN SOKOKU

SENSEN (Fatherland Youth Front) makes one body respectively.

(3). In the sphere of electric industry, a trend in which the purgees, taking the leadership, were about to organize a unification committee had been perceived and on around September 26 in Gifu Prefecture, organizing the Kisogawa Unification Committee, they, developing simultaneously the anti-local tax struggle, have launched the propaganda movement of the Party holding the round-table conference.

(4). At the Kawasaki Ship-yard in Hyogo Prefecture, soon after they had received the notice of dismissal, fifty five persons among them, attending the workshop, organized the Kawasaki Ship-yard Jobless Branch and placed its office in the Democratic Society of Commerce and Industry, at Minato-machi and decided to carry on the movement hereafter.

(5). In the district of Tsurumi Ward, Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture, a Day Labor Union was organized in around December, last year by the unemployed persons caused by the personnel retrenchment and the adjustment of enterprises since Jun, the year. It had been moved, including many

Koreans, under the leadership of the Japan Communist Party and recently gathering the jobless caused by the red-purge, seems to be planning something.

(6). The nineteen purgees from the Gumma Works, Kanto Electric Chemical Industrial Co. Ltd. are largely those from farm villages. Therefore almost of them have returned their villages. Sufficient attention seems to be needed on their trend hereafter in the farm villages.

(7). The Kanto Area Committee, despatching its directive to each metropolitan, provincial and prefectural Committee, demanded the report of farmers' struggle and is planning to set up the Party position sending red-purged Party members especially into mountain villages and letting them launch the struggle. Therefore it is necessary to watch sufficiently the hereafter trend.

(8). The purgee from the Tokyo Electric Wire Co. and a constituent member of Sumida Ward Committee INOKUCHI Eizaburo and another seem to launching the scheme to open a retail shop. If above motioned matters are summarized as follows, it is obviously conceived that the Party is endeavoring

to survive the existing enterprises' Cell by all means and moreover to aggrandize the Party influence filtering into the not yet exploited spheres and there seems to be something which needs the utmost attention in the trend hereafter.

- (1) Organizing a structure by the purgees, they propell the Party movement.
- (2) Smuggling into other enterprises or firms, they continue the Party movement.
- (3) Maintaing livelihood by managing their own enterprises and then joining the MINSHO (Democratic Society of Commerce and Industry) and other organizations, they continue the movement.
- (4) Forming an organism like the Unemployed Persons' Alliance, they carry on the struggle at the Public Employment Security Office.
- (5) By agitating the members of the labor union or the struggle at court, giving pressure on the company side, thus they make the company take a disposal like depurge or reinstatement.
- (9). Those who presented the petition or the original suit of provisional disposition of securing their positions until December 12, numbered ninety two cases and those who are bringing their

action to the Local Labor Committee and the  
Central Labor Committee as unjustifiable labor  
practice one hundred and three cases.

## ANNEXED PAPER I.

Purgee List of Fundamental Industries (including  
official and public offices) as of December 10, 1950.

Industries (number of firms)	Persons informed	Date of Information	Expected Number
Japan Federation of Coal-Mine Workers' Unions (55)	1924	October 20, 1950 -- October 30, 1950	2210
All-Japan Federation of Mine Workers' Unions (19)	219	October 19, 1950 -- November 7.	298
National Council of Chemical Industry Workers' Unions (121)	1432	October 5, 1950 -- December 10.	1500
Japan Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions (36)	519	October 24, 1950 -- November 30.	708
All-Japan Express Company Workers' Union.	516	September 25, 1950	847
National Federation of Metal Industry Workers' Unions (99)	2164	October 5, 1950 -- December 10.	2274
Japan Electric Industry Workers' Union (6)	2137	August 26, 1950.	2140
All Printing Bureau Workers' Union (6)	160	November 5, 1950 -- December 10.	91

All-Japan Oil Workers' Union (6)	91	October 24, 1950 -- October 27.	180
National Federation of Textile Industry Workers' Unions	83	November 10, 1950 -- December 13.	100
All-Japan Paper Pulp Industry Workers' Union	110	November 5, 1950 -- December 10.	
National Federation of Bank Employees' Unions (10)	27	November 1, 1950 -- December 10.	
National Federation of Life Insurance Workers' Unions (2)	10	November 1, 1950 -- December 10.	
All-Japan Radio Workers' Union	121	July 19, 1950 -- August 23.	
All-Japan News Agency Workers' Union (2)	50	July 28, 1950 -- August 15.	
All-Japan Press Workers' Union (46)	519	July 28, 1950 -- August 21.	
Japan Screen Workers' Union (3)	122	September 21, 1950 -- September 22.	
State Railway Workers' Union	467	November 1, 1950 -- December 10.	
National Liaison Council of Government and Public Workers' Unions (11)	699	November 2, 1950 -- November 15.	
Total	11442		12041

Remarks: The number of informed persons increased 937 persons than the third report as of November 13.

ANNEXED PAPER II

Particular Incident

✓  
Since July 5, 1950 till November 27.

At the Niigata Area Headquarters of All-Japan Express Company Workers' Union in Niigata Branch, Japan Express Co.

- (1) Since July 5, the members of Niigata Area Labor Union, All-Japan Express Company Workers' Union, originating from the personnel affairs and the labor agreement problems and the dismissal problem of a commissioner of Akita Branch TORIUMI Genjiro, are continuing the struggle by means of strike. The company side carried out the disciplinary dismissal of 148 persons on July 9.
- (2) On September 25, the Company carried out the 88 Communist Party members and its sympathizers as the persons fall under the red-purge in the fundamental industries.
- (3) As above mentioned purgees in (1) supported by strike, visiting freely the Union Office, had continued the movement of the labor union like the publication of the organ and others, the company ordered the prohibition of their visiting the office.



(4) The purgees SAITO Tomomi and another person denouncing the disposal of the company to be unfair labor agreement, confined themselves in the union office and on the other hand they were continuing the scrambling of the office with the reestablishing faction of the labor union.

(5) Living in the office and being supported by the RONNO KYUEN KAI (Labor-farmer Relief Society), although SAITO had been in high spirits, the chairman SHINDO Riichiro and sixteen other persons, participating in it to root them with the purpose to make the company withdraw its disposal thereafter, continued the confinement of themselves in the office.

(6) On a complaint of the company and the reestablishment faction of the union requiring the vacation of the office, three hundred armed policemen and two bailiffs executed the vacation of the office at 10:00 a.m. on November 27. At that time, the seventeen occupiers, as they disturbed the execution directly or indirectly, were arrested on the charge of the flagrant offence of interference in execution of official duty.

On October 31, 1950.

At the SHIN RIKEN KOGYO ATSUEN KOJO (Rolling Mill, New Physico chemical Research Institute Industrial

Co.), 857, 2-chome, Kamiya-cho, Kita Ward.

The company specially dismissed the Executive Commissioner of the labor union TAKEMAE Tomoyoshi on October 27. Whereas TAKEMAE, together with around sixty Koreans of the outside organization, intruded illegally into the works and held an anti-red-purge rally at works ground. They, extorting the leaders of the company who were then in meeting the withdrawal of purge, inflicted injury which required three weeks remedy upon the chief of general affairs section and other three persons respectively. Accordingly the competent police station arrested and sent Communist TAKEMAE and other twelve persons to the public procurator's office on the charge of violence.

On October 31, 1950.

At the Nakajima Dock-gard Works, Shintsukuda Nishi-machi, Chuo Ward.

Amidst the struggle between capital and labor since the company despatched the information of dismissal to Communist HAGIWARA Sako, the chairman of the Executive Committee, the labor Union and other forty two persons, around thirty persons who belong to some outside organizations such as casual

laborer labor union, thronging to the first works at around 7:30 a.m. on 31st and inflicting slight injury upon three guards and intruded into it destroying the side-gate. In response to the requirement of the company, one hundred policemen of the Tsukijima Police Station, being sent out, arrested casual laborer TERAYAMA Seizo (twenty five years old) and seventeen others on the charge of the flagrant offence of illegal intrusion, furniture destruction, non noticed demonstration, violence and injury. Almost of those who were arrested are using the right of keeping secrecy and the members of the labor union have not been arrested.

At around 7:00 a.m. on November 1, 1950.

At the Ichigaya Works of DAINIHON INSATSU  
(Japan Printing Co.)

At around 6:30 a.m., thronging in front of the works and requiring their entrance through the gate, while around sixty members of outside organizations were struggling with the guards, forty three men of the Kagurazaka Police Station, in accordance with the request, were sent out and were about to disperse them but fell into confusion. Making fifteen wounded, one company of reserve were increased.

Arresting seventeen persons, police made them disperse at 8:00 a.m.. At this time police side discharged their pistols and the conditions then were as follows:

When the chief and several men of the police station went to give a warning, they were surrounded by around four hundred persons. To eject the close siege, they despatched their caution thrice but as they did not accept it, they inevitably discharged. There were no wounded.

On November 7.

At the Oita Telegraphic Office.

Despatching the information to seven persons on November 6, the operation room of the office was occupied by members of Japan Communist Party and around seventy or eighty purgees on 7th. They, barricading along the passage with desks and chairs, invited the managing head at their kangaroo court dragging him into the room and forty four persons among them were arrested.

On November 9.

At the Kobe Telegraph Office.

Twenty seven members of outside organization including purgees compelled the managing head an interview and sat down along the passage. Once

they were forced to disperse there but challenging to policemen, all of them were arrested.

✓ On November 20.

At the Hachio Post Office.

Communist and a member of municipal assembly SHIBANO Ushitaro and eleven persons, clamoring the anti-dismissal and demanding the chief an interview and as they were reject, invading into the room destroying the door, they dared to knock him on his face using force. Meeting with the sending out of policemen, they tried resistance against them barricading with chairs and desks and twelve persons among them were arrested.

On November 21.

At the Kureha Spinning Co. Ltd. 5, 2-chome, Hon-cho, Higashi Ward, Osaka City.

The company despatched the notice of purge to thirteen persons on November 10. On 21st, a purgee HATANAKA Setsuko and twelve rooters from outside smuggled into the works mixed in the living-out employees and making loud-speaking unable switching off the power source, they delivered speeches of anti-dismissal and unreasonable purge to the employees on the roof. They inflicted lacerations

upon the faces of policemen who went up to control and injuries on the thirteen employees. Being arrested, thirteen assailants are under investigation.

On November 23, 1950.

At the Kaizuka Works of DAINIHON BOSEKI (Japan Spinning Co.) Kaizuka City, Osaka Prefecture.

On November 23, opposing to the red-purge, thirty members of outside organizations spearheaded by the members of Hannan Area Committee, Japan Communist Party of that city surged into the factory with their firewood club separated in several groups. Crushing the window-panes of the door of labor office and destroying desk-phone, a group among them came up to the telephone exchange room and set fire to it. It was extinguished by the members of the labor union in general and the guards not letting it grow big. Arresting them, the competent police station is under investigation of them.

On November 24, 1950.

At the Main Office Works of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd., 1006, Kadoma Town, Kitakawachi County, Osaka Prefecture.

The company despatched the dismissal notification to Communist YOSHIDA Tadashi, the responsible person of Matsushita Electric Industry Cell and four persons on November 7. Rejecting this, all of them, rooted by outside organizations, thronged to the works. Lifting up the red-flags, around thirty persons among them, intruding illegally chiming over the closed gate, struck the workmen with clubs, hammers or lumps of concrete scattered on the ground and kicked and also crushed the windowpanes of the guard-box into pieces. Arresting immediately eleven persons, the competent police station is under investigation.

COPY

(A) I.D. No. 130

December 27, 1950.

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

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

SUBJECT: NIHON SHIN SHIMEI KYOKAI (Japan New Mission  
Association).

- I. On December 13, 1950, Chief of the Kanto Branch Office, SIB made a report as to the condition of KOKUREN KANSHA HEIWA SOKUSHIN KOKUMIN TAIKAI (Peace Promotion National Convention thanking for the United Nations) under the auspices of the above association.
- II. As the above Association did not make declaration, Secretary ICHIKAWA, 4th Subsection, 2nd Investigation Section, IV. SIB launched his investigation as to subject on December 17, 1950 and detected the following facts.



A.

- a. Details of establishment of the Japan New Mission Association.

The above association was organized under the leadership of MATSUNO Kinai, former member of the House of Councillors, who was unsuccessful in the recent Upper House election held on June 4, 1950. Such being the case, the above association was primarily initiated as if it was a "regret society", being renamed NIHON SEIJI-SASHIN DOMEI KESSEI JUNBI IINKAI (Preparatory Committee For Organization of Japan Politics Renovation Alliance).

- b. On the Preparatory Committee For Organization of Japan Politics Renovation Alliance.

As the above alliance was an organization under the leadership of unsuccessful candidates in the Upper House election, members of the alliance had primarily a strong concern with the general election and had a sever antipathy against the present election system, in which candidates being able to spend amount of election campaign funds were in a successful condition. Moreover, members of the Alliance have been severely interested in the tax system, corruption of the political circles and a gross breach of discipline of

the officialdom and public corporations. Thus, the Preparatory Committee has been advocated for the purpose of reconstruction of the above systems and rehabilitation of industry.

Though the above organization was established for the above objects, members of the alliance have been unsuccessful candidates in the Upper House election, as mentioned above, and most of them have been belonging to the existing political parties.

Thus, in consideration of the fact that the name of the Politics Renovation Alliance would give an un-subordinate impression on these existing political parties and the government, the Alliance was renamed NIHON SHIN SHIMEI KYOKAI (Japan New Mission Association) on November 15, this year and decided to publish an organ paper "SHIN SHIMEI" (New Mission).

c. On the "New Mission", organ paper.

This organ paper has been originally launched as an organ paper of the "GAKUDOKAI" (Gakudo Society) in support of OZAKI Gakudo, having been mainly distributed for members of the above Gakudo Society free of charge.

Though the organ paper was suspended for a while, in the wartime, it was again published on November 11.

1949. However, the organ paper has been on the brink of abolition, because of lack of funds. Accidentally, TAKANO Seihachiro, publisher of the organ paper has been an acquittance with staff members of the Association, having become to support the purport of the Association. Since then, the organ paper was decided to be published as an organ paper of the Association. The No. 12 issue of the organ paper of the Gakudo Society was correspondent to the No. 1 of that of the Association. The present number of organ paper under issue is estimated to be no more than 2,000.

B.

a. Activities of the Japan New Mission Association.

This Association was organized in the 2nd meeting hall of the 1st Lower House Members Building, at 1.00 p.m., November 15, holding its opening ceremony.

Details of the ceremony was as follows.

1. Name: NIHON SHINSHIMEI KYOKAI (Japan New Mission Association)

2. Object:

The Association aims at deliberation of major national policies for the purpose of stability and elevation of national life as well as at contribution to world peace and to welfare of the human race.

3. Location of office:

c/o Wada Building, 55-1, Minami Sakuma Cho,  
Shiba, Minato Ward.

4. Top-leading staff:

MATSUNO Kinai, former member of the House of  
Councillors, Liberal Party.

5. Constituent:

30 persons.

6.  
b. Activity condition.

The association held the Peace Promotion National  
Convention thanking for the United Nations, in the  
Kyoritsu Auditorium, Kanda Hitotsubashi, on December  
6, 1950.

The outline of the above convention was as follows:

1. Date: At 1.30 p.m., December 6, 1950.
2. Place: Kyoritsu Auditorium, Kanda Hitotsubashi.
3. Sponsor:  
Japan New Mission Association.
4. Audience: About 130 persons.
5. Speech of opening ceremony:  
MATSUNO Kinai, Chairman of the convention.
6. Formal address of the convention:  
KURUMA Takudo, president of the convention.
7. Reading of thanks-sentence for the United  
Nations:  
KAJIO Shun, Chief of International Study  
Institute, Nihon University.

8. Silent prayer for dead officers and soldiers of the United Nations:

Continued for one minute.

9. Reading of resolution sentence for peace promotion:

ONISHI Tokenori.

10. Gifts of consolation sentence and Japanese-style dolls for injured officers and soldiers of the United Nations.

11. Congratulatory addresses of guests:

NAMAKOSHI Saburo read a congratulatory address on behalf of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

NEMOTO, Chief of personnel section read a congratulatory address on behalf of the Speaker of the House of Councillors.

KUSABA Ryuen, vice-minister of the Department of Foreign Affairs addressed a congratulatory speech, as a representative of the government.

After the above proceedings of the convention, an urgent motion was introduced.

12. NISHIMAKI Hajime advocated:

KOKUMIN KYOGI KAI (National Consultative Meeting) which was supported by TORITANI Torao,

head of KAIGAI IJUSHA KYOKAI (Emigration Association) and SOMEYA Kosho of the SEISHIN IGAKU KENKYUSHO (Mental Medicine Institute).

✓ 13. TAKANO Seihachiro, Director of the Finance Research Institute spoke a farewell address for attendants to DAIKAI SEKAI JINMIN KAIGI (1st World People Conference). NAKAMURA Yoshinori representative of attendants to the 1st World People Conference, made a formal reply to the farewell address.

14. MATSUNO Kinai, chairman of the Conference addressed the details of the materialization of the conference.

15. MATSUZAWA Hayato addressed a closing speech of the conference.

c.6 On the following day of the Peace Promotion National Conference thanking for the United Nation, that is, December 7, the leading staff members of above Association visited St. Luke Hospital, Tsukiji, in order to indicate thanks for the United Nations, with SAKURA NINGYO KYOKAI (Cherry Doll Society), participated organization in the above conference, presenting six Japanese dolls to injured officers and soldiers of the United Nations, for the purpose of consolation.

d. Mark of activities of the Association.

The Association has been in cooperation with the United Nations and has been positively in favor of construction of the World Federation Government. It is expected that the Association will reveal its opinion and attitude in the 1st session of the World People Conference, which will be held by representatives of people of 31 participating nations, for the purpose of drafting the World Constitution, on December 30, at Geneva, by sending NAKAMURA Kaju, adviser of the Association.

e. The Chairman of the National Election Administration Committee and Chairmen of Tokyo Metropolitan, Hyogo and Iwate Prefectural Election Administration Committees and others returned on 13 instant from the United States, where they went to investigate the election system. It is expected the Association will render a petition to the government, by drafting a bill of the present election system rectifying its defects.

f. The fact that the Association was expected to be organized as a corporate juridical person at first and the persons concerned of the association did not know the declaration of the Organizations Control

Order was revealed to be a cause of delay of declaration. The Association voluntarily submitted the declaration based on the Organizations Control Order, to the Minato Ward Office on December 13.

III. There is no fact that the Association has been contrary to the laws and regulations, on account of reasons mentioned above.

IV. SIB intends to close the investigation as to the subject.

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



**COPY**

(B) I. D. No. 252

December 16, 1950.

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

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

SUBJECT: On Conditions of Fifth National Convention  
of SODOMEI (Japan Federation of Labour  
Unions) and an Outlook to its Future.

I. Through investigation effected optionally by  
SIB.

II. Secretary TOMITA and one other of First Sub-Section,  
Third Section, Investigation Division, SIB, attended  
the Fifth National Convention of SODOMEI lasted four  
days from November 30, 1950, and revealed the following;

A. Conditions of the Convention:

- (1) Date: Four days from November 30 to  
December 3, 1950.
- (2) Place: Citizens' Public Hall of Kawasaki  
City, Kanagawa Prefecture.

(3) Slogans of the Convention:

Defence of Freedom of Political Activity; Opposition to Local Public Service Law.

Overthrow of Yoshida Reactionary Cabinet.

Opposition to Unreasonable Dismissal; Break down evil Trend of Appearance of Kept Unions.

Revision of Wage Base and Increase of Actual Pays.

Development of Unification Front of Labour Unions

with SOHYO (General Council of Labour Unions)

as its Center.

And five others.

(4) Number of Local Representatives who Attended the Convention:

November 30:	336.
December 1:	330.
" 2:	343.
" 3:	333.

(Total Number of the Representatives: 356.)

(5) Election of Chairman and Vice-chairmen:

Chairman: MASAKADO Masayuki (Leftist): gained 172 votes.

The Second: TSUJII Taminosuke (Rightist): gained 163 votes.

Vice-chairman: IOKA Daiji (Leftist): gained 185 votes.

" YAMAWAKI Yo (Leftist): gained 132 votes.

" SEMBA Shigeru (Leftist): gained 157 votes.

The Second: ITO Shin-ichi (Rightist): gained 152 votes.

B. Gist of Greeting Speech by President and  
Complimentary Addresses by Principal Guests:

(1) Greeting Speech by MATSUOKA Komakichi, President  
of SÔDOMEI:

"According to the tension of international situations,  
the labour movement of our country is faced with more  
difficult trials than ever. Recently, capitalists  
have carried out such crafty policies as Red Purge  
by bluntly showing a capital offensive. We must  
resolutely fight against the capital offensive.

However, we can not gain a victory in our fight unless  
every labour union takes a systematic action."

(2) Complimentary Address by Diet Member ASANUMA,  
Inejiro, Secretary-General of Japan Social  
Democratic Party:

"In the case of the establishment of the Police  
Reserve Corps, a huge budget was appropriated to it  
under a Cabinet Order, and again the reorganization  
of electric enterprises was forcibly carried out with  
a Cabinet Order. Consequently, the majesty of demo-  
cratic Diet system was ruthlessly trodden under foot.

In this way, the Liberal Party which had lost its self-government has undertaken to strengthen labour under the system of low wage, connecting with capitalists, and, moreover, it has carried out Red Purge which has no legal basis. Hence, yesterday we Socialists, together with labourers, had a friendly talk with ZENTO (National Struggle Committee of Labour Unions) regarding the restoration of the independency of the Diet connected with the protection of the constitution for the purpose of the revival of Japanese autonomy."

(3) Complimentary Address by HOSOYA Matsuta of SHINSANBETSU (All-Japan Federation of Industrial Unions):

"At the present time when international situations are extremely strained, two huge pressures are being given to the labour movement of Japan. However, the labour movement should be preserved by labourers themselves and not be influenced with the change of international situations. Therefore, we must develop the labour movement to the utmost by respecting the independency of the labour classes. I believe that the struggle principle in the present Convention consists in the prevention of an evil trend of the

appearance of left unions, which is recently being reported, and that only SODOMEI is able to judge this evil trend.

Accordingly, all resolutions in the present Conventions should be observed by all labourers.

At the present time when every principal country in the world is about to prepare for a new war, it is the most important matter for us labourers that the labour movement of Japan should not be misled in the future.

According to the recent international situations, the internal situations of our country will be strained two or three months afterwards. A question whether or not we labourers are able to lead Japan safely depends upon the success or failure of the present Convention."

C. Gist of Contents of Report by Headquarters:

(1) General Report: By Secretary-General of  
SODOMEI TAKANO.

"The Dodge Line strengthened financial capital or the so-called monopolistic capital and capitalists have enforced an appeasement policy and oppressive one for the past one year.

The extreme Left power was overthrown but in place of this power the capital offensive became bare more and more. The dismissal in connection with the

enforcement of the Government Employees Quota Law and the personnel reduction under the enterprise adjustment of domestic industries were carried out last year under the great authority of the government. Of late, the Red Purge in the fundamental industries including DENSAN (Japan Electric Industry Worker's Union) is being carried out forcibly and, taking advantage of this, the government and capitalists are going to purge principal leaders of labour unions. A fact that Occupation policies have been strengthened since the outbreak of the Korean conflict shows us the reactionary character of the Yoshida Cabinet.

The extreme Left power carried out a struggle in spring this year under the name of joint struggle for wage increase but the struggle could not be developed to a mass struggle because it ended in a failure. Further, last autumn they failed in a struggle against Red Purge. Therefore, we members of SODOMEI must endeavour to prevent the infiltration of the extreme Left power by strengthening the system of SODOMEI without disregarding the failure of Leftists.

The headquarters of SODOMEI dissolved ZENRO KAIGI (National Council of Labour Unions) to form a new organization SOHYO in the National Convention of last

year. In line with a principle that SODOMEI should be dissolved fundamentally to absorb neutral labour unions to the new organization, a meeting of secretaries of prefectural branches of SODOMEI was held on Feb. 24 and 25, this year, and the meeting agreed on the fundamental dissolution of SODOMEI under the new organization SOHYO."

(2) The problem of Burati's letter Secretary DAIMON, chairman of the Investigation Committee.

"On June 23, 1950 this letter was handed over from TOKUTA Chieko, then vice-chairwoman of the Inuyama Branch of the NICHIBO (Japan Spinning Industry Workers' Union) to TAKITA, chairman of the ZEN SEI-I DOMEI (National Federation of Textile Industry Workers' Union) through Secretary-General TAKANO.

This letter pointed out feudalism penetrating into labor unions, that is, the fact that, in collusion with the company authorities their leading members give unreasonable suppressions to the individual members within labor unions with disregard to the personal rights of female laborers.

Therefore, inquiries into the true facts of this case were started immediately after that, by the hands of the Investigation Committees established in the

Headquarters and Inuyama Branches of the ZENSEN-I and NICHIBO.

The ZENSEN-I DOMEI replied Burati through TAKITA that in the twelfth meeting the Executive Committee had confirmed no foundation for the subjects pointed out in the letter, but he expressed dissatisfaction with this reply.

The Investigation Committee of the Headquarters conducted exhaustive investigation into the fact that the labor unions hinder female laborers' going over to America in collusion with the company authorities since it is an extremely important matter affecting the labor union movement. In consequence, there were detected many facts concerning unreasonable labor actions including TOKUDA's Case taken by the NICHIBO Company.

- a. The leading members of the NICHIBO Worker's Union have had no collusion with the company authorities.
- b. The struggle of the NICHIBO Workers' Union against the company authorities was extremely negative.
- c. TAKAYAMA Tsuneko, chairman of the NICHIBO Workers' Union, has never obstructed TOKUDA's going over to America in collusion with the company authorities.



d. The company authorities are aimed to control the labor union. There is a scandal of HAMADA, chief of the Labor Affairs Section of the NICHIBO Head Office: When he handed MIYOSHI, then chief-secretary of the NICHIBO Workers' Union, a gift of money from Director OBATA, MIYOSHI refused to accept it and so HAMADA embezzled this money for his personal use without returning it to the Director.

e. The struggle of the NICHIBO Workers' Union Headquarters against the company authorities was extremely negative.

f. This case was of extremely delicate political factors.

D. d. After the report on general affairs of the Headquarters and on Suzuki's letter had been finalized, there appeared three discussions independently of leftists and rightists and for and against, the above case such as self-righteous method as for of outline of rightists' oppositions to unions of the

(2)(1). on TSUNIKAWA, representative of the All

Fed Japan Federation of Mine Workers' Unions.

a. a. and The Inspector of the importance of duty reported

The Executive Division of the Headquarters he

disobediently been giving itself up to an unbridled

plan for the arrangement of the war fronts there

without contemplating internal unification.

b. b. on The immediately after the failed merger

with the SHIN (SHANSEI) (see 111), the above

of Division tried to cover its failure by making

c. the Preparatory Committee of the SENRO-KAIGI

The (National Congress of Labor Unions) participate

in the SOHYO (General Council of Laboring

d. Unions) distribution of the copied reports

of the above Division has come to rely upon

us outside help, with an opinion favoring the

dissemination of the SODOMEI. with words that it has

a key to decide a way the democratic trade union

13  
D. After a report on general affairs of the Headquarters and on Burati's letter had been made, there appeared three discussions respectively of leftists and rightists for or against the above case.

Outline of rightists' oppositions.

(1). KIKUKAWA, representative of the All Japan Federation of Mine Workers' Unions

a. In spite of the importance of duty, the Executive Division of the Headquarters has idly been giving itself up to an unreal plan for the arrangement of the war fronts without contemplating internal unification.

b. Immediately after the failure in merge with the SHIN SAMBETSU (new CIO.), the above Division tried to cover its failure by making the Preparatory Committee of the ZENRO KAIGI (National Congress of Labor Unions) participate in the SOHYO (General Council of Labor Unions)

c. The above Division has come to rely upon outside help, with an opinion favoring the dissolution of the SODOMEI.

d. With a mere conjecture upon the period of the dissolution, the above Division criticized as going beyond power the tendency of individual unions under the SAMBETSU to go under the SOHYO, but it took such a self-righteous method as to give no guidance to its subordinate unions.

(2). TSUJII, representative of the National Federation of the Textile Industry Workers' Union.

a. Though a proposal had been made in the Third Meeting of the Central Committee upon the dissolution of organization, the above Division pigeon-holed this proposal with disregard to the opinions of subordinate unions.

b. The report of the Executive Division on Burati's letter does not respect the opinions of the majority.

c. Even G.H.Q. is not necessarily a God. The Executive Division has pointed out none of its mistakes.

d. The distribution of the copied reports of the above Division on Burati's letter makes us remember the attitude of the Communist Party sticking at nothing.