

080

1948

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority *NND 795006*  
By *mdf* NARA Date *11/23/11*



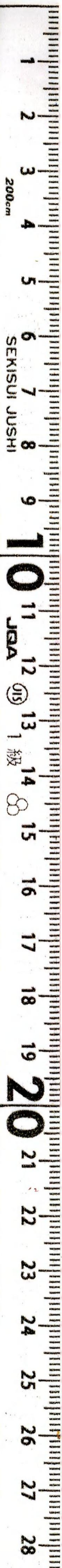


SECRET

# GENERAL HEADQUARTERS G-2 FAR EAST COMMAND

FILE NO. 080  
LINE NO. \_\_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE JAN 1948 TO DEC 1948

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# CONFIDENTIAL

CIS/SpInt

APD 500  
7 December 1948

SUBJECT: Korean Residents Union

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, XXIV Corps, APO 235

1. Forwarded for your information and action as may be considered appropriate is the attached Summary of Information outlining the present critical condition of subject organization (Inclosure 1), and copy of petition presented by the organization's president, BAK Yul, to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Far East Command, and Diplomatic Section, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (Inclosure 2). It should be noted that subject organization is the only major Korean group in Japan not actively opposing the principles and policies of the South Korean Government and the Occupation.

2. In view of growing Communist activities, it might be practical for the RHEE government to make some gesture of support for this organization in an effort to alleviate its critical condition. To that end it is suggested that information contained in inclosed summary be transmitted to President RHEE and Mr. Muccio in the most acceptable form possible. Discretion is indicated, since we do not desire to influence Dr. RHEE, or give that impression.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

- 2 Incls:  
 1. S/I, subj as above (in dup)  
 2. Copy of petition

N. S. MATHEWSON  
 Lt Colonel Inf  
 Asst Executive Officer

MEMO FOR RECORD:

Info concerning plight of subj transmitted to Col Watlington in compliance with par 2, G-2 action paper, CAW/1655, dtd 24 Nov 48. Subj Rightist Korean organization. S/I prepared from CIS Sp Rpt, subj: "Possible Dissolution of Rightist Korean Organization," dtd 1830, 23 Nov 48, and CIS Sp Rpt, subj: "Presentation of Petition to C-in-C, Mr. Sebald, and Maj Gen Willoughby by Pres of Korean Residents Union," dtd 1845, 25 Nov 48. Transmission of S/I and copy of BAK Yul petition and this ltr approved by G-2 (ref par 3, comment 3, CAW 1668, dtd 5 Dec 48, subj: BAK Yul petition).

RHC

26-8457

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(P)  
 MAYNARD E. LEE  
 CWO, USA  
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CONFIDENTIAL

CIS/Splns

SUBJECT: Korean Residents Union

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, XXIV Corps, APO SSO

7 December 1948  
APO SSO

1. Forwarded for your information and action as may be considered appropriate is the attached summary of information outlining the present critical condition of subject organization (Inclosure 1), and copy of petition presented by the organization's president, BAK Yul, to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Far East Command, and Diplomatic Section, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (Inclosure 2). It should be noted that subject organization is the only major Korean group in Japan not actively opposing the principles and policies of the South Korean Government and the Occupation.

2. In view of growing Communist activities, it might be practical for the Rhee Government to make some gesture of support for this organization in an effort to alleviate its critical condition. To that end it is suggested that information contained in inclosure summary be transmitted to President Rhee and Mr. Rhee in the most acceptable form possible. Discussion is indicated, since we do not desire to influence Dr. Rhee, or give that impression.

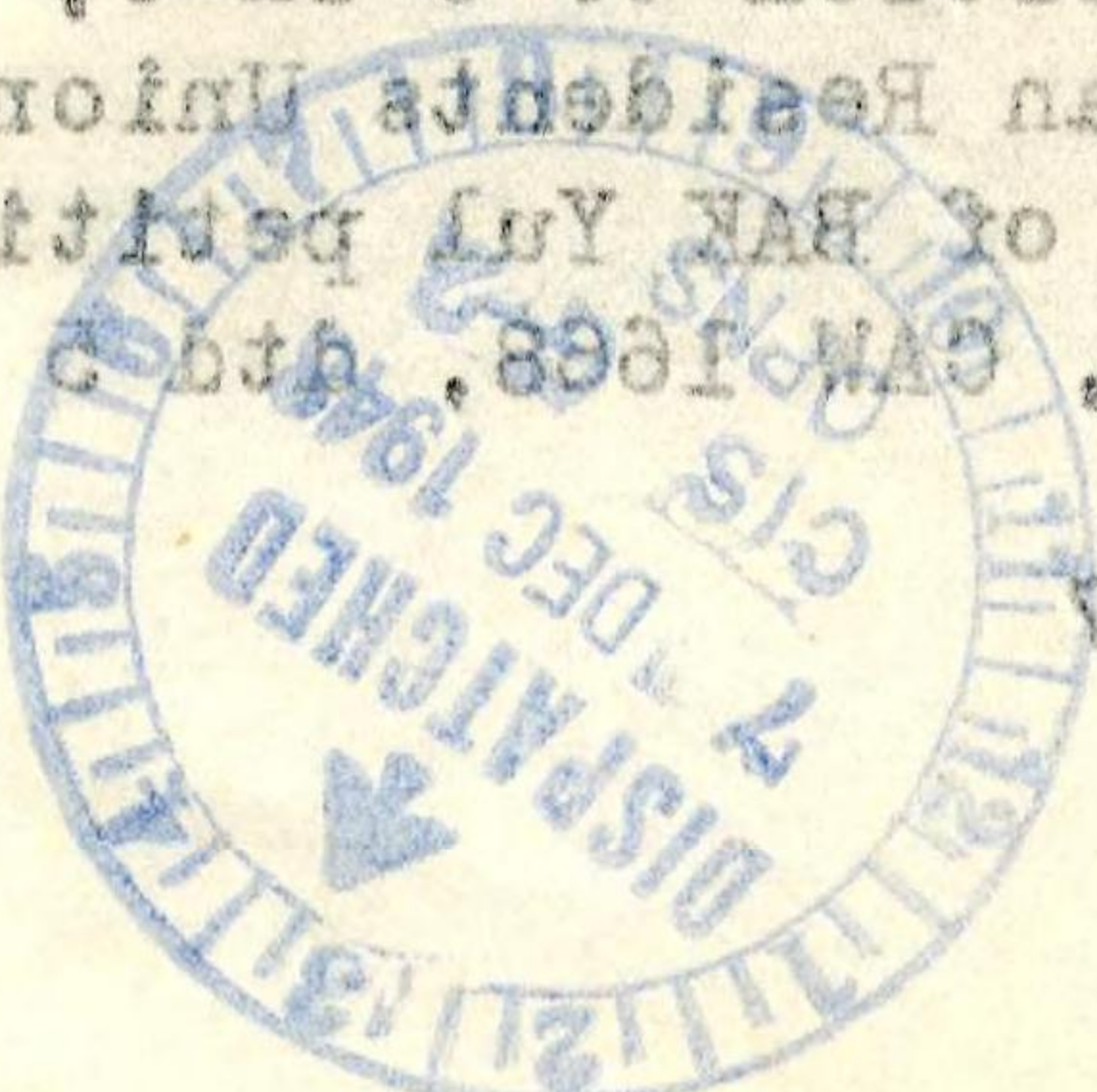
For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

3 Incls:  
1. S/I, subj as above (in dup)  
2. Copy of petition

MEMO FOR RECORD:  
Info concerning plight of subj transmitted to Col Wellington in compliance with par 2, G-2 action paper, CAW/1655, dtd 24 Nov 48. Subj: Rightist Korean organization. S/I prepared from CIS 2p Rpt, subj: "Possible Dissolution of Rightist Korean Organization," dtd 1830, 23 Nov 48, and CIS 2p Rpt, subj: "Presentation of Petition to G-in-C, Mr. Sebald, and Maj Gen Willoughby by Pres of Korean Residents Union," dtd 1845, 25 Nov 48. Transmission of S/I and copy of BAK Yul petition and this ltr approved by G-2 (ref par 3, comment 3, CAW/1668, dtd 2 Dec 48, subj: BAK Yul petition).

RHC

26-8457



W. S. MATTHEWSON  
Lt Colonel INF  
Asst Executive Officer

WAYWARD E. LEE  
CWO, USA  
DEC -8-1948  
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CONFIDENTIAL

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SECRET

APO 500  
2 November 1948

CIS/SpInt

SUBJECT: League of Koreans to Surveil American Installations

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Information, evaluated as C-3, indicates that Prefectural branches of the extreme leftist League of Koreans Residing In Japan have received the following instructions from the League's central headquarters in Tokyo:

a. Officials of the branches are to use their positions and influence to place Korean laborers on construction jobs at the large air-fields now being constructed in Japan. Harbor conditions will also be observed and reported. All information gained will be forwarded to the Central Headquarters.

b. Information pertaining to Military Government and CIC Teams in Japan can easily be obtained by bribing the women and girls who work there.

c. In carrying out the above duties, the League of Koreans will constantly maintain close liaison with the Japan Communist Party. Koreans will be used at all times in the above mentioned projects so that should something go wrong the Japan Communist Party will not be involved.

2. The above is forwarded for your information and any action deemed necessary.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

*(Signature)*  
MAYNARD E. LEE  
CWO, USA  
NOV 4 - 1948

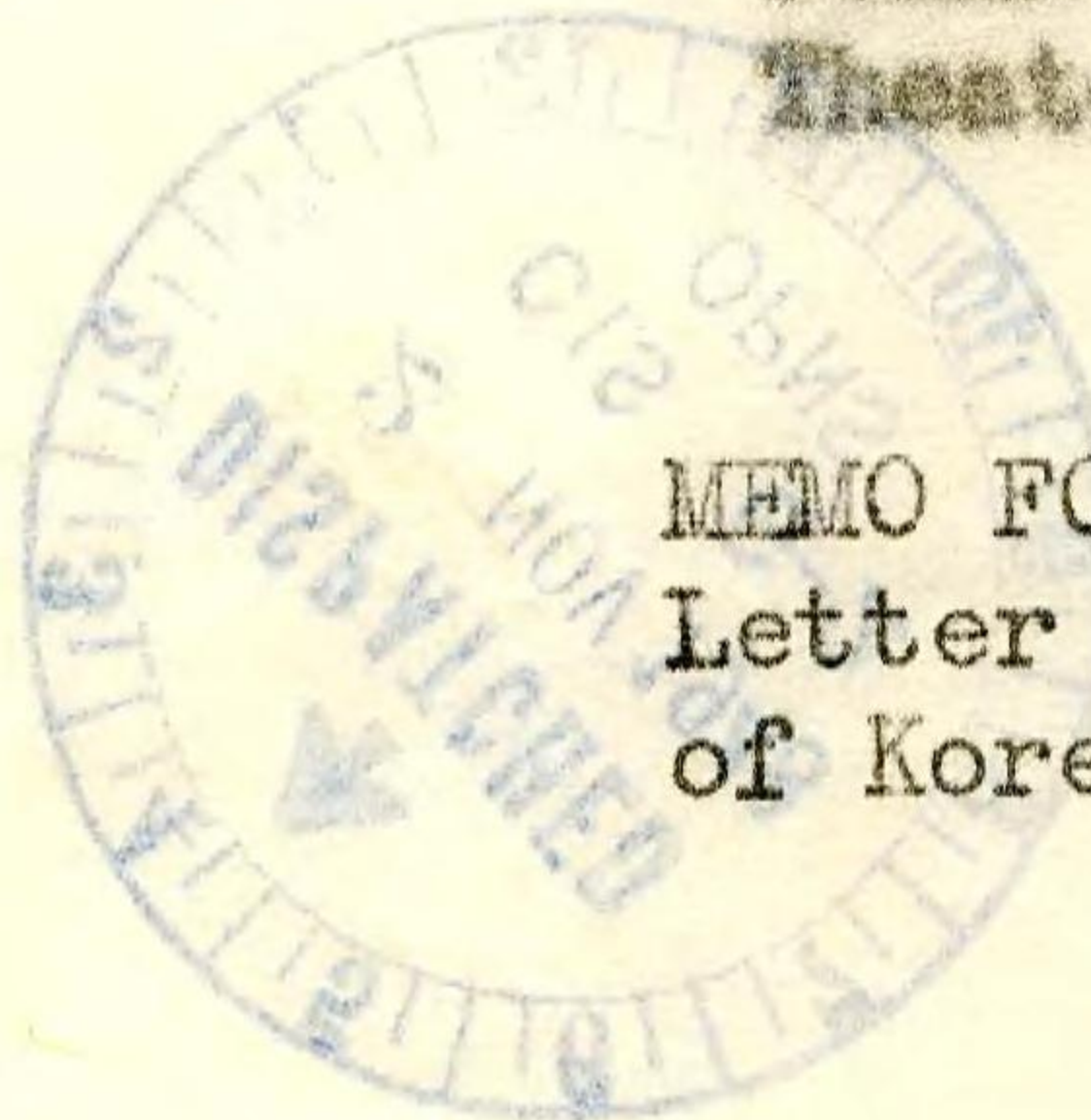
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S. W. KOSTER  
Lt Colonel, GSC  
Asst Executive Officer

MEMO FOR RECORD:

Letter prepared from CIC, S/I D3--104 (5b) dtd 15 Oct 48, Subj: League of Koreans Receive Orders to Surveil American Army Installations.

RHC 26-8457



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*(Signature)*

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CIA/Splms

APD 500  
2 November 1948

SUBJECT: League of Koreans to Survive American Installations

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, Eighth Army, APO SAC

1. Information, evaluated as C-2, indicates that fraternal branches of the League of Koreans existing in Japan have received the following instructions from the League's central headquarters in Tokyo:

a. Officials of the branches are to use their positions and influence to place Korean laborers on construction jobs at the large airfields now being constructed in Japan. Better conditions will also be observed and reported. All information gained will be forwarded to the Central Headquarters.

b. Information pertaining to Military Government and CIC teams in Japan can easily be obtained by bribing the women and girls who work there.

c. In carrying out the above duties, the League of Koreans will constantly maintain close liaison with the Japan Communist Party. Koreans will be used at all times in the above mentioned projects so that should anything go wrong the Japan Communist Party will not be involved.

d. The above is forwarded for your information and any action deemed necessary.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5:

MAYNARD E. LEE  
CWO, USA

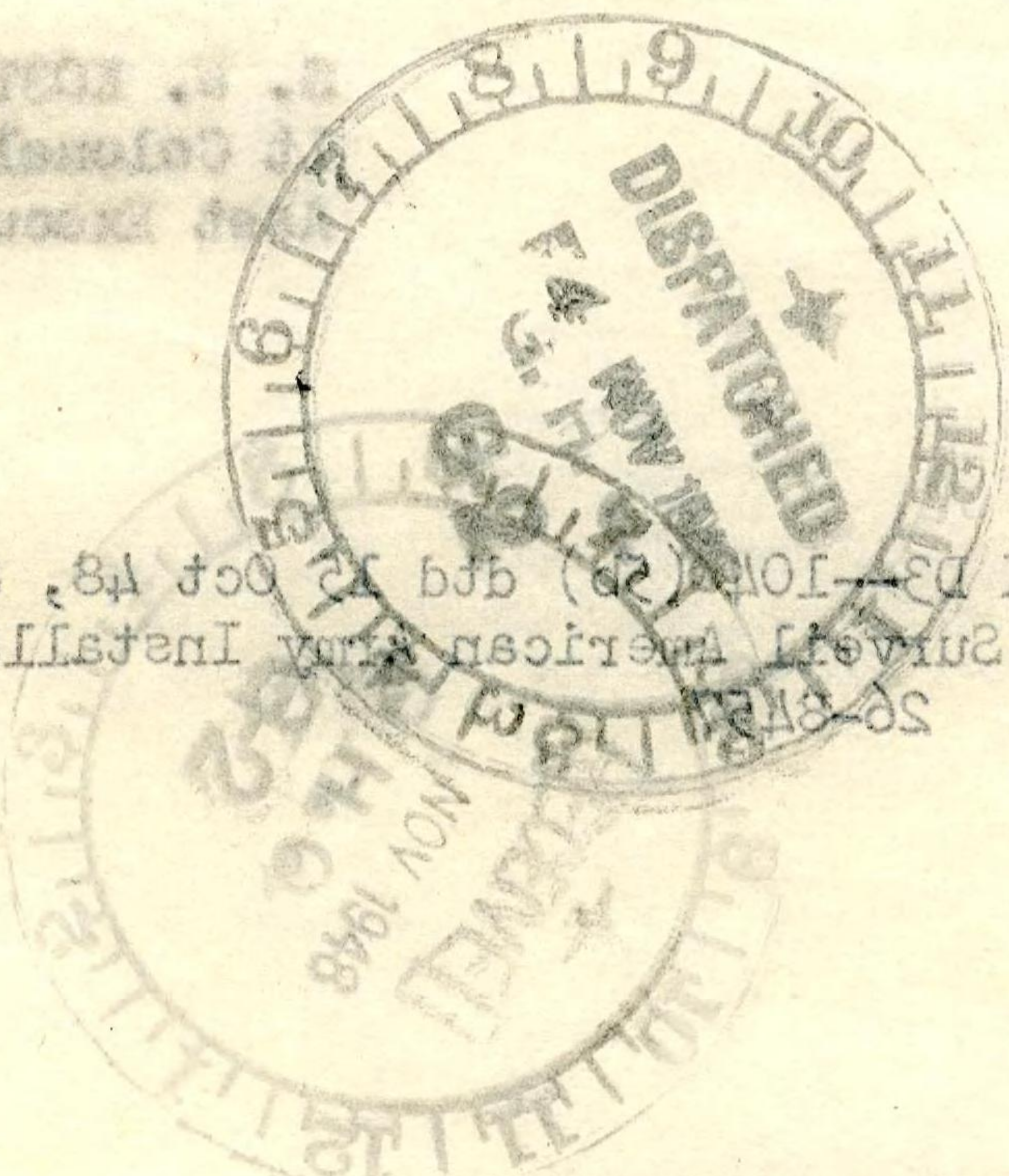
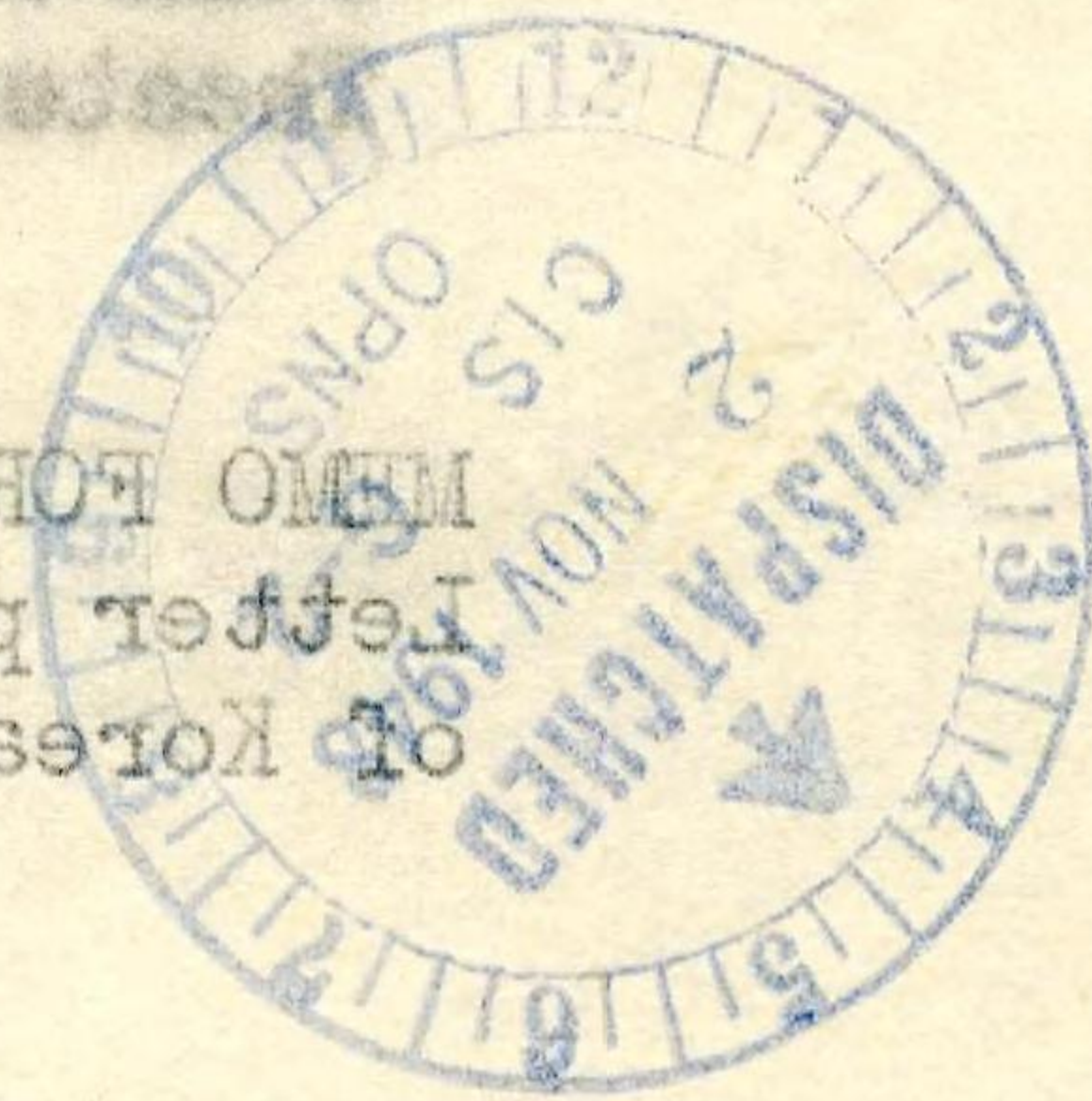
NOV 4 - 1948

Copies furnished:  
TYPE  
COMNAVY  
Research Intel

MEMO FOR RECORD:

Letter prepared from CIC, S/I 103-103(2) dtd 25 Oct 48, Subj: League of Koreans Receive Orders to Survive American Army Installations.

RHC



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*Ref 1332/caw*

AFO 500  
28 September 1948

SUBJECT: Democracy Protection League

MEMORANDUM TO: Chief of Staff

1. Representatives of the "Democracy Protection League" called on Lt. Gen. IREVEYANKO and the Chinese Mission on 14 September, and on Mr. Patrick SHAW 15 September, to present the "League's" views on the Japanese Government Order No. 201 (based on the SCAP letter to ASHIDA). N. I. GENERALOV, political adviser, represented Lt. Gen. IREVEYANKO.

2. The following persons are the leaders of the "League" and undoubtedly arranged the interviews:

a. DORASHI Kasuyoshi, Chairman of the All-Japan Communications Workers Union, and probably the most powerful labor leader in Japan. Invariably follows the Communist Party line and probably is a secret party member. Formerly vice-chairman of the National Congress of Industrial Unions.

b. TSURUOKA Shingo, known member of the Japan Communist Party, member of the Japan Teachers Union and former chairman of that union, presently chairman of the Liaison Council of All Government and Public Workers Union. Member of the Wednesday Society, a group composed of top labor union leaders and high Communist officials, which meet weekly to plan Communist strategy for labor disputes.

c. HANI Goro, House of Councillors member, and member of its Library, Cultural and Education Committees. An influential member of the Japan Soviet Cultural Relations Association and the Soviet Research Society, HANI often is called the "Communist without Portfolio", although he professes no political connections.

d. HORI Makoto, House of Councillors member, and member of its Foreign Affairs and Library committees, he is a member of the extreme left wing of the Social-Democratic Party. A former professor, HORI is active in various cultural societies.

3. At the interview with GENERALOV the "League" representatives handed the Soviet representative a petition asking him to lodge a strong protest with the authorities concerned against the measures taken by the Japanese Government in connection with the revision of the National Public Service Law and solicited the "good offices of the Soviet representative" to see that the issue was taken up by the Far East Commission. GENERALOV promised to send the petition to the Soviet Government.

4. C-2 comment: This is an excellent example of communist use of leftists and liberals to add weight to Red Propaganda and to provide a thin cloak of respectability to their front organizations - in this case, the "Democracy Protection League".

DORASHI and TSURUOKA, both rabid communists, obviously have enlisted the aid of HANI and HORI, both leftist, liberal members of the House of Councillors thus gaining a transparent semblance of Japanese Government support for the Soviet-Japan Communist fight against the SCAP letter to Mr. Ashida.

This "Democracy Protection League" is a sinon-pure, communist-sponsored, red-controlled front, organized to combat SCAP's efforts and to promote communist interests.

It is noteworthy that HANI holds House of Councillors Committee membership in the Library, Cultural and Education committees while HORI is on the Foreign Affairs and Library committees. This concentration of pro-communists on the important intellectual (Library, Cultural, Education) and Foreign Affairs committees illustrates the leftist concern to infiltrate into and exert a guiding influence over information media and educational institutions and to have a hand in Japan's foreign relations.

5. Lt. Col. Nugent has read and agrees with this C-2 comment.

C.A.W.

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Ref 1335/Com

28 September 1948

Democracy Protection League

SUBJECT:

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief of Staff

1. Representatives of the "Democracy Protection League" called on Lt. Gen. HENRY HANCOCK and the Chinese Mission on 14 September, and on 15 September, to present the "League" views on the Japanese Government Order No. 101 (based on the SCAP Order No. 101), N. I. GENERALIST, political adviser, represented Lt. Gen. HENRY HANCOCK. The following persons are the leaders of the "League" and were invited to the interview:

a. MIYASHITA KENJI, Chairman of the All-Japan Constitution Workers Union, and probably the most powerful labor leader in Japan. He varies the Communist Party line and probably is a secret party member. Formerly vice-chairman of the National Congress of Industrial Workers.

b. YAMAGUCHI SHUNJI, former member of the Japan Communist Party, member of the Japan Teachers Union and former chairman of that union, presently chairman of the Liaison Council of All Government and Public Workers Union. Member of the Workers Society, a group composed of top labor union leaders and high Communist officials, which meet weekly to plan Communist strategy for labor disputes.

c. WAKI KAZUO, House of Representatives member, and member of the Literary, Cultural and Education Committee. An influential member of the Japan Soviet Cultural Relations Association and the Soviet Research Society. WAKI often is called the "Communist without Communism", although he professes no political convictions.

d. WAKI KAZUO, House of Representatives member, and member of the Foreign Affairs and Library Committee. He is a member of the extreme left wing of the Social-Democratic Party. A former professor, WAKI is active in various cultural activities.

2. At the interview with GENERALIST the "League" representatives handed the Soviet representative a petition asking him to lodge a strong protest with the authorities concerned against the measures taken by the Japanese Government in connection with the violation of the National Labor Service Law and entitled the "good offices of the Soviet representative" to see that the same was taken up by the War Relocation Authority. GENERALIST promised to send the petition to the Soviet Government.

3. G-2 comment: This is an excellent sample of Communist use of tactics and liberals to add weight to his propaganda and to provide a thin cloak of respectability to their front organizations - in this case, the "Democracy Protection League".

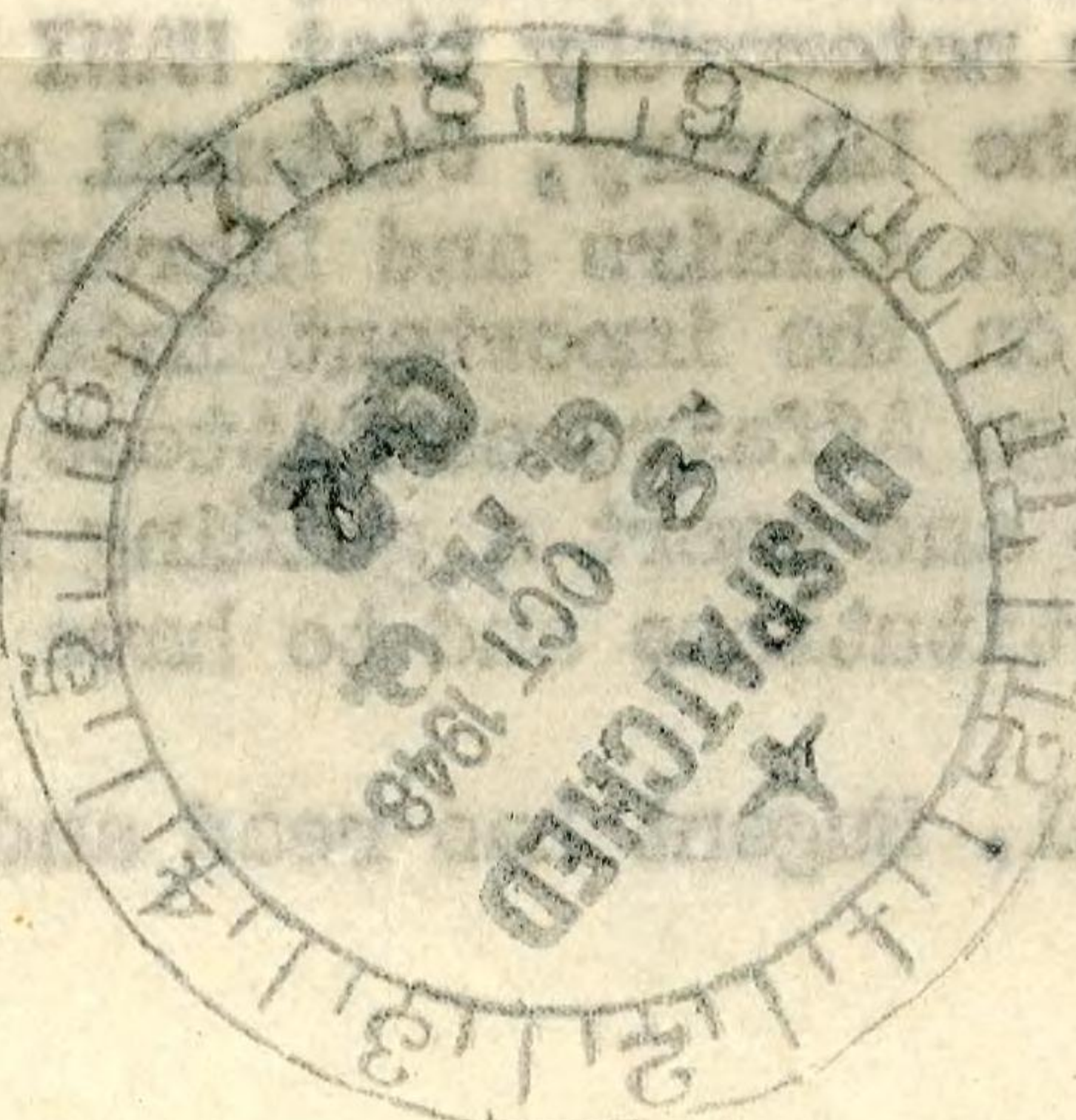
4. MIYASHITA and YAMAGUCHI, both world Communist, obviously have enlisted the aid of WAKI and HOKI, both liberal, liberal members of the House of Representatives, thus gaining a transparent appearance of respectability for the Soviet-Japan Communist fight against the SCAP Order to Mr. Ashida.

5. This "Democracy Protection League" is a show-piece, Communist-sponsored, red-fronted front, organized to combat SCAP's efforts and to promote Communist interests.

6. It is noted that WAKI holds House of Representatives Committee membership in the Foreign Affairs and Library Committee. This concentration of pro-Communist activities in the House of Representatives (Literary, Cultural, Educational and Foreign Affairs) is a serious concern to the Japanese Government and the Japanese people. It is noted that WAKI has been in Japan's foreign relations.

7. Lt. Gen. HENRY HANCOCK and agrees with this G-2 comment.

FILE



Handwritten notes: Mr. C. J. ...

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CONFIDENTIAL

APO 500  
2 October 1948

CIS/SpInt

SUBJECT: Union of Great Korean Republic Residing in Japan

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, XXIV Corps, APO 235

1. The following information, evaluated as C-3, is forwarded as a matter of interest:

a. Reports indicate that the rightist Union of Great Korean Republic Residing in Japan (until the recent change of name, the Korean Residents Union), Tokyo-to, Shinjuku-ku, Wakamatsu-cho, 21, will be the official representative agency of Korea in Japan. The union has submitted the name of its president, HOKU Retsu (PAK U1, Korean) to Occupation Force agencies for approval as the official representative of the Koreans in Japan.

b. It is generally believed that Dr. RHHE Syngman, President of Korea, will recognize the Korean Union as a temporary non-official Korean Mission in Japan because of its active support of the South Korean Government. President RHHE has instructed the Korean Union:

- (1) To canvass and register, if possible, all Koreans in Japan.
- (2) To establish a joint Korean-Japanese Chamber of Commerce in anticipation of future trade between Korea and Japan.
- (3) To attempt to gain control and supervision of the food rationing of all Koreans in Japan.

c. It is alleged that dissident members are secretly alienating themselves from the leftist Korean organizations and joining the rightist groups. With the leftist League of Koreans and its subsidiaries this loss of membership has become so marked that in order to retain its prestige the league is resorting to drastic measures such as forcible interference with rightist meetings and physical intimidation of individual members. To this may be attributed the present series of conflicts among Korean groups in Japan.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

Copy to:  
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S. W. KOSTER  
Lt. Col., GSC  
Asst Executive Officer

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Authority NND 795006

By md NARA Date 11/23/11

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MEMO FOR RECORD:

Above info fwded to ACofS, G-2, XXIV Corps and Theater Intell. Info extracted from CIC S/I TOK 25K100(A), dtd 20 Sep 48, subj: KO Soon Hun returns from Korea, and TOK-25-K-100, dtd 22 Sep 48, subj: Leftist Koreans joining rightist Organizations.

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Authority NND 795006

By md NARA Date 11/23/11

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MEMO FOR RECORD:  
Above info fwded to AGO's, G-3, XXIV Corps and Theater Intell. Info  
extracted from CIC S/I TOK SEK100(A), dtd 20 Sep 48, subj: KO Soon  
Han returns from Korea, and TOK-35-K-100, dtd 22 Sep 48, subj: Leftist  
Koreans joining rightist organizations.

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APO 500

30 September 1948

CIS/SP INT

SUBJECT: Great Democratic Liberation League

TO : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, United States Army Forces in Korea, APO 235

1. Reference is made to radio from Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, Number ZGBI 1431, dated 9 September 1948, which contained text of G-2 highlight 262, concerning reported meeting of the "Great Democratic Liberation League" at Harbin in September 1948.

2. Reports received during the past two months from reliable sources in Japan indicate the existence in Hokkaido (and possibly in other parts of Japan) of the "Asia Race Liberation League." This league is alleged to be a secret Communist organization operating under the direction of the "Far East Cominform." The league is reported to be separate from the Japan Communist Party but may be acting as a liaison agency between the Party and the Cominform. This information has not been definitely confirmed and full details are not known, but it is believed probable that there does exist in Hokkaido a secret international Communist liaison agency.

3. It appears possible that there is a direct connection between the Asia Race Liberation League in Japan and the Great Democratic Liberation League mentioned in your G-2 highlight 262. Any additional information concerning the Great Democratic Liberation League, its meetings, its possible connection with a Far East Cominform and any contacts with Communists in Japan is requested. Such information will be of great assistance in current investigation of underground Communist liaison organizations in Japan.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

*John*  
**FILE**

S. W. KOSTER  
Lt Colonel, CSC  
Asst Executive Officer

MEMO FOR RECORD:

Rad ZGBI 1431, 9 Sept 48 from USAFIK mentions reported meeting of the Great Democratic Liberation League, indentified as a collection of Communist parties in Harbin during September 48. Highly evaluated reports from CIC in Hokkaido indicate existence of Asia Race Liberation League in Japan, possibly operating as liaison agency with Cominform. This league

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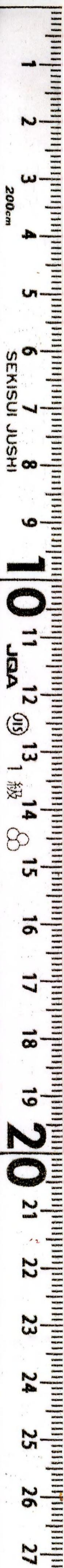
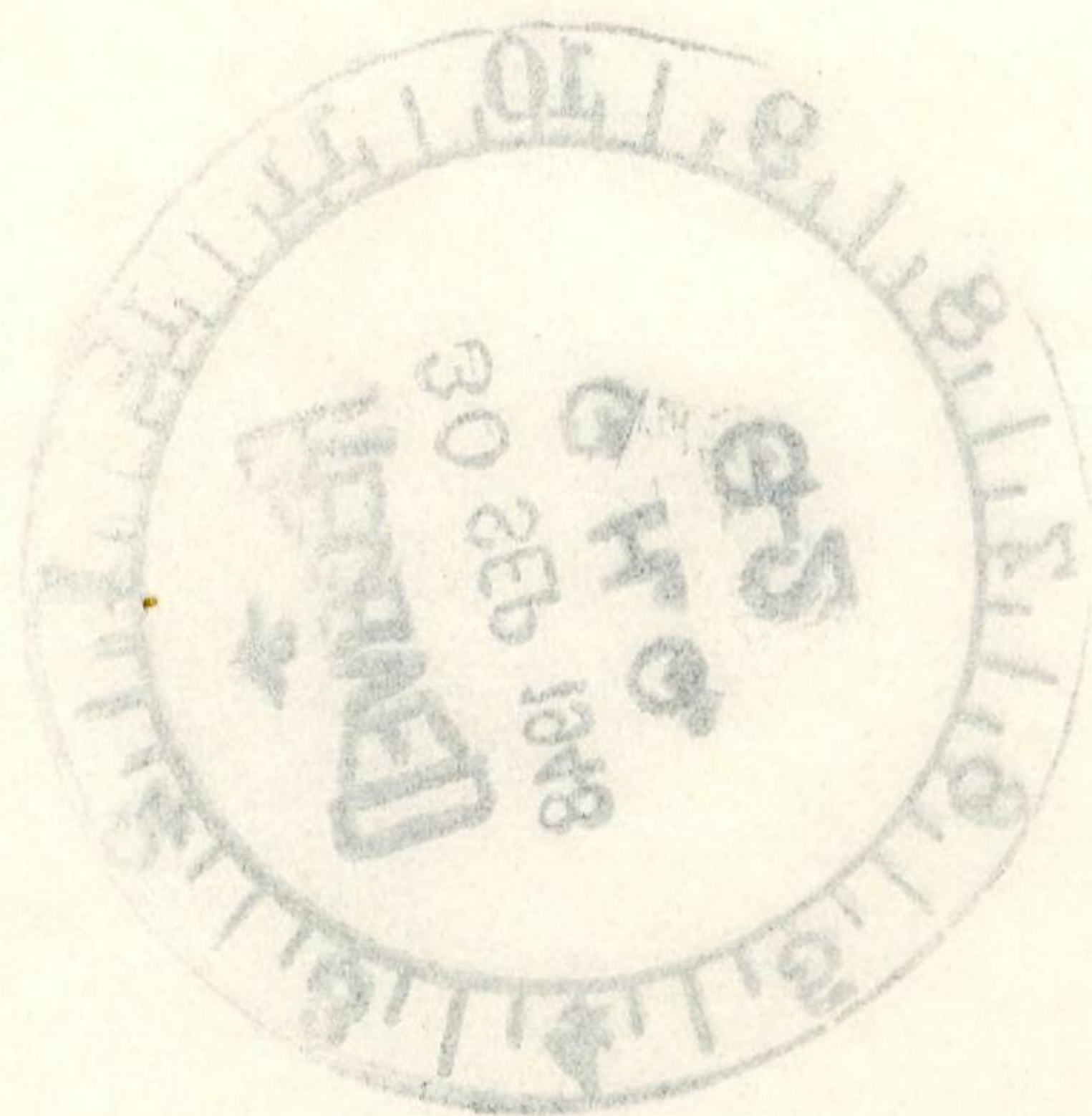
Ltr to AC of S, G-2, USAFIK, dtd 30 Sept 48, subj: Great Democratic Liberation League

MEMO FOR RECORD:

may be connected with Great Democratic Liberation League mentioned by USAFIK. Additional info is requested to serve as additional background for current CIC investigation of Japanese organizations.

LMF

26-5970





DECLASSIFIED

Authority: 795006

By SJNARA Date 11-28-11

Ltr to AC of S, G-2, USAFIK, dtd 30 Sept 48, subj: Great Democratic Liberation League

MEMO FOR RECORD:  
may be connected with Great Democratic Liberation League mentioned by USAFIK. Additional info is requested to serve as additional background for current CIC investigation of Japanese organizations.

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*Ref 1297/Com*

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

AFD 500  
16 September 1948

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SUBJECT : Subversive Activity of Communications Workers' Union

MEMORANDUM TO: Chief of Staff

1. Attached is a special report on the subversive activity of the Communications Workers' Union (ZENTEI) prepared from Censorship Intercepts.
2. ZENTEI is dominated by the Communist Party. Beginning with the 1 February 1948 General Strike, the Union has unwaveringly followed the Communist Party line to overthrow the sovereign government of Japan and to embarrass the Occupation Forces. Positive evidence of early ZENTEI-Communist cooperation was:
  - a. A letter dated 8 February 1947 from the Union to Communist Headquarters in Tokyo requesting their presence and cooperation in a mass rally immediately following General MacArthur's no strike order.
  - b. A letter by the Union to the Communist News organ, "AKAHATA", states in part, "We, as members of the Communist Party, the All-Japan Communications Workers' Union and the workers at large, resolve to fight against reactionary attacks and reactionary forces to the end. We beg your unstinted support and cooperation in the future".
3. The ZENTEI acts for the Communist Party as indicated by the propaganda emanating from the Union headquarters. Analysis of Union propaganda shows adherence to Communist Party lines. The Union has been actively propagandizing the Korean School Incident, and has deliberately supported anti-taxation struggle, and anti-payment of tuition struggle; it has supported the Communist opposition to the importation of sugar and introduction of foreign capital into Japan.
4. To conduct Union business, it is using Government communication channels (telephone, telegraph and franked envelopes) free of charge to the detriment of the Government and expense of the taxpayers. During February and March 1948, the Union utilized Government channels to coordinate "piston-tactics" twenty-four hour strikes; had these messages been charged for at commercial rates, the cost would have been between sixteen (16) and eighteen (18) million yen or approximately three hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$350,000) at the exchange rate then in existence. It is apparent that the Communications Ministry accounting sections do not attempt collection of tolls or fees from the Union. A typical example of this misuse is a recent telegram of 1133 words which would have cost the Union 4420 yen. This was sent simultaneously to numerous chapters of the ZENTEI. The total cost of one such telegram constitutes a serious daily loss in revenue to the financially pressed Japanese Government.
5. Not only has the ZENTEI illegally used Government channels for Union business but has extended this service to unions friendly to the ZENTEI and the Communist cause. It also has conspired with the Independent Newspaper Workers' Union to suppress transmission of press news unfavorable to Communism.
6. It is a militant organization who, a few days before the attempted General Strike in February 1947, established a command post in the subterranean cable vaults under the Tokyo Central Telephone Office; it was forced to disband on the orders of a U. S. Signal Officer.
7. Inasmuch as the ZENTEI has the power to disrupt communications in Japan and through friendly unions can disrupt other public services, it must be considered a potential threat to the Occupation.
8. The illegal use of the official Communications Ministry channels was reported by CCD, CIS, G-2 to Civil Communications Section in check notes dated 18 March and 9 April 1948, respectively. Also, individual comment sheets have been disseminated to CCS in this connection. However, coordination of this matter with the Labor Division of Economic and Scientific Section has not produced any positive action.

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SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FOR EAST COMMAND

Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

APR 500  
16 September 1948

SUBJECT : Subversive Activity of Communications Workers' Union

MEMORANDUM TO: Chief of Staff

1. Attached is a special report on the subversive activity of the Communications Workers' Union (CWIU) prepared from General Staff intercepts. The CWIU is dominated by the Communist Party. Beginning with the February 1948 General Strike, the Union has unswervingly followed the Communist Party line to overthrow the government of Japan and to emphasize the Occupation Forces. Positive evidence of early CWIU-Communist cooperation was:

a. A letter dated 8 February 1947 from the Union to Communist Headquarters in Tokyo requesting their presence and cooperation in a mass rally immediately following General MacArthur's no strike order.  
b. A letter by the Union to the Communist Party, the All-Japan Communist Party, as members of the Communist Party, the All-Japan Communist Party, Union and the workers at large, resolve to fight against reactionary attacks and reactionary forces to the end. We beg your unwavering support and cooperation in the future.

2. The CWIU acts for the Communist Party as indicated by the propaganda emanating from the Union headquarters. Analysis of Union propaganda shows adherence to Communist Party lines. The Union has been actively propagandizing the Korean School Incident, and has deliberately supported anti-taxation strikes, and anti-payment of tuition strikes; it has supported the Communist opposition to the importation of sugar and introduction of foreign capital into Japan.

3. To conduct Union business, it maintains government communication channels (telephone, teletype and franked envelope) free of charge to the detriment of the Government and expense of the taxpayers. During February and March 1948, the Union utilized Government channels to coordinate "patron-teacher" twenty-four hour strikes; had these messages been charged for at commercial rates, the cost would have been between sixteen (16) and eighteen (18) million yen or approximately three hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$350,000) at the exchange rate then in existence. It is apparent that the Communications Ministry accounting sections do not attempt collection of tolls or fees from the Union. A typical example of this misuse is a recent telegram of 1133 words which would have cost the Union 1130 yen. This was sent almost exclusively to numerous chapters of the CWIU. The total cost of one such telegram constituted a serious daily loss in revenue to the financially pressed Japanese government.

4. Not only has the CWIU illegally used Government channels for Union business but has extended this service to unions friendly to the CWIU and the Communist cause. It also has conspired with the Independent Newspaper Workers' Union to suppress transmission of press news unfavorable to Communism.

5. It is a militant organization who a few days before the attempted General Strike in February 1947, established a command post in the subterranean cable vaults under the Tokyo General Telephone Office; it was forced to disband on the orders of U.S. Signal Corps. Although the CWIU has the power to disrupt all telephone service in Japan, it has not done so. It is a potential threat to the Occupation Forces. The use of the official Communications Ministry channels was reported by G-2, G-2 to Civil Communications Section in other notes dated 10 March and 9 April 1948, respectively. All individual communications have been disseminated to G-2 in this connection. The CWIU's coordination with the Labor Division of Economic Warfare Section has not produced any positive action.

DISPATCHED  
16 SEP 1948  
G-2

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BASIC: Memo fr Gen Willoughby to Chief of Staff, Subj: Subversive Activity of Communications Workers' Union

## 9. Recommendations:

- a. ZENTEI be served a restraining order to stop all use of unpaid communications, service circuits, railway phones, mail cars and franking privilege.
- b. Communications Ministry personnel be warned that failure to charge for non-Government messages or to file such messages will constitute a violation of the injunction.
- c. The ZENTEI be fined an amount commensurate with the fees which they would have paid had the commercial rate been charged for messages which the Union has sent at Government expense.
- d. Suitable publicity be given to the Japanese public, pointing out how a workers' union has defrauded the already economically hard pressed Japanese people, thus forcing greater inconveniences through increased communication rates.

1 Incl  
Special Report,  
dtd 7 Sep 48

C. A. W.

## MEMO FOR RECORD:

1. The illegal use of official communication ministry channels was reported by CCD, CIS, G-2 to Civil Communications Section in check notes dated 18 March and 9 April 1948 respectively. Also individual comment sheets have been furnished CCS in this connection.
2. CCS informally states that they were unable to take action because any action had to be coordinated with ESS Labor Div which Section was at that time not sympathetic to any restrictive move.
3. It has been learned unofficially that CCS is planning to issue a restraining order on or about 15 Sept 48. This has been made possible now that ESS Labor policy has changed with the departure of Mr. Killen, former Chief of that Section.
4. It is felt that the memorandum and attached special report should be forwarded to the Chief of Staff in order that:
  - a. C/Ss be aware that the intelligence was gathered by G-2.
  - b. C/S had detailed information to combat unfavorable reaction of restraining order.
5. The special report has been furnished T/Int and Targets Br of G-2.

CIS CONCURS:

OBSR-(13 Sept 48)  
Phone: 26-6905

R. S. B. ( Sept 48)  
Phone: 26-5651



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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
 FAR EAST COMMAND  
 MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF  
 CIVIL INTELLIGENCE SECTION  
 CIVIL CENSORSHIP DETACHMENT

APO 500

7 September 1948

## SPECIAL REPORT

SUBJECT: Communications Workers Union Acts as Communist Satellite;  
 Communications Control Threat to Occupational Security

1. Summary:

a. Activities of the All Japan Communication Workers' Union (ZENTEI) prove that the union is completely dominated by the Communist Party.

b. The ZENTEI acts for the JCP and is the Communist Party's major front organization. Posing as a union and acting as the Communist Party, the union is able to accomplish Communist aims in places where support by the Communist Party would create opposition.

c. ZENTEI apparently exerts strong pressure on Communications Ministry officials as communications laws have not been enforced. ZENTEI continues to use free postal, telegraphic and telephonic communications, classed as official Communication Ministry material. No apparent attempt to halt this practice has been made by the Ministry. ZENTEI also offers free communications to friendly unions.

d. ZENTEI control over switchboards and transmission facilities, coupled with the anti-American attitude is a serious threat to the security of the United States Occupation Forces.

2. ZENTEI Follows Communist Propaganda Line.

Starting with the 1 February 1947 General Strike, the ZENTEI has unwaveringly followed the Communist Party line in its attempts to overthrow the duly elected sovereign government in Japan and has attempted to embarrass the Occupation Forces. Positive evidence of early ZENTEI-Communist cooperation was a letter, dated 8 Feb 47, from the Kanagawa Branch of ZENTEI to Communist Party Headquarters in Tokyo which states in part:

"Invitation.

"The greatest general strike in history of 2,600,000 organized workers was called off on account of MacArthur's order.

"However, our demands have not been met. Due to the blackmarket and inflationary policies of the decadent YOSHIDA cabinet, our daily livelihood becomes increasingly difficult. The rumbling of the March crisis is steadily growing louder"....."we (ZENTEI) shall take the lead in working for the reconstruction of a happy and prosperous nation.

"Toward this end, we have called a mass rally on 12 February 1947 (Wednesday) 10:00 A.M. at the Yokohama Public Park. (In case of rain, at the Kanagawa Post Office).

"Your (Communist Party) presence and cooperation will be greatly appreciated" (CCD/TOS/x-136).

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Also immediately after MacArthur's order prohibiting general strikes, the ZENTEI took leadership in following the Communist Party plans to circumvent the order, claiming in a mimeographed petition submitted to the Allied Council of Japan on 3 February 1947, that "We think it is clear that General MacArthur's order prohibiting the February 1 general strike was intended for the projected general strike only and not for independent strikes"....."the authorities concerned intend to deny our right to strike by abusing General MacArthur's strike prohibition order. We will ignore such a reactionary announcement. We will fight to the end to protect our fundamental human rights" (CGD/TOS/x-150).

Responsible elements within the ZENTEI realized the necessity for attempting to run the labor union as a union for the workers and not as a political party advocating the overthrow of the government. These persons formed within ZENTEI a "Democratization League" (ZENTEI MINSHUKA RENMEI). This league aims to point out the non-labor activities of Communist leaders. Some of the aims of the Democratization League are:

- a. Protection of labor unions from being utilized by the government and political parties.
- b. Ousting of Communist factions from labor unions which are attempting to stifle the laborers' independence.
- c. Elimination of all localized guerilla tactics and adopt lawful tactics for labor unions.
- d. Impeachment of high officials in ZENTEI upon their committing sabotage in the line of duty" (JP/TOS/2587)

Communist ZENTEI officials have asserted a great deal of effort to smash the activities of anti-Communist groups within the union. They have even gone outside their own union and been influential in attempting to discredit truly democratic elements within the Government Railway Workers' Union (KOKUTETSU) (JP/TOS/2955). The anti-Communist elements within ZENTEI and KOKUTETSU have recently suffered defeat in important union elections, namely because the individual workers do not understand their rights and power as union members and have allowed a pyramid system of organization to exist, which allows a few Communists to dominate the entire union. Recent proof of ZENTEI-Communist Party alliance is evident in CGD/TOS/x-402 covering a letter from ZENTEI to the Akahata Editorial Office, which states:

"We feel grateful to you for your constant toils. We, as members of the Communist Party, the All Japan Communication Workers' Union, and the workers at large, resolve to fight against reactionary attacks and reactionary forces to the end. We beg you for unstinted support and cooperation in the future.

"Please find inclosed herewith a petition. (Signed) NAKASHIMA."

The petition, signed by sixteen (16) individuals, requested increased newsprint allocation for AKAHATA, the official organ of JCP.

ZENTEI supported practically word for word the Communist Party line during the Korean incident in Osaka. A mimeographed leaflet issued by the ZENTEI Branch in Tokyo states in part:

"Are Korean nationals enemies of Japanese laborers?"

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"In a reply to a statement by Japanese laborers to the effect that, 'It is foolish for people to think that we Japanese laborers are going to spearhead an attack to help the Koreans', the Koreans state:

'The Japanese laborers do not know just who their oppressors are, and probably do not realize that their own enemy and that of the Koreans are one and the same, capitalists.'

"Let us consider where the Japanese laborers actually stand. As the English debilitated the natives of her colonies by setting one sect or race against another, so are certain elements in Japan scheming to create a split between the Japanese laborers and the Korean nationals and thereby weaken their powers. Now just who are the ones who rejected the demands of the Japanese laborers, made them lead a humiliating life, sold their racial independence and reduced them to a life close to slavery? Could it be that the ones who usurped basic powers from the Japanese laborers are the same ones who are trying to deny the Koreans their right of independence over their own education?

"The ZENTEI (All-Japan Communication Workers' Union) has entered into partnership with the Korean nationals in their activities. Japanese laborers, you must join hands with the Korean nationals! You must get together and conquer your common enemy, the capitalists who are scheming to create dissension between Korean and Japanese laborers and put a yoke over both of you." (CCD/TOS/x-413).

Further evidence that the ZENTEI is merely a satellite of the Communist Party is inherent in ZENTEI organization. Within ZENTEI is the Youth and Womens Construction Corps (KENSETSU-HAN), which is a violent group patterned after the Construction Corps (formerly Youth Action Corps) of the Communist Party. This corps in the JCP is considered to be personally directed by TOKUDA Kyuichi, Secretary General of the Communist Party. The violent nature of the Construction Corps is indicated by Instruction No. 11 from ZENTEI Headquarters, which states:

"As a result of struggles, unjust oppression has taken place openly and successive arrests are taking place at a number of places. Hereafter, in case such arrests occur anywhere, in or outside our organization, the KENSETSU-HAN (Construction Corps) is ordered to crush the enemy's violence by mobilizing our entire organization." (CCD/TOS/x-412).

The following appeared in RONO TSUSHIN (Labor-Farmer News) 1 June 48:

"The ZENTEI must develop and lead a large scale struggle in the future. The party (JCP) members must come out in the open and lead the struggle instead of pulling strings behind the scenes as in the past." (JP/TOS/2955).

### 3. ZENTEI Acts for the Communist Party.

Analysis of Communist Party propaganda and directives, and instructions and propaganda put out by ZENTEI, indicates that they are identical except possibly for a slight slanting to emphasize the labor phase of the Communist revolution. When Communists were accused of being back of the Korean demonstrations concerning the closing of Korean schools, the Communists

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denied their activities in spite of the fact that many Communists were arrested during the riots. Practically all propaganda then issued concerning the Korean problem was put out by ZENTEI. There are numerous censorship intercepts of material that ZENTEI has published or disseminated which is basically Communist Party propaganda. Important Communist projects supported by ZENTEI are the anti-taxation struggle, the anti-payment of tuition struggle and the opposition to importation of sugar. ZENTEI has supported strongly the Communist opposition to the introduction of foreign capital into Japan. Numerous examples of these are reported in CCD comment sheets JP/TOS/2754, 2900, 2942, 3149 and JP/OSA/TOS/1425, 1429.

4. ZENTEI Illegally Uses Government Communication Facilities.

The Communications Ministry of the Japanese government is authorized by law to send, without cost, necessary communications for conducting official communications business. This includes postal, telegraph and telephone messages. The TSUSHIN JIMU is a communication channel similar to the "Frank" mail privilege in the United States, maintained exclusively for execution of official business within the Communications Ministry. No other ministry has access to this special channel. Communications Law No. 165, Article 20, states that it is unlawful and illegal to use this channel for private, personal or unofficial business. Letters sent through this channel bear no stamps, and on the upper left hand corner of the envelope the words "TSUSHIN JIMU" are either stamped or printed in Kanji.

Japanese telegraphic laws authorize several classifications of telegrams for use by government agencies other than the Communications Ministry for official business and without cost. They are designated in the telegram as "RIMU" (government official business, referred to as "KANPO") and "IRI" (urgent official business, referred to as "SHIKYU KANPO"). Two other classifications are available for exclusive use of the Communications Ministry. They are: "MURA" and "IRA" (urgent). These two categories are designated as the official Communications Ministry channel and bear no charge.

It was observed during censorship of telegrams that a category of telegrams designated "KUMI" was being used, which is not mentioned in the telegraph laws. Subsequent study of these messages and investigation revealed that the All Japan Communication Workers' Union created this category to send telegrams concerning union matters. That these are sent without cost was ascertained by studying the original filed messages. A large volume of these original messages or carbon copies thereof are now in CCD files and are available for any legal evidence. None of the KUMI messages indicate that any charges have been paid for their transmission. The priority rating for KUMI telegrams has been ascertained to be very high. JP/TOS/2657 states that "directive telegrams of ZENTEI (SHIREI DEMPO) will be handled after emergency wires; other union messages will be given the highest priority ratings possible." It has been estimated, based on the known traffic, the average length of messages and the priority-cost rate of the messages that ZENTEI utilized, without cost, in the neighborhood of eight million (8,000,000) to nine million (9,000,000) yen worth of telegraphic and telephonic messages to conduct a series of coordinated "piston-tactics" twenty-four (24) hour strikes during February and March 1948. The bulk of this traffic was used to further Communist Party objectives in overthrowing the Japanese government and in opposition to SCAP Occupation policies. In other words, non-enforcement of the existing Japanese law has allowed subversive elements to utilize, without cost, government facilities to fight the government itself.

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DORASHI Kazuyoshi, militant chairman of ZENTEI (purportedly a secret member of the Communist Party) threatened TOMIYOSHI Eiji, Communications Minister, to the effect that if demands of ZENTEI are not met, a critical situation would occur during March (Yomiuri dated 13 March 48). There are many other examples of non-democratic pressure tactics by ZENTEI.

On 11 March 48 ZENTEI conspired with the Independent Newspaper Workers' Union to suppress transmission of press news unfavorable to Communist dominated unions (CCD/TOS/x-383). In a telephone call from YAMADA of the Independent Newspaper Workers' Union to ZENTEI, YAMADA stated: "All the union workers are anxious to know what steps are to be taken regarding newspaper reports." ZENTEI replied: "Mr MURAKAMI advised us to refuse handling any unfavorable reports on the strike." YAMADA: "We are ignoring the unfavorable reports to prevent their publication on the newspaper." Another telephone call made the same day from YAMAMOTO of the Central Japan Press of Nagoya to NAGAOKA, ZENTEI Headquarters, Tokyo, was intercepted as follows: YAMAMOTO: "Our newspaper report to the main office in Nagoya regarding tomorrow's strike of ZENTEI was detained by the report and records investigation section of ZENTEI; the classifier refused to handle the report. Aren't there some new instructions issued from either the labor section of ZENTEI or Allied GHQ?" NAGAOKA: "Yes. New instructions as to the censoring of newspaper reports have been issued." Analysis shows clearly that ZENTEI, which exercises control (illegally) over Communications channel, is willfully violating SCAP regulations which limit censorship to designated SCAP agencies, by refusing to transmit news reports unfavorable to their subversive program.

During the June 1948 conference of ZENTEI held in Kanazawa Prefecture, the union made an attempt to use government communication facilities without charge for reporting the activities of the conference. Three (3) telephone intercepts indicated that when denied use of government facilities by Communications Ministry officials, the ZENTEI actually tapped in on a government line with a three-way plug in violation of Ministry disapproval. An unidentified person by the name of HITOBE inferred that he had utilized pressure on Communications personnel to get allocation of direct lines from Kanazawa to Tokyo. He stated: "If the union has more eagerness and desire, its communications can be handled even though interrupting other communications, but the union does not place much emphasis on the subject. Consequently, I gave up pressing for its allocation" (CCD/TOS/x-448). A subsequent telephone call revealed that Communications Ministry traffic was interrupted by union calls. An unknown speaker from Kanazawa Communications office, stated in a call to SHIMODA of the Communications Ministry about ZENTEI's action: "Since the line has been cut off, nothing could be done about it. You must have been taken for a ride. Do you wish us to complain to ZENTEI?" SHIMODA replied: "The complaint has been already made. We are embarrassed by frequent cutting of the circuit." At the time of this violation of Japanese government orders by ZENTEI, the ZENTEI had frequently stated in their propaganda line that the Japanese government is only a "tool of SCAP" (references numerous); therefore, in the minds of ZENTEI personnel this action constitutes a tacit defiance of SCAP authority. If ZENTEI workers can cut a Japanese communications line in this manner, it indicates the relative ease by which trunk lines used by the U.S. Army could be monitored or disrupted.

CCD has studied carefully over a period of seven (7) months the use of communications by the All Japan Communications Workers' Union. In spite of constant complaints on the lack of operating funds, ZENTEI has

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sent extensive and voluminous telegraph messages and makes large numbers of long distance telephone calls each day. It is also apparent that Communications Ministry accounting sections do not attempt the collection of tolls and fees from ZENTEI. A typical example of ZENTEI misuse is a recent telegram of 1133 words which, if sent at priority rate, would cost 4420 yen. This message was sent simultaneously to numerous chapters of ZENTEI (TOS District I August Report). The total cost of one such telegram, when not paid, constitutes a serious daily loss in revenue to the financially pressed Japanese government, particularly the Communications Ministry. CCD cannot compute accurately the cost of communications used by ZENTEI, but based on the thousands of "KUMI" telegrams intercepted and the percentage covered by CCD, the total must be a staggering loss in revenue to the government.

CCD has documentary proof in the form of numerous photographs of repeated violation of the postal laws by ZENTEI in their use of the Tsushin-Jimu mail privilege.

Not only has ZENTEI illegally used Communications Ministry channels for transmission of ZENTEI information, but they have extended telegraphic and telephonic service to those unions friendly to the ZENTEI or to the Communist cause. Examples are: A telephone call from Tokyo Headquarters of the All Japan Coal Miners' Union to the Hokkaido branch states: "In case of emergency calls arrange so that you can use the ZENTEI telephone. By all means secure the permission so that you will be prepared hereafter" (JP/TOS/2857). On 4 May 1948 an official of the Mitsubishi Mining Company Labor Union used a ZENTEI trunk line from Nagasaki to Tokyo (JP/FUK/TP/11558). The Japan Stage and Screen Workers' Union stated, in a call on 3 May 1948: "Our demand for collective bargaining has been granted on condition that collective bargaining be made by each section separately. Details will be telephoned to you by ZENTEI on the 27th" (JP/TOS/2804). In a telephone call made 18 June 1948 from NICHU-EI-EN HOMBU (Japan Screen and Stage Workers' Union) to ZENTEI Headquarters, Tokyo, the following was observed: NICHU-EI-EN: "The Toho Studio Branch will hold a cultural meeting at Sendai, to where some freight must be sent. What we wish to do is to ask ZENTEI to make out an authorization for us to load the freight on a mail-car." ZENTEI: "Please call Mr. ONO at the ZENTEI TETSUDO YUBIN KYOGI KAI HOMBU (ZENTEI Railway Postal Council Headquarters) about the matter. The telephone number is 66-4342, Mansai-bashi Kanda." This communication denotes the irregular use of mail-cars by the ZENTEI for private purposes. It also is an indication that the use of the same facility is accorded friendly unions. It is presumed that goods loaded directly on the mail-car receive expeditious handling and are free from inspection and/or censorship or freight charges (CCD/TOS/x-443).

On 1 June 1948 the Monopoly Bureau Workers' Union relayed a message by ZENTEI channels. The classification of the telegram was "HATA", a commonly-used special classification within the Communications Ministry only. The term means "GOGAI" (literally, "outside of number"), or not to be included in the running series of numbers of messages. This means the message will have no number, thus will bear no charge (CCD/TOS/x-433).

ZENTEI's autonomous control of communication facilities, coupled with their anti-American attitude threatens the security of the Occupation Forces. ZENTEI has constantly attempted to subvert or circumvent instructions of the Occupation Forces. An example of this was a telephone call made 15 April 1948 from the Nagano Chapter of ZENTEI to ZENTEI Headquarters,

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Tokyo, which was the telephonic transmission of Telephone Information Bulletin No. 125-3 and reviewed ESS Labor Chief's instructions in calling off a strike scheduled by the Osaka ZENTEI on 15 April 1948. Quoting Mr. Killen, the Bulletin stated: "It is requested that ZENTEI endeavor to call off tomorrow's Osaka local strikes of four branch unions. This is merely a request to call off the strike; however, if this wish is not complied with an order will be issued to cease the strike.....contact DOBASHI immediately and reply to Mr Harold by tomorrow morning." The bulletin went on to say the Central Struggle Committee, after consulting with DOBASHI by phone, decided to leave the matter of the strike to the discretion of the Osaka branch unions.

ZENTEI is, and has been in the past, completely mobilized to direct a general strike through control of communications. The following incident was related by Mr Tapper, DAC, telephone specialist of Eighth Army PSO, and is summarized as follows:

"A few days prior to the attempted general strike in February 1947, ZENTEI personnel established a command post in the subterranean cable vaults under the Tokyo Central Telephone Office. They had field phones in the vaults, connected to long distance trunk panels in the exchange. When found by the Signal Officer in charge (Col P A Wakeman), they were forced to disband. The ZENTEI men then moved to another part of the building where they could be kept under surveillance."<sup>61</sup>

It is of historical interest that this overt action was stopped by the "No General Strike" order of the Commander-in-Chief. The danger in the situation still exists, particularly with the increased anti-American feeling of labor unions over the MacArthur-Ashida Letter which sheared them of ill-gained power.

#### 5. Analysis:

- a. Non-enforcement of existing Japanese laws concerning illegal use of communications has aided and abetted a Communist satellite to carry out a subversive program inimical to Occupation policy and to the welfare of the Japanese public.
- b. The uncontrolled willfull lawlessness of the All Japan Communications Workers' Union encourages them to carry out more serious objectives for the Communist Party, often in violation of the feeling of the "rank and file" union members.
- c. Legal action against ZENTEI to stop misuse of official government communications would allow more democratic elements within the unions to free themselves from a Communist controlled ZENTEI Headquarters.

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BRIEF

APO 500  
8 September 1948

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SUBJECT: Institute of East Asian Relations (ATO KYOKAI)

MEMORANDUM TO: Chief of Staff and C-in-C

1. The Institute of East Asian Relations is a Chinese Government organization with headquarters in Shanghai and branches in India, Malaya, Siam, the Philippines and Japan. Its "avowed" purpose is to promote good-will and exchange of culture and information between China and these Far Eastern countries, particularly Japan. It is believed to have as a main purpose the establishment of China's leadership in a pan-Asian bloc. It is believed also to function as a propaganda and information-gathering agency on high government levels, and as a possible Chinese "Informbureau" for collection of political and economic intelligence. (Tab A)

2. The Institute's establishment in Japan was announced informally to G-2 by the Chinese Mission on 5 January 1948. A Summary of Information, dated 16 January 1948, was prepared discussing the aims of the organization and the formation of an affiliated Japanese group called the "Oriental Research Society" headed by ex-Premier SHIDEHARA Kijuro (Tab B). It appeared at this time that this Japanese society would constitute membership in the "Japan Branch" of the Institute. Later it devolved that the "Japan Branch" would be limited to Chinese members and Japanese members would not be admitted until after the Peace Treaty or until Japanese are permitted to join international organizations.

3. The official inauguration of the Japan Branch of the ATO KYOKAI on 12 June 1948 was announced by memorandum from the Chinese Mission on 25 August 1948, coinciding with the visit to Japan of CHANG Chun and SHAO Yu-lin, both directors of the Institute. At a reception sponsored by the China-Japan Cultural Association, CHANG Chun addressed a distinguished Japanese gathering on the aims of the ATO KYOKAI and the promotion of Sino-Japanese relations.

4. Some Japanese are "detained" in Shanghai to work for the ATO KYOKAI as editors, translators and researchers while other Japanese are believed to gather intelligence for the Chinese Central Government.

5. A list of some of the leading officials of the ATO KYOKAI is presented with brief descriptive information (Tab A).

6. In a "Prospectus" concerning the Institute of East Asia Relations" the "racial theory" and the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity" idea are prominent in such statements as: a. "we (Asiatics) should rather reproach ourselves for our lack of fraternity. Especially, our racial sentiment and culture should be fully reconsidered." b. "Freedom and happiness of East Asia, undoubtedly, require mutual help among Asiatic nations, and the mutual help requires mutual understanding, communication of racial culture and unity of racial consciousness." c. "East Asia is our East Asia of several tens of millions of people, and the INSTITUTE OF EAST ASIA RELATIONS is our institute belonging to the several tens of millions of East Asiatic people." (Tab C)

7. G-2 Comment: This Chinese-sponsored organization, the acknowledged membership of which is comprised of members of the Chinese Mission, is, because of its political and diplomatic prestige, a potent base for the Chinese Intelligence Service and for the development of a Sino-Japanese collaborative movement. Despite Chinese disavowal, G-2 believes this institute an intelligence-gathering front. However G-2 believes that there is no real basis for objection to the operation of this Institute in Japan in view of the avowed purposes as outlined in its prospectus and the fact that SCAP has already permitted parallel foreign organizations to operate, viz: Institute de France.

3 Incls:

- 1. Tab A, S/I, subj as above dated 3 September 1948
- 2. Tab B, S/I, subj as above dated 16 Jan 48, w/brief
- 3. Tab C, Copy "prospectus" of East Asia Institute

C. A. W.



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APD 500  
8 September 1948

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4. Some Japanese are "detained" in Shanghai to work for the ATO KYOKAI as editors, translators and researchers while other Japanese are believed to gather intelligence for the Chinese General Government.

5. A list of some of the leading officials of the ATO KYOKAI is presented with brief descriptive information (Tab A).

6. In a "Prospectus" concerning the Institute of East Asia Relations, the "racial theory" and the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity" idea are prominent in such statements as: a. "we (Asiatics) should rather reproach ourselves for our lack of fraternity. Especially, our racial sentiment and culture should be fully reconsidered." b. "Freedom and happiness of East Asia, undoubtedly, require mutual help among Asiatic nations, and the mutual help requires mutual understanding, communication of racial culture and unity of racial consciousness." c. "East Asia is our East Asia of several tens of millions of people, and the INSTITUTE OF EAST ASIA RELATIONS is our institute belonging to the several tens of millions of East Asiatic people." (Tab C)

7. G-2 Comment: This Chinese-sponsored organization, the acknowledged membership of which is comprised of members of the Chinese Mission, is, because of its political and diplomatic prestige, a potent base for the Chinese Intelligence Service and for the development of a Sino-Japanese collaborative movement. Despite Chinese disavowal, G-2 believes that there is no real basis for the operation of this Institute in Japan in view of the avowed purposes as outlined in its prospectus and the fact that SCAP has already prohibited foreign organizations to operate, via: Institute de France.

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- 3 Incls:
1. Tab A, 2/1, subj as above dated 3 September 1948
  2. Tab B, 2/1, subj as above dated 16 Jan 48, w/draft
  3. Tab C, Copy "Prospectus" of East Asia Institute

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CIS/SpInt

APO 500  
26 August 1948

SUBJECT: Korean Democratic Youth League Posters Slandering South Korean Election

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, XXIV Corps, APO 235

The following A-1 report is forwarded for your information:

"During the latter part of July 1948, posters, signed by the Zeze Branch, Korean Democratic Youth League in Japan, appeared throughout the city of Otsu-shi, Shiga-ken. Text of these posters was as follows:

'Over the 38th Parallel to the Land of Happiness'

"On the 7th, KIN Kokon and twenty-eight others, all members of the South Korean Coast Guard were instructed by the headquarters of the South Korean Coast Guard to patrol the coast of South Korea. They did go out but it was to Ebara Bay, which lies North of the 38th parallel. Letters, saying that arrest, imprisonment, slaughter, and destruction took place in the 'country-and-race-betraying election,' of 5 May and that the disastrous state in South Korea was unbearable, were handed to Chairman KIN Nissei and to the Commander of the North Korean Coast Guard."

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

S. W. KOSTER  
Lt Colonel, GSC  
Asst Executive Officer

MEMO FOR RECORD:

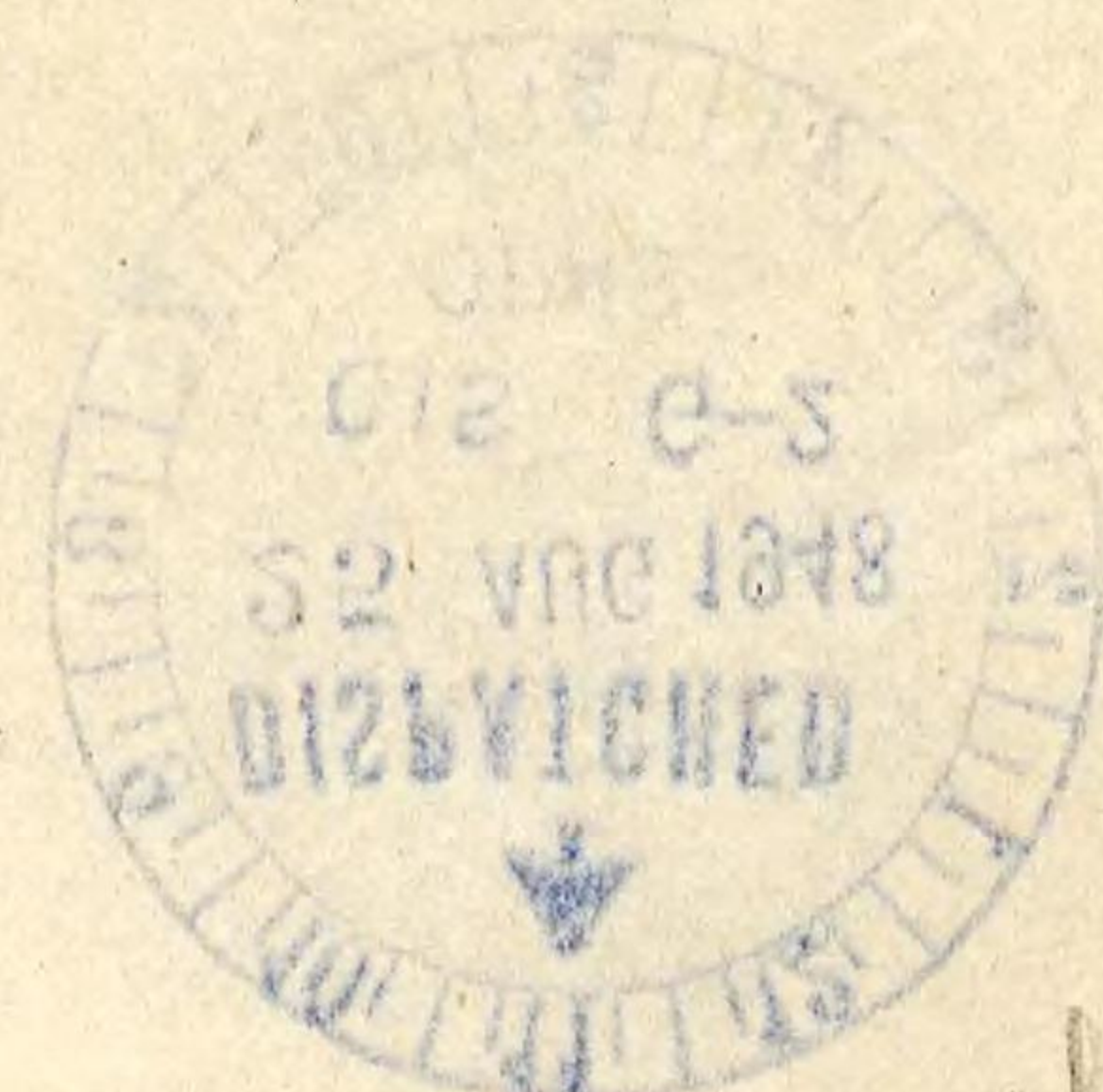
Info extracted from CIC S/I SHI 10a-S-177 (5b) dtd 11 Aug 48, subj as above. Photo of poster in Central Files.

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CONFIDENTIAL

WFO 500  
28 August 1948

WFO/Split

SUBJECT: Korean Democratic Youth League Posters Standing South  
Korean Election

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, XXIV Corps, WFO 558

The following A-1 report is forwarded for your information:

"During the latter part of July 1948, posters, signed by the  
Korean Democratic Youth League in Japan, appeared through-  
out the city of Utsunomiya, Shizuoka. Text of these posters was as  
follows:

'Over the 38th Parallel to the land of Happiness'

"On the 7th, KIM Il-sun and twenty-eight others, all members of the  
North Korean Coast Guard were instructed by the headquarters of the  
North Korean Coast Guard to patrol the coast of South Korea. They did  
go out but it was to their left, with the North of the 38th parallel.  
Letters, saying that arrest, imprisonment, slaughter, and destruction  
took place in the 'communist-ruled-destroying' of 6 May and  
that the disaster area in South Korea was unbearable, were handed to  
Chairman KIM Il-sun and to the Commander of the North Korean Coast  
Guard."

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,

S. W. KOSTER  
Lt Colonel, GSC  
Asst Executive Officer

MEMO FOR RECORD:

Info extracted from GIC S/I SHI 108-2-177 (5P) dtd 11 Aug 48, subj  
as above. Photo of poster in Central Files.

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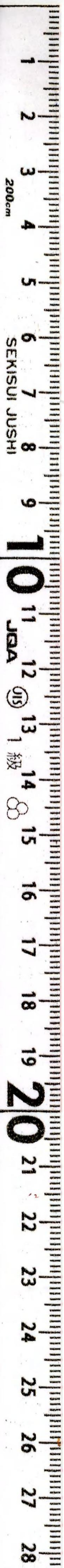
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19 August 1948

CIS/SP INT

SUBJECT: The Yen-an Faction in the Japan Communist Party

To : Director of Intelligence, General Staff, United States Army  
Washington 25, D.C.

22307

1. Forwarded herewith for information is one copy of CIS Special Report, Subject: "The Yen-an Faction in the Japan Communist Party", dated 1 August 1948. This report contains biographical information on leading figures of the Yen-an Faction and other Japanese Communists who returned from Manchuria and Dairen.

2. This report supplements CIS Special Report, Subject: "The Japan Communist Party and the Cominform", dated 1 July 1948, forwarded under covering letter from Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, General Headquarters, Far East Command, dated 6 July 1948. This further discusses the role of the Yen-an Faction as a liaison channel with the Far East Cominform.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

1 Incl:  
Copy of CIS Special Report,  
Subj: Yen-an Faction in JCP,  
dated 1 August 1948.

S.W.Koster  
Lt. Colonel, GSC  
Asst Executive Officer

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APD 500  
9 August 1948

SUBJECT: The Yenon Faction in the Japan Communist Party

MEMORANDUM TO: Chief of Staff

1. The Yenon Faction in the Japan Communist Party is made up of followers of NOSAKA Sanzo who were allied with the Chinese Communists in North China during the war. It formed the Communist core of the Japanese Peoples Emancipation League which was acclaimed for its anti-war work and its program of "democratic re-education" of the Japanese people. Essentially a Communist movement, this had its fullest impact on the Japanese population of Manchuria after the war when part of the Yenon group transferred its activity there under the wing of the Political Department of the Chinese Communist army. Japanese Communist League members were considered quasi-members of the Chinese Communist Party.

2. In Japan, Yenon-trained Japanese who joined the Communist Party have followed NOSAKA's bidding to stay out of the limelight, adopt tactics of infiltration, and gain further education and political experience. Despite their potential qualities of leadership, none have yet emerged as influential in Communist Party activity on a high level, but there is evidence that the value of their training is recognized in Party circles. Most significant is an alleged Cominform directive which calls for Yenon graduates to incorporate as a Communist Party "fraction" with graduates of the Moscow Far Eastern Workers University. Apparently this move is intended to create a source of trained leadership with an international outlook acceptable to Moscow.

3. The Yenon Faction is believed to support Japanese collaboration with Chinese and Korean Communists in the Far East Cominform. It is already instrumental in Cominform liaison operations between Japan and Chinese and Korean Communist areas. Yenon-trained Japanese acting as agents and couriers link with those areas in Asia through persons of former Yenon associates who remained in Manchuria and continue to work with Chinese and Korean Communists. A Yenon Korean group now constitutes a "Yenon Faction" in the North Korea Communist Party.

4. The Yenon Faction is believed to play an important part in Communist underground movements in Japan. Some of its members now hold positions which are thought to be "front" assignments for Communist propaganda and intelligence work and communications with overseas areas.

5. The Yenon Faction is believed to be used to advantage by Chinese Communist agents who seek to hasten a movement in Japan toward a more positive revolutionary course of action, aimed at forming a united front of Far East Communist Parties. Reports of a "Special Action Corps" fostered in Japan by the Chinese Communist Party involve Yenon-trained personnel as well as ex-Manchuria Japanese Communists who form a Manchuria Faction in the Japan Communist Party.

6. In addition to its capabilities of effecting and maintaining liaison with Chinese and Korean Communist areas, the Yenon Faction appears destined to play an equally important part in support of the NOSAKA Faction's policies which tend toward international communism in line with Soviet objectives. The Yenon Faction assumes added significance in view of the possibility that, with Soviet support, NOSAKA may replace TOKUDA as the dominant power in the Japan Communist Party.

7. Appended in TAB A are Summaries of Information on fifty individuals who are leaders of the Yenon Faction and the Manchuria Faction in the Japan Communist Party. These Summaries are designed to aid in evaluating the significance of the individual in present Communist activity and to serve as a basis for further investigation if necessary or desirable.

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APR 200  
9 August 1948

SUBJECT: The Yenian Faction in the Japan Communist Party

MEMORANDUM TO: Chief of Staff

1. The Yenian Faction in the Japan Communist Party is made up of followers of NOBATA Sano who were allied with the Chinese Communists in North China during the war. It formed the Communist core of the Japanese Peoples Education League which was acclaimed for its anti-war work and its program of "democratic re-education" of the Japanese people. Essentially a Communist movement, this had the fullest impact on the Japanese population of Manchuria after the war when part of the Yenian group transferred its activity there under the wing of the Political Department of the Chinese Communist army. Japanese Communist League members were considered guests of the Chinese Communist Party.

2. In Japan, Yenian-trained Japanese who joined the Communist Party have followed NOBATA's bidding to stay out of the limelight, adopt tactics of infiltration, and gain further education and political experience. Despite their potential qualities of leadership, none have yet emerged as influential in Communist Party activity on a high level, but there is evidence that the value of their training is recognized in Party circles. Most significant is an alleged Communist directive which calls for Yenian graduates to incorporate as a Communist Party "faction" with graduates of the Moscow Far Eastern Workers University. Apparently this move is intended to create a source of trained leadership with an international outlook acceptable to Moscow.

3. The Yenian Faction is believed to support Japanese collaboration with Chinese and Korean Communists in the Far East Communist front. It is already instrumental in Communist liaison operations between Japan and Chinese and Korean Communist areas. Yenian-trained Japanese acting as agents and contacts link with those areas in Asia through persons of former Yenian associates who remained in Manchuria and continue to work with Chinese and Korean Communists. A Yenian Korean group now constitutes a "Yenian Faction" in the North Korea Communist Party.

4. The Yenian Faction is believed to play an important part in Communist underground movements in Japan. Some of its members now hold positions which are thought to be "front" assignments for Communist propaganda and intelligence work and communications with overseas areas.

5. The Yenian Faction is believed to be used to advantage by Chinese Communist agents who seek to hasten a movement in Japan toward a more positive revolutionary course of action, aimed at forming a Communist front of Far East Communist Parties. Reports of a "Special Action Group" fostered in Japan by the Chinese Communist Party involve Yenian-trained personnel as well as ex-Manchurian Japanese Communists who form a faction in the Japan Communist Party.

6. In addition to its capabilities of infiltration and liaison with Chinese and Korean Communist areas, the Yenian Faction appears destined to play an equally important part in support of NOBATA's policies which tend toward Communist infiltration in liaison with Soviet objectives. The Yenian Faction is believed to have obtained assistance in view of the possibility that, with Soviet aid, NOBATA may replace TORUDA as the dominant power in the Japan Communist Party.

7. Appended are summaries of information on fifty individuals who are leaders of the Yenian Faction and the Manchurian Faction in the Japan Communist Party. These summaries are designed to aid in evaluating the significance of the individual in present Communist activity and to serve as a basis for further investigation if necessary or desirable.

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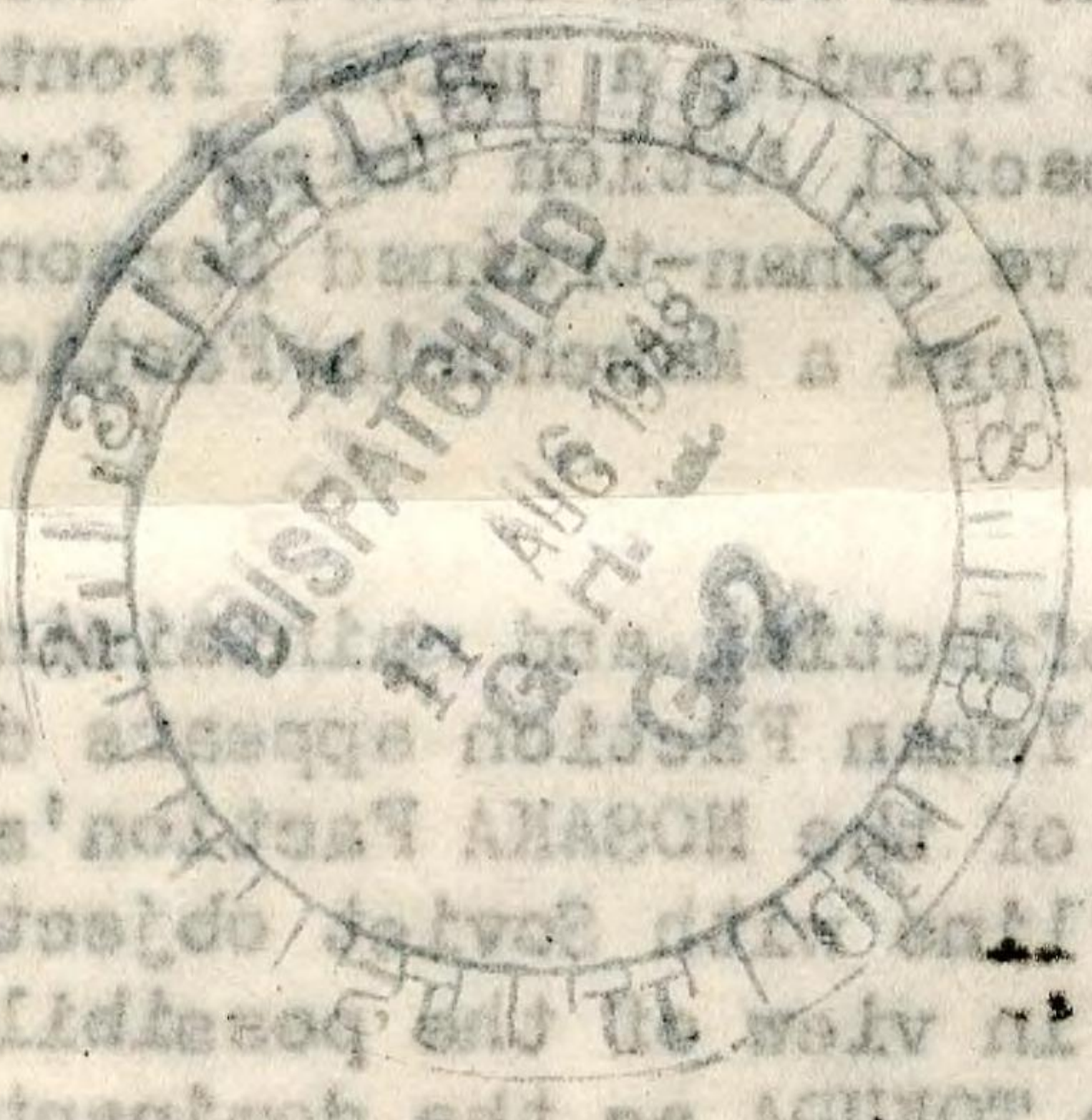
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APD 500  
27 July 1948

CIS/OD

SUBJECT: Meeting of Tohoku Regional Committee, Japan Communist Party

TO : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Inclosed herewith is Summary of Information, dated 26 July 1948, subject as above. Attached Summary contains the minutes of a meeting held by the Tohoku Regional Committee of the Japan Communist Party on 2 July 1948 at Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture, as reported by a reliable source.

2. The principal speaker at the meeting was KASUGA Shojiro, a member of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee, and the responsible person of the Tohoku Regional Committee, which has under its jurisdiction Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Aomori, Fukushima and Yamagata Prefectures. In his speech KASUGA discussed the part played by the Communist Party in the strikes conducted by Communist dominated and/or affiliated unions, and discussed the strategy and policies for the coming "September Offensive." KASUGA further stressed the need for strengthening the Party's cultural movements, farm-village activities, and the youth and women movements to increase the influence of the Party.

3. Particular attention is invited to the anti-Occupational statements reportedly made by KASUGA in his speech. His accusations of suppression of labor movements by SCAP and of the attempt to colonize Japan through the introduction of foreign capital is in line with the current Communist Party policy to discredit the Occupation and to instigate anti-American sentiments among the Japanese populace.

4. This is forwarded for your information.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

S. W. KOSTER  
Lt Colonel, GSC  
Asst Executive Officer

1 Incl:  
Copy 3/1, dtd 26 Jul 48

MEMO FOR RECORD:

Significant info from CIC on JCP plans as outlined at recent Party meeting fwded herewith to G-2 Eighth Army. Info also fwded to Govt Sec. Info on Subject not previously fwded to these sections.

P. Miwa 26-5970

MAYNARD E. LEE  
CWO, USA  
JUL 29 1948  
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27 July 1948

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SUBJECT: Meeting of Tohoku Regional Committee, Japan Communist Party

TO : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Inclosed herewith is summary of information, dated 26 July 1948, subject as above. Attached summary contains the minutes of a meeting held by the Tohoku Regional Committee of the Japan Communist Party on 2 July 1948 at Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture, as reported by a reliable source.

2. The principal speaker at the meeting was KASUGA Shojiro, a member of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee, and the responsible person of the Tohoku Regional Committee, which has under its jurisdiction Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Aomori, Fukushima and Yamagata Prefectures. In his speech KASUGA discussed the part played by the Communist Party in the strikes conducted by Communist dominated and/or affiliated unions, and discussed the strategy and policies for the coming "September Offensive". KASUGA further stressed the need for strengthening the Party's cultural movements, farm-village activities, and the youth and women movements to increase the influence of the Party.

3. Particular attention is invited to the anti-Occupational state-ments reportedly made by KASUGA in his speech. His accusations of suppression of labor movements by SCAP and of the attempt to colonize Japan through the introduction of foreign capital is in line with the current Communist Party policy to discredit the Occupation and to investigate anti-American sentiments among the Japanese populace.

4. This is forwarded for your information.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

1 Incl:

Copy 2/1, dtd 26 Jul 48

MEMO FOR RECORD:

Significant info from CIC on 26 July 1948 meeting outlined at recent Party meeting. Info also forwarded to G-2 Eighth Army. Info also forwarded to G-2 Eighth Army. Info on subject not previously furnished in these sections.

P. Mims 26-2970

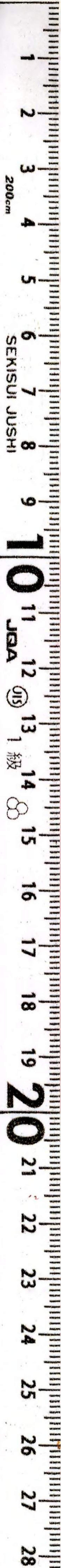


MAYNARD E. LEE  
CWO, USA  
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
 FAR EAST COMMAND  
 Military Intelligence Section, General Staff  
 Civil Intelligence Section  
 Operations Division

CIS/OD/PM

APO 500  
26 July 1948

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Meeting of the Tohoku Regional Committee, Japan Communist Party

1. The following information on a meeting held by the Tohoku Regional Committee of the Japan Communist Party on 2 July 1948, was obtained by Counter Intelligence Corps from a usually reliable source. The meeting was held by the Committee for the purpose of discussing the inter-nation situation and the transition of the political situation within Japan.

## 2. Minutes of the Meeting:

Date: 2 July 1948 (1400 hours to 1900 hours)

Place: Sendai-shi, Higashi Samban-cho, 90, Akahata General Affairs Office

## Participants:

Central Committee Members: KASUGA Shojiro  
MASUDA KakunosukeRegional Committee Members: ENDO Tadao  
SAIJO Karoku  
WADA Yohei  
KISHITANI Yoshio  
KAGAYA Kiichiro  
HASHIMOTO SetsujiOther Participants: KAMIYA Rokuro, chief, Akahata General Bureau  
TAMAKI Hajimi, Miyagi-ken Committeeman  
ODAJIMA Moriyoshi, Akahata Prefectural  
Chief Editor  
NAKAGAWA Tamsuke, Tohoku Organizer  
SATO, Eizo, DENSAN  
OEDA Morio, DENSAN  
SUGAHARA Kunio, KOKUTETSU  
NISHIGORI Yoshitomi, ZENTEI  
KORIYAMA Yoshio, Democratic Women's League  
KIN fnu, Korean League.

## 3. KASUGA Shojiro discussion on present problems.

a. Our Party should be strengthened by educating and training Party members. The Party Cells should be strengthened as they are essential

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in carrying out proficient political activities. It is needless to say that the Japan Communist Party was unable to attain its aims in the February 1st Strike. This was due mainly to the pressure of GHQ. However, we must admit that even the Party itself was not internally organized to bring about a revolution. This was due to the inactiveness and lack of political knowledge of party members. To combat this weakness each Party member must be trained in the Bolshevik methods of operations and furthermore the masses must be indoctrinated so that they will adhere to our suggestions and will participate in the revolution. Many of the Party members have a lack of faith in the revolutionary movement and there are inclinations that they are being taken advantage of and are being ordered about by the reactionary forces. The Party's influence must be strengthened and expanded through the examination of qualifications, surveillance of Party members and through the promotion of superior Party members by maintaining strict Party regulations. For these reasons it is important to strengthen the education and propaganda department of the Committee. Education and propaganda departments should be established and classes should be held in respective areas. In each cell, by means of the cell meeting study of the Akahata, debates on world situation should be held and it is essential that each Party member train himself so as to develop a habit of Political Criticism. At the same time lecturers should tour the farm villages and have classes corresponding to the political education of the Party members themselves. The cell should be the nucleus and should conduct propaganda activities for all kinds of public enlightenment.

b. Formation of the Organizers Group: The selected comrades from each area or cell should be given Organizers Training at their respective committee headquarters. They should then be directed to places which need to be organized.

c. Cultural Movement: The cultural movement is to be considered as part of the Party movement. Public sentiment is still cold toward the Party due to the past record of our struggle. Through strong cultural activities we must make the masses easily intimate to the Party and convince the masses that Party Communist are strictly and sincerely struggling for the masses. To further this movement we should develop reading clubs, plays and other cultural activities. Students must be strongly indoctrinated because they are to be the personalities to carry out the future of Japan.

d. Farm-village Activities: The winning of the farmers is truly the key to the success of the revolution. However, the farm-village in general are in such a situation that the feudalistic characteristics can never fully be overlooked. Accordingly, the situation at present is that the Farmers Cooperative Union is being taken over by the Head of the Farmers Association. The Party is looking forward to acquiring authority to issue directives to the Farmers Cooperative Union which is in itself a progress of the Farm-village activities. Party members should renew the study regarding the general plan of farming held at the Sixth Mass Meeting and set up a concrete policy.

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e. Youth Movement and Women Movement: The youth and women are not concerned with politics and they are easily managed by the reactionary influencing policies. Some organizations which are under the influence of the reactionary powers are: New Japan Farm-villages Construction League, Joint Youth Organization, and various Youth Cultural Groups. The tendency of these organizations is to establish an Anti-CP influence. The Party is vigorously working against this and after smashing it, will immediately make a vanguard toward the revolution.

f. Strengthening of the Youth Communist: The Youth Communist are still basically confused on the guiding policy. The Youth Communist are a massive democratic organization for the attainment of social, economical, political and cultural demands of the youths. It is against Fascism and Militarism and its aims are toward the establishment of a democratic people's Government. In this struggle to establish a people's Government the general plan is to make the masses understand communism. Organize the Youth Communists strongly and through this organization look forward to the strengthening of the Party influence and make it a vanguard of the revolutionary movement.

g. September Offensive: Through the regional struggle the organization within the ZENTEI was strengthened. The regional struggle was temporarily ended due to the pressure of GHQ, however, this pressure by GHQ enlightened the Communist Party on struggle tactics. In the coming struggle we must immediately drive forward to a people's struggle and smash the ambition of the United States, enemy of world laborers. The price readjustment brought the citizens livelihood to a new low. We must renew our resolution to struggle along side with the masses and through the strengthening of propaganda we must perfect our aims toward that of the People's struggle. Already Japan has invited the completion of her colonization under the United States and the people of Japan are as slaves and are ordered about by United States capital. We, the Japan Communist Party, were given the mission of smashing the capitalistic monopoly so we must gather the comrades of the world and dash forward to accomplish the mission. The basic movement policies for the coming struggle are as follows:

- 1) Life protection struggle contents which are to be for the attainment of winter allotments, raising of actual wages and the establishment of a minimum wage system.
- 2) Attainment of fundamental rights such as the abolishment of the national public officials laws, the deterioration of labor rules and regulations and the enforcement of labor standard laws.
- 3) Production recovery struggle which is a guarantee of finance and the establishment of welfare.
- 4) Democratization of Finance struggles such as the calculation of annual expenses; democratization of the tax-collection organs and the democratization of taxation.
- 5) Educational and cultural struggle of those who work to embody the expulsion of degenerating culture and the complete enforcement of the 6.3 system.

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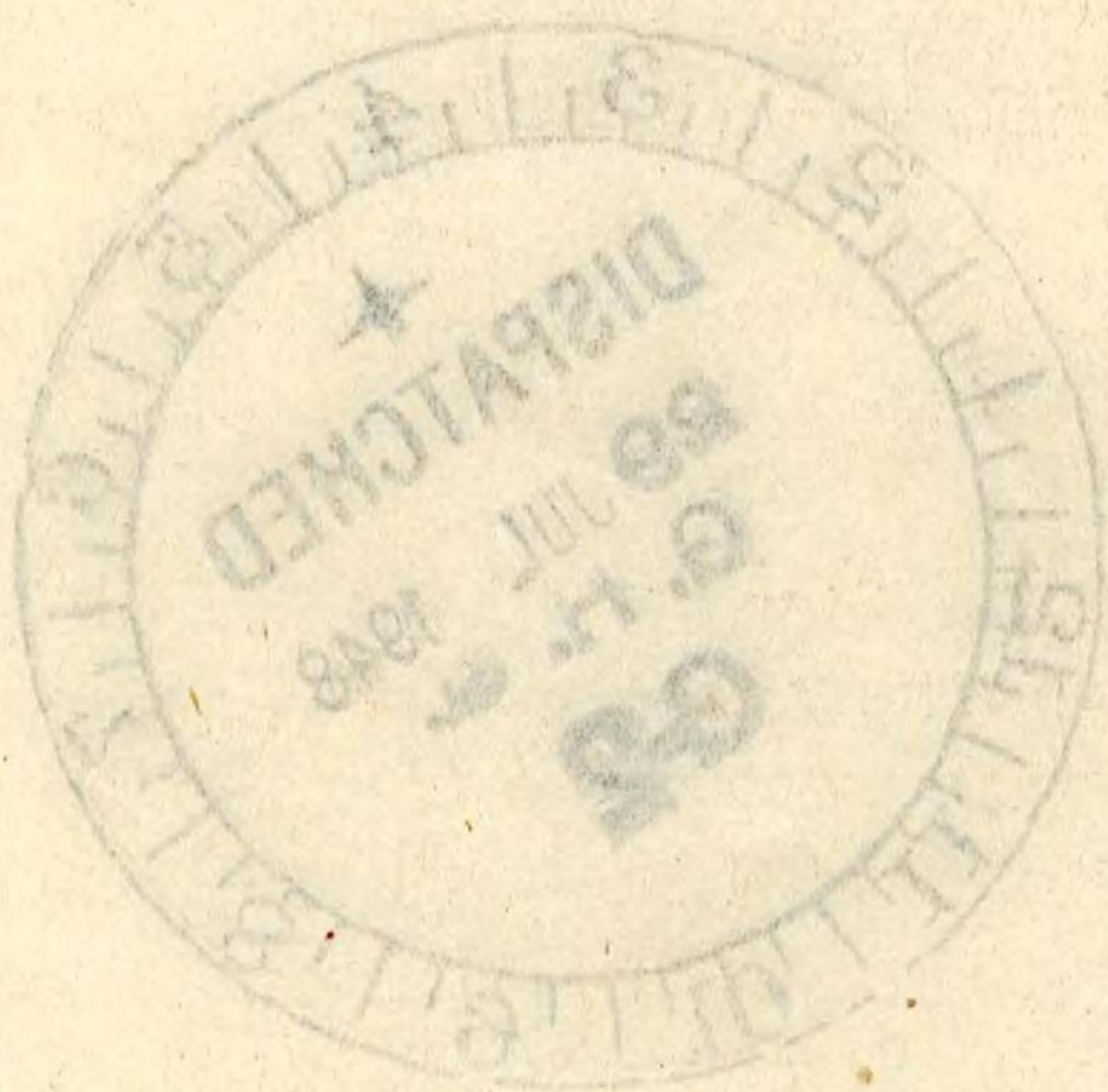


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Considering the pressure of the Japanese Government and GHQ authorities in the coming struggle we must immediately form the Defense Promotion teams.

h. Investigation Activities: GHQ and the Puppet Japanese Government have attempted to expose the Japan Communist Party. This was expressed by the United States policies toward the international situation. In order to correspond to this situation we must always investigate the movements of the reactionary powers. Even the local Government is investigating our activities. The police department has become a strong organization and their attitude toward us has become stubborn. We must drive forward to strengthen our organization and strengthen our investigative activities.

i. Counter-Measure of the Repatriates: The repatriates activities have not yet reached the border of success. In spite of the fact that good results have been attained through the Soviet Union's education of repats while in Siberia many of the repatriates have started Anti-CP Leagues. We must open a repatriates consultation Association and work vigorously to combat these Anti-CP Leagues.



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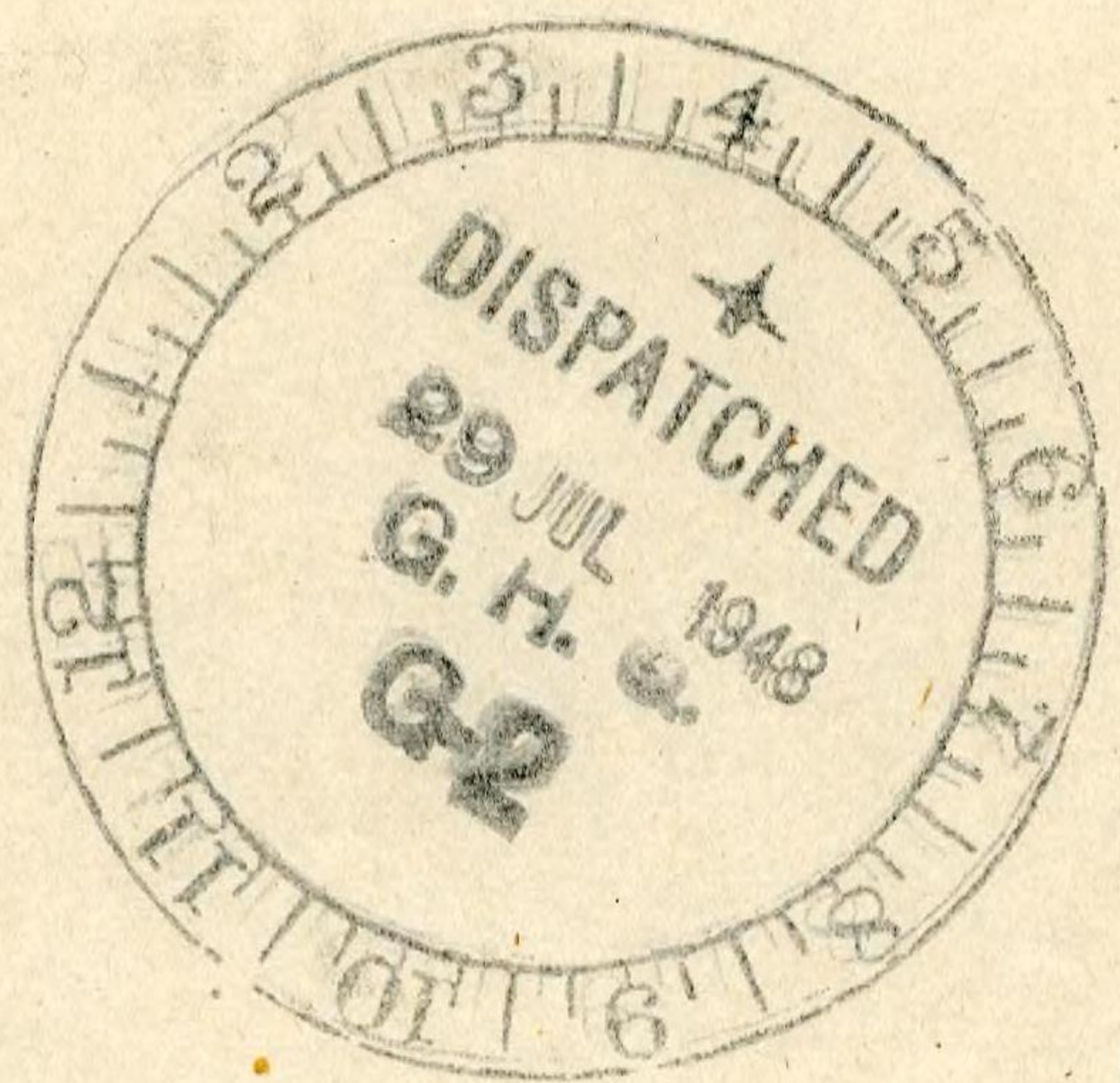


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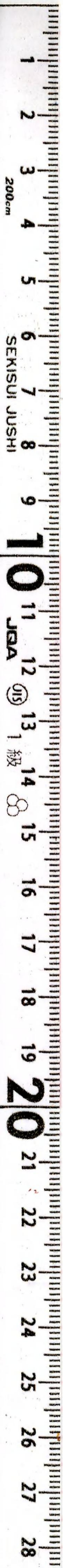
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leagues. We must open a reparations consultation association and work  
vigorously to combat these Anti-CP leagues.



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APO 500  
20 July 1948

CIS/OD

SUBJECT: Communist Infiltration Among Seamen in Toyama Prefecture

TO: Flag Intelligence Officer, Staff, Commander Naval Forces  
Far East, FPO 1165, Tokyo

1. Forwarded herewith is Summary of Information dated 19 July 1948, subject as above (Inclosure 1).

2. Inclosed Summary, outlining results of investigation conducted during May and June 1948, indicates that there is definite evidence of Communist infiltration into the Seamen's Union and the Merchant Marine School in Toyama Prefecture.

3. This is forwarded for your information.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

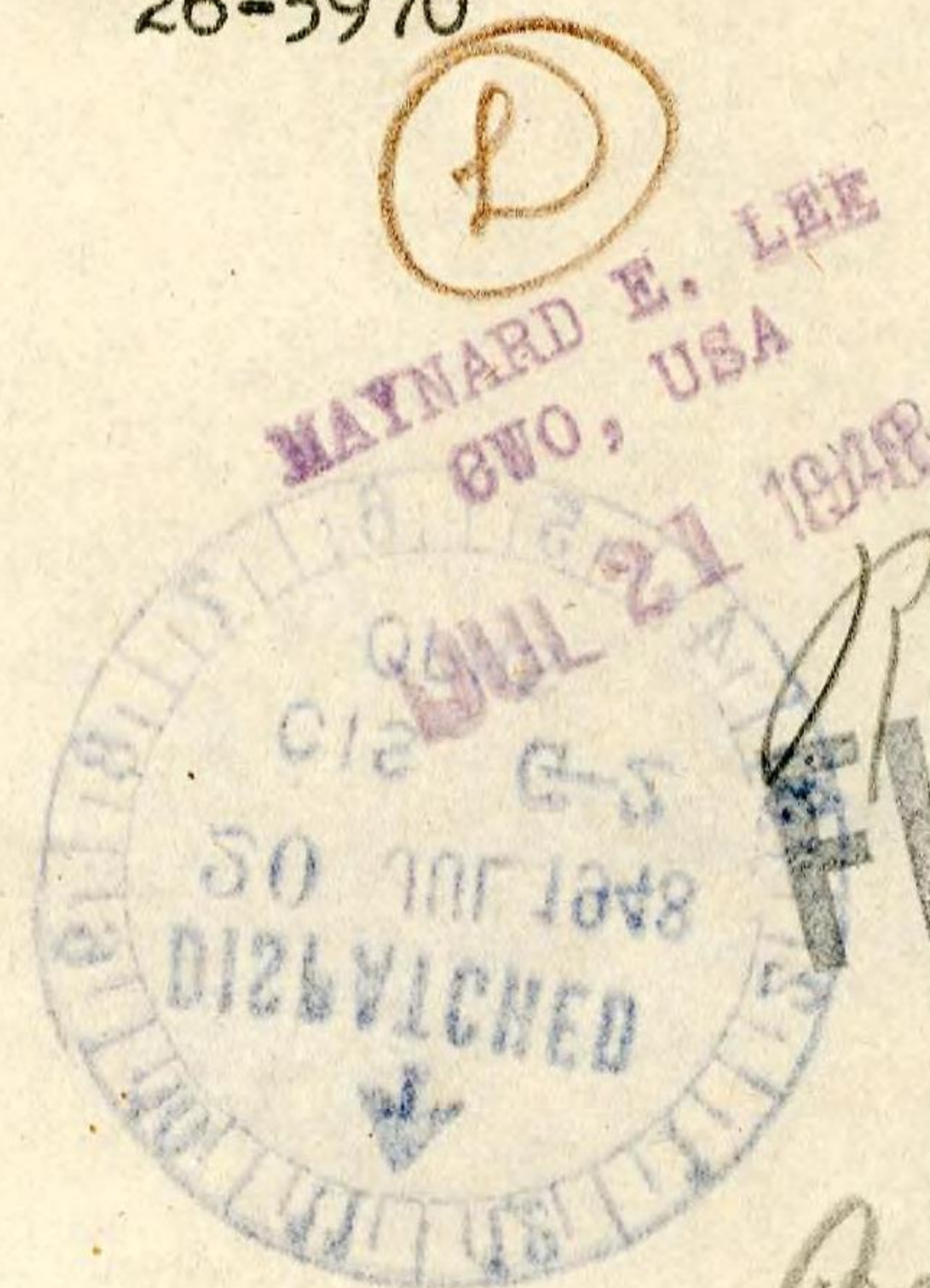
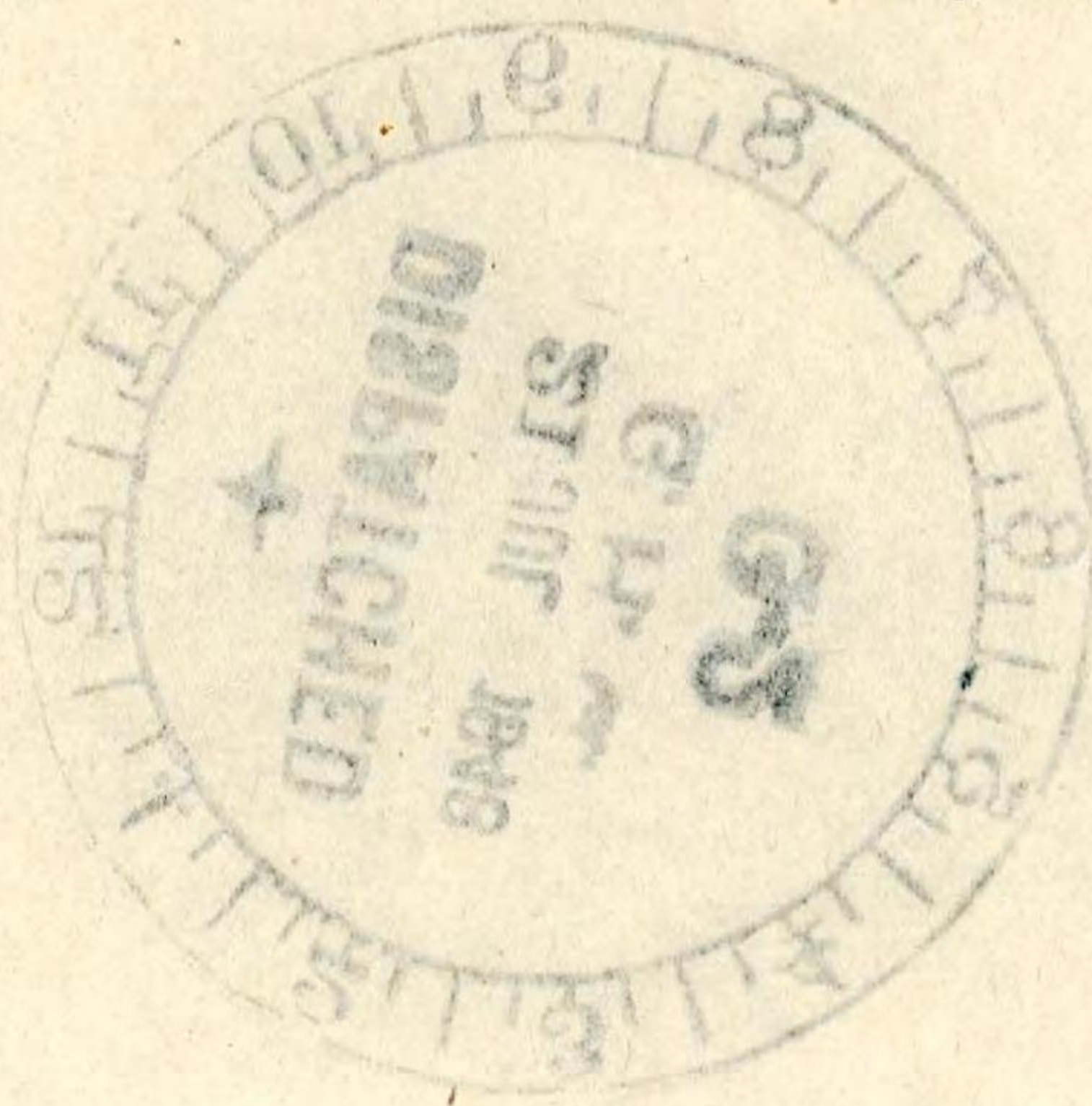
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Copy S/I, dtd 19 Jul 48

S. W. KOSTER  
Lt Colonel, GSC  
Asst Executive Officer

MEMO FOR RECORD:

In accordance with standing request from COMNAVFE for info on CP activities among Jpse merchant seamen, info from CIC summarized and fwded herewith. Info on this specific phase of JCP activity not previously fwded to COMNAVFE.

*LMF*  
L. M. Faust 26-5970



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APD 200  
20 July 1948

CIS/OD

SUBJECT: Communist Infiltration Among Seamen in Toyama Prefecture  
TO: Flag Intelligence Officer, Staff, Commander Naval Forces  
Far East, FPO 1155, Tokyo

1. Forwarded herewith is summary of information dated 19 July 1948, subject as above (Inclosure 1).

2. Inclosed summary, outlining results of investigation conducted during May and June 1948, indicates that there is definite evidence of Communist infiltration into the Seaman's Union and the Seaman's Marine School in Toyama Prefecture.

3. This is forwarded for your information.  
For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

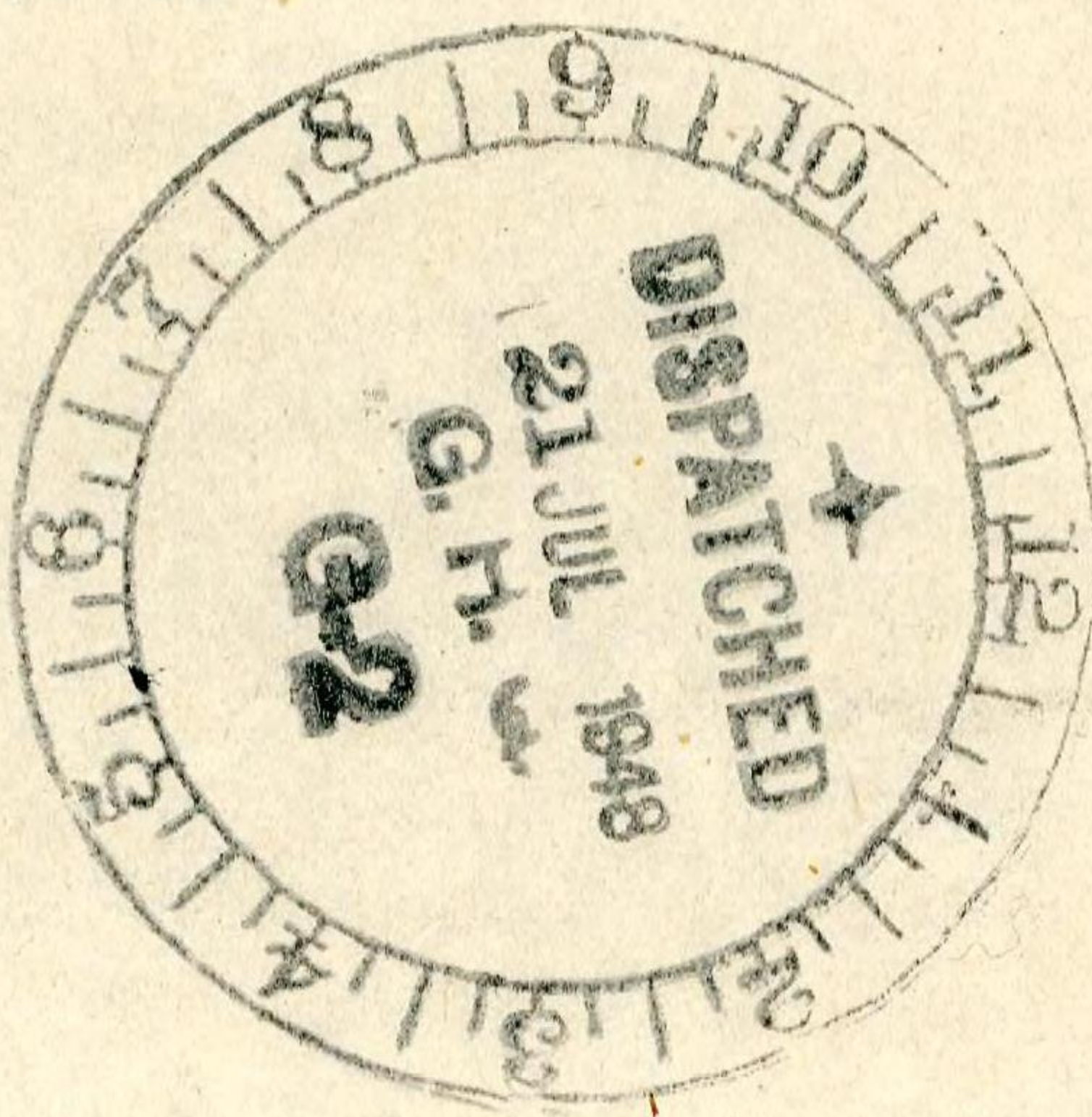
S. H. KOSTER  
Lt Colonel, GSC  
Asst Executive Officer

1 Incl:  
Copy 2/1, 4th 19 Jul 48

MEMO FOR RECORD:

In accordance with standing request from COMNAVPAC for info on CP activities among Japanese merchant seamen, info from CIC summarized and fwded herewith. Info on this specific phase of JCP activity not previously fwded to COMNAVPAC.

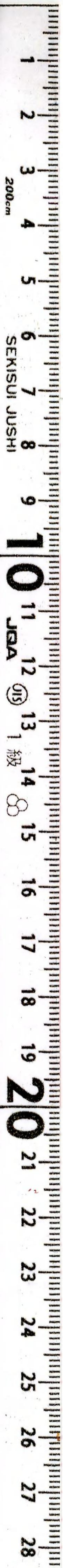
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff  
Civil Intelligence Section  
Operations Division

APO 500  
19 July 1948

CIS/OD/LMF

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Communist Infiltration Among Seamen in Toyama Prefecture

1. In May 1948 information was received from a reliable source that numerous Communist Party cells were being organized among seamen in Toyama Prefecture and that there was considerable Communist influence in the Toyama Merchant Marine School. Investigation was initiated to obtain further details. Results of investigation to date are contained in the following paragraphs.

2. The following information was received from a reliable source:

a. In Toyama Prefecture there is definitely evidence of Communist Party infiltration into the Seamen's Union and the Merchant Marine School.

b. The Seamen's Union Headquarters is located at Toyama-ken, Takaoka-shi, Fushiki-machi. The membership of said union local chapter is approximately 3,270 members. Besides Fushiki, this includes the seamen of Nanao Harbor in Ishikawa-ken and Higashiiwase Harbor of Toyama-ken.

c. At the present time, the membership of the Seamen's Cell is not known and there has been no noticeable fraction activity.

d. KOIWAI Masao, Toyama-ken, Toyama-shi, Higashiiwase-machi, former purser on board the Keisho Maru, has been active as organizer of a Communist cell among the seamen who are detailed to land duty. To date, however, this seamen's cell has not displayed any organized fraction movement and it is believed that this cell is still in its organizing stage.

e. At the Merchant Marine School located at Toyama-ken, Takaoka-shi, Shinminato-machi, OSATO Nobuo, Toyama-ken, Takaoka-shi, Shinminato-machi, is head of the school's Communist cell. OSATO is a suspected Communist Party member and is one of a group eighty (80) who is taking the supplementary course at this School. The cell has not taken part in any open movement, and it is thought that the cell members are presently being indoctrinated and trained to organize and carry on Communist cell activities when they are assigned to a ship. OSATO writes articles for the Seamen's Communist organ, Seamen's Flag (KAIIN NO HATA), and handles the distribution of the AKAHATA at the Merchant Marine School.

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3. The following information was received from FUKUDA Soichi, leader of the local chapter of the Seamen's Union:

a. FUKUDA stated that the Seamen's Union, as a whole, is strictly anti-Communist. In August 1946 many Communist Party members of the Seamen's Union were dismissed from the Union for carrying on fraction activities. At this time, among the active Communists dismissed from the Union, there were MATSUMOTO Masahira and TANAKA Matsujiro, both presently residing at Kanagawa-ken, Kawasaki-shi, Kyo-machi, 1-chome, 75 Banchi. OSATO Nobuo, at the time of the dismissal, was a loyal follower of the above-mentioned two. FUKUDA stated that to the best of his knowledge, there is no Communist cell within his local chapter, and if there is one, that it must be either completely inactive or kept very secret to escape the attention of his office. FUKUDA stated that there are, however, many Communist seamen who belong to the Seamen's Section of the Japan Communist Party; and because these purged Communist seamen are still active, that without a doubt, Communist cells do exist on board ships. FUKUDA thought that, due to the anti-Communist feeling within the Seamen's Union and due to the August 1946 dismissal, the Communist cells would maintain complete secrecy of any cell activity to avoid any intervention before they can become effectively organized.

4. The following information was received from another reliable source:

a. On 19 May 1948 NISHIYAMA Toshio, purser on board the S. S. Masaki Maru, which had just arrived from Honto, Karafuto on that date, secretly met OSATO Nobuo on board a training ship at Fushiki Harbor. They talked for over an hour.

b. On 25 May 1948 OSATO went to see HARYO Sensho, member of the Toyama-ken Communist Party, at his home in Toyama-ken, Takaoka-shi, Awara-machi, Ikeno-hashii. OSATO went to HARYO's home twice during that day and on 26 May 1948, HARYO left for Tokyo.

SOURCE: M/R TOY 13B-546 (5b) 25 Jun 48, subj: "Communist Infiltration into Seamen's Union and Toyama Merchant Marine School."

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APD 500  
16 July 1948

CIS/OD

SUBJECT: Defense Committee Sponsored by Japan Communist Party  
(Assault Corps)

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Reference is made to Letter dated 9 July 1948, subject: "Defense Committee Sponsored by Japan Communist Party", in which was presented information concerning the formation of "Defense Committees" under the sponsorship of the Japan Communist Party and the NCIU.

2. Further information concerning the organization of Defense Committees within the structure of an over-all Communist "Assault Corps" is contained in attached translation of Japan Communist Party Order dated 20 June 1948, subject: "The Organization, Formation, and Character of the Assault Corps" (Inclosure 1). This document, photostat of which was received from a reliable source, reportedly was issued by the Organizational Activity Guidance Bureau, Central Committee, Japan Communist Party, to responsible persons in each Regional Committee throughout Japan.

3. Attached translation indicates that the "Assault Corps" refers to a general, over-all organization under the Political Bureau of the Japan Communist Party, in which are to be included all types of "Action Corps" and "Defense Committees", as well as the Labor-Farmer Relief Association.

4. Attention is called to the fact that during 1947 the term "Assault Corps" was occasionally encountered as a variant name for "Youth Action Corps" or other direct action groups operating under the Japan Communist Party or Communist-dominated labor organizations in Japan. Long continued investigations, however, failed to reveal evidence of any nation-wide organization of the "Assault Corps" in 1947.

5. This is forwarded for your information.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

S. W. KOSTER  
Lt Colonel, GSC  
Asst Executive Officer

1 Incl:  
Copy Trans., dtd 20 Jun 48

MEMO FOR RECORD: Info in M/R 37-768 1 Jul 48, subj: ~~Joint~~ Defense Committee" fwded herewith to ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ G-2, Eighth Army as supplement to info in Ltr dtd 9 Jul 48. Same info fwded to ESS.

L. M. Faust 26-5970

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CIS/OD

APD 500  
16 July 1948

SUBJECT: Defense Committee sponsored by Japan Communist Party  
(Assault Corps)

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Reference is made to letter dated 9 July 1948, subject: "Defense Committee sponsored by Japan Communist Party", in which was presented information concerning the formation of "Defense Committees" under the sponsorship of the Japan Communist Party and the NCIP.

2. Further information concerning the organization of Defense Committees within the structure of an over-all Communist "Assault Corps" is contained in attached translation of Japan Communist Party Order dated 30 June 1948, subject: "The Organization, Formation, and Character of the Assault Corps" (Inclosure 1). This document, photocopy of which was received from a reliable source, reportedly was issued by the Organizational Activity Guidance Bureau, Central Committee, Japan Communist Party, to responsible persons in each Regional Committee throughout Japan.

3. Attached translation indicates that the "Assault Corps" refers to a general, over-all organization under the political direction of the Japan Communist Party, in which are to be included all types of "Action Corps" and "Defense Committees", as well as the labor-farmer relief Association.

4. Attention is called to the fact that during 1947 the term "Assault Corps" was occasionally encountered as a variant name for "Youth Action Corps" or other direct action groups operating under the Japan Communist Party or Communist-dominated labor organizations in Japan. Long continued investigations, however, failed to reveal evidence of any nation-wide organization of the "Assault Corps" in 1947.

5. This is forwarded for your information.

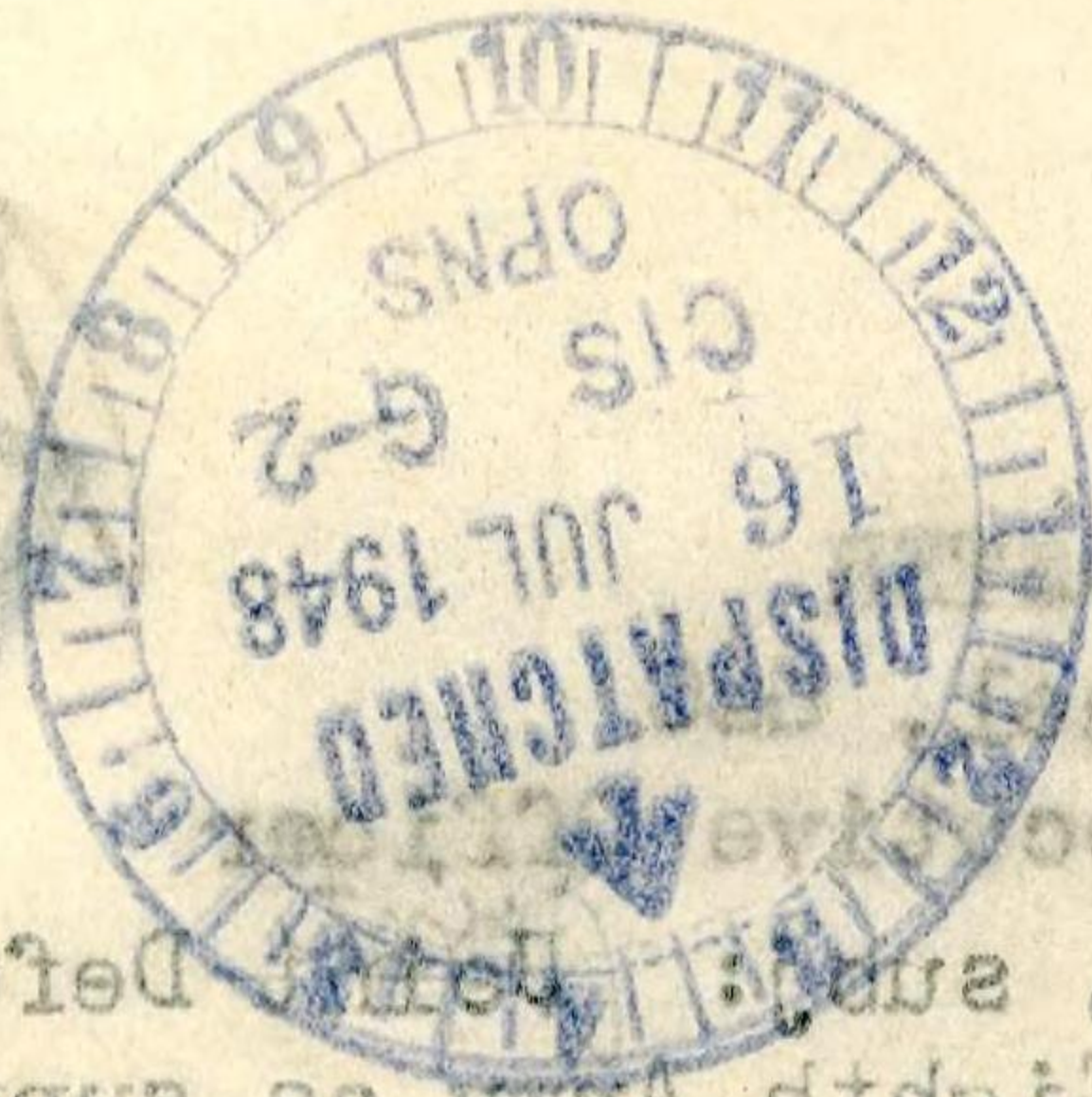
For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

I Incl:

Copy Trans., dtd 30 Jun 48

MEMO FOR RECORD: Info in MR 37-768 I Jul 48, sub: Japan Defense Committee" fwded herewith to ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ G-2, Eighth Army as supplement to info in Ltr dtd 9 Jul 48. Same info fwded to ESS.

L. M. Ernst 26-5970



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**SECRET****TRANSLATION**

Japan Communist Party Order

20 June 1948

Issued by the Central Committee, Japan Communist Party, to each Regional Committee

**SUBJECT:** The Organization, Formation, and Character of the Assault Corps**1. Character of the Assault Corps**

The steps to be taken in a peaceful revolution change according to movements of the inner power. Under the Japan Communist Party's strategies and tactics, our party has been advocating the Democratic Racial Front. First of all, peaceful revolution in abstract, should be practiced according to fundamental principles of parliamentarianism. However, it has been strongly emphasized several times that this is really impossible under the present internal situation of the powerful conservative reactionaries. In other words, what we are attempting to do in following the course of a peaceful revolution, is to gain power by strikes and demonstrations. The present national situation is being conditioned according to the political rights of the conservative reactionaries. Under the circumstances, if we strengthen and sincerely carry out the revival struggle, we would be helping the capitalists who are linked together with and backed by Fascist America.

We must destroy this. As long as construction is not made through destruction, speedy reformation of the masses of laborers and farmers cannot be realized. So, in inquiring just how we should work in this phase of destruction, our objective is to gain control of political power in all disputes and all struggles should be organized and led with this high level objective in mind. In other words, for such a high level objective, every measure of destruction is necessary and it is through this destruction that we are to organize and guide.

With such a viewpoint in mind, the immediate formation of an Assault Corps is necessary to us.

First of all, the character of an Assault Corps is wide. However, it would mean that all the defenses would be centered on "pickets" and all movements will be organized in assault formations.

In a struggle against the tactics of the present bold capitalist's offensive, it is absolutely necessary to organize a powerful movement organization and a powerful defense organization. We must struggle boldly against the recent extreme suppression as brought about by the capitalists. In order to win absolute victory, it is necessary that all allied forces establish an assault corps. You will immediately establish an allied force assault corps by regions as shown in the chart below.

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2. Organization

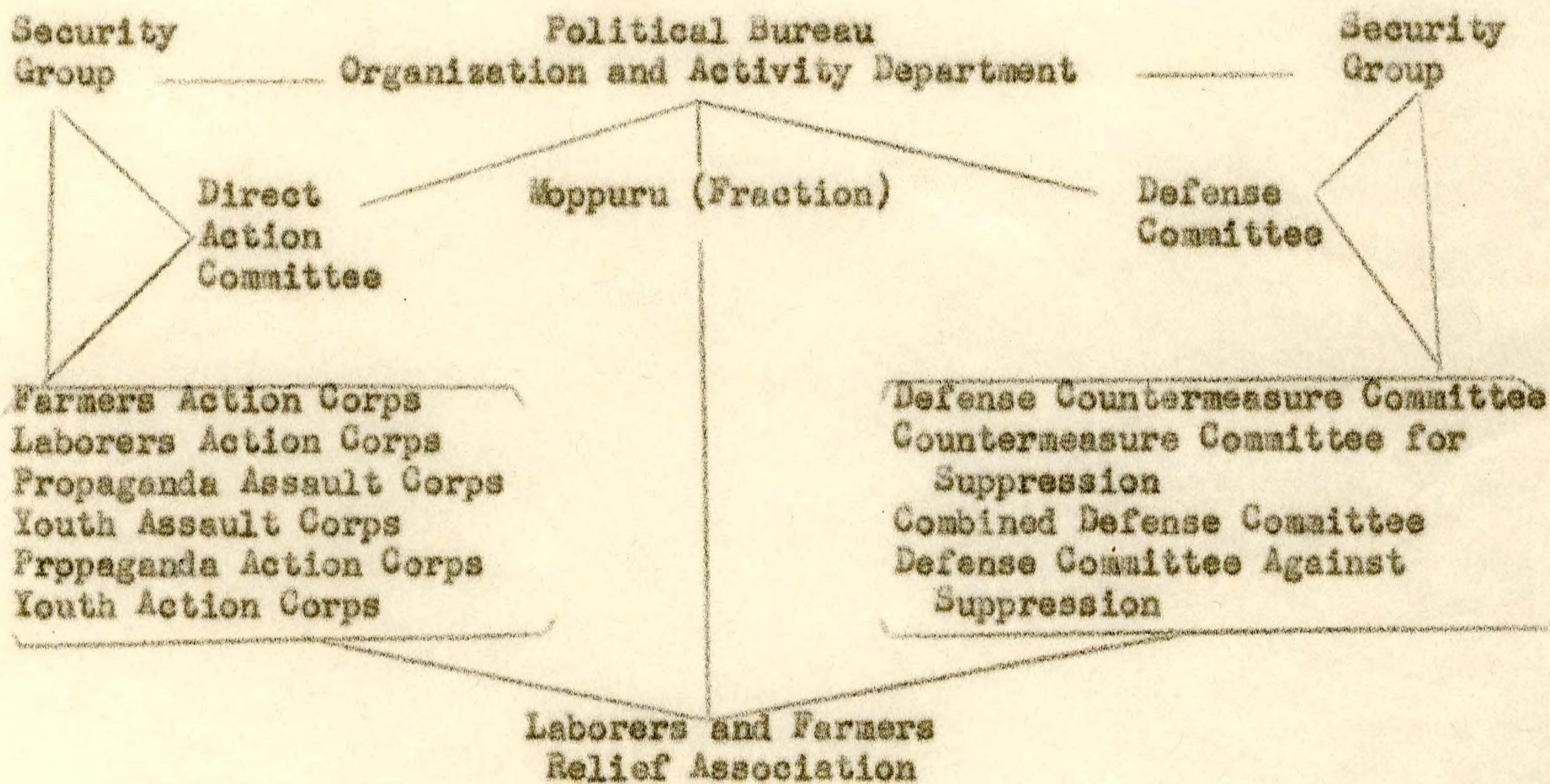
On the surface, the organization will be organized under the following slogans:

- a. Struggle to destroy production
- b. Struggle for power
- c. Struggle for Racial Independence

Within the sections of the organization, the following committees will be formed:

- (1) Direct Action Committee (under Political Bureau, Organization and Activity Department)
  - Farmers Action Corps
  - Laborers Action Corps
  - Propaganda Assault Corps (Agitation Propaganda included)
  - Youth Assault Corps
  - Propaganda Action Corps
  - Youth Action Corps
- (2) Defense Committee (under Political Bureau, Organization and Activity Department)
  - Defense Measure Committee
  - Countermeasure Committee for Suppression
  - Combined Defense Committee
  - Defense Committee Against Suppression
- (3) Laborers and Farmers Relief Association

When the above is explained by chart, it will be as follows:



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The Direct Action Committees, Defense Committees and Moppuru (Fraction) and so on down the line, are to be organized in each region making the Regional Committee the center of the organization.

In other words, the movements of the Assault Corps under the supervision of the Central Special ORUGU Group determine success or failure of the party's overt and covert activities. By close liaison and relation of these two organizations, the revolution will progress.

NOTE: The term "Moppuru" above is the Japanese rendition of "MOPR", referring to the "International Red Relief" organization.

SOURCE: HOK 37-768, 1 July 1948 (5b), 441-200840,  
Subj: Joint Defense Committee (Interim Rpt No. 2)

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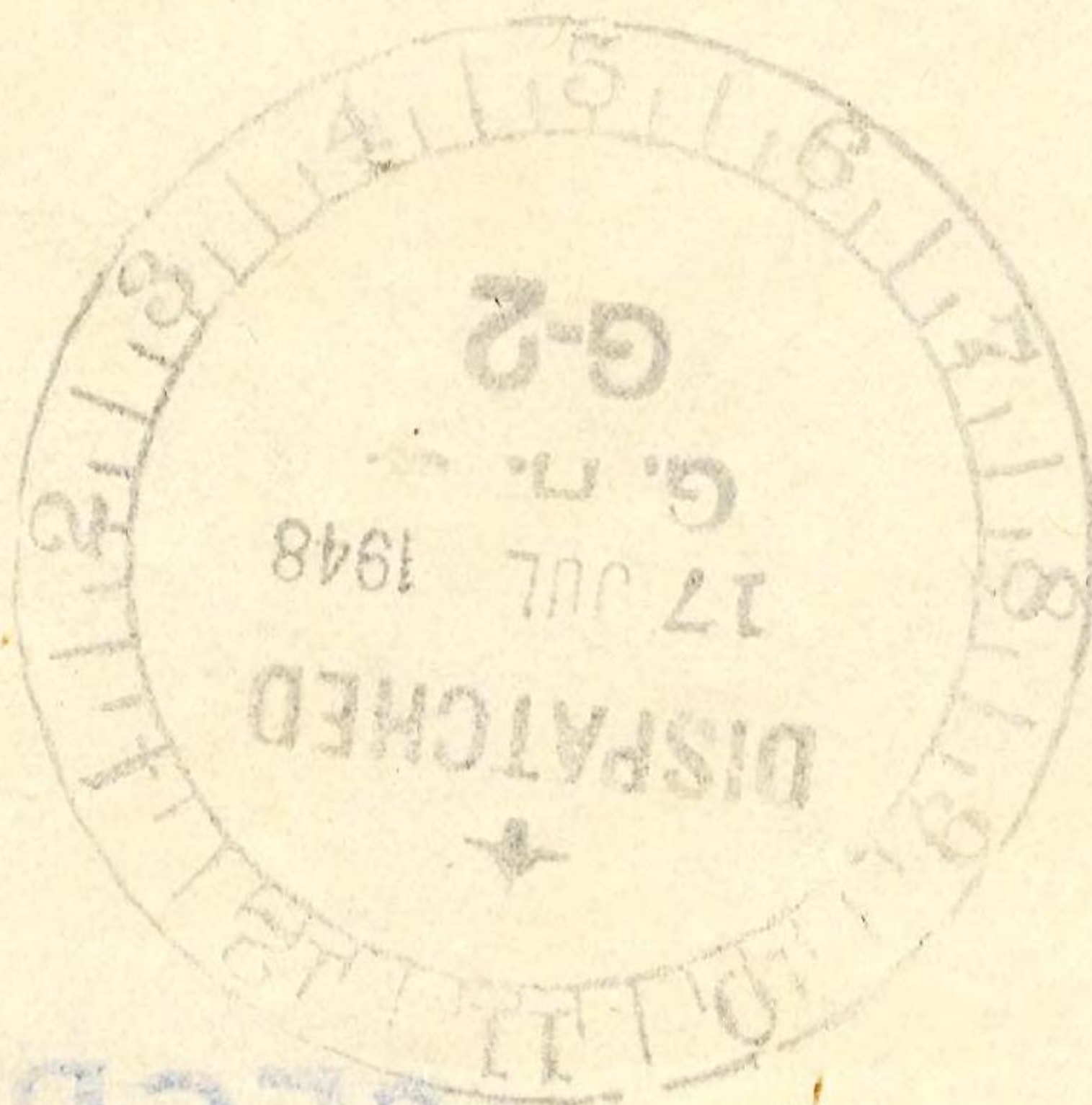
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The Direct Action Committees, Defense Committees and *Wappuru* (Protection) and so on down the line, are to be organized in each region making the Regional Committee the center of the organization.

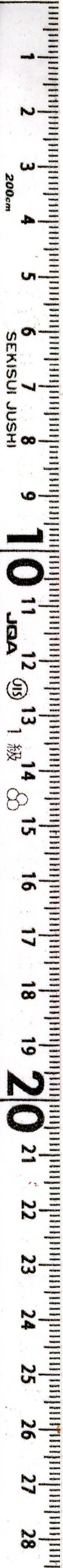
In other words, the movements of the Assault Corps under the supervision of the Central Special GRUGU Group determine success or failure of the party's overt and covert activities. By close liaison and relation of these two organizations, the revolution will progress.

NOTE: The term "*Wappuru*" above is the Japanese rendition of "SEPR", referring to the "International Red Relief" organization.

SOURCE: HOK 37-768, 1 July 1948 (SP), 441-200840.  
Subj: Joint Defense Committee (Interim Rpt No. 2)



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CIS/OD

APO 500  
9 July 1948

SUBJECT: Defense Committees Sponsored by Japan Communist Party

TO : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Evidence of a growing trend toward establishment of various types of "direct action squads" within the Japanese labor movement is the recent formation of "Defense Committees" (BOEI IINKAI) or "Defense Corps" (BOEI TAI) in many areas of Japan. These groups, sponsored by the Japan Communist Party and the National Congress of Industrial Unions, have been created for the ostensible purpose of "defending organized labor against unjust oppression". In contrast to the youth action squads organized within labor unions, the Defense Committees are generally organized geographically, drawing membership from various labor and Communist groups in local areas.

2. The formation of Defense Committees or Corps was first noted in March 1948. During April and May several such groups were organized in the Tokyo-Yokohama area to "defend" labor unions which were conducting "production control" strikes, such as at the Japan Typewriter Plant, the Aikodo Printing Company, and the Toho Movie Studios. The activities of these committees and corps have been characterized by strong-arm tactics used against company managements and the Japanese police, and have already become a threat to law and order.

3. That the Japan Communist Party and the NCIU are directly responsible for organizing and sponsoring these groups is clearly indicated in directives and bulletins issued by the Party and the NCIU during May and June 1948. Examples of such directives are contained in the following documents:

- a. "NCIU Special News" dated 25 May 1948: "Character of the Defense Committee" (Inclosure 1)
- b. JCP "Organization Propaganda Guide" dated 27 May 1948: "The Mission of the Defense Committee" (Inclosure 2)
- c. JCP Directive No. 256 dated 1 June 1948: "Struggle to Fight Oppression and Relief for the Mass" (Inclosure 3)

4. Investigation of Defense Committees is currently being conducted on a nation-wide scale. Details are being obtained from all areas, and all pertinent information is now being collated in CIS, G-2. Results will be forwarded to you when investigation has been completed.

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Ltr, G-2 to Eighth Army, Subject: "Defense Committees Sponsored by Japan Communist Party", dtd 9 July 1948

6. This is forwarded for your information. This information has also been forwarded to Economic and Scientific Section, GHQ, FEC.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

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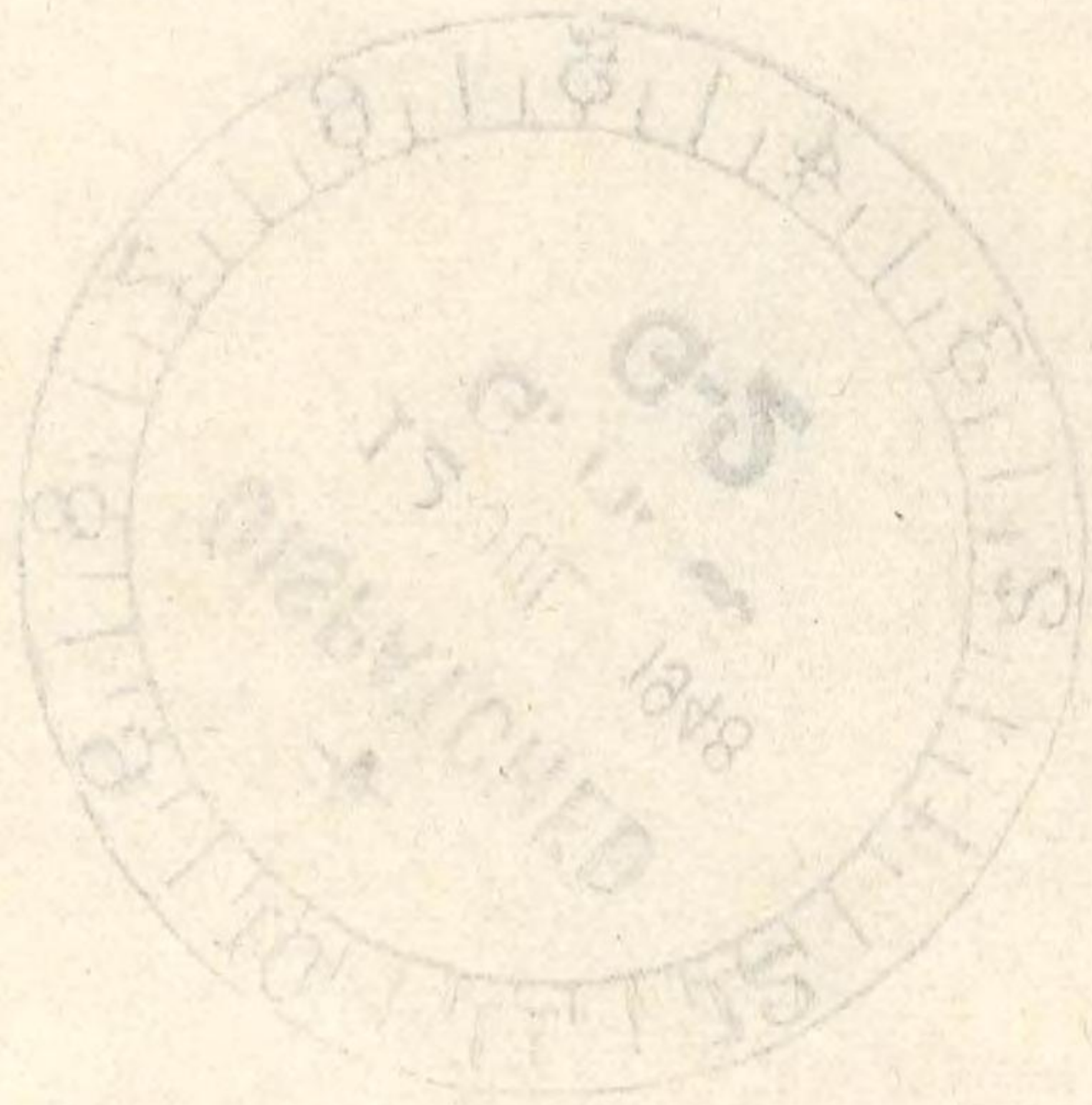
1. Copy, NCIU Special News, 25 May 48
2. Copy, Organization Propaganda Guide, 27 May 48
3. Copy, Directive No. 256, 1 Jun 48

S. W. KOSTER  
Lt Colonel, GSC  
Asst Executive Officer

MEMO FOR RECORD:

Preliminary info from CIC concerning CP sponsored Defense Committees fwded herein to G-2, Eighth Army. CIC investigation still pending all areas. Detailed study will be fwded after completion of investigation. Info on this Specific Subject not previously fwded to G-2, Eighth Army. Same info also fwded to Labor Div., ESS.

*L. M. Faust*  
L. M. Faust 26-5970



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For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:  
also been forwarded to Economic and Scientific Section, G-2, SEC.

This is forwarded for your information. This information has  
been forwarded to Economic and Scientific Section, G-2, SEC.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

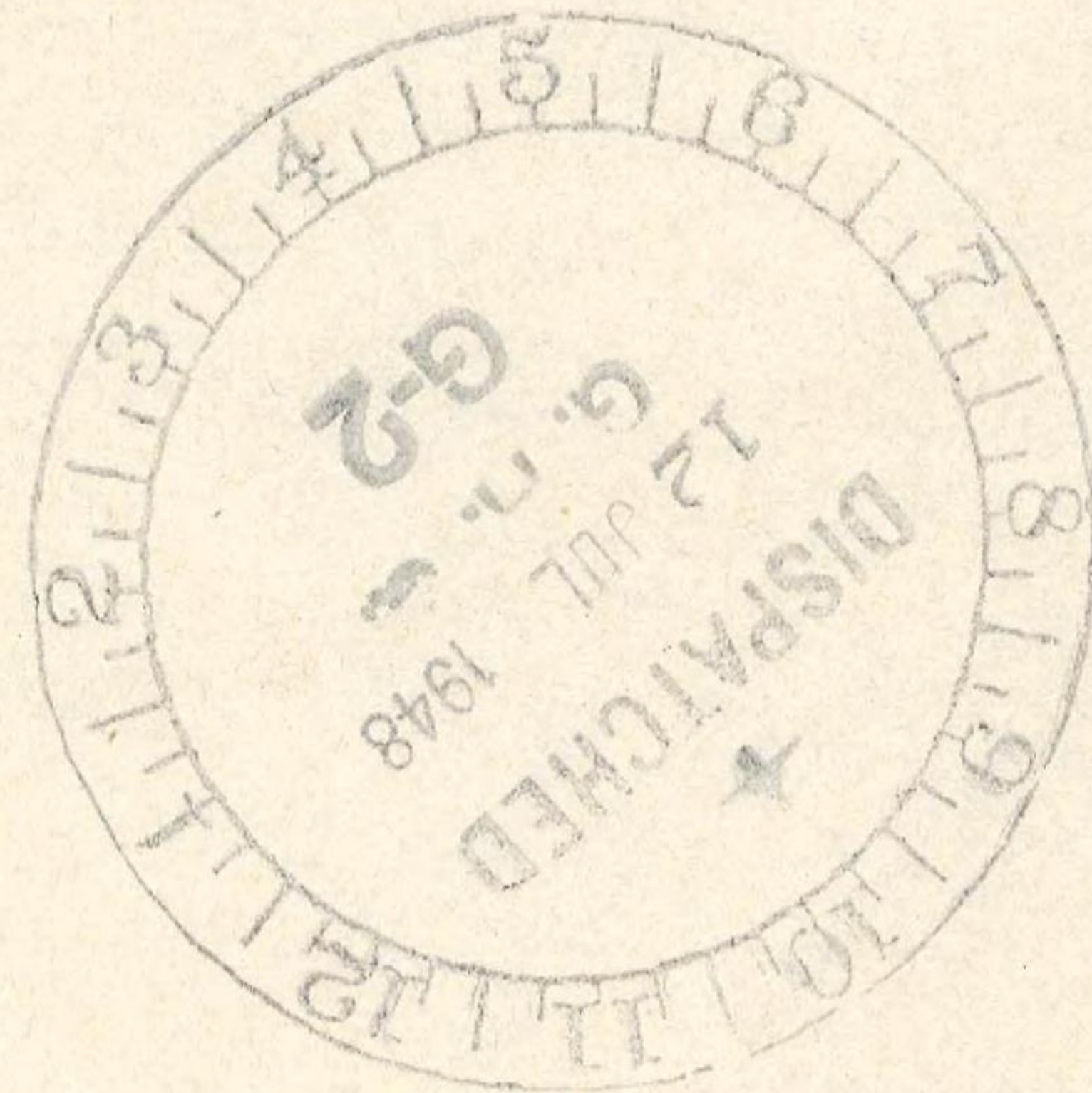
Asst Executive Officer  
Lt Colonel, GSC  
S. W. KOSTER

- 3. Copy, Directive No. 256, 1 Jan 48
- 2. Copy, Organization Propaganda Guide, 27 May 48
- 1. Copy, NCIS Special News, 25 May 48

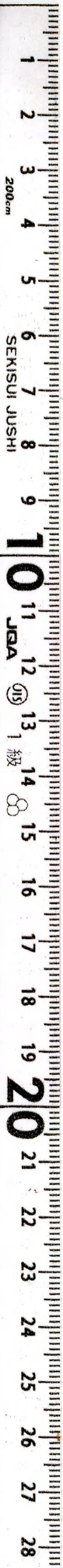
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Preliminary info from CIC concerning CP sponsored Defense Committees fwded herein to G-2, Eighth Army. CIC investigation still pending all areas. Detailed study will be fwded after completion of investigation. Info on this specific subject not previously fwded to G-2, Eighth Army. Same info also fwded to Labor Div., ESS.

L. M. Faust 26-5970



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CIS/OD

APD 500  
9 July 1948

SUBJECT: Youth Construction Corps of Communications Workers

TO : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Reference is made to Letter dated 9 July 1948, subject: "Defense Committees Sponsored by Japan Communist Party", which describes a type of direct action squad recently formed in the Japanese labor movement.

2. A similar, but not directly related, Communist-sponsored organization is the "Youth Construction Corps" which has been organized under the Youth Sections of the All Japan Communications Workers Union to replace the former "Youth Action Corps."

3. Available information on Subject is forwarded herewith in Summaries of Information, as follows:

- a. "Youth Construction Corps of Communications Workers" dated 11 June 1948 (Inclosure 1)
- b. "Communications Workers Construction Corps in Tokyo Area" dated 15 June 1948 (Inclosure 2)

4. Above mentioned Summaries have been forwarded to Civil Communications Section and Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, GHQ, FEC.

5. This is forwarded for your information.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

S. W. KOSTER  
Lt Colonel, GSC  
Asst Executive Officer

- 2 Incls:
- 1. Copy S/I, dtd 11 Jun 48
  - 2. Copy S/I, dtd 15 Jun 48

MEMO FOR RECORD:

Info from CIC on CP sponsored Youth Construction Corps of Communications Workers, previously sent to ESS and CCS, fwded herewith to G-2, Eighth Army. Info on Subject not previously fwded to Eighth Army.

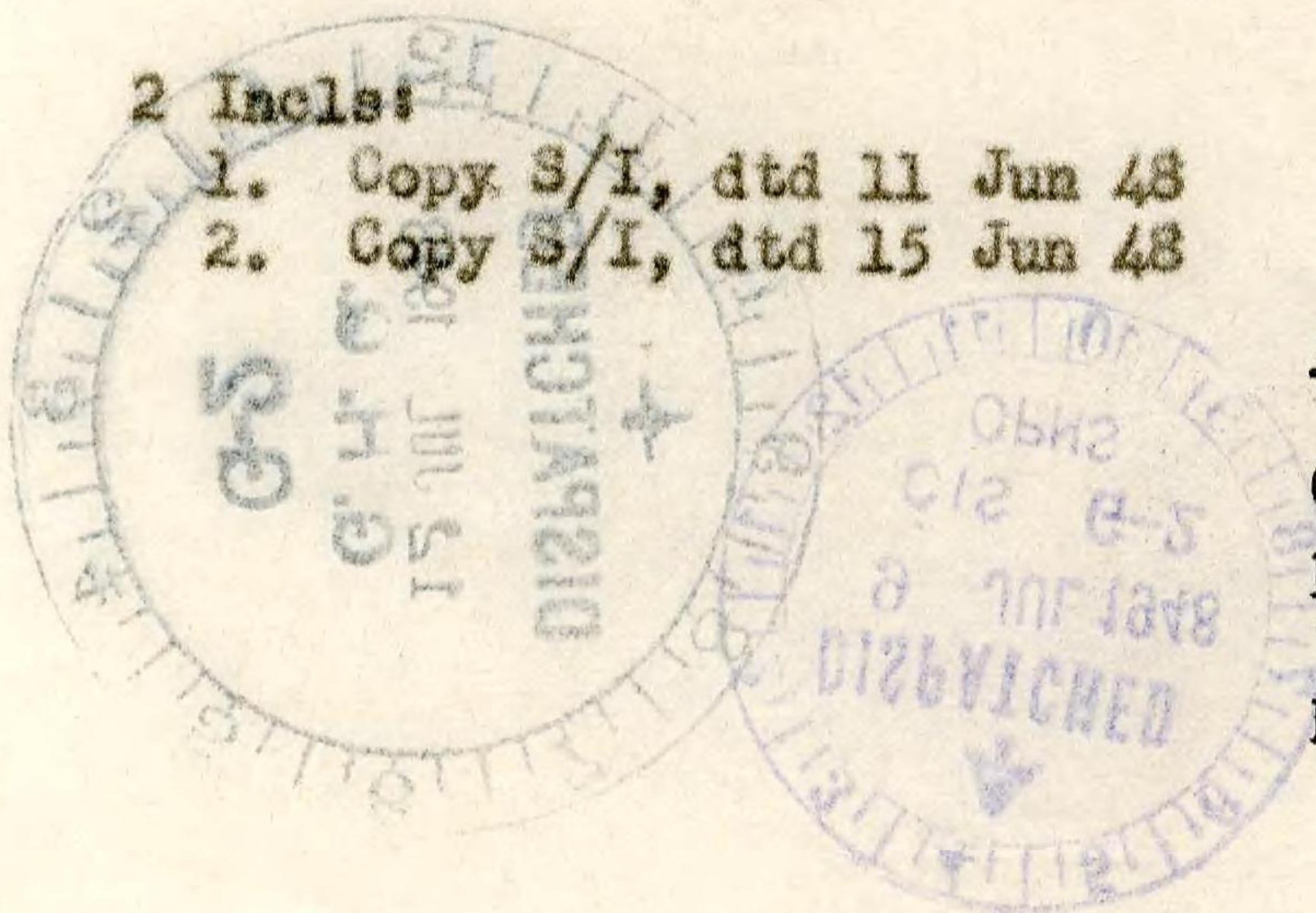
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L. M. Faust 26-5970

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APD 500  
9 July 1948

CIS/OD

SUBJECT: Youth Construction Corps of Communications Workers  
TO : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Eighth Army, APO 3A3

1. Reference is made to letter dated 9 July 1948, subject: "Defense Committee sponsored by Japan Communist Party", which describes a type of direct action squad recently formed in the Japanese labor movement.

2. A similar, but not directly related, Communist-sponsored organization is the "Youth Construction Corps" which has been organized under the Youth Sections of the All Japan Communications Workers Union to replace the former "Youth Action Corps."

3. Available information on subject is forwarded herewith in summaries of information, as follows:

- a. "Youth Construction Corps of Communications Workers" dated 11 June 1948 (Inclosure 1)
- b. "Communications Workers Construction Corps in Tokyo Area" dated 15 June 1948 (Inclosure 2)

4. Above mentioned summaries have been forwarded to Civil Communications Section and Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, GPO, FPO.

5. This is forwarded for your information.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

FILE

S. W. KOSTER  
Lt Colonel, GSC  
Asst Executive Officer

MEMO FOR RECORD:  
Info from CIC on CP sponsored Youth Construction Corps of Communications Workers, previously sent to ESS and GCS, fwded herewith to G-2, Eighth Army. Info on subject not previously fwded to Eighth Army.

L. M. Faust 56-5970

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Copy sent to G-2, 11 Jun 48  
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9 July 1948

CIS/OD

SUBJECT: Korean Young Men's Christian Association's Petition to  
General Eichelberger

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Inclosed Summary of Information is forwarded as a matter  
believed to be of interest to you.

2. Files available to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Far  
East Command, indicate that the Korean Young Men's Christian Association,  
while claiming political neutrality, is affiliated with the leftist  
Korean Cultural Federation which in turn is affiliated with the  
extremely leftist League of Koreans Residing in Japan. It is not  
known if the Korean Young Men's Christian Association is presently  
affiliated with the International Young Men's Christian Association.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

1 Incl:  
S/I, subj: Petition to  
Gen Eichelberger, dtd  
8 Jul 48

S. W. KOSTER  
Lt Colonel, GSC  
Asst Executive Officer

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MEMO FOR RECORD:

Transmitted S/I derived from CIC, S/I TOK-25-K-100(I) dtd 17 Jun 48,  
subj as above, gives text of a petition that is to be sent to Gen  
Eichelberger. Petition presents the Korean version of their supposed  
oppression in the Kobe-Osaka school riots. It quotes, inaccurately, and  
protests against, statements of CG, 8th Army and AC of S, G-2, GHQ.  
RHC 26-8457



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CONFIDENTIAL

18220

APD 500  
8 July 1948

CIS/OP

SUBJECT: Korean Young Men's Christian Association's Petition to  
General Michelberger

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Inclosed Summary of Information is forwarded as a matter  
believed to be of interest to you.

2. Files available to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Far  
East Command, indicate that the Korean Young Men's Christian Association,  
while claiming political neutrality, is affiliated with the leftist  
Korean Cultural Federation which in turn is affiliated with the  
extremely leftist League of Koreans residing in Japan. It is not  
known if the Korean Young Men's Christian Association is presently  
affiliated with the International Young Men's Christian Association.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

S. W. HOSTER  
Lt Colonel, GSC  
Asst Executive Officer

1 Incl:  
S/I, subj: Petition to  
Gen Michelberger, dtd  
8 Jul 48

MEMO FOR RECORD:  
Transmitted S/I derived from CIC, S/I TOK-25-K-100(1) dtd 17 Jun 48,  
subj as above, gives text of a petition that is to be sent to Gen  
Michelberger. Petition presents the Korean version of their supposed  
oppression in the Kobe-Osaka school riots. It protes, insincerely, and  
protests against, statements of CG, 8th Army and AG of S, G-2, GPO.  
25-8457

DISPATCHED  
8 JUL 1948  
CIS G-2  
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DISPATCHED  
9 JUL 1948  
G. M. H. C.

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CONFIDENTIAL

18057

CIS/OD

APO 500  
2 July 1948

SUBJECT: Korean Democratic National Defense Volunteers Corps

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, XXIV Corps, APO 335

Transmitted herewith for your information is summary report, subject as above, dated 29 June 1948.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

1 Incl:  
S/I, subj as above

S. W. KOSTER  
Lt. Col., GSC  
Asst Executive Officer

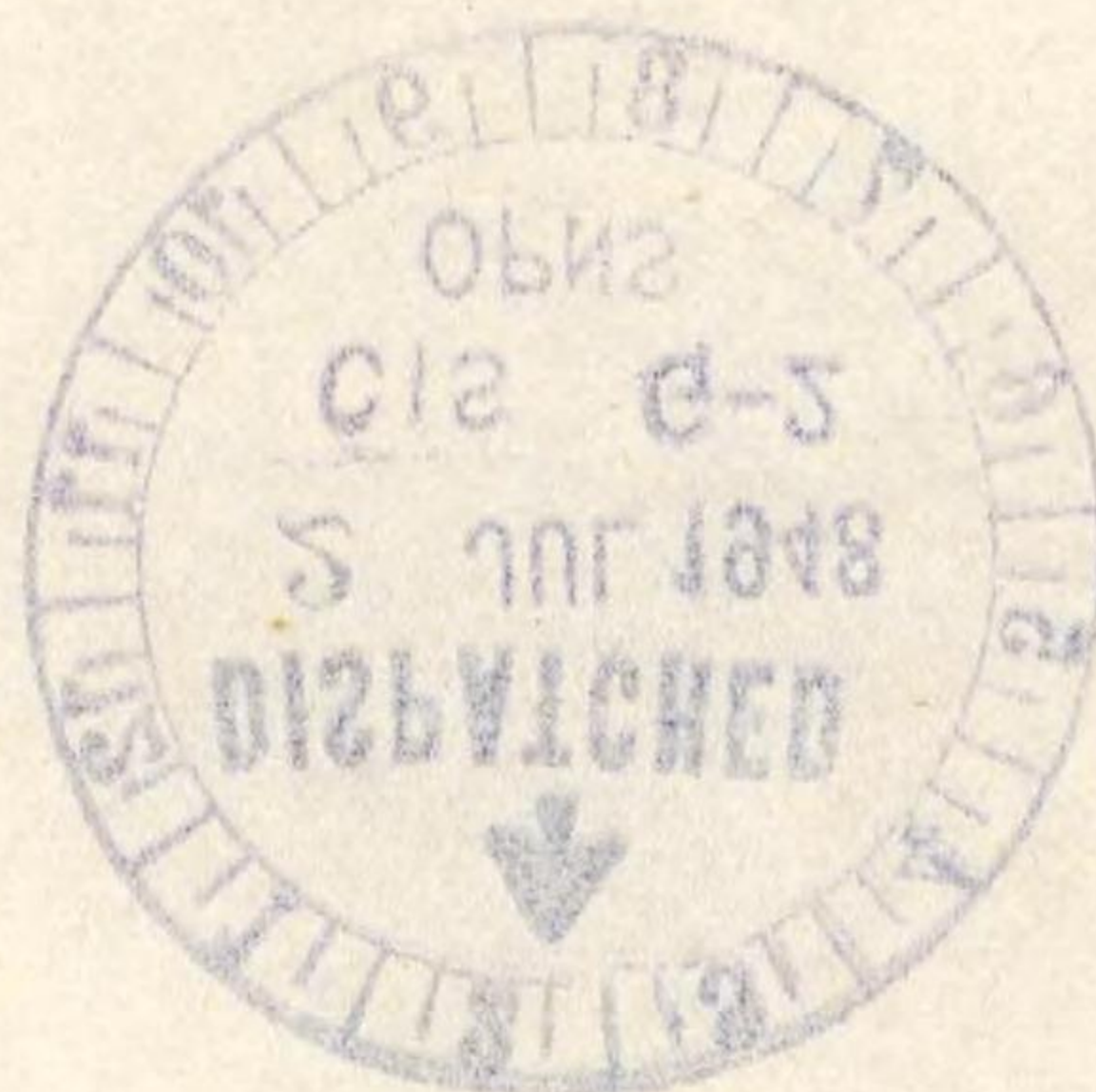
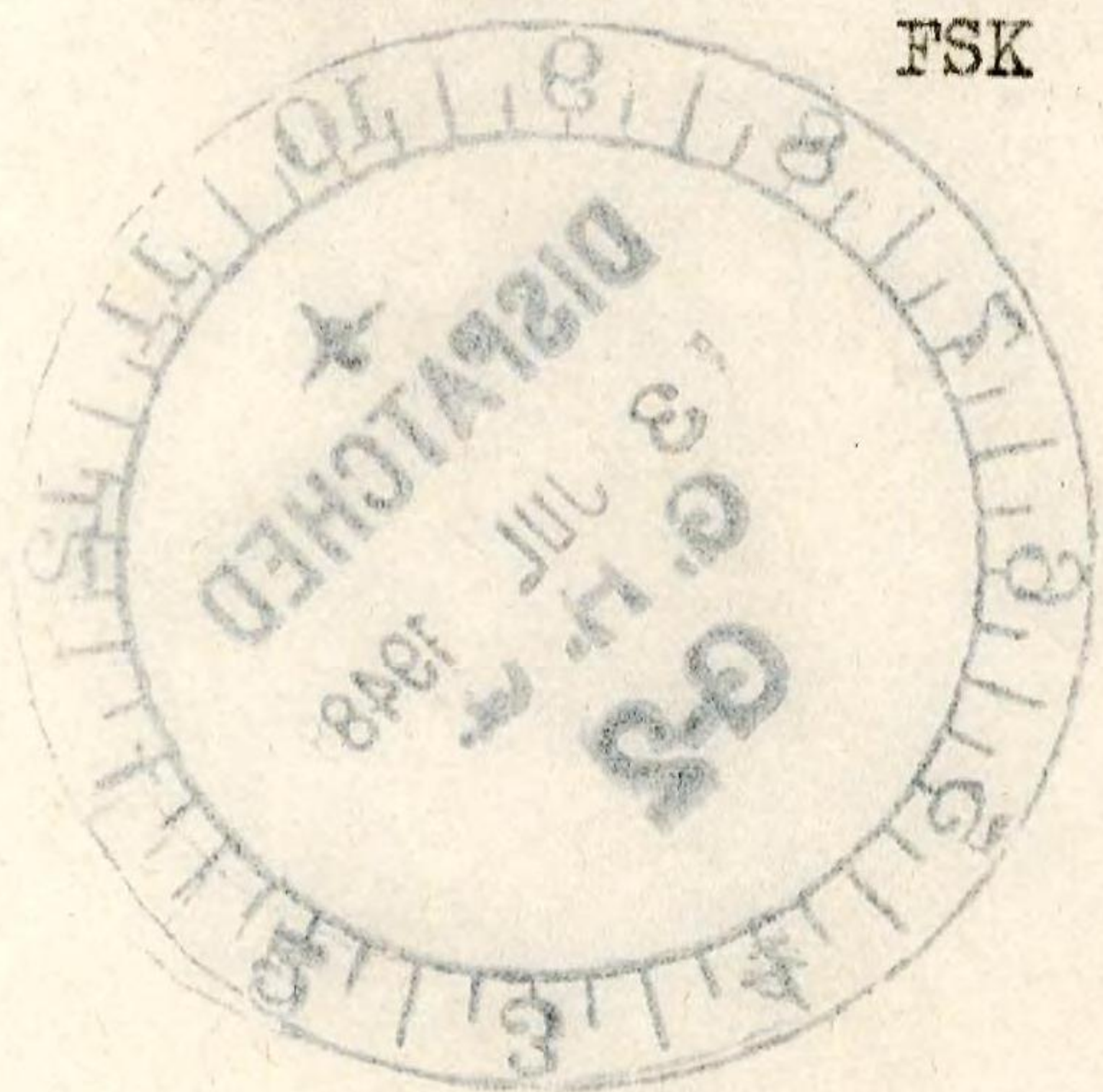
MEMO FOR RECORD:

S/I fws to ACofS, G-2, XXIV Corps, info on a Korean rightist sponsored action unit believed to be actively engaged in training Korean youth in military science, drills, and "karate" (art of self defense) in Chiba Prefecture. This info transmitted on recommendation of Theater Intelligence Div.

FSK

26-8457

MAYNARD E. LEE  
CWO, USA  
JUL 3 - 1948



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72081

WFO 800  
2 July 1948

CIS/OP

SUBJECT: Korean Democratic National Defense Volunteers Corps

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, XXIV Corps, WFO 238

Transmitted herewith for your information is summary report, sub-  
ject as above, dated 28 June 1948.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

1 Incl:  
S/I, subj as above

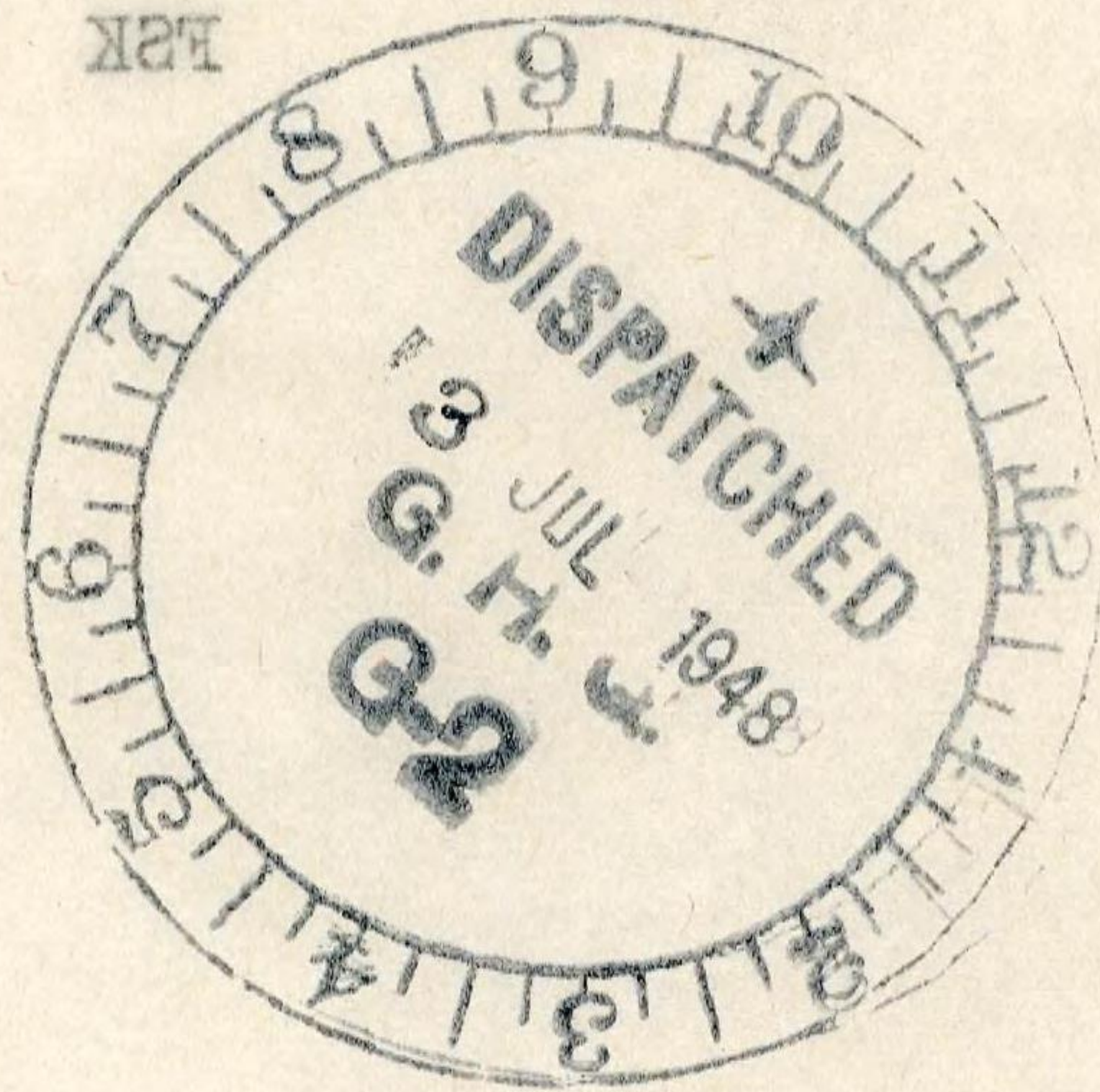
S. W. KOSTER  
Lt. Col., USA  
Asst Executive Officer

MEMO FOR RECORD:  
S/I fnds to AGO's, G-2, XXIV Corps, info on a Korean rightist sponsored  
action unit believed to be actively engaged in training Korean youth in  
military science, drills, and "karate" (art of self defense) in Gidha  
Prefecture. This info transmitted on recommendation of Theater Intelli-  
gence Div.

88-8457

FSK

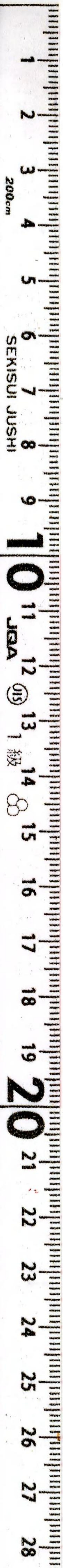
MAYNARD E. LEM  
CWO, USA  
JUL 3 - 1948



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SEKISUI JUSHI

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APO 500  
27 July 1948

CIS/OD

SUBJECT: Directive No. 27, Organization Department of the Fukuoka Prefectural Headquarters of the Korean League

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Eighth Army, APO 343

Forwarded herewith is Summary of Information, subject as above.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

1 Incl:  
S/I, subj as above

S. W. KOSTER  
Lt. Col., GSC  
Asst Executive Officer

MEMO FOR RECORD:

Info fwded to ACofS, G-2, Eighth Army was taken from S/I FUK 3a-4.50 dtd 16 Jul 48, subj as above.

WD

36-8457

*(Handwritten circled 'L')*  
MAYNARD E. LEE  
CWO, USA

JUL 28 1948

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58 JUL 28 1948  
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DISPATCHED

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APD 800  
27 July 1948

GIS/02

SUBJECT: Directive No. 27, Organization Department of the Far East  
Prefectural Headquarters of the Korean League

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Eighth Army, APO 343

Forwarded herewith is summary of information, subject as above.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

JHK/meh  
G-S TIME COPY

Asst Executive Officer  
Lt. Col., GSO  
E. W. ROOPER

1 Incl:  
2/I, subj as above

MEMO FOR RECORD:  
Info fwded to ACO's, G-2, Eighth Army was taken from 2/I HUK 38-  
4.50 6th 16 Jul 48, subj as above.

WD  
38-8457

WATKINS E. LEM  
GPO, USA

JUL 28 1948

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27 JUL 1948  
GIS G-2  
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28 JUL 1948  
G.H. G-2

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SECRET

APO 500  
1 July 1948

CIS/OD

SUBJECT: Liaison Conference of the League of Koreans and the Japan Communist Party Held at Kechi-machi, Tsushima Island

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Eighth Army, APO 343

Summary of Information, subject as above, is forwarded here-with for your information.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

1 Incl:  
S/I, subj as above

S. W. KOSTER  
Lt. Col., GSC  
Asst Executive Officer

Copy furnished  
Asst Chief of Staff, G-2  
XXIV Corps, APO 235  
Public Safety Div.

MEMO FOR RECORD:

S/I prepared from CIC S/I MIY-33-168(5b) dated 14 Jun 48, subj as above. Summary gives info re the Tsushima Island meeting of the delegates of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan and both the Japan and South Korean Communist Parties. At subj conference plans were discussed for:  
1. Continuing smuggling operations by increasing the area of such operations to include all of Japan, thus minimizing the effectiveness of the Japanese patrols.  
2. Improved liaison methods to include the employment of students studying in Japan and of persons who make frequent official trips.  
3. Use of racial struggle to further party aims.

RHC

26-8457

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RECEIVED  
1 JUL 1948  
G-2  
APO 500

WATNARD E. LEE  
CWO, USA

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SEKISUI JUSHI



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CIS/OD

APD 500  
1 July 1948

SUBJECT: Liaison Conference of the League of Koreans and the Japan Communist Party Held at Keoh-maehi, Tawashina Island

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Eighth Army, APO 343

Summary of information, subject as above, is forwarded here- with for your information.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

1 Incl:

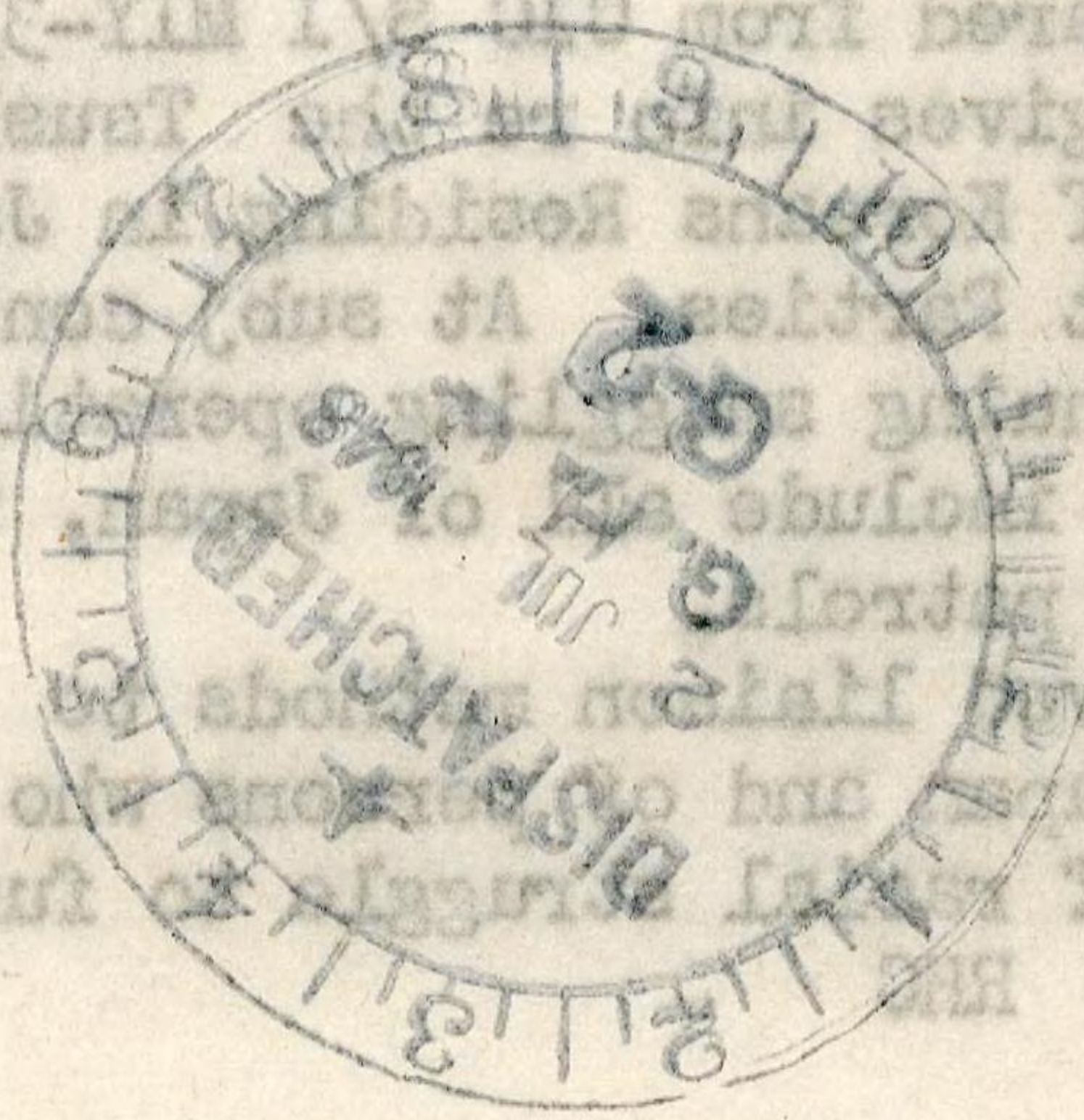
S/I, subj as above

Copy furnished  
Asst Chief of Staff, G-2  
XXIV Corps, APO 335  
Public Safety Div.

MEMO FOR RECORD:

S/I prepared from OIA S/I MXY-33-168(50) dated 14 Jun 48, subj as above. Summary gives details of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan and South Korean Communist Parties. At sub- conference plans were discussed for: 1. Continuing operations by increasing the size of such opera- tions to include all of Japan, thus maintaining the effectiveness of the Japanese Patrol. 2. Improve liaison methods to include the employment of students study- ing in Japan and persons who make frequent official trips. 3. Use of special agents for further party aims.

26-2457



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SECRET

16629

APO 500  
22 June 1948SUBJECT: Alleged New Policy of the League of Koreans Residing  
in Japan

MEMORANDUM TO: Chief of Staff

1. Reliable information received by CIS indicates that a new policy will place all branches of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan under more rigid control of the League Central Headquarters in Tokyo. Under this policy the League will be brought into closer conformity and greater cooperation with the Japan Communist Party. Plans also include a more active opposition to the Occupation.

2. Under this new policy it is provided that:

a. Future orders pertaining to Communistic activities within the League of Koreans will come through KIN Ten Kai, a member of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee. All orders from Heijo (Pyongyang), North Korea, pertaining to League or Communist activities will be received by the League of Koreans through KIN Ten Kai.

b. Prefectural branches of the League of Koreans will strictly adhere to and abide by orders from the Central Headquarters in Tokyo. These orders, received and passed on by the Central Headquarters in Tokyo, are from higher Communist headquarters in North Korea.

c. Contact is to be made with Japan Communist Party Headquarters prior to any meeting of the League of Koreans Central Committee.

d. Underground activities against the United States Occupation Forces and the United Nations are to increase both in Japan and Korea.

e. Koreans in Japan are to oppose Occupation policies as much as possible by means of well timed and well placed propaganda.

f. All Korean schools in Japan must teach the following subjects to students:

- (1) The Constitution of the Peoples' Republic in North Korea.
- (2) Labor laws and labor conditions in North Korea.
- (3) The farming cooperative system in North Korea.
- (4) North Korea land reform problem.
- (5) Communist Manifesto by Marx and Engles.
- (6) Progress of Peoples Republic in North Korea since its establishment.
- (7) Activities of the Central Committee Members of the North Korean Government.

*H/c to C/S by Monty*

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G-2 File Copy  
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SECRET

Memo to Chief of Staff, subj: "Alleged New Policy of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan," dtd 22 Jun 48

(It is alleged that handbooks on the above subjects have been distributed to Korean schools in Toyama by the Toyama branch of the League of Koreans.)

g. Dependents of the Occupation Forces in Korea are being sent back to America. Koreans are to initiate acts of terrorism so that troops will withdraw with the dependents. Koreans in Japan must carry out similar terrorist activities at the opportune time.

h. The following statements are to be presented as facts for propaganda purposes:

- (1) The United States plans to lend Korea a huge sum of money which Korea will not be able to repay. This is the first step in the United States' plan to colonize Korea.
- (2) In North Korea there is unity but in South Korea only chaos due to the American Occupation.
- (3) North Korea cut off electricity to South Korea because of the American Forces there. When the Occupation leaves, power will be restored.

C.A.W.



SECRET



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Memo to Chief of Staff, subj: "Alleged New Policy of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan," dtd 22 Jun 48

(It is alleged that handbooks on the above subjects have been distributed to Korean schools in Toyama by the Toyama branch of the League of Koreans.)

E. Dependents of the Occupation Forces in Korea are being sent back to America. Koreans are to initiate acts of terrorism so that troops will withdraw with the dependents. Koreans in Japan must carry out similar terrorist activities at the opportune time.

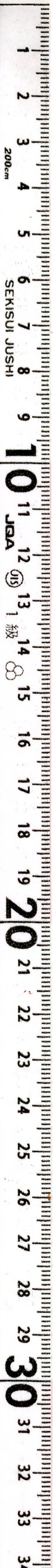
F. The following statements are to be presented as facts for propaganda purposes:

- (1) The United States plans to lend Korea a huge sum of money which Korea will not be able to repay. This is the first step in the United States' plan to colonize Korea.
- (2) In North Korea there is unity but in South Korea only chaos due to the American Occupation.
- (3) North Korea cut off electricity to South Korea because of the American forces there. When the occupation leaves, power will be restored.

G.A.W.



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16558

APO 500  
16 June 1948

CIS/OD

SUBJECT: Government Railway Workers' Union Central Executive Committee

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Attached herewith is Summary of Information dated 15 June 1948, subject as above, which presents CIS, G-2 analysis of the recently elected Central Executive Committee of the Government Railway Workers' Union.

2. A study of the political affiliations and/or sympathies of the members of this Committee indicates that the Communist faction on the committee, with the support of the pro-Communist "Renovation Comrades' Society" group, probably will be able to control the decisions of the committee as they wish. In addition to a slight advantage in numbers, the Communist group has the advantage of the close organization, singleness of purpose and carefully planned tactics characteristic of Communist groups in all labor unions.

3. A similar study will be made of the personnel of the Central Struggle Committee of the Government Railway Workers' Union when the composition of this committee becomes known. Data is presently being compiled on the new Central Committee of the union, and will be submitted to you when complete. All reports indicate that the pro and anti-Communist factions on the Central Committee are almost equally matched, with strong possibility that the pro-Communist group may be able to control that body as well as the Central Executive Committee.

4. This is forwarded for your information. This information has also been forwarded to Economic and Scientific Section and Civil Transportation Section, General Headquarters, Far East Command.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

WATNARD E. LEE  
CWO, USA  
JUN 17 1948

S. W. KOSTER  
Lt Colonel, GSC  
Asst Executive Officer

1 Incl:  
Copy S/I, dtd 15 Jun 48

MEMO FOR RECORD:

Analysis of newly elected Central Exec Committee of Govt RR Workers Union shows that CP strength has increased. This info fwded to G-2 Eighth Army. Same info fwded separately by C/N to Labor Div., ESS, and CTS. Info on Subj not previously fwded to this agency.

J. F. Fesperman 26-5970

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APD 500  
16 June 1948

CIS/OD

SUBJECT: Government Railway Workers' Union Central Executive Committee

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Attached herewith is Summary of Information dated 15 June 1948, subject as above, which presents a detailed analysis of the recently elected Central Executive Committee of the Government Railway Workers' Union.

2. A study of the political affiliations and/or sympathies of the members of this Committee indicates that the Communist faction on the committee, with the support of the pro-Communist "Renovation Committee" group, probably will be able to control the decisions of the committee as they wish. In addition to a slight advantage in numbers, the Communist group has the advantage of the close organizational angle-ness of purpose and carefully planned tactics characteristic of Communist groups in all labor unions.

3. A similar study will be made of the personnel of the Central Executive Committee of the Government Railway Workers' Union when the composition of this committee becomes known. Data is presently being compiled on the new Central Executive Committee of the union, and will be submitted to you when complete. All reports indicate that the pro and anti-Communist factions on the Central Executive Committee are almost equally matched with strong possibility that the pro-Communist group may be able to control that body as well as the Central Executive Committee.

4. This is forwarded for your information. This information has also been forwarded to Economic and Scientific Section and Civil Transportation Section, General Headquarters, Far East Command.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

MATTHEW E. LEE  
CWO, USA  
JUN 17 1948

S. W. KOSTER  
Lt Colonel, GSC  
Asst Executive Officer

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MEMO FOR RECORD:

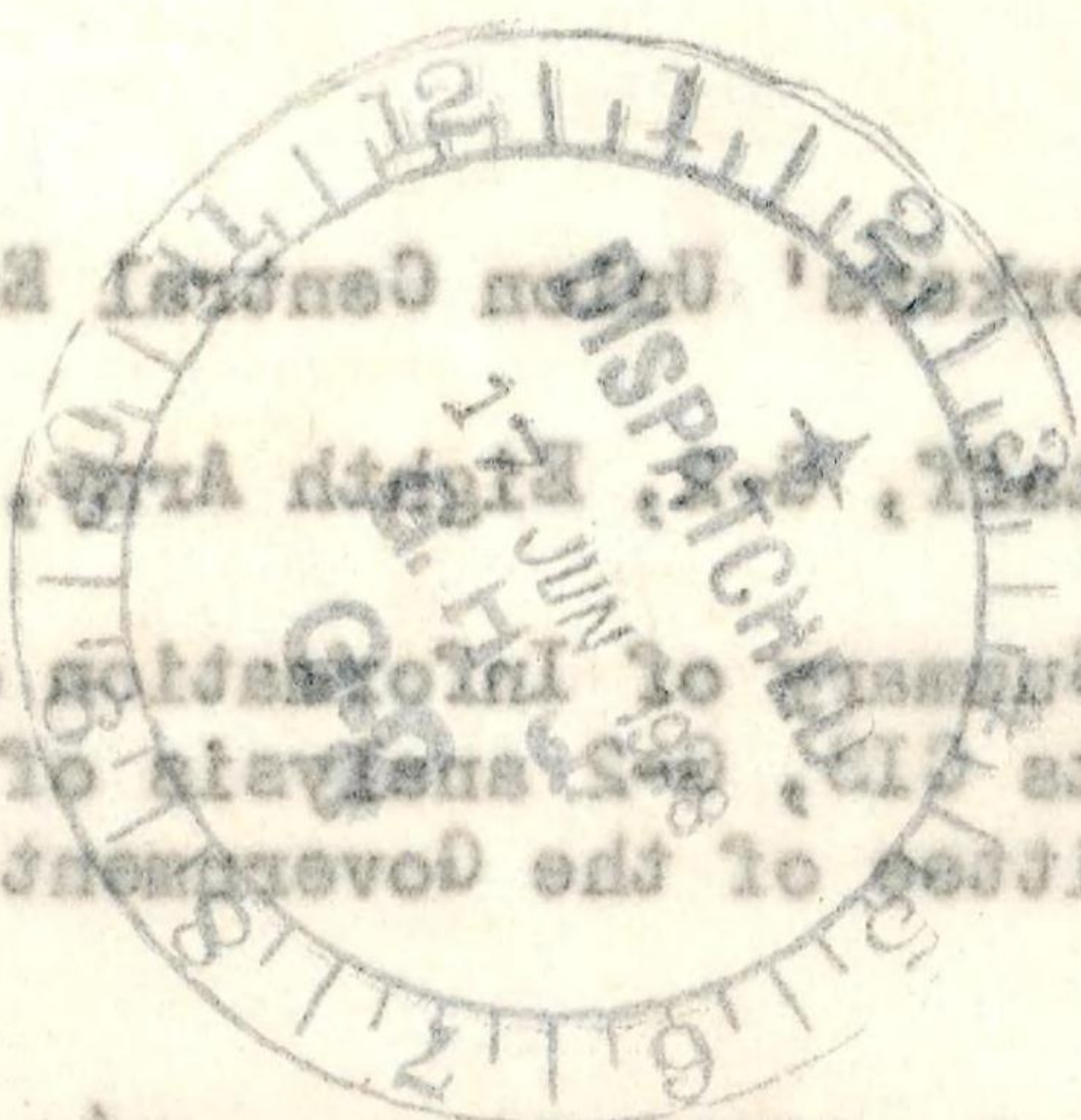
Analysis of newly elected Central Exec Committee of Govt RR Workers Union shows that CP strength has increased. This info fwded to G-2 Eighth Army. Same info fwded separately by C/N to Labor Div., ESS, and CIS. Info on subj not previously fwded to this agency.

J. F. Resperman 26-5970

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FROM: DAI Div, G-2, GHQ, FEO APO 500 DATE: 18 May 1948

SOURCE: Civil Intelligence Section, GHQ, FEO

AREA REPORTED ON: Japan SUBJECT: Japan Youth Party

REFERENCE: Ltr ID, GSUSA, file CSGID 080 Japan, dtd 6 May 48, Control #F-641, subj as above

1. Transmitted hereon in compliance with request contained in reference letter is a summary of information as furnished by Civil Intelligence Section, General Headquarters, Far East Command, concerning the Japan Youth Party:

"Great Japan Youth Party (DAI NIPPON SHINEN TO)"

"Subject party was organized at a meeting in Hibiya Park, Tokyo on 26 April 1948 under the leadership of SHIMIZU Wataru, a 39 year old Japanese enthusiast with an almost fanatical urge for reform and the organization of Japan's youth against Communistic penetration.

"SHIMIZU's curriculum vitae is attached (Incl 1), wherein it is shown that he was in Shanghai, China during the war (1939-1947).

"In March 1948 SHIMIZU wrote a long account of his organization (which he then called "The Nippon National Salvation Young Men's Association") and aims to General MacArthur. He claimed an active membership of 50,000 young persons. When Mr. William Draper came to Japan during the same month, SHIMIZU wrote him in the same vein and tried to see him.

"Agents of G-2 have been in constant contact with SHIMIZU since that time. There is nothing to indicate any tie-in between his organization and any previous Japanese organization with the same or a similar name. Like most Japanese who have ideas along the lines indicated, SHIMIZU is anxious to get SCAP support and is trying his best to earn it. His method is through furnishing voluntary information on all types of subjects, information for which he claims to have unusually dependable sources. Thus far, however, this information has not been found to be either new or conclusive, and in some cases neither has it been factual.

"Subject's inaugural meeting on 26 April 1948 was well advertised by posters, etc., but was attended by less than 500 people. Final action at the meeting included the passing of resolutions:

(continued on next page)

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- a. Expressing appreciation to SCAP
- b. Recommending acceleration of repatriation of Japanese from Russian-occupied areas.
- c. Criticizing inaction on part of the Premier and Government of Japan in promoting better economic conditions.

"Neither subject organization nor its leadership is considered to be a potentially important factor in Japan's political or economic development."

2. Further information on this subject will be forwarded as it becomes available.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

1 Incl:  
Curriculum Vitae, SHIMIZU

E. H. F. SVENSSON  
Colonel, GSC  
Director, DAI Div

\*\*\*\*\*

MEMO FOR RECORD:

Ltr from ID GSUSA, file CSGID 080 Japan, dtd 6 May 48, Control #F-641, subj: "Japan Youth Party" requested specific information on composition and strength of the Japan Youth Party (reported organized 26 Apr 48 in an Alliance France Presse dispatch) and its relation to other reactionary and ultra-nationalistic groups.

ID ltr was distributed to G-2 Thea Intel (Capt Bathurst), CCD (Capt Whitworth), CIS (Lt Col Aurell and Maj Kellerman). The information transmitted on this OCS 17 was prepared by CIS. Written clearance to transmit this information was secured by Targets Branch (Capt Walker) from Director, CIS (Col Bratton). Four (4) CCD Intercepts were submitted in compliance with Targets Branch request, but due to indefinite titles of Japanese political parties contained therein, further investigation will be required.

Targets Branch (Capt Walker) made arrangements with CIS (Lt Col Aurell) for transmittal of additional info on this subject to Targets Branch if and when it becomes available. This OCS 17 transmits all definite available info on this subject at the present time.

DMW *[Signature]* 26-5469  
*[Signature]*

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CURRICULUM VITAE

SHIMIZU Wataru

Born May 14th, 1909

Original Domicile: No. 760 Kinomoto-cho, Minamimurogun Mie Prefecture

Present Address: No. 3162 Chome Amanuma, Suginami-ku, Tokyo

Education: Graduated from the English Literary Course of The Seisoku English College on March 25, 1929

Occupation: Appointed the Chief Professor of the Special English Conversation Course of the mother school in September 1930, and resigned the post in March 1935.

Appointed the president of The Tokyo Translation Society in September 1935.

Established The Tokyo English Conversation School in Kanda, Tokyo, and became the president of the above in May 1935.

Closed the above school in May 1939.

Appointed assistant to Mr. Akagi, Special Deputy Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police in May 1939 by the introduction of Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador to Tokyo to Mr. Philipps, Secretary General of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Resigned the post in December 1940.

Appointed Secretary General and Managing Director of The Shanghai Philharmonics in January 1942.

Resigned the post in December 1942.

Appointed an advisor of The Nippon Iron and Steel Company, Shanghai Central China General Office in December 1942.

Returned to Japan in June 1947.

At present: President of the Numano Bussan Co., Ltd., small manufacturer of farm implements and nails.

President of The Great Nippon Young Men's Party.

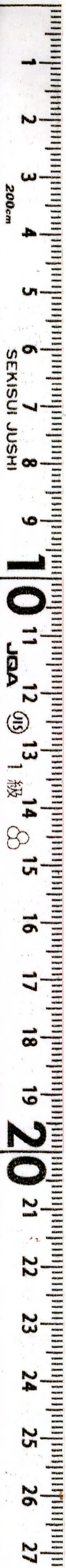


Reward and Punishment: None

I hereby certify that the above statements are correct in every respect.

Wataru SHIMIZU

May 1st, 1948





COPY

RESTRICTED

#06662  
13311DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
GENERAL STAFF, UNITED STATES ARMY  
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.CSGID 080 Japan

6 May 1948

SUBJECT: Japan Youth Party

TO : Commander-in-Chief, Far East Command, APO #500, c/o Postmaster,  
Attention: A.C. of S., G-2 San Francisco, Calif.

1. The Intelligence Division has a specific requirement for the following:

Information on the composition and strength of the Japan Youth Party (reported organized 26 April 1948 in an Alliance France Presse dispatch) and its relation to other reactionary and ultra-nationalistic groups.

2. As complete an answer to the requirement as may be procurable must be dispatched to the Intelligence Division within 14 days of receipt. Unsatisfied portions will be forwarded after suspense date.

3. All replies to the requirement should refer to Control No. F-641.

4. General, including guidance, if appropriate:

None

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE:

Incls:  
NoneR. F. ENNIS  
Colonel, GSC  
Chief, Intelligence Group

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APO 500  
1 May 1948

CIS/OD

SUBJECT: Future Strife Policies of the Korean League

TO : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, XXIV Corps, APO 235

1. Information has been received from a source considered fairly reliable that the following is the future strife policy of the Korean League (CHOSENJIN RENMEI) (朝鮮人連盟) (Korean):

a. Through the Communist members in the Soviet controlled North Korea, appeal will be made to entire Korea to launch an assault against the Japanese Government.

b. Strife funds must be obtained from the general masses to support the campaign.

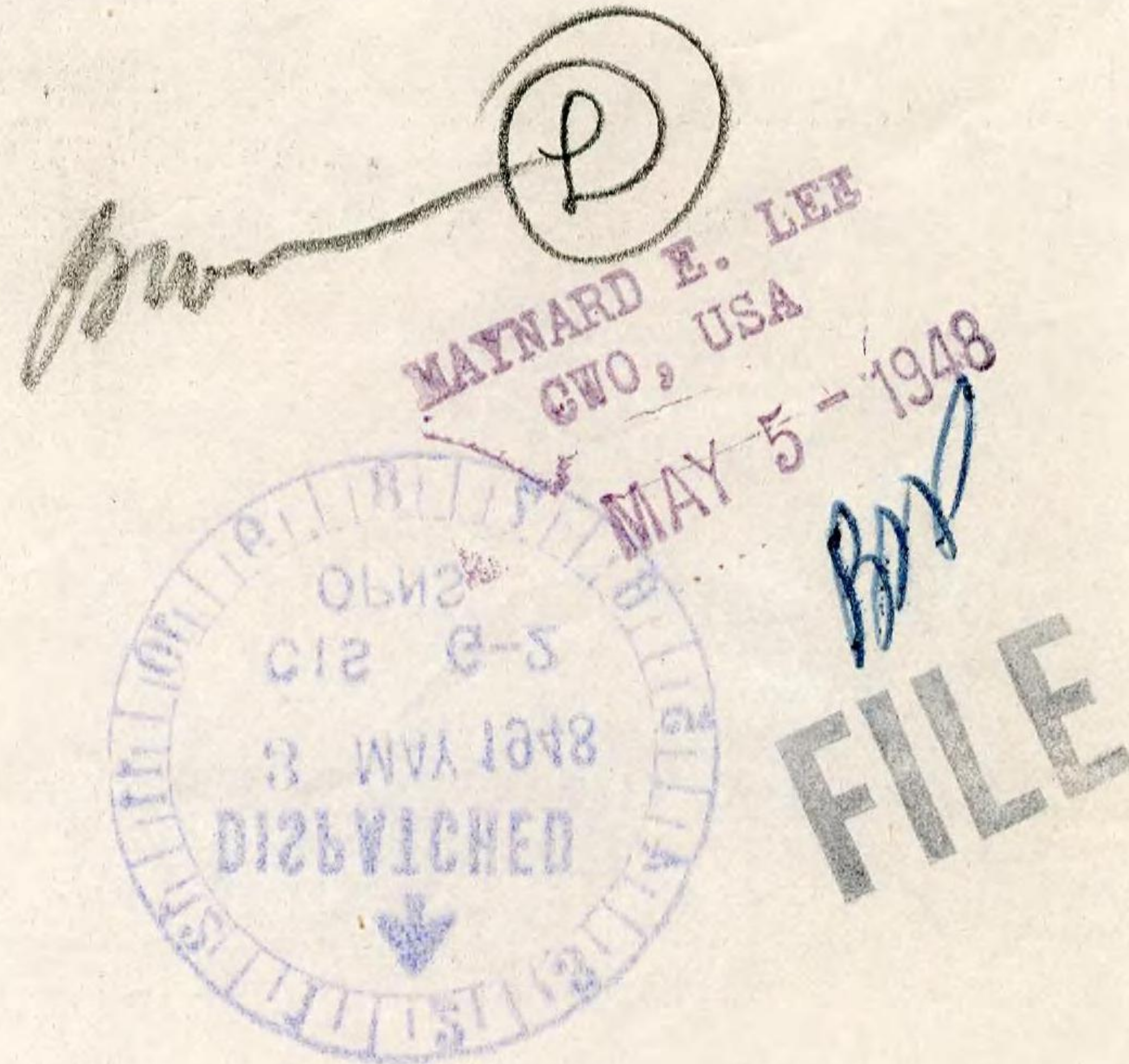
c. Contact with the Communist Party will be strengthened.

2. The foregoing is provided for your information.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

S. W. KOSTER  
Lt Colonel, GSC  
Asst Executive Officer

\*\*\*\*\*  
MEMO FOR RECORD:  
Source: S/I HYO-8-563, subj as above,  
dtd 26 Apr 48.  
Info fwded to AC/S, G-2, 8 Army, Govt\*  
Sec, Th/Intel and PSD.  
\*\*\*\*\*PES - 265748\*\*\*\*\*



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APD 500  
1 May 1948

CIS/OD

SUBJECT: Future Strife Policies of the Korean League

TO : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, XXIV Corps, APO 235

1. Information has been received from a source considered fairly reliable that the following is the future strife policy of the Korean League (CHOSENJIN KONGWEI) (Korean):

朝鮮人民連盟

a. Through the Communist members in the Soviet controlled North Korea, appeal will be made to entire Korea to launch an assault against the Japanese Government.

b. Strife funds must be obtained from the general masses to support the campaign.

c. Contact with the Communist Party will be strengthened.

2. The foregoing is provided for your information.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

S. W. KOSTER  
IA Colonel, GSC  
Asst Executive Officer

\*\*\*\*\*  
MEMO FOR RECORD:  
Source: S/I HYO-8-263, subj as above,  
dtd 26 Apr 48.  
Info fwded to AC/S, G-2, 8 Army, Govt.  
Sec, Th/Intel and PSD.  
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MAYNARD E. LEE  
GWO, USA  
MAY 5 - 1948

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APO 500  
1 May 1948

CIS/OD

SUBJECT: Future Strife Policies of the Korean League

TO : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Information has been received from a source considered fairly reliable that the following is the future strife policy of the Korean League (CHOSENJIN RENMEI)(朝鮮人連盟)(Korean):

a. Through the Communist members in the Soviet controlled North Korea, appeal will be made to entire Korea to launch an assault against the Japanese Government.

b. Strife funds must be obtained from the general masses to support the campaign.

c. Contact with the Communist Party will be strengthened.

d. Japanese Police can be pressured by force. This policy will be kept on.

e. The officials of various branches should assemble at the prefectural Headquarters to get the activities hereafter under a centralized control and instruction.

2. The foregoing is provided for your information.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

S. W. KOSTER  
Lt Colonel, GSC  
Asst Executive Officer

②  
MAYNARD E. LEE  
CWO, USA  
MAY 3 - 1948  
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MEMO FOR RECORD:  
Source: S/I HYO-8-563, subj as above,  
dtd 26 Apr 48.  
Info fwded to AC/S, G-2, XXIV Corps,  
Govt Sec, Th/Intel and PSD.  
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1 May 1948

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SUBJECT: Future Strike Policies of the Korean League

TO : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Information has been received from a source considered fairly reliable that the following is the future strike policy of the Korean League (CHOSEWUN KENNEL) (朝鮮人連盟) (Korean):

a. Through the Communist members in the Soviet controlled North Korea, appeal will be made to entire Korea to launch an assault against the Japanese Government.

b. Strike funds must be obtained from the general masses to support the campaign.

c. Contact with the Communist Party will be strengthened.

d. Japanese Police can be pressured by force. This policy will be kept on.

e. The officials of various branches should assemble at the prefectural headquarters to get the activities hereafter under a centralized control and instruction.

2. The foregoing is provided for your information.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

S. W. KOSTER  
Lt Colonel, GSC  
Asst Executive Officer  
MAY 3 - 1948  
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MAYNARD E. LEM  
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MEMO FOR RECORD:  
Source: S/I HYO-8-563, subj as above,  
dtd 26 Apr 48.  
Info fwded to AC/S, G-2, XXIV Corps,  
Govt Sec, Th/Intel and PSD.  
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

AFPO 500

6 MAR 1948

SUBJECT: Movement for Japanese Participation in World Federation of Trade Unions

TO: Director of Intelligence, General Staff, United States Army, Washington 25, D. C.

1. In compliance with MID letter, file MID 906, subject: "World-Wide Unsettled Conditions" dated 20 February 1948, Summary of Information dated 1 March 1948, subject: "Movement for Affiliation With World Federation of Trade Unions," is forwarded herewith as Inclosure 1.

2. The activities of Japanese labor leaders during the visit of WFTU delegates to Japan in March 1947 and early efforts to promote participation by Japanese labor organizations in the WFTU have been covered in Special Report dated 24 April 1947, subject: "Visit of WFTU Delegates to Japan and Korea," and in Civil Intelligence Section Periodical Summary No. 17 dated 15 June 1947, subject: "Japanese Labor and the WFTU."

3. The committee for accelerating Japanese participation in the WFTU has been under constant observation since its formation in April 1947, but little activity was observed after the unsuccessful attempt to send Japanese delegates to the WFTU general council meeting held at Prague in June 1947. Since late 1947, however, an increasing number of reports have been received indicating that the movement for Japanese participation is now being revived and intensified by Communist labor leaders in Japan. The inclosed report presents a summary of available information on this renewed activity, and indicates that proponents of WFTU affiliation will make strenuous efforts to send representatives to the 1948 general council meeting.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

R. G. DUFF  
Colonel, GSC  
Actg Executive Officer

1 Incl:  
Copy S/I, dtd 1 Mar 48

MEMO FOR RECORD:

In view of international implications of Japanese efforts to join WFTU, recent rpts from CIC indicating renewal of movement for WFTU participation have been summarized for CSGID. Copy fwded to Labor Div, ESS.

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L. M. Faust, 26-5970

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FOR EAST COMMAND  
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

APG 200

MAR 1948

SUBJECT: Movement for Japanese Participation in World Federation  
of Trade Unions

TO: Director of Intelligence, General Staff, United States  
Army, Washington 25, D. C.

1. In compliance with MID letter, file MID 906, subject: "World-  
wide Unaffiliated Conditions" dated 20 February 1948, Summary of Infor-  
mation dated 1 March 1948, subject: "Movement for Affiliation with  
World Federation of Trade Unions," is forwarded herewith as Inclosure 1.

2. The activities of Japanese labor leaders during the visit of  
WFTU delegates to Japan in March 1947 and early efforts to promote  
participation by Japanese labor organizations in the WFTU have been  
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1947, but little activity was observed after the successful attempt  
to send Japanese delegates to the WFTU general council meeting held at  
Prague in June 1947. Since late 1947, however, an increasing number of  
reports have been received indicating that the movement for Japanese  
participation is now being revived and intensified by communist labor  
leaders in Japan. The enclosed report presents a summary of available  
information on this renewed activity, and indicates that proposals  
of WFTU affiliation will make strenuous efforts to send representatives  
to the 1948 general council meeting.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

*Handwritten:* E. Lee  
CWO, USA  
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MAR 1948

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MAR 1948

MEMO FOR READING  
In view of international implications of Japanese  
efforts to join WFTU, recent reports from CIC indicating  
renewal of movement for WFTU participation have been  
summarized for CGS. Copy fwded to Labor Div, ESS.

L. M. Faust, 26-5970

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
 FAR EAST COMMAND  
 Military Intelligence Section, General Staff  
 Civil Intelligence Section  
 Operations Division

APO 500  
 1 March 1948

## SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: Movement for Affiliation with World Federation of Trade Unions

1. Following the visit to Japan of WFTU representatives in March 1947, a committee, headed by WATANABE Michio, was formed for the purpose of promoting participation in the WFTU by Japanese labor unions. This movement was sponsored almost entirely by the Communist-dominated National Congress of Industrial Unions and its member organizations. Following the unsuccessful attempt to send representatives to the general council meeting of WFTU held at Prague in June 1947, there was little activity for several months on the part of the "WFTU Participation Committee". In late 1947, however, reports were received showing that efforts for WFTU participation were being revived, and since that time the proponents of participation have become increasingly active. A summary of available recent information is presented in the following paragraphs.

2. At the present time the following persons are reported to be especially active as leaders of the movement for affiliation with WFTU:

WATANABE Michio: Chairman of WFTU Participation Committee, Official of All Japan Electric Manufacturing Industry Workers Union (NCIU) and of the All Japan Liaison Council of Labor Unions; Member of Japan Communist Party

DOBASHI Kazuyoshi: Chairman of All Japan Communications Workers Union (NCIU); Communist sympathizer

KIKUNAMI Katsumi: Former leader of NCIU; member of Japan Communist Party

TSUZURA Wataru: Former official of NCIU; member of Japan Communist Party

NAKAHARA Junkichi: Official of All Japan Electric Manufacturing Industry Workers Union (NCIU) and of the NCIU; member of Japan Communist Party

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II Yashiro: Member of Government Railway Workers Union, leader of proposed general strike of 1 February 1947; member of Japan Communist Party

IRIE Ko: Official of Tohoku Regional Electric Industry Workers Union (NCIU); member of Japan Communist Party

KANEKO Kenta: Official of All Japan Machine & Tool Workers Union (NCIU).

3. The All-Japan Liaison Council of Labor Unions, theoretically representing all Japanese labor organizations but actually sponsored principally by the NCIU and the Communists, is now giving its active support to the movement for participation in WFTU. During January 1948 the Council held conferences to discuss the possibility of early affiliation with WFTU, at which time it was decided to form a "Preparatory Committee for Affiliation with WFTU". This new committee, which is an extension of the previous unofficial committee headed by WATANABE Michio, expects to complete its preparations by April 1948, and is planning to commence negotiations with SAILLANT Louis, Secretary-General of the WFTU. Officials of the new committee, whose appointments have already been confirmed, are the following:

Chairman: KAMEDA Togo, Vice-Chairman of NCIU; Vice-Chairman of All Japan Chemical Workers Union (NCIU); member of Japan Communist Party.

Commissioner: DOBASHI Kazuyoshi, Chairman of All Japan Communications Workers Union (NCIU); Communist sympathizer.

4. The Social-Democratic Japan Federation of Labor, although it has frequently threatened to withdraw from the All Japan Liaison Council of Labor Unions because of the NCIU domination within the Council, reportedly is not prepared to withdraw from the Council at present, because the Council is the representative organization for negotiations with the WFTU. The JFL is not actively sponsoring the movement for WFTU participation, but it apparently does not wish to be left out of any future negotiations with the world organization.

5. Among the statements reportedly made during recent months by supporters of WFTU affiliation are the following:

a. At a secret meeting of Communist leaders of the NCIU held 16 October 1947 at the Fukuoka Prefecture branch of the Japan Seamen's Union, MATSUMOTO Shinichi (deceased), former Communist Party and NCIU official,

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stated in substance: "Our leaders must understand the importance of making the laboring classes conscious of international conditions, so that the movement to join the WFTU will become popular and will become affiliated with the Comintern. We, in order to accomplish these objectives, must make our organized educational program all the more active."

b. In a conversation on 7 November 1947, HIRAZAWA Eiichi, NCIU Communist Organizer, reportedly stated that plans were being made for sending two or three representatives to establish liaison with WFTU, and that if representatives could not be sent openly, efforts would be made to have one of the Chinese Communists represent the Japanese unions.

c. At a secret meeting of Communist leaders in Hyogo Prefecture held 3 December 1947, TOKUDA Kyuichi, Secretary-General of the Japan Communist Party, reportedly stated: "Labor Unions in Communist China, Korea, and Japan should form a bloc to exert greater political pressure in those countries, and eventually have its power felt internationally. This bloc will join the WFTU through joining the "Asia Labor Federation"."

d. At a secret meeting of Communist organizers held 10 December 1947 at the headquarters of the Osaka Iron and Steel Industries Labor Union, a resolution was adopted to establish a committee in Osaka to promote early participation in WFTU.

e. At a press conference in Tokyo, on or about 28 December 1948, AIZAWA Iwao, representative of the Central Labor Board, stated that Japanese unions should become affiliated with WFTU. KAMIJO Aiichi, representative of the Japan Council of Labor Unions, expressed the opinion, "since the WFTU is under Soviet influence, it is not time to join." AIZAWA countered by stating that one-third of the WFTU was under the influence of the Soviets, but that Japan's joining would decrease the percentage of Soviet membership.

f. At a lecture meeting in Osaka sponsored by the All Japan Liaison Council of Labor Unions on 27 January 1948, WAPANABE Michio, leader of WFTU participation activities, stated in substance:

"The World Federation of Trade Unions is a great international organization of 71,000,000 persons; an organization worthy of notice. The WFTU should be most active in 1948, and mighty efforts were made toward enlarging the world organization in 1947. However, this is the year that promises an all-out struggle against capitalism. At present, the capitalists are engaged in an offensive against labor not only in Japan, but all over

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the world. The labor union problems in Japan are not merely local, but are affected by international tendencies and trends. We take an active interest in the activities of the WFTU and feel the positive necessity of joining this world-wide organization. The WFTU in turn hopes that our labor unions will combine their powers into one and join the WFTU. However, at the present time, our organization is weak. Our activity should begin in each workshop, and through positive cooperation under the leadership of the NCIU, wield a strong national labor organization and then join the WFTU. German labor unions have applied for membership in the WFTU; China and Korea have overcome great difficulties to join the WFTU; only Japan is left out. We here in Japan must make strenuous efforts toward organizing the unions so that we may be able to attend the next WFTU meeting to be held in June 1948. The WFTU expects great things of the laborers of Japan. We must struggle against the capitalists and live up to our name. We wish that the representatives of WFTU may visit us again and learn and understand the true intentions of the laborers of Japan."

g. On 29 January 1948 at a meeting of NCIU officials, WATANABE Michio again stressed the importance of early affiliation with the WFTU, and stated that the NCIU must lay the groundwork for participation by Japanese labor unions.

5. Propaganda for WFTU participation has also been distributed in leaflet form, an example of which is the following, issued by the All Japan Liaison Council of Labor Unions on 27 January 1948:

"In an effort to reconstruct the disrupted economy after World War II, two formulas were adopted and acute struggles are being waged in every country in the world. One of the formulas is the activity of the reactionary elements which has the international financial capitalists as its center and which intends to reconstruct world economy as well as dominate the world by making the workers shoulder the burden of the war with low wages and mass dismissals. The other formula is the activity of democratic elements which centers around the laboring class. This is the socialistic formula which intends to democratize economic reconstruction with a view toward stabilizing and elevating the livelihood of workers. Nothing other than the policy of socialism can improve the workers' living conditions and rehabilitate our fatherland. Fully understanding the current world situation, we must take a firm attitude to cope with any eminent situation. The offensive of the capitalists in Japan is becoming an international issue, and the laboring class alone will not be able to combat it. The reason that the Japanese workers decided to join the WFTU when its representatives visited our country last year lies in the above fact. However, in order to become a member of the WFTU, we must study the world situation, consider the position of the Japanese laboring class, and then attempt to join it."

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*Joh*  
MAR 7 - 1948

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

APO 500  
5 - MAR 1948

CIS/OD

SUBJECT: All-Japan Occupation Forces Labor Union

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Reference is made to Civil Intelligence Section Periodical Summary No. 25 dated 15 February 1948, Copy No. 113, and to letter dated 25 February 1948, subject: "Communist Fraction Meeting of Occupation Forces Labor Union", which contain information on Communist influence and activities within the All-Japan Occupation Forces Labor Union.

2. Because of the potential threat of Communist inspired subversive activity, particularly espionage, by members of Subject union, its activities are under constant observation by Counter Intelligence Corps. Any significant developments will be reported to you as information becomes available.

3. It is recommended that tactical units pay increased attention to the activities of persons and organizations affiliated with the All-Japan Occupation Forces Labor Union, and report immediately to Military Government any evidence that such persons or organizations are engaging in or planning agitation, acts of dispute, espionage or any other activity considered prejudicial to the interests of the Occupation.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

R. G. DUFF  
Colonel, GSC  
Actg Executive Officer

MEMO FOR RECORD:

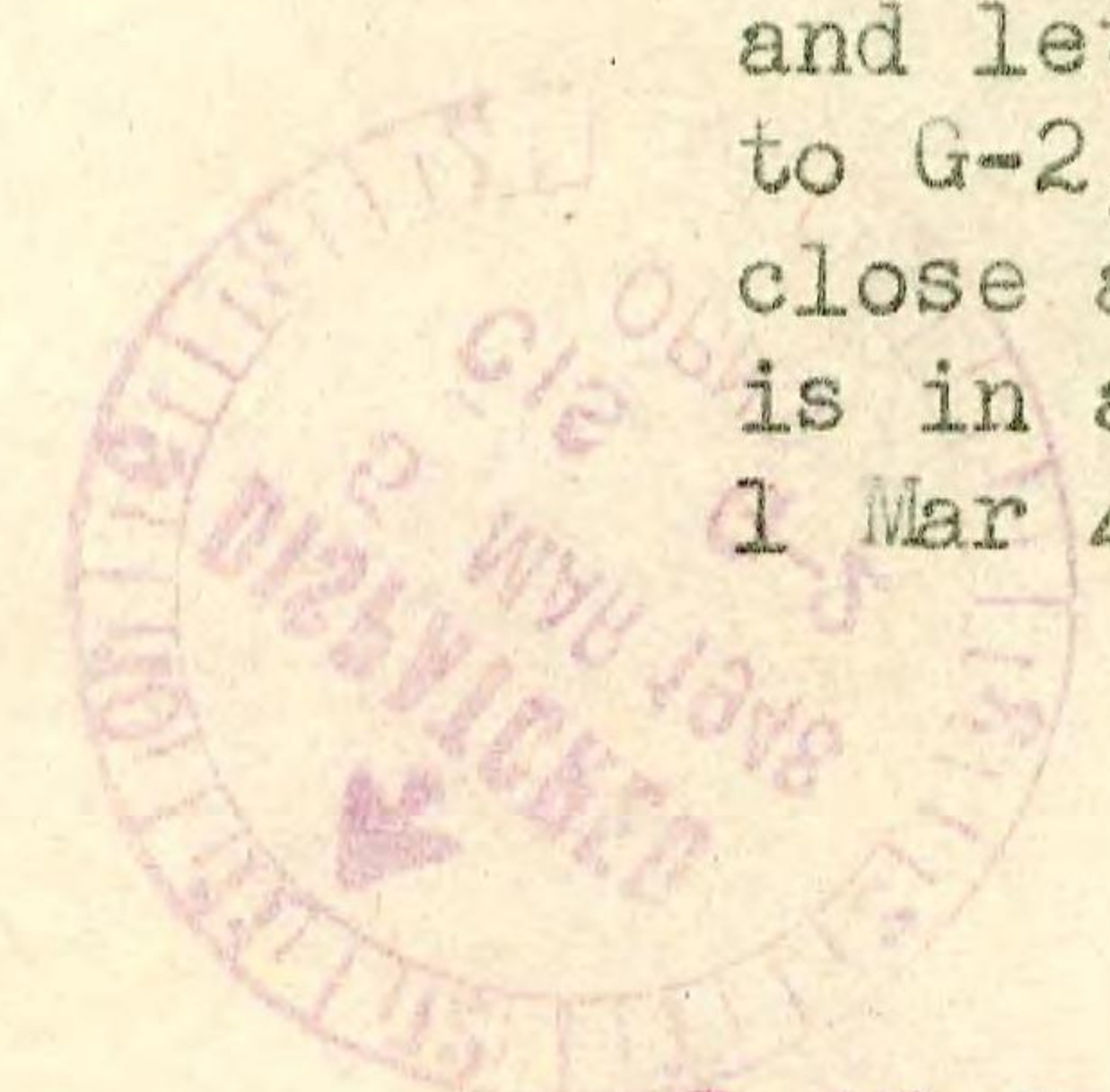
Supplementing info in CIS Summary 15 Feb 48 and letter 25 Feb 48, recommendation is made to G-2, 8th Army to have tactical units pay close attention to activities of OFLU. This is in accordance with C/N from C/S to G-2, 1 Mar 48. G-2 Action No. 05638.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FOR EAST COMMAND  
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

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5 - MAR 1948

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SUBJECT: All-Japan Occupation Forces Labor Union

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Reference is made to Civil Intelligence Section Periodical Summary No. 25 dated 15 February 1948, Copy No. 113, and to letter dated 25 February 1948, subject: "Communist Fraction Meeting of Occupation Forces Labor Union", which contain information on Communist influence and activities within the All-Japan Occupation Forces Labor Union.

2. Because of the potential threat of Communist inspired subversive activity, particularly espionage, by members of subject union, its activities are under constant observation by Counter Intelligence Corps. Any significant developments will be reported to you as information becomes available.

3. It is recommended that tactical units pay increased attention to the activities of persons and organizations affiliated with the All-Japan Occupation Forces Labor Union, and report immediately to Military Government any evidence that such persons or organizations are engaging in or planning agitation, acts of dispute, espionage or any other activity considered prejudicial to the interests of the Occupation.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

R. G. DUFF  
Colonel, GSC  
Actg Executive Officer

MEMO FOR RECORD:  
Supplementing info in CIS Summary 15 Feb 48 and letter 25 Feb 48, recommendation is made to G-2, 8th Army to have tactical units pay close attention to activities of OFLU. This is in accordance with C/N from G-2 to G-2, Mar 48. G-2 Action No. 05038.

L. M. Farast 26-2970

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*John*  
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19 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF OF STAFF

SUBJECT: All-Japan Occupation Forces Labor Union

1. Reference Memorandum for Chief of Staff, dated 18 Feb 48, on above subject (from Gen Maris).

2. CIS, G-2, is in agreement with the opinion of Gen Maris that this union represents a potential threat to the security of the Occupation. The article in Periodical Summary No. 25 was written to call attention to the fact that members of this relatively small and economically unimportant union could easily be utilized by the Communist Party for possible espionage and sabotage activities. This union has been of considerable intelligence interest ever since its organization in 1946.

3. Lateral liaison is maintained by CIS, G-2, with Labor Division, ESS, and information on activities of the All-Japan Occupation Forces Labor Union is provided to Labor Division. However, since the union has not yet engaged in strikes or any organized sabotage, since its 30,000 members represent only about 15% of Japanese employed by the Occupation Forces, and since it has little significance in the general labor movement or the economy of Japan, its activities have not received major attention from Labor Division, ESS. Local and sporadic labor troubles involving members of this union properly are handled by liaison officers of the Japanese Government and local Military Government labor officers.

4. On the other hand, due to its potentially subversive nature, the union has been under constant observation of CIC in all areas. Considerable information on its leaders, activities, and organization has already been amassed, which has been summarized in the article in Periodical Summary No. 25. Surveillance by CIC continues, and any information on agitation by this union, or possible plans for espionage or sabotage, will be reported immediately to local Military Government teams, tactical units, and to Labor Division, ESS.

5. It is recommended that we alert G-2, Eighth Army, to have tactical units pay increased attention to the activities of members of the All-Japan Occupation Forces Labor Union and report immediately to Military Government any evidences of agitation, labor sabotage, espionage, or other activities prejudicial to the interests of the Occupation.

Incls:

1. Memo fm C/S 18 Feb 48
2. Memo to C/S fm Gen Maris, 18 Feb 48
3. Copy #10 Periodical Summary No. 25

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12 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF OF STAFF

SUBJECT: All-Japan Cooperation Forces Labor Union

1. Reference Memorandum for Chief of Staff, dated 18 Feb 48, on above subject (from Gen Matsui).

2. CIC, G-2, in agreement with the opinion of Gen Matsui that this union represents a potential threat to the security of the Occupation. The article in Periodical Summary No. 25 was written to call attention to the fact that members of this relatively small and economically unimportant union could easily be utilized by the Communist Party for possible espionage and sabotage activities. This union has been of considerable intelligence interest ever since its organization in 1946.

3. Internal liaison is maintained by CIC, G-2, with Labor Division, HSC, and information on activities of the All-Japan Cooperation Forces Labor Union is provided to Labor Division. However, since the union has not yet engaged in activities or any organized sabotage, since the 30,000 members represent only about 1% of Japanese employed by the Occupation Forces, and since it has little significance in the general labor movement or the country of Japan, the activities have not received major attention from Labor Division, HSC. Local and sporadic labor troubles involving members of this union properly are handled by Liaison Officers of the Japanese Government and local Military Government labor officers.

4. On the other hand, due to the potentially subversive nature, the union has been under constant observation of CIC in all areas. Considerable information on the leaders, activities, and organization has already been amassed, which has been summarized in the article in Periodical Summary No. 25. Surveillance by GID continues, and any information on espionage by this union, or possible plans for espionage or sabotage, will be reported immediately to local Military Government teams, tactical units, and to Labor Division, HSC.

5. It is recommended that since G-2, Military Army, to have received under pay instructions to the activities of members of the All-Japan Cooperation Forces Labor Union and report immediately to the Government any evidence of espionage, sabotage, or other activities prejudicial to the Occupation.

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19 FEB 1948  
S.I.S.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND

18 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF OF STAFF.

SUBJECT: The All-Japan Occupation Forces Labor Union.

1. Attention is invited to the first section of the Summation of issue No. 25, Periodical Summary, 15 February 1948, issued by Civil Intelligence Section.

2. While in command of the First Cavalry Division Artillery, I became quite well acquainted with the activities of this organization in establishing unions in each of the camps occupied by elements of my command. The Ota union branch mentioned on pages 7 and 8 of the Summation organized these chapters and exerted pressure on all Japanese employees of the Occupation Forces to become members. The organizers told the Japanese laborers that the union was backed by members of SCAP, whom they claimed were coaching and assisting them. These organizers threatened both our laborers and the officials of the Gumma Prefecture Branch Labor Office in Ota. Many of the employees told my labor officer that they did not want to join this union but were afraid not to. The organizers told certain laborers that the extra rations then being provided by the prefecture to those engaged in heavy work would be stopped unless they joined.

3. After coming to this headquarters, I brought this matter to your attention orally and you referred me to General Marquat. General Marquat in turn referred me to the Chief of his Labor Division, Mr. James Killen, whom he sent to my office. Mr. Killen talked at some length about labor unions in Japan but did not seem to understand the potential threat which this particular union poses to the Occupation Forces.

4. Since this union appears to be completely Communist dominated, I would like to invite attention to the fact that through this organization the Occupation Forces could be severely crippled by sudden concerted action. Weapons, transportation, communication facilities and utilities could be effectively sabotaged. Currently this union provides the Communists with an easy and quick source for maintaining a complete record of the strength and activities of the Occupation units.

WARD H. MARIS,  
Brigadier General, G.S.C.,  
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FOR EAST COMMAND

18 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF OF STAFF

SUBJECT: The All-Japan Occupation Forces Labor Union.

1. Attention is invited to the first section of the Summary of Issue No. 25, Periodical Summary, 15 February 1948, issued by Civil Intelligence Section.

2. While in command of the First Cavalry Division Artillery, I became quite well acquainted with the activities of this organization in establishing unions in each of the camps occupied by elements of my command. The Union branch mentioned on pages 7 and 8 of the Summary organized these chapters and exerted pressure on all Japanese employees of the Occupation Forces to become members. The organizers told the Japanese laborers that the union was backed by members of SCAP, whom they claimed were coaching and assisting them. These organizers threatened both our laborers and the officials of the Union branch. Many of the employees told my labor officer that they did not want to join this union but were afraid not to. The organizers told certain laborers that the extra ration they were being provided by the prefecture for those engaged in heavy work would be stopped unless they joined.

3. After coming to the headquarters, I brought this matter to your attention orally and your attention was given to General Markert. Markert in turn referred me to the Chief of the Labor Division, Mr. James Kilian, whom he sent to my office. Mr. Kilian talked at some length about labor unions in Japan but did not seem to understand the potential threat which this particular union poses to the Occupation Forces.

4. Since this union appears to be completely Communist dominated, I would like to invite attention to the fact that through this organization the Occupation Forces could be severely crippled by sudden concerted action. Weapons, transportation, communication facilities and utilities could be effectively sabotaged. Currently this union provides the Communists with an easy and quick source for maintaining a complete record of the strength and activities of the Occupation Forces.

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3  
Brigadier General, G.S.C.  
WARD H. WARREN

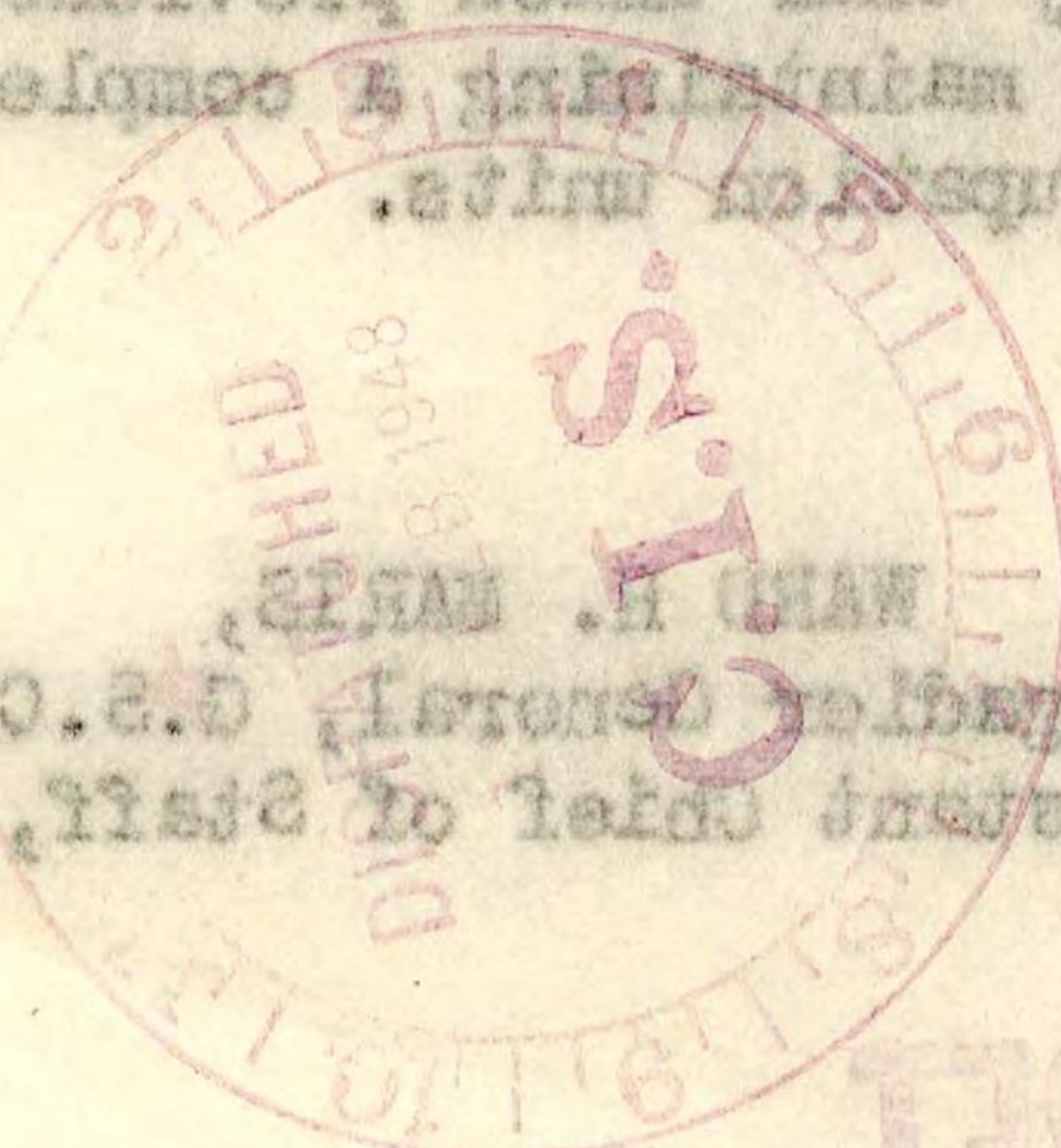
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

APO 500

6 FEB 1948

CIS/OD

SUBJECT: Secret Organization Known as the "Salvagers"

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Attached Summary of Information, subject as above, is submitted herewith for your information and any action deemed necessary.
2. It is requested that the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Far East Command, be advised of any action which may be taken.

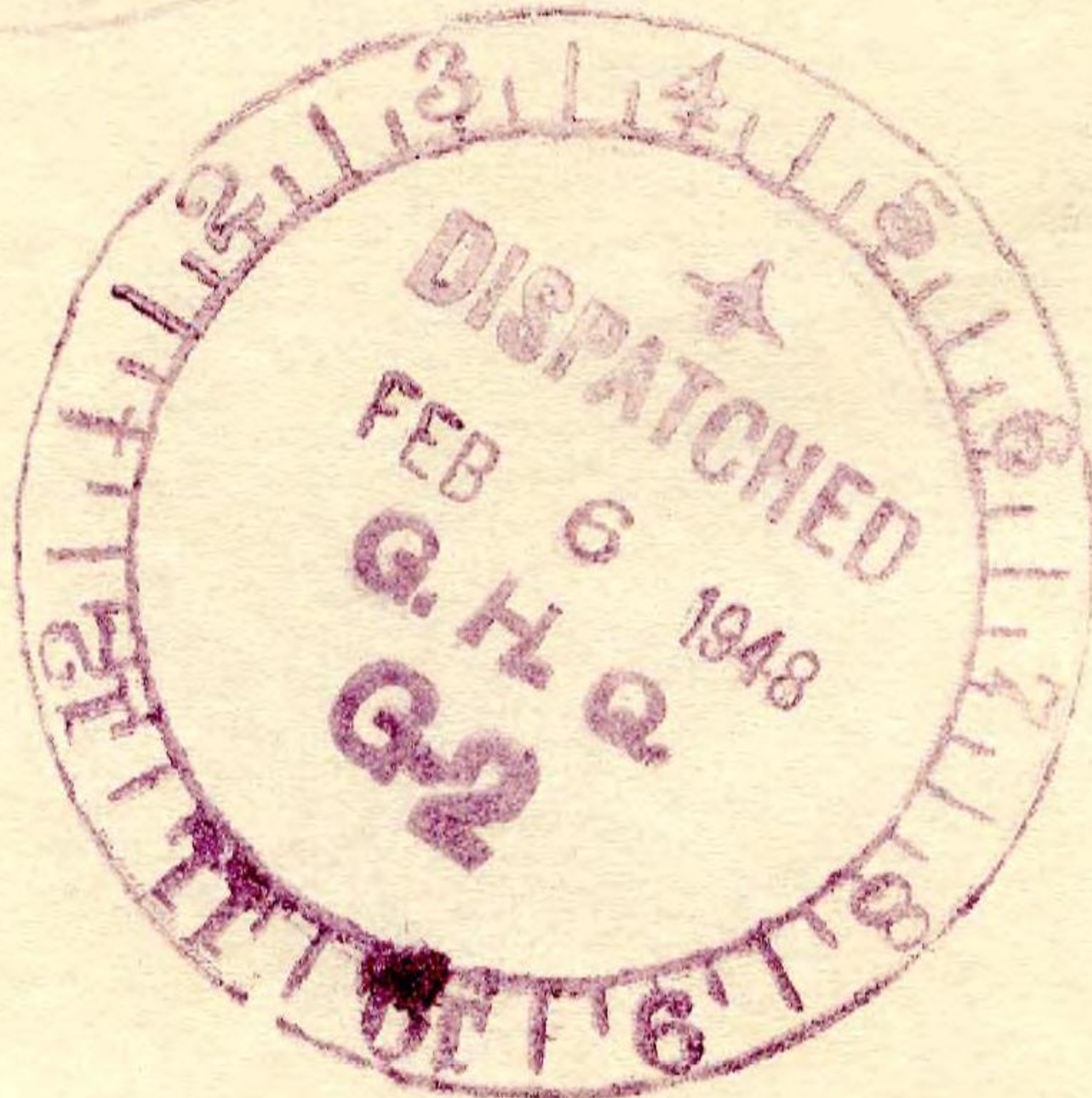
For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

1 Incl:  
S/I, subj as above, dtd  
30 Jan 48 (in dup)

S. W. KOSTER  
Lt. Col., GSC  
Ass't Executive Officer

MEM O FOR RECORD:  
S/I, SAG-30-2.17, received from CIC Area 3,  
22 Jan 48. Info fwded this date to ACoFS,  
G-2, 8th Army, and also to CPM. Draft to  
G-2 for approval 30 Jan 48 and returned  
approved 5 Feb 48.

PVO 26-5752 6 Feb 48



File 2  
MAYNARD E. LEE  
CWO, USA  
6 Feb 48

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
7th EAST COMMAND  
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

6 FEB 1948  
APO 800

612/00

SUBJECT: Secret Organization known as the "Salvagers"

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Attached summary of information, subject as above, is sub-  
mitted herewith for your information and any action deemed necessary.

2. It is requested that the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2,  
7th East Command, be advised of any action which may be taken.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

S. W. KOSTER  
Lt. Col., GSC  
Asst's Executive Officer

1 Incl:  
S/I, subj as above, 444  
30 Jan 48 (in dup)

MEMO FOR RECORD:  
S/I, 2AG-30-S.17, received from CIC Area 3,  
22 Jan 48. Info fwded this date to ACO's,  
G-2, 8th Army, and also to GPM. Draft to  
G-2 for approval 30 Jan 48 and returned  
approved 5 Feb 48.  
PVO 26-2752 6 Feb 48

DISPATCHED  
6 FEB 1948  
C.I.S.

DISPATCHED  
FEB 6 1948  
G.H.G.

MAYNARD E. LEE  
GWO, USA  
a. G. H. G.

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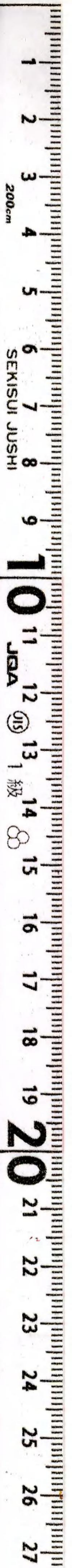
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By SJNARA Date 11-28-11



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