000.8 BOOK #1
LINE #1 — 33

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
G-2
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FILE NO. 000.8

LINE NO. 1 TO 33

DATE JAN TO DEC 51

Book #1

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LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 000.8

Sheet # 8

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
cd 2	SCAP	1 Jul	DEPTAR	C 66146: American Teachers for Japanese Universities
cd 2	DEPTAR	18 Jul	SCAP	DA 96565: American teachers for Japanese Universities
hs 2	SCAP	23 July	DEPTAR	C 67558: American teacher for Tokk Universiy fox of Foreign Studies
cd 2	SCAP	27 Jul	DEPTAR	C 67819: Amer Teacher for Tokyo Univ of Foreign Studies
cd 2	DEPTAR	24 Jul	SCAP	DA 97016: Amer Teacher for Tokyo Univ of For Studies
rb 2	DA Wash DC	31 July	SCAP Japan	DA 97614: American teacher for Tokyo University of Foreign Studies
rb 2	DA Wash DC	1 Aug	SCAP Japan	DA 97701: American Teacher for Kyoto Technical University.
hs 2	G2	10 Oct	CIE	C/S: American Teachers for Jap Universities
hs 32	G2	21 Oct	CI&E	C/S: Students Demonstration Held: Kyoto
rmk 2	SCAP	21 Oct	DEPTAR	Z-44709: American Professors for Japanese Universities
cd 33	G2	21 Nov	SGS	C/S: Proposed Visit of Gen Ridgwa to Waseda University

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SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
16	CG RYCOM	1 Mar	CINCFE	R 02324: Desire to send 20 Natl Ldr o/a 5 Mar
2	CG SFPE	7 Mar	SCAP	OARO 321: Amer teachers for Jap Universities
20	SCAP	7 Mar	DEPTAR	Z 42532: Concur in all nominations for 2d medical mission
21	DEPTAR	7 Mar	SCAP	DA 23067: Approval has been gr Takeshi Haruki for extension of 20 days for study
2	SCAP	9 Mar	DA	C57275: Amer teachers for Jap Univs.
2	SCAP	9 Mar	DA	C57301: Maer teachers for Jap Univs.
2	DEPTAR	10 Mar	SCAP	DA 24141: status rpt in 35 American Teachers for Jap Univ
2	SCAP	14 Mar	DA	C 67682: Amer teachers for Jap universities
2	DEPTAR	13 Mar	SCAP	DA 85581: Amer teahcers for Jap universities.
22	G2	27 Mar	CIE	C/S: "Red" Professors in Jap Universities
2	DEPTAR	16 Mar	SCAP	DA85944: American teachers for Japanese universities.
2	DEPTAR	17 Mar	SCAP	DA26263: American teachers for Japanese universities.
2	SCAP	20 Mar	DEPTAR	C 58169: Amer teachers for Jap Universities
2	DEPTAR	24 Mar	SVAP	DA 28472: Amer teahcers for Jap Univ
2	DEPTAR	23 Mar	SCAP	DA 86584: Amer teahcers for Jap Universities

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SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
7	DEPTAR	24 Jan	CG RYCOM	DA * * *: Arrival of Lt Richard Andrade, Basic English Language Instructor
2	CINCFO	27 Jan	CINCFE	DA/2842: Indivs concerned will tvl under Army invitational orders.
2	SCAP	28 Jan	DA	Z35878: Amer teachers for Jap univs.
2	CINCFE	27 Jan	DA	Z35805: Program for Amer teachers for Jap univs.
6	CINCFE	27 Jan	RYCOM	Z35802: Info too voluminous for radio dispatch.
6	GHQ SCAP MIS	30 Jan	CG RYUKYUS COMD	LTR: PSA - Training Courses for 1951
8	G2	5 Feb	CIE	C/S: Req for info of scholars working at Kyoto University
9	G2	1 Feb	CI&E	C/s: Tokyo University School Authorities Ban Meeting
10	G2	1 Feb	CI&E	C/S: Student Action in connection with Mr. Dullos visit Tokyo
11	DA	30 Jan	SCAP	DA/3262: Proj 185, "Legislative Svcs Mission" rqsts extension of 2 weeks.
12	DA	30 Jan	SCAP	DA/3263: Early ret of 3 members Natl Ldr Proj 207.
2	SCAP	30 Jan	DA	Z 36390: American Teachers for Jap Universities
2	CINCFE	29 Jan	DA	ZX 36023: tvl by six University of Calif instructors, F.L.MILLER & others

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SECURITY INFORMATION

Capt Gandy
Tel: 26-6447

Proposed Visit of General Ridgway
to Waseda University

G2 SGS 21 Nov 1951

1 1. Reference: Memo, SGS to G2, concerning proposed visit of CinC to Waseda University, dated 16 November 1951. (Incl 1).

2. Of the important universities in the Tokyo area, Waseda University probably has the most active group of Communists and fellow-travelers. Its campus has been the scene of a number of pro-Communist demonstrations, and Waseda students have participated in several disorderly incidents outside the campus during the past two (2) years.

3. There is no specifically derogatory information in G2 files concerning President SHIMADA or Professor KOBE (KAMBE); however, SHIMADA, like most university presidents in Japan, has opposed any purge of professors or students because of political ideology.

4. Although it is impossible to predict whether or not Waseda students would create some disturbance in the event of a visit by the CinC, the past history of red activities at Waseda strongly indicates that this is a possibility and the Japanese police feel that a visit by General Ridgway at the present time would be unwise. G2 therefore recommends that General Ridgway's visit to Waseda University be indefinitely postponed.

G2 Files

1 Incl:
a/s

- R. F. E. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

MEMO FOR RECORD:
This c/s is in reply to a memo from SGS for G2 recm re proposed visit of CinC to Waseda University on 28 Nov 51.

On 28 Sep 51, Pres SHIMADA of Waseda Univ invited Gen & Mrs. Ridgway to attend opening ceremony of their Graduate School. CinC could not attend this ceremony but wrote Mr. SHIMADA that he would like to visit the univ in the near future. Several tentative visits failed to materialize. Now, univ authorities have contacted representatives of CinC to inform him that on several prev occasions when visits were scheduled, Communist elements were observed on the campus and univ authorities are concerned less there be a "red" demonstration during the visit of the CinC on 28 Nov 51.

Although CIC investigates Communist activities at Waseda as a part of a continuing nationwide inves on Communist activities among students, CIC could not guarantee specific repts on possible future plans for agitation against the CINC. Japanese police likewise are not normally present on the campus and enter the univ premises only on special rqst by univ authorities

Inst reply to recm that proposed visit be indefinitely postponed. Info

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SECURITY INFORMATION

M/R Continued:

furnished by Opns Sec, CI Div. Pertinent info regarding this matter is being furnished to 441 CIC Det. Draft for G2 approval. Col Smith has seen and concurs /s/ LGS.

Capt Gandy
26-6447

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14984

"Red" Professors in Japanese Universities

G-2

CIC
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27 March 1951
CI Div/RES/HFK/jb

1 1. Forwarded herewith is Summary of Information dated 23 March 1951, Subject as above (Incl 1).

2. In view of continuing rumors that the Japanese Government is contemplating measures to effect a purge of leftist professors from institutions of higher learning throughout Japan, information was assembled on leftist influence among faculties of leading universities, with particular reference to the more prominent "red" professors who would be likely to fall under such a purge if effected. Attached Summary is a compilation of available pertinent information on representative institutions and individuals, as received from usually reliable G-2 sources.

3. Attention is invited to the fact that on 25 March 1951, subsequent to completion of attached Summary, the Japanese press announced that IIMI Takashi, prominent Communist professor of philosophy at Tokyo University, had tendered his resignation. (See Page 13, Incl 1). Another late development reported in the press of 25 March was the order issued on 23 March 1951 by President OUCHI Ryoe of Kyoei University calling for the resignation of KOMORIGUCHI Shizuo, UEMURA Satchiko and YASHIRO Masao for their refusal to support a faculty agreement to "cooperate for the protection of academic freedom and democratization of the campus." (See Pages 4 and 5, Incl 1.)

4. This is for your information.

1 Incl:
S/I, Subj as above,
dtd 23 Mar 51

G-2 File Copy
CI Div/RES/HFK/jb

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27 MAR 1951
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MEMO FOR RECORD: Since Jan 51, Res Br/CI Div has been conducting intensive study of the rumored impending "Red purge" of professors and has compiled pertinent info available from CIC, press and other sources. Info on 10 universities and 121 professors listed. This info summarized and fwded herewith as of primary interest to CIE and to ESS (Scientific & Technical Div) and as a guide for those sections in their future dealings with Japanese professors. Distribution also made to GS in view of GS interest in possible Jpse Gov't plans and interest in Communist activities generally. Copy of S/I will be furnished to C&P Br/CI Div for possible utilization as basis for articles in G-2 publications. Credit line on S/I to CIE, GS and ESS.

H F Kawamoto: 26-5970

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CI Div/RES/KPK 23 March 1951

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: "Red" Professors in Japanese Universities

1. Introduction

One of the thorniest problems confronting Japanese education is the question of purging "Red" professors. Rumors of an impending purge have been widely circulated since the summer of 1950. When the rumor was most rampant, during October and November 1950, leftist students made capital of the issue by conducting widespread "anti-Red purge" strikes. Since the threatened purge has so far failed to materialize, the Communists and their supporters reportedly are gloating in the belief that their activities have at least temporarily forestalled whatever action may have been contemplated by the Government. On the basis of the Communists' past performance, the implementation of an academic purge on a scale comparable to that already carried out in Government and industrial circles is likely to bring about severe reactions from Communists and leftist elements which could have a serious effect on Japan's revamped postwar educational system.

The Japanese Government, having generally completed its program of purging Communist elements from Government employ, concurrently with private industry's purge of labor, publication and motion picture circles, was expected to turn next to the field of education. Although apparently alarmed by the Communist-instigated student agitation, the Japanese Government at the present moment seems to have reverted to a characteristically cautious stand, after having intimated that the purge of "Red" professors was inevitable and desirable. For the Government, this attitude is understandable since the purge would involve numerous problems which could have serious political repercussions.

As for the educators themselves, some leftist professors have withdrawn from all political activity or even disavowed their Communist Party affiliations or sympathies in order to avert possible dismissal, whereas others have adopted a more aggressive stand, perhaps in a spirit of defiance or in the hope of winning popularity among the students as "martyrs." Yet a few, however, are non-Communists of a tougher moral fiber who prefer to stand up to their convictions, regardless of personal consequences. Even among the rightist group, opinion concerning the purge is divided and, to say the least, critical, probably due to the fact that the universities have always been jealous of any outside intervention in the affairs of the campus.

2. List of Representative Leftist Professors

Listed hereunder by their respective institutions are the names of those professors who, in the past several years, have been most frequently identified with Communist ideologies or reported to have Communist Party affiliations. No attempt has been made to list those who might be secret members or fellow travellers of the JCP but have successfully camouflaged their activities. On the other hand, the list includes some who possibly are interested in Communism solely from the theoretical standpoint and who may be furthering the Communist cause not by choice, but as consequence of their belief in their "right to express freedom of thought." Only universities

Incl 1

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representative of a geographical cross-section or those at which there have been major student disorders are included in the following list. Brief background information on each of these institutions precedes the listing of individual professors. Actually, nearly all institutions of higher learning in Japan, knowingly or not, harbor a certain number of Communist sympathizers among their faculties and are troubled by their activities to varying degrees.

In the following list, names of professors preceded by asterisks are those who are reported in the press and from G-2 sources to be the most likely to be purged in the event such legislation is undertaken. All individuals listed have been reported by usually reliable sources to be at least sympathizers of the JCP; nearly all have had some connection with Communist front groups or activities, as indicated below.

a. Hokkaido University

This institution was one of the seven former "Imperial" universities of Japan. Its geographical position renders it somewhat unique in that it is in closer proximity to the Soviet area than to Tokyo, and therefore, its political sensitivity to Communist ideology or threat is believed to assume greater magnification than at other Japanese educational institutions. Student life here is reportedly "indifferent" to political activities but, according to the Nihon Times dated 19 March 1951, is characterized by a "domination of leftist elements....with an overabundance of Red-line leaders,... and certain professors (particularly in the Science Department) are supporting the radical student moves." On 16 May 1950, this school achieved nationwide notoriety when its leftist students forcibly disrupted a lecture on "Communism and Academic Freedom," which was scheduled to be given by Dr. Walter C. Ralls, GHQ education official. As a result of this incident, which precipitated a series of student demonstrations, parades and protest meetings, President ITO Seiya resigned (for having lost "face") and 10 student ringleaders were disciplined.

*MOMIUCHI Juro - Professor in the Faculty of Science. Member of the Communist-front Democratic Scientists Association and director of the Catalytical Research Laboratory.

*HATSUURA Hajime - Professor in the Faculty of Science, holding the chair of Botany since 1932. He was born on 25 March 1900 and is a graduate of Tokyo (Imperial) University. He is head of the Sapporo Branch of the Democratic Scientists Association, and was elected to the Japan Science Council in December 1950. He served as chairman of the "Ralls lecture" mentioned above, and reports on his conduct of the meeting indicate that his sympathies were with the Communist demonstrators. Students, especially leftists, regard him highly. During the September 1950 election for a new Hokkaido University president, a straw vote conducted by the Election Committee (formed by the Teachers Union, Student Self-Government Association, Democratic Scientists Association, Peace Protection Society and Democratic Youth Association) revealed that 765 votes or nearly one-half of the total 1,592 ballots cast were for Dr. Hatsuura, followed by Professor SHIMA Yoshichika with 146, although the latter easily won the official election restricted to faculty members. Dr. Hatsuura enjoys a reputation as an international scholar in his field, specialising in cytology and plant cytogenesis. In the summer of 1950 he was named to attend the World Botanical Conference in Stockholm, and early in 1951 he was invited by four major American universities to give scientific seminars and lectures. The necessary

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travel clearances for both these trips were disapproved.

MIYAHARA Shohei - Professor in the Faculty of Science (physics). Member of the Democratic Scientists Association. Prior to assuming his present position, he was an assistant professor at Nagoya University, where he reportedly was responsible for the dissemination of Communist material and propaganda through the "Nagoya University Student News." On 15 May 1950, in a question-and-answer session with Dr. Kelle, he reportedly stated: "The lecture delivered by Dr. Kelle sounds like a fairy tale. He said that two plus two is five in the Soviet Union's mathematical formula. If this is the case, the Soviet Union could not have manufactured the atomic bomb, not to mention planes and other equipment. From the conclusion established by Dr. Kelle, there is no ground for the United States to fear a possible invasion from the Soviet Union."

*SUGIYA Mikao - Professor in the Faculty of Science (mathematics). Member of the Democratic Scientists Association. The JCP organ Akahata played up the following statement made by him on 15 May 1950, in an exchange of questions and answers with Dr. Kelle: "Dr. Kelle' speech was a success as a political speech, but for a speech to be given at a university, the logic was too frivolous and philosophically too shallow. I am a Roman Catholic, but being a Roman Catholic or a Marxist does not matter for me in mathematics. As a matter of fact, the Soviet Union has many distinguished mathematicians. Therefore, if a Communist professor, however excellent a scholar he may be, should be ousted from the campus on the grounds that Communists cannot have freedom of thought, it will necessarily mean that I too am in danger of being purged, because I am a Roman Catholic."

OTA Kashio - Lecturer in the Faculty of Agriculture. Chairman of the Hokkaido University Employees Union and member of the Hokkaido University JCP Cell. He was questioned by the police on suspicion of having helped instigate the student demonstration against Dr. Kelle. At the 1951 extraordinary convention of the Hokkaido Teachers Union held in February, he proposed the following resolutions: 1) Oppose reestablishment of the Japanese Army, 2) Fight for overall peace and oppose any separate treaty, and 3) Fight for immediate withdrawal of the Occupation Forces. The majority of the representatives present disagreed with his views and his proposals were rejected.

*YAJIMA Takeshi - Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Agriculture. Age 42. Reported to be a member of the Hokkaido University JCP Cell.

b. Hosei University

One of the five best-known private colleges in Tokyo, Hosei University has a faculty of 111 teachers and approximately 7,500 students, including those enrolled in night classes. This school was singled out by the leftist-dominated National Student Self-Government Federation to spearhead last year's "October struggle" on the campuses. Thus, on 25 September, leftist students initiated the novel but effective method of boycotting examinations, in which they barricaded classrooms to prevent other students from taking their examinations. This strong-arm tactic quickly spread to other institutions, notably at Tokyo and Waseda Universities. At Hosei University, as a result of the boycott disturbances in which students clashed with the police and produced a number of injuries and arrests,

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the school authorities took action by expelling or suspending a total of 21 students. Meanwhile, at least 10 members of the faculty issued statements which gave moral support to the student movement against any contemplated purge of "Red" professors. This provoked President OUCHI Hyoe to personally question the propriety of some of the professors involved. The latter, however, adopted a defiant stand and the issue, while outwardly "settled," apparently remains suspended in an undercurrent of mutual suspicion and "misunderstandings." President OUCHI himself generally has been considered a "leftist," especially during his previous post as professor of economics at Tokyo University, but after he assumed the presidency of Keoi University in the summer of 1950, his actions and utterances have taken on a more moderate tone. While it is still premature to conclude that Dr. OUCHI has shed himself of "leftism," he nonetheless remains today, at the age of 63, one of Japan's best known and highly influential educators.

HIROSUE Tamotsu - Professor in the Faculty of Literature. On 15 October 1950, in a joint message with five other colleagues, he supported the 25 September examination boycott conducted by students in protest against any Red purge.

IMAI Takashi - Professor in the Faculty of Liberal Arts. In December 1950 he was involved in the controversial issue in which he insisted that he was asked to resign (for issuing a message in support of leftist students) by President OUCHI, although the latter denied the allegation.

*KOMIYO Tadayoshi - Professor in the Faculty of Literature. On 15 November 1950 he reportedly attended a meeting at JCP headquarters to discuss the Japan Science Council election policies and selection of candidates; he was elected to the Council in the ensuing election held in December. Considered the most likely of Keoi University professors to be purged, he is allegedly a leader of the campus Red movement. Significantly, most of the students involved in the examination boycott issue were his students.

KOMOGUCHI Shizuo - Professor in the Faculty of Economics. On 14 October 1950, in a joint message with two other colleagues, he supported the student examination-boycott demonstrations.

MASAKI Shinichi - Professor in the Faculty of Literature. An alleged secret member of the Keoi University JCP Cell, he reportedly regrets having joined the Party and, fearing the purge, may sever his Party connections. On 15 October 1950, in a joint message with five other faculty members, he supported the 25 September student examination boycott.

MIKI Takashi - Professor in the Faculty of Liberal Arts (psychology). On 25 October 1950 he issued a message to students in which he supported their examination boycott. He served as one of the defense lawyers in the Mitaka (train derailment by sabotage) trial.

NAKAMURA Tatsu - Dean of the Faculty of Law. Member of the Democratic Scientists Association and former professor of law at Taihoku University in Formosa. In the November 1949 issue of Nippon Hyoron magazine he contributed an open letter titled: "Purging of 'Red' Professors Constitutes a Violation of Fundamental Human Rights."

OBARA Hajime - Professor in the Faculty of Literature. He was a signatory in the joint message addressed to students in support of their examination boycott.

*ODACHI Hideo - Professor in the Faculty of Literature.

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Member of the Democratic Scientists Association and New Japan Literary Society. On 3 October 1950 he addressed a message to students supporting their examination boycott.

SAIGO Nobutsuna - Professor in the Faculty of Literature. He was a signatory in the joint message addressed to students in support of their examination boycott.

SAYAMA Hitoshi - Professor in the Faculty of Literature. He was a signatory in the joint message addressed to students in support of the examination boycott.

TASHIRO Masao - Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Economics. He was a signatory in the joint message addressed to students in support of the examination boycott.

UESUGI Satehiko - Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Economics. He was a signatory in the joint message addressed to students in support of the examination boycott.

e. Kyoto University

A former "Imperial" university, this school ranks second only to Tokyo (Imperial) University in prestige. One of its most eminent alumni is Nobel Prize winner Dr. YUKAWA Hideki. On the other hand, Communist agitation is not foreign to this school, and it probably has bred more leftist intellectuals than any other of Japan's major universities. Its best courses are literature and philosophy, and being located in the traditional cultural center of Japan, it is capable of wielding great influence among educational and social circles. Since October 1950, leftist students of this school have carried out a series of anti-purge rallies. Then on 25 November of the same year, some 350 students put on a demonstration in protest against the school authorities' refusal to permit a roundtable conference between students and the leftist "Zenshinsa" theatrical troupe. When the police arrived, a scuffle broke out and resulted subsequently in disciplinary action meted out to 32 students. On 9 December, some Kyoto University students joined laborers and Koreans in an unauthorized rally at Maruyama Park, Kyoto City, which developed into a riot when the demonstrators clashed with hundreds of police, which resulted in injuries to scores of persons and some 90 arrests.

*HIRAMATSU Kiyoshi - Professor in the Faculty of Science (molecular chemistry).

HOKIS Eiichi - Professor in the Faculty of Economics. Member of the Democratic Scientists Association.

INOUE Ken - Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Science (fiber chemistry). He contributed to the booklet "Let Us Defend the Universities" (composed of essays by eight leftist professors), an article entitled "The Sad Reality."

KISHIMOTO Eitaro - Professor in the Faculty of Economics.

*MATSUI Kiyoshi - Professor in the Faculty of Economics (world economy).

*MIYAUCHI Yutaka - Professor in the Faculty of Law. Also a lecturer at Ritsumeikan University.

*NISHIYAMA Uso - Assistant Professor in the Faculty of

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Engineering (architecture). Although named as a Democratic United Front candidate at a JCP headquarters meeting to decide on the Japan Science Council election policies and selection of candidates, he failed to be elected.

SHIGEMAWA Haruo - Professor in the Faculty of Literature.

*SHIMA Yasuhiko - Dean of the Faculty of Economics (public finance). Head of the Kyoto Chapter of the Democratic Scientists Association. He contributed to the booklet "Let Us Defend the Universities" an article entitled "If the Universities Lose Their Freedom," and is considered one of the most active professors affiliated with Communist movements. He was elected to the Japan Science Council in December 1950, with JCP backing. He reportedly served as an adviser to the Kyoto Area (October 1950) Strike Preparatory Committee of the National Students Self-Government Federation.

WATANABE Toru - Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Economics.

4. Kyushu University

Chartered in 1910, this is a former "Imperial" university noted for its School of Medicine. It is the southern citadel of education in Japan. Because it is located in Fukuoka on the strategic island of Kyushu, it is, like the population of the island, sensitive to the geographical propinquity and influence of the Asiatic Continent. This traditional sensitivity has become heightened since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea and the engulfment of China by the Communist hordes. Leading the leftist movements in this and other Kyushu schools is the Kyushu Federation of Student Self-Government Associations, which conducted a "Peace Protection" rally on 3 June 1950 and resulted in the meting out of disciplinary measures to 19 students, including leaders of the Federation who earlier had been expelled from the JCP for "extreme Trotskyite" activities. On 6 October 1950, students of the Economic Department voted 204 to 1 in favor of absolute opposition to any purge of professors.

AIKAWA Hiroshi - Professor in the Faculty of Agriculture (marine zoology). Born 1 January 1909, he was named as one of the Democratic United Front candidates at a JCP headquarters meeting held to decide on the Japan Science Council election policies and selection of candidates; he was elected to the Council in the ensuing election held in December 1950.

*BABA Katsumo - Professor in the Faculty of Law and Literature. Member of the Social Science Research Society. He also has taught at a Korean school in Kokura City.

*FUTAGAMI Tetsugoro - Professor in the Faculty of Engineering.

*IMAMAKA Tsugimaro - Professor in the Faculty of Law and Literature. Member of the Democratic Scientists Association and the Political Research Society. He was named one of the Democratic United Front candidates at a JCP headquarters meeting to discuss the Japan Science Council election policies and selection of candidates; he failed to be elected to the Council in the ensuing election held in December 1950. At a meeting of the Kyushu Federation of Student Self-Government Associations held on 8 May 1950, he reportedly stated: "The opinion which prevails in some quarters of America that troops must be stationed in Japan to prevent Russian aggression is the same as that used by Japan as an excuse to occupy Manchuria....Will the Soviet Union invade

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Japan if the Occupation troops withdraw? I do not think so. There are many factors to prove (this contention) in Korea and other countries. The advances of Communism in various nations was not due to Russia's military power but to Communism's power of propaganda and infiltration. The friendly relationship between Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union was not established by the military power and authority of the Soviet Union but because of the mutual ideological response." Then on 26 August, before some 140 scientists and prominent personalities, he spoke as follows: "Along with the loss of democracy, capitalism is no longer able to preserve the racial self-determination which forms the foundation of democracy. Without racial self-determination, international peace is impossible. The society of the future is a socialistic society founded on racial self-determination. This alone can maintain peace. This has already passed the acid test in the USSR."

*SAIJIMA Kamaburo - Professor in the Faculty of Law and Literature. Member of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society and Soviet Research Society. On 16 December 1950 he delivered a speech supporting Communist principles before an assemblage of approximately 1,000 persons at Kagoshima University. Excerpts from his speech follow: "The rapid growth of Communism....is testimony that the Communistic principles of creating a society by abolishing capitalism has met with public favor throughout the world during the past 25 years...In the Far East, Communism is flourishing despite oppression by the United States-influenced governments in power....America wants to especially retain Japan as its bulwark against Communism in the Far East, and one of her recent moves in that direction is her present attempt to conclude an early separate peace, with the provision that American troops be stationed here."

*KAKOO Butsuo - Professor in the Faculty of Literature (German). In April 1947 he was identified as a known member of the Kurume branch of the JCP, "but as such is not considered very influential." He reportedly is acting as a behind-the-scene advisor to Communist-controlled student movements, and he offers his home as a meeting place for its leaders. Another report states that the JCP Chikugo District Committee has selected his home as a secret liaison point.

KITAGAWA Tohio - Professor in the Faculty of Science. He was named a Democratic United Front candidate of the JCP for the Japan Science Council election; he was elected to the Council in the ensuing election held in December 1950.

*KONDO Motoyoshi - Professor in the Faculty of Science.

MATSUI Haruo - Professor in the Faculty of Economics.

*MORI Kojiro - Professor in the Faculty of Law and Literature, holding the chair of social and industrial policies. Born on 23 February 1895, he was elected to the Japan Science Council in December 1950, and is head of the Kyushu Regional headquarters of the Communist-front Labor-Farmer Relief Society. From November 1930 to February 1933 he visited Italy, France, Germany, England and North America to study political economy and social conditions.

MORITA Hiroi - Professor in the Faculty of Science (physics). Member of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society.

NOGAMI Hakichiro - Professor in the Faculty of Science. Member of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society.

*ONO Hakoto - Professor in the Faculty of Engineering (physics).

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SAKISAKA Itsuro - Professor in the Faculty of Economics. Member of the Social Science Research Society.

*SEODA Saiichi - Professor in the Faculty of Law. Member of the China Research Society and Japan-Soviet Friendship Society. Considered one of the most radical leaders of the Kyushu University JCP Cell. He also lectured at the former Korean League's Kyushu Higher Institute.

TAKAGI Shinya - Professor in the Faculty of Law. Considered one of the most radical leaders of the Kyushu University Cell, he also lectured at the former Korean League's Kyushu Higher Institute.

TOGAWA Takeo - Professor in the Faculty of Science. Member of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society.

TSURU Tajiro - Professor in the Faculty of Economics.

*YAMABAKA Yasuo - Professor in the Faculty of Law and Literature. Member of the Democratic Scientists Association, Social Science Research Society, the Fukuoka Labor Relations Committee and the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society.

c. Nagoya University

One of the former "Imperial" universities, this school is in the city of Nagoya, located midway between Tokyo and Osaka. Leftist student activity here has been relatively quiet, except during the summer of 1950 when pro-Communist students joined the general hue and cry against Dr. Ralls. The school has the usual complement of Communist front organizations such as the Marx-Lenin Research Institute, the Democratic Scientists Association, the Social Science Research Society, Anti-War Students League (official membership as of February 1951 was 91, and reportedly increasing), Peace Protection Society, etc. At present the leftist students are mostly concerned with distributing handbills which follow the Communist line in opposing rearmament, separate peace, the National Police Reserve, the Red purge and other Communist propaganda issues. Student enrollment at this school is about 1,400.

ARIYAMA Kanotaka - Professor in the Faculty of Science, born on 26 April 1904. He was a Democratic United Front candidate of the JCP for the Japan Science Council election; he was elected to the Council in the ensuing election held in December 1950.

*EGAMI Fujio - Professor in the Faculty of Science (chemistry). An Esperantist and member of the Democratic Scientists Association. He was a Democratic United Front candidate of the JCP for the Japan Science Council election; he was elected to the Council in the ensuing election.

HORI Kaname - Professor in the Faculty of Medicine.

*MARUYAMA Shimka - Professor in the Faculty of Literature and Student Advisor. He reportedly yields great influence over both students and professors, and spends much time attempting to indoctrinate them with the principles of Communism. In 1947 he ran for the Prefectural Assembly as an "independent." He is alleged to be a member of the JCP Nagoya Municipal Committee. From 20 May to 3 June 1950 he lectured on the subject of "Cultural Problems" at this Committee's political and economic school.

*MASHITA Shinichi - Professor in the Faculty of Literature (philosophy).

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MURAKAMI Hidehiko - Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Science.

NAKAMURA Tatsuo - Instructor in the Faculty of Law and Economics. Reportedly contributes Communist propaganda to the "Nagoya University Student News."

*NIIMURA Takeshi - Professor in the Faculty of Literature; he formerly taught at Kyoto University. Elected to the Japan Science Council in December 1950.

SAKAKI Tomohiko - Professor in the Faculty of Science.

*SAKATA Shoichi - Professor in the Faculty of Science (physics). Born on 18 January 1911, he is considered one of the foremost Japanese authorities on nuclear physics. A professional associate of Dr. YUKAWA of Nobel Prize fame, he carries enormous prestige and influence. He received the Japan Academy award in May 1950. He is a member of the Japan Science Council (elected in December 1950 with JCP backing), and Secretary of the Nagoya Chapter of the Democratic Scientists Association. He contributed an article in the 21 January 1949 Akahata entitled "Nip the Bud of Fascism," in which he stated: "The scientific and educational policies of the Communist Party are the most satisfactory policies for the scientists of Japan."

SATO Masaru - Professor in the Faculty of Law.

SHIZUMA Yoshitsugu - Professor in the Faculty of Science (mathematics) and brother of Dr. SAKATA Shoichi (see above). Member of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society.

*SUGIHARA Takashi - Professor in the Faculty of Science (theoretical physics and relativity), and a self-declared JCP member. Member of the Democratic Scientists Association. On 17 February 1951, before 200 students in a guarded hall (to prevent entrance by "undesirable" persons), he said that "the North Atlantic Pact, the Marshall Plan and the Korean war are part of the United States' imperialistic plan to dominate the world and that the rearmament of Germany and Japan is a plan to save American capitalism."

TAMIKAWA Masataka - Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Liberal Arts.

TOKAWA Tatsuhiko - Dean of the Faculty of Law. Former professor at Seoul (Imperial) University. Named a Democratic United Front candidate of the JCP for the Japan Science Council election, he was elected to the Council in the ensuing election in December 1950. One usually reliable source states that he regularly submits Communistic propaganda material for publication in the Aichi University News, the school's JCP Cell paper.

YAGI Teiichiro - Professor in the Faculty of Science.

f. Osaka Municipal University

Formerly known as the "Osaka University of Commerce," one report states that "this school will be the most affected once the purge of Red professors is started." Its President TSUNEYO Yasushi is described by one source as "a leader of the Red movement among Osaka schools." Since 1 October 1950, leftist elements of this institution have been protesting the use of their school buildings at Sugimoto-cho, Osaka Prefecture, for housing by members of the National

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Police Reserve. These buildings formerly housed Occupation troops, at which time their occupation likewise was the target of student protests.

*FUSHIMI Koji (Yasuji) - Professor in the Faculty of Science. Former head of the Osaka Chapter of the Democratic Scientists Association. Member of the Preparatory Committee of the Society for Protecting the Freedom of Education, which reportedly decided to conduct a vigorous struggle in the event a Government purge of professors should be instituted. He was a Democratic United Front candidate of the JCP for the Japan Science Council election; he was elected to the Council in the election in December 1950.

*KAMBAYASHI Teijiro - Professor in the Faculty of Commerce. In 1947 he submitted to the Imperial University Press an essay entitled "Road to Human Emancipation," which bore the sub-title "Marxist Theory of Economics." In the October 1950 issue of "Fuse," organ paper of the JCP Osaka Municipal University Cell, he contributed a joint article titled "To the Young Fighters of Truth," in which he praised students for their "efforts to protect the hall of learning."

MOKI Nobushige - Professor in the Faculty of Commerce (philosophy). In January 1950 he was listed as a lecturer at a course sponsored by the Kansai Scientific Research Society and the Osaka Chapter of the Democratic Scientists Association.

*NAWA Teichi - Professor in the Faculty of Economics. Head of the Kyoto Branch of the China Research Institute; adviser to the Osaka Chapter of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society; member of the Democratic Scientists Association; member of the Japan Science Council (elected in December 1950). Born on 18 June 1906, he was imprisoned from March 1943 to October 1945 for his political ideology, and during the celebrated Sorge spy case he was placed under special higher police surveillance because of his intimate friendship with one of the key figures in the case. He is one of the most active personalities in the Osaka area in pushing JCP activities among students. In 1948 a number of his books and magazine articles were censored and disapproved.

g. Ritsumeikan University

Following the war, and with the installation of Dr. SUEKAWA Hiroshi as President, Ritsumeikan University of Kyoto City has come to be identified with Communism to such an extent that it has earned the appellation of the "Red University." Reports indicate that President SUEKAWA is most unflagging in promoting Communist cause, and although he has not devulged his exact status with the JCP, his every action and utterance tends to support the frequent allegation that he is a secret member of the Party. He apparently holds a firm presidential rein and is ably supported by a close coterie of about 10 extremely active leftist faculty members.

*ABE Yaji - Professor in the Faculty of Economics. Reported secret member of the JCP. On 28 September 1950, he stated: "I had a talk with President SUEKAWA concerning the 'red purge.' After warning me not to divulge anything, he said: 'In the event a directive ordering a purge is received from the Government, I am determined to fight against the directive...to protect faculty members and for the independence of the university.' The President further added that he has obtained a general list of possible purgees, and that he had, in strictest secrecy, conferred with these persons and given them advice as to countermeasures to adopt and advice on their future activities and employment following the purge."

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*ASAI Kiyomba - Professor in the Faculty of Law. Member of the Preparatory Committee of the Society for Protecting the Freedom of Education. He was named a Democratic United Front candidate of the JCP for the Japan Science Council election; he was elected to the Council in the election in December 1950. He is a reported secret member of the JCP.

HAYASHIDA Tatsumaro - Professor in the Faculty of Literature. Reported secret member of the JCP.

*HOSONO Takao - Professor in the Faculty of Law. Reported to be a leader of the Marx Das Kapital Research Society, an organization composed of right students, and of nearly every other leftist organization in this university. He is a reported secret member of the JCP.

INAI Tadakuma - Lecturer in the Faculty of Literature (Japanese history). Reported secret member of the JCP.

KITAYAMA Shigeo - Professor in the Faculty of Law. At a secret meeting of the Ritsumeikan University branch of the Democratic Scientists Association, held on 14 December 1950, he reportedly said: "The defeat of the United Nations' troops in Korea means a decisive defeat of American capitalism. Although the United Nations' troops may try desperately to conclude a truce, any change in the world situation depends on the activities of Chinese Communists, members of the JCP and other Communists in the Far East. Chinese Communists will work underground even if truce is established. Initially this revolutionary struggle will be conducted in northern Kyushu."

*MAEKIBA Kakuso - Professor in the Faculty of Law. A Democratic United Front candidate of the JCP for the Japan Science Council election, he won election to the Council in December 1950. In January 1950 he reportedly made a lecture tour of the Hokuriku district to "spread Communistic doctrine." On 27 November 1950 he spoke on the subject "Most Recent Developments in the World Situation and the Relative Position of the Soviet Union" before some 300 students at Kobe University of Economics, at a lecture meeting sponsored by the Hyogo Prefectural Anti-War Students League. He is reported to be a secret member of the JCP.

*OTO Masichi - Professor in the Faculty of Economics, and head of the Students (Guidance) Section. At a faculty meeting held on 27 October 1950, he was asked by a colleague to verify or refute a statement attributed to him to the effect that "any student who opposes the strike will be expelled from school." He denied the charge but admitted that he had advised them "not to oppose the leftist students too much." He also added: "The students are protesting the red purge because it is suppression of the freedom of education and is an infringement of the independence of the institution. The students are free to assume this stand. If I take disciplinary action against them, it will mean the head of the Students Section is suppressing student activities. It is the opinion of President SUEKAWA that the students should be free to act as they please."

*NARAMOTO Tatsuya - Professor in the Faculty of Literature (history). He was a Democratic United Front candidate of the JCP for the Japan Science Council election; he failed to be elected in the ensuing election held in December 1950. In the same month he attended a meeting of the Ritsumeikan University branch of the Democratic Scientists Association, during which he reportedly said: "We must thoroughly fight against the capitalists' red purge. What

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principles must we make as scholars...in order to fight against the suppression of thought and colonization of Japan? We must protect Ritsumeikan University until the social revolution is achieved in Japan. Therefore, strive to make Ritsumeikan the center of the revolutionary struggle and expel reactionary professors. President SUEKAWA has already declared his determination to fight against the reactionaries' plots."

*NISHIMURA Nobuo - Dean of the Faculty of Law. Reported secret member of the JCP. On 14 December 1950 he reportedly attended a clandestine meeting of the Ritsumeikan University branch of the Democratic Scientists Association.

OKAZAKI Choshiro - Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Law.

*SUEKAWA Hiroshi - President of Ritsumeikan University, born in 1892. Named one of the Democratic United Front candidates of the JCP for the Japan Science Council election, he was elected to the Council in the election held in December 1950. On 28 November 1950, at a meeting of about 16 professors of the university, he reportedly stated: "I would like to make this University the most progressive institution not only in Japan but in the world. It is said that this is a leftist university; I think this is quite true. All of us, as scholars, must fight for the equalization of society. To this end we must fight against any policies which will make us into slaves of a foreign country. At the same time we must establish a stronger organization to fight against the red purge and suppression of our freedom of thought and study...We must fight along with the University against capitalism and for the liberation of the Orient." He allegedly maintains contact with and directs the activities of the Ritsumeikan University JCP Cell through seven of his closest faculty associates, namely, Professors ABE Yaji, ASAI Miyomoto, HOSONO Takao, MATSUSHIMA Kakuzo, MITO Morichi, NAKAMOTO Tatsuya and NISHIMURA Nobuo. Moscow broadcasts have hailed him as "the foremost true liberal of Japan."

YAMAMOTOCHI Toshihiko - Lecturer in the Faculty of Law. Elected to the Kyoto Prefectural Board of Education in a campaign in which he received active JCP support. Member of the Kyoto Chapter of the Democratic Scientists Association.

h. Tohoku University

A former "Imperial" university located in Sendai City, in the economically poor Tohoku region of northern Japan. This school came into the public limelight on 2 May 1950 when its leftist students disrupted a lecture by Dr. Kelly and touched off a nationwide anti-Kelly (and anti-American) student movement. This demonstration evoked wide newspaper publicity and contributed directly or indirectly to the subsequent 30 May incident in Tokyo, in which uniformed American soldiers were attacked by leftist demonstrators for the first time during the Occupation. Some of the Tohoku student ringleaders, although wanted by the police, successfully eluded capture and even showed up in Tokyo to publicly incite student rallies. After a "field day" of demonstrations, parades and protest meetings by the students, the school authorities belatedly expelled or suspended the troublemakers. At present the number of student JCP Cell members in Tohoku University is estimated at 45, plus about 40 sympathizers. Traditionally, Tohoku University is noted for its fine School of Science, and many of Japan's most eminent scientists are graduates of this school.

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*KOSAKA Sunishi - Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Agriculture.

*HARADA Saburo - Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Economics.

*HATTORI Hitaro - Professor in the faculty of Law and Literature. He reportedly resigned his position as chairman of the Tohoku Chapter of the Democratic Scientists Association for fear of the purge. Previously, in 1942, he was dismissed from school as a "red," but was reinstated in 1946.

*KINOSHITA Akira - Professor in the Faculty of Law and Literature.

*NAKAMURA Yoshiji (Yoshihara) - Professor in the Faculty of Law and Literature.

*SAITO Takashi - Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Agriculture.

*SUNAGA Shigeaitsu - Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Agriculture.

1. Tokyo University

Founded in 1877, Tokyo (Imperial) University is considered the top educational institution in Japan, both in prestige and academic excellence. A diploma from this school is virtually the first requisite to success in Japanese public life. In government employment, it was virtually impossible (before World War II) to attain key positions unless one had the tag of a "Teidai" (Tokyo Imperial University) graduate. Consequently, the cream of Japanese youth flocked here from all over the country, and only the best survived after the stiffest of competitive entrance examinations. As a result, this school produced more so-called or self-styled "intellectuals" than any other educational institution. It also popularized the study of Marxian theories in the 1920's and 1930's, during which period students considered it fashionable to be tagged and even arrested as Communists. It is understandable, therefore, that Tokyo University still serves as the center of radical student activities in the Tokyo area. It was the headquarters of the National Student Self-Government Federation, the vociferously-articulate leftist-dominated organization which has inspired so many of the postwar campus disorders, until the organization was banned by the school authorities in late 1950. As of 1 January 1951, Tokyo University has a student body of 13,698, of which an estimated 300 are reported to be JCP members and 700 are reported as sympathizers. Among the faculty of 1,537, an estimated 15 are reportedly JCP members and 35 are sympathizers.

FUKUI Masao - Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Science (Physics).

HARA Zenshiro - Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Engineering.

HARADA Masanichi - Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Engineering. Chairman of the Tokyo University Workers Union, he reportedly is actively spreading Communist ideology.

*IKE Takashi - Professor in the Faculty of Literature (philosophy), born on 10 March 1892. In 1926-27 he visited England,

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France and Germany to study Greek philosophy. He is a member of the Democratic Scientists Association. He attended a meeting at JCP headquarters to discuss the Japan Science Council election policies and selection of candidates; he was elected to the Council in the ensuing election in December 1950. He is one of the few professors who have publicly admitted membership in the JCP, having joined the Party on 27 March 1948. In January 1949, at a meeting sponsored by the Democratic Students League, he spoke before an audience of 1,200 persons at Kyoto University as follows: "I joined the JCP in order to improve myself and my position. I dislike Christ, shrines, the Emperor, jazz and anything made in the United States. In order to improve myself, I have come to rely on actuality, the actuality that five percent of the people are exploiting the other ninety-five. Because Japan is being occupied by foreign powers, the people are forced to lead poor lives. In order to tide over this crisis, the people have resorted to strikes. This is actuality. I am a poor man, so I must perforce cooperate with the Communist Party, which is the only progressive party with a grasp of the general situation." In September 1950, he made headlines by addressing a message (which the newspapers called the "Garden of Eden" message) to the anti-Red purge meeting of Tokyo University students.

IIZUKA Koji - Professor of the school's Oriental Culture Research Institute. Member of the "Marxian Historical School."

IKEDA Noboru - Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Engineering.

ISHIJIMA Toshio - Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Agriculture.

*ISODA Susumu - Assistant Professor and member of the Social Science Research Society, born on 3 January 1915. He was a one-time member of the Youth Communist League.

*KANASHIMA Takenobu - Professor in the Faculty of Law.

*KANATA Shinichiro - Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Agriculture.

*KOJIMA Toshio - Professor in the Faculty of Agriculture.

KOHDO Tasuo - Professor in the Faculty of Agriculture, born on 1 January 1900. Named as a Democratic United Front candidate of the JCP for the Japan Science Council election; he was elected to the Council in the ensuing election in December 1950. Author of numerous books dealing with agricultural problems.

KURAGAYA Kandai - Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Engineering.

*MIHUYAMA Sadao - Professor in the Faculty of Law.

MASUKO Masayoshi - Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Engineering.

MIYOSHI Toichi - Professor in the Faculty of Agriculture; due to retire because of the 60-year age limit at the end of March 1951.

*NOHI Arimasa - Professor in the Faculty of Literature.

OYAMA Isao - Professor in the Faculty of Science (physics). Vice-chairman of the Tokyo University Workers Union.

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SATO Takao - Lecturer in the Faculty of Engineering.

SUEOKA Daiichi - Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Engineering.

*TAKAHASHI Keichiro - Professor and member of the Social Science Research Society.

TOMINAGA Goro - Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Engineering.

TOYODA Toshiyuki - Lecturer in the Faculty of Engineering.

*TSUJI Tokuaki (Shomei) - Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Law.

YAMAGATA Masao - Professor in the Faculty of Engineering.

*YAMAGUCHI Ichiro - Professor and member of the Social Science Research Society. Born in 1896 as the son of a onetime Minister of Railways, he is a member of the Japan Peace Protection Committee and Japan-Soviet Cultural Coordination Association. From 1924 to 1927 he served as professor of Russian jurisprudence at Kyushu University. He attended the JCP headquarters meeting to discuss the Japan Science Council election policies and selection of candidates; he was elected to the Council in the election in December 1950.

YAMAZAKI Fujio - Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Engineering.

j. Waseda University

This is the largest and most active private university in Japan. Located in Tokyo, its student body totals nearly 29,000, including some 10,000 night students. As of May 1950, Waseda had 223 Communist cell members officially registered with the Attorney General's Office, the largest number at any of the Japanese universities. Unofficial figures, however, indicate that the actual number of student JCP members is over 250 plus about 1,500 sympathizers. Waseda generally vies with Tokyo University for leadership in leftist student movements. Its students in the past usually have been in the thick of most major campus disorders. In May 1950, some 100 Communist students of Waseda clashed with the police when they attempted to prevent tax officials from attaching the property of a tax-delinquent shopkeeper. On 28 September 1950, several hundred radical Waseda students held an unauthorized rally to protest the then anticipated purge of "Red" professors. Then on 2 October, elements of the same group carried out a boycott of semester examinations (following the example of Hosei University) by barricading and picketing the doors of classrooms. However, the biggest demonstration took place on 17 October when students, following the holding of an unauthorized campus rally, surrounded and occupied a building where the faculty was in session to decide on disciplinary measures to be meted out against those involved in the aforementioned 28 September incident. Upon arrival of the police, a brisk fight broke out between the two groups causing injuries to more than 20 persons. As a result, 143 students (including abettors from other schools) were arrested, and Waseda authorities quickly disciplined 93 of its own students. A usually reliable source estimated that as of 1 January 1951, Waseda University had three JCP members on its faculty and seven sympathizers.

INOUE Haruzaru - Professor and member of the Marx-Lenin

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Research Institute.

KAINO Michitaka - Professor and influential member of the China Affairs Research Institute. At the "Intellectuals Society" meeting held in November 1949, he "proposed that measures against violation of human rights in connection with the Mitaka incident as well as the unconstitutional oppression seen everywhere, should be formulated," according to the 14 November 1949 issue of Akahata.

MATSUO Takashi - Professor in the Faculty of Literature (English and German). He is said to be versed in the Russian language and its literature. Reportedly frequents the "Drunkards College Bar" in Tokyo which is allegedly a secret meeting place for Waseda University JCP members, to confer with Party cell members. Reportedly affiliated with the "Seventeen Society" which allegedly has a membership of about 100 students and professors, formed in December 1950 in commemoration of the "victims" of the 17 October student demonstration at Waseda University.

MINAMI Hiroshi - Professor holding the chair of psychology. Member of the Japan Peace Protection Society. His younger sister is reportedly the proprietress of the abovementioned "Drunkards College Bar."

NAKAMURA Kunso - Professor in the Faculty of Law. He was elected to the Japan Science Council in December 1950.

NOMURA Haiji - Professor in the Faculty of Law.

WAGA Kojiro - Dean of the No. 2 Faculty of Law. He was elected to the Japan Science Council in December 1950.

SOURCES: CIC reports under pending case, CIS-864, "Communist Activity Among Students."
CI Div/Res Br file A-345: "Communist Activities Among Schools, Universities and Colleges."
Japanese press articles.

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Student Action in Connection with Mr. Dulles Visit, Tokyo

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1. 1. A usually reliable source reported that at 1230 hours, 1 February 1951, approximately 1,000 students assembled on the campus of the Tokyo University; the group dispersed at 1330 hours when ordered to do so by the School authorities. At 1445 hours, 28 students appeared at the MITISUI MAIN Building (Diplomatic Section) to submit a petition to Mr. Dulles. The students were not allowed to enter the building, however, a copy of the petition was left with the receptionist. (Incl. 1)

2. On 4 February 1951, a similiar meeting is scheduled by the Tokyo Metropolitan Chapter of National Students Self-Government Federation (ZENGAKUREN) to draw up a resolution to be presented to Mr. Dulles in the name of all students of Tokyo.

3. On 9 February 1951, representatives of ZENGAKUREN allegedly will carry out what is called "interview strategy," where individuals will assemble at the Japanese Diet and demand interviews with Diet members to "hear the voices of the students." Plan is to make it appear as if it were a voluntary concentration of students so as to avoid the branding of the action as an unauthorized public demonstration.

4. In addition to the foregoing an effort will be made by representatives of the ZENGAKUREN to obtain a personal interview with Mr. Dulles.

5. For your information.

1 Incl. Copy of Petition

C. A. W.

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MEMO FOR RECORD: Infor from CIC Spot Report No. 512 and Metro Police (Mr. Endo.

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January 29, 1951

Mr. John Foster Dulles
Special Envoy of President Truman

PETITION

We are in receipt of your reply to the letter of question presented to you by the Metropolitan Students' Self-Government Association. And now on the occasion of your visit to Japan as the Special Envoy of the President of the United States, you have come to us just at a time when our wishes are about to be settled contrary to our expectation. We are compelled again to appeal to you from the depth of our hearts.

Seeing that, in the Declaration of the Allied Forces on January 1, 1942, your government firmly established that "each member shall be in cooperation with other signatories and shall not make a cease fire or peace settlement with an enemy or enemies without the participation of the rest of the member nations," you have repeatedly recognized and declared this principle as well as others in the "Cairo Declaration," the "Yalta Agreement," the "Potsdam Proclamation" and the "Basic Policies Towards Japan After Surrender." On our part, we reaffirm the international principles which we accepted when we rose from tragedy and ruin.

1. we believe, first of all, that the just and lawful peace settlement for Japan is an over-all one including the Republic of China and the Soviet Union among the signatories and only the complete concord among the United States, the United Kingdom, the Republic of China and the Soviet Union will secure and attain the true independence of Japan and her prosperity.

On the other hand, peace with a single nation, we assume, has no legal ground for enforcement and is not binding on us Japanese, and would weaken the harmony of the Big Four, the foundation of peace, instead of strengthening it.

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2. In the seven principles announced by your government on November 24, 1950, it is proposed that "until a satisfactory agreement is reached, the United States will continue to bear the responsibility concerning the problems arising between Japan and the United States or any other countries," but we believe that, after the peace settlement with Japan, all occupation forces should withdraw in accordance with the 12th item of the Potsdam Proclamation.

We request your good efforts for immediate withdrawal of the occupation forces after the peace settlement, which has been one of our grave concerns.

3. The rearmament of Japan, which has already been made a practical issue, is apparently contrary to the aforementioned international principles.

Such a plan as this causes unbearable indignation and anxiety to us who are determined to preserve the peace with the peoples of all the world, the peace which was won with priceless sacrifice. We ask that you remove the root of this indignation and anxiety.

4. In the seven principles for Japanese peace, your government proposed that "the Ryukyus and the Bonin Islands be United States Trusteeship," but we believe this problem also should be determined, in accordance with the 8th articles of the Potsdam Proclamation and under the complete agreement of the Big Four powers including your government. The future of Formosa, the Pescadores, the southern part of Sakhalin and the Kuriles are not "to be determined in the future," but are already "determined" in the "Cairo Declaration" of 1943 and the "Yalta Agreement" of 1945 and reassured in the "Potsdam Proclamation."

Accordingly, the United Nations General Assembly, whose Charter makes it clear that "it respects the duites based on justice, treaties, international laws and other origins," is not able to decide upon this problem, but the Big Four should determine this in close observation of international principles, which they already have recognized.

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Further, should the problems concerning the territories of Japan be resolved without referring to these international principles, the true sovereignty of Japan would never be properly restored, but the foundation of peace, which the peoples of all the world as well as your people gained through priceless sacrifice in the Second World War, may be again lost.

When you, who have an important voice and power in the Japanese peace, have carefully studied these requests of ours, and have decided to conclude an over-all peace and the withdrawal of all occupation forces, the realization of peace would come tomorrow. This is the profound hope of Japanese people who hate the great crime of war and who will work with all their might for permament peace, racial independence and better lives. This coincides with the hope of the peoples of all the world.

Committee of Midori Kai.
(Green Society)

Law School of Tokyo University.

Note: This is the draft for discussion and adoption in the meeting on February 1, 1951. Request that all students of the Law School discuss this material and bring to the meeting our demand for peace talks.

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Tokyo University School Authorities Ban Meeting

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1. A usually reliable source reported that on 31 January 1951 the Tokyo University School authorities banned a meeting of the Tokyo Metropolitan Chapter of National Students Self-Government Federation (ZENGAKUREN) which was to be held on 1 February 1951 for the purpose of formulating a petition to Mr. Dulles. The following reasons were given by the school authorities for this action:

a. The school will not authorize a meeting of its students which is sponsored by only one group.

b. The school is an educational and research organization, and not a place to formulate petitions.

2. For your information

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

M/R:
Info from CIC Spot Report No. 505.

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