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SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

(4SEC No. 122)

March 17, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : General Report of Investigations conducted by Fourth Section, SIB from March 1 to March 15, 1950.

I.

(1). Musical performance by KIKANSHA GAKUDAN (Repatriates' Orchestra Society) and its taxation problem.

Finding a clue to the subject case, according to the monthly reports for February from Kyushu and Chugoku District Branches, SIB, an investigation was started to know the structure and the conditions of this organization.

(2). Eve of the International Women's Day at the Suginami Eighth Primary School:

Having come to the knowledge that the above-mentioned Eve would be held, when a call happened to be made to the MINSHU FUJIN KYOGI KAI (Democratic Women's Council) to collect materials on March 1, an investigation was started to know the conditions of the event.

(3). ZENKOKU SANGYOBETSU RODO KUMIAI RENGO (National Federation of Industrial Unions):

An investigation was started to know the activities of this Federation of Industrial Unions.

(4). Those present at Tokyo Area Chapter Chief's Conference of ZENTEI JUKUMI (National Communications Workers Union):

According to an information received from a certain source on March 1, an investigation was started to know the details thereof.

(5). Ikuo OYAMA's remarks on his own candidacy for the election for the House of Councillors:

The case being referred to us by G. S. Authorities on March 1, an investigation was started to know the details thereof.

(6). Struggle directive to the national Railway Workers Union:

An investigation was started to know the movements of the Union in response to the struggle directive issued on March 10 to the Union.

(7). Report of "Heiwa Yogo no Ube" (Peace Protection Evening):

Finding a clue to the case in an advertisement published in the "AKAHATA" dated February, this year, an investigation was started to know the details of this movement.

(8). Anti-American sayings and doings in the City of Choshi:

According to a report from Secretary NAKAMURA of Kanto District Branch, SIB, on March 2, this year, an investigation was started to know the details of this case.

(9). Lecture-meeting commemorating freedom of Study and thought:

According to a report in the Mainichi Shimbun (Newspaper) dated February 20, this year, an investigation was started to know the details of this meeting.

(10). Argument of Shozu Area Committee of Japan Communist Party against "making Japan as a military base":

A wall paper put up in Tonosho Town, Shozu Country, Kagawa Prefecture on March 3, this year revealed the Committee's opposing attitude to the said problem.

(11). General trend of Cultural Movement:

An investigation was started to know the trend of various cultural organizations during January, this year.

(12). Anti-U.S.A. words of Takamatsu Municipal Committee of Japan Communist Party:

According to a report from Secretary SENOO, Shikoku District Branch Chief, SIB, an investigation was started to know the details of this case.

(13). Anti-American Speeches in Kyoto:

Based on the report from Governor of Kyoto Prefecture, dated February 22, this year, an investigation was started to know the details of this case.

(14). Anti-American speech and behaviour at the HEIWA KONDAN KAI (Peace Round-table Conference) in Iwate Prefecture:

Based upon the report dated February 24, this year from Chief of General Affairs Division, Iwate Prefectural Office, an investigation was started to know the details of this case.

(15). Circulation of the AKAHATA (Red Flag), an organ paper of Japan Communist Party:

Based upon the special materials obtained on March 6, this year, an investigation was started to know the details of this matter.

(16). Anti-US Army words of Koyagi Communist Cell of Nagasaki Prefecture::

According to a report from Local Section Chief, Nagasaki Prefectural Office, an investigation was started to know the details of this case.

(17). Former Hokkaido University Professor Shun-ichi SUGINOHARA's Anti-U.S. words:

Based on the report dated February 20, thie year, from Chief of Hokkaido District Branch, SIB, an investigation was started to know the details of this case.

(18). Recent trend of MINSHUSHIGI YOGO DOMEI (Democracy Protection League):

An investigation was started to know the recent movements of the subject organization which was under surveillance since its formation on July 2, last year.

(19). Anti-American Discusion made by Japan Communist Party's Kuroe Cell in Osaka City:

According to an information from Kinki District Branch Chief, SIB, an investigation was started to know the details of this case.

(20). Anti-American wall paper put up by Daito Ward Committee in Tokyo of Japan Communist Party:

According to a report from Secretary ITOHISA of Fourth Section, SIB, a wall paper was found on March 6, put up with anti-American remarks in it.

(21). Japanese who frequent the Soviet Russian Embassy:

The case was referred to us by G.S. Authorities on March 6.

(22). Dispute caused in connection with the dismissal of a Communist Village headman:

Based upon the reports from Kyushu District Branch Chief, SIB, and General Affairs Division Chief, Nagasaki Prefectural Office, on February 28, this year, an investigation was started to know the details of this case.

(23). Repercussion to the presecution of Communist Cells which neglected to file their declarations:

An investigation was started to know the movements of Japan Communist Party after the prosecution on February 9, this year, of its six lower organizations which neglected to file their declarations.

(24). Financial conditions of Japan Communist Party:

The case was referred to us by G.S. Authorities on March 6, this year.

(25). English translation of the Rules of Japan Communist Party:

The Rules were translated into English at the request of G.S. Authorities:

(26). Anti-U.S. sayings and doings in the general meeting of Kawasaki Municipal Committee of Japan Communist Party.

An investigation was started to detect and ascertain the details of the members' general meeting sponsored by Kawasaki Municipal Committee of Japan Communist Party on February 20, this year.

(27). Trends of ZENKOKU GINKO JYUGYOIN RODO KUMIAI RENGOKAI (National Federation of Bank Employees' Unions)

and labor union of each bank:

Finding a clue to the case from the talk of a certain well-informed person connected with the banking circles, on March 1, this year, an investigation was started to know the trends of the subject organizations.

(28). Comparative list of the declarations filed by Japan Communist Party Cells:

An investigation was started to know the condition of the declarations filed by the Party Cells during October, 1949 to February, 1950.

(29). Japan Communist Party's new tactics regarding the protection of peace:

Based upon the report dated February 29, this year from Kinki District Branch Chief, SIB, an investigation was started to know the details thereof.

(30). Guide to Japan Communists Party activities:

Based upon the report dated February 25, this year from Kinki District Branch Chief, SIB, an investigation was started to know the details of this matter.

(31). Mass secession of Japan Communist Party members:

Based upon the report dated February 2, this year, from Shin-etsu District Branch Chief, SIB, an investigation was started to know the circumstances of the said secession.

(32). March Labour Offensive of Japan Communist Party:

According to an information received from a member of the Tokyo-Shibaura Electric Company Workers Union on March 1, this year, an investigation was started to know the details of the situation.

(33). Prospective Communist candidate for the election of members of the House of Councillors (Keh HOASHI):

The candidate being inquired of us by G.S. Authorities on March 9, an investigation was started to know the details about him.

(34). Problem of the "Criticism of NOSAKA" and trend of local members of the Communist Party:

Based upon the reports from Chiefs of Local Branch Offices of SIB, an investigation was started to know the details of the above matters.

(35). Condition of dissolution of lower organizations of Japan Communist Party:

Based upon the reports of dissolution of the Party's lower organizations, an investigation was started to know the details of the condition of dissolution.

(36). "Subjective Faction" of the Japan Farmers' Union:

This Faction was being put under surveillance beforehand and an investigation was started to know the movements of this group of the Union since March 10.

II. ~~(1). Towns and Villages each of whose chiefship is held by communist :~~

~~The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed for the present.~~

(2). Anti-American speeches and conducts of Japan Communist Party and its members :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed for the present.

(3). English translation of the Rules of Japan Communist Party :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed for the present.

(4). Organization of Japan Social Democratic Party after a split in the Party :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed for the present.

(5). Joint Conference of Representatives of Diet-members and Local Assembly-members of Japan Communist Party :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed for the present.

(6). Report of "Heiwa Yogo no Yube" (Peace Protection Evening) :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed for the present.

(7). Activities of Japan Communist Party around the 18th Meeting of its Enlarged Central Committee :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close.

(8). Anti-U.S. sayings and doings in the general meeting of Kawasaki Municipal Committee of Japan Communist Party :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed for the present.

(9). Special movement of Hideo TAKAYAMA, a repatriate from Soviet Union :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close.

(10). Summary of Japan Communist Party's directives issued during 1949 :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close.

(11). Trends of ZENKOKU GINKO JYUGYOIN RODO KUMIAI RENGOKAI (National Federation of Bank Employees' Unions) and labor union of each bank :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed for the present.

(12). Violation cases of Article 2 of the Organizations Control Order and criminal cases by Japan Communist Party members and collection of materials for proving their unlawful acts :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed for the present.

(13). Anti-American sayings and doings in the City of Choshi :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed for the present.

(14). Movements of various organizations following the enactment of the so-called "Koan Jorei" (Public Peace Ordinance) :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close.

(15). Lecture meeting commemorating freedom of study and thought :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close.

(16). Problems of Korean schools in the Metropolis (Third Report) :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed for the present.

(17). Musical performances by KIKANSHA GAKUDAN (Repatriates' Orchestra Society) and its taxation problem :

The case was reported to G. S. Authorities and was closed for the present.

(18). Eve of the International Women's Day at the Suginami Eighth Primary School :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed for the present.

(19). Prospective Communist Candidate for the election of Members of the House of Councillors (Kei HOASHI) :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close.

(20). Argument of Shozu Area Committee of Japan Communist Party against "making Japan as a military base" :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed for the present.

(21). Those present at Tokyo Area Chapter Chief's Conference of ZENTEI JUKUMI (National Communications Workers Union) :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed for the present.

(22). General trend of Cultural Movement :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close.

(23). Japan Communist Party's new tactics regarding the protection of peace :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed for the present.

(24). Comparative list of the declarations filed by Japan Communist Party Cells :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed for the present.

(25). Anti-U.S.A. words of Takamatsu Municipal Committee of Japan Communist Party :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed for the present.

(26). Anti-American speech and behaviour at the HEIWA KONDAN KAI (Peace Round-table Conference) in Iwate Prefecture :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed for the present.

(27). Anti-American Speeches in Kyoto :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed for the present.

(28). March Labour Offensive of Japan Communist Party :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close.

(29). Guide to Japan Communist Party activities :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close.

(30). Mass secession of Japan Communist Party members :

The case was closed for the present with the future movements put under surveillance.

(31). Circulation of the AKAHATA (Red Flag), an organ paper of Japan Communist Party :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close.

(32). Anti-U.S. Army words of Koyagi Communist Cell of Nagasaki Prefecture :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed for the present.

(33). Former Hokkaido University Professor Shun-ichi SUGINOHARA's Anti-U.S. words :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed for the present.

(34). Struggle directive to the National Railway Workers Union :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close.

(35). Anti-American Discussion made by Japan
Communist Party's Kuroe Cell in Osaka City :
The case was reported to G.S. Authorities
and was closed for the present.

M. Yoshikawa
Director of Spedial Investigation
Bureau, Attorney-General's Office.

日本共産党並に党員の反米言動について

(4SEC.No. 72)

March, ry / , 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Regarding towns and villages headed by Communist Party members.

I. According to the inquiry from G.S. on December 26, 1949.

II. On January 4, 1950, KAJIKAWA secretary of sixth Sub-section, fourth Section of this Bureau started an investigation in confirmity with the reports from both this Bureau branches and prefectural authorities. This investigation was conducted on towns and villages classified into those under leadership of Communist Party members or sympathizers, those headed by once Communist Party members or sympathizers and those with self-governing bodies influenced by Communist Party. The results of his investigation are the following :

a. Towns and villages under leadership of Communist Party members or sympathizers.

1. Mōgoro SAKAI (40 years old)

Headman of Koyagi village, Nishi-sonoki County, Nagasaki Prefecture.

He was elected as the headman in April, 1947, and formally joined the Communist Party in January, 1949. The village has a population of seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight (7738) a half of which consists of workers in connection with the Kawanami Ship Building Industrial Company. Thus, this village is full of red colours. When SAKAI, village headman, met with a disastrous defeat as a result of recall movement carried out on September 26 last year, he brought this case to the Nagasaki District Court on the ground that he thought he had found out some illegal conducts in the signature movement in damand for his discharge.

But his proposal having been rejected in December, he appealed to a higher court and this case is still on trial. Therefore, he remains unchanged.

2. Tomikichi MATSUMOTO

Headman of Honjo Village, Yatsuka County, Shimane Prefecture.

Though this is a small farm village with a population of twoithousand nine hundred and sixty one (2961), most of the public officials such as village headman, his assistant, treasures, chairmen of both the farmland committee and village assembly are Communist Party members, and the number of the regular members amount to one hundred, equal to 3 o/o of the population.

Therefore, various administrative procedures in the village are being carried out under the Communist Party's program. However, it was revealed in September last year that he had involved effectually or possibly in a violation case of the Wood Control law representing camouflaged tactics of cultivation conducted at his proposition. Thus this case was broughts to the Matsue District Court on November 13.

3. Shuji KANEMOTO

Headman of Murotsu Village, Kumage County, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

It is reported that he was re-elected as the headman in December, 1949, but other unknown details are under investigation.

4. Soju KIMURA (43 years old)

Headman of Kibe Village, Kanoashi County, Shimane Prefecture.

On July 25 he was arrested because of his involvement in the so-called "Santonin Case", but his situation afterwards is unknown and under investigation.

5. Tsunesaburo MIYAWAKI (38 years old)

Headman of Shimai Village, Ano County, Shimane Prefecture.

On July 25 he was arrested because of his involvement in the so-called "Santonin Case", but his situation afterwards is unknown and under investigation.

6. Yoshio KURODA (29 years old)

Headman of Kume Village, Kume County, Okayama Prefecture.

He is a member of the Mimasaka District Committee and was elected as the village headman on December 27, 1947. Other details are under investigation.

7. Gi NIIYAMA

Headman of Ukan Village, Jobo County, Okayama Prefecture.

He was elected as the headman in April, 1947, but his situation afterwards is under investigation.

8. Yoneji FUNAKI.

Headman of Agata Village, Seihaku County,
Tottori Prefecture.

He is an old member of the Communist Party and was elected as the headman in 1947. But in August, 1949, he was shunned by the Tottori Prefectural Committee of the Communist Party on account of his disobedience to the Party.

9. Tasaburo HASEGAWA (58 years old)

Mayor of Hanaoka Town, Iitaki County,
Mie Prefecture.

He was elected as the mayor in April, 1947.

This town has a population of six thousand nine hundred and seventeen (6917) about a half of which is under the influence of the Communist

made a decision on this case after the Opposition members had left the assembly hall.

10. Toshizo IMAI (49 years old)

Headman of Oshika Village, Shimoina County, Nagano Prefecture.

He was elected as the headman in April, 1947.

He is a member of the Nagano Prefectural Assembly. This village is a hamlet surrounded by a national forest, but it seems unlikely that through its unique activities the Party has ever exerted its influence upon the administrative aspect to a great extent.

11. Yoshiichi KASUGA (46 years old)

Headman of Tozams Village, Shimominochi County, Nagano Prefecture.

He was elected as the village headman in April, 1947. This is a small farm village with a population of two thousand and fifty-four (2054). There is no evidence that he has consciously reflected the Party's program upon the administrative aspect since he assumed the above position.

12. Hiroji NAKAMURA (38 years old)

Headman of Shiojiri Village, Chiisagata County, Nagano Prefecture.

He was elected as the headman in April 1947. This is a poor featureless village with a population of three thousand nine hundred and forty nine (3949).

He is taking the lead of the Japan Communist Party's cell formed in the village office, and is carrying out the Party's policies slowly but steadily under the cell system.

13. Hayao KUBO

Headman of Murakami Village, Sarashina County, Nagano Prefecture.

He was elected as the village headman in April, 1947. This village has a population of two thousand seven hundred and fifty seven (2757)

Since the conservative factions have regained their powers these days, he seems to be hesitant at reflecting the Party's program upon the administrative aspect.

14. Masutaro ITO (43 years old)

Headman of Shimizu Village, Semboku County, Akita Prefecture.

He was elected as the headman in April, 1947. His assistant is also a Communist Party member. He was arrested on the charge of the fact that he had interrupted the speech made by Ryutaro NEMOTO, candidate for the Democratic Liberal Party, in the last year's general election. Another reason for his being arrested was that he had used violent languages to the effect that he would impose three times as much as the ordinary assigned rice quotas upon those who voted for NEMOTO.

15. Minoru HORII.

Mayor of Usui Town, Chiba Prefecture.

He ran for the mayoralty as a representative of the Socialist Party and was elected as the mayor in April, 1947. Afterwards around August last year he entered the Party formally. But in June, 1947, he wassubjected to legal proceedings because of his involvement in a violation case of the Food Control Law.

Then he tendered his resignation from his viewpoint that he would unavoidably be found guilty, but he withdrew it on January 10 this year.

16. Shizo KOYAMA

Headman of Kitamimaki Village, Kitasaku County, Nagano Prefecture.

He was elected in April, 1947. His case is under investigation.

17. Mitsukuni NISHIMURA (54 years old)

Sympathizer

Headman of Naoshima Village, Kagawa County, Kagawa Prefecture.

In April, 1947, he stood as a member of Social Democratic Party left-wing faction and was elected as the village headman. He is now recognized as a Communist Party sympathizer. He is known to have made an evil use for some political purpose of a notice referring to his being exceptionally exempted from the purge designation.

b. Towns and villages headed by once Communist Party members or sympathizers.

1. Saburo KOJIMA (41 years old)

Former Mayor of Miyata Town, Kurate County, Fukuoka Prefecture.

In April, 1947, he stood for the mayoralty independent of political parties and was elected with the majority of the votes. He formally

entered the Party in January, 1949. This town has a population of more than forty two thousand (42,000) the majority of which is occupied by the Kaijima coal mine workers including two hundred of the town cell members.

His forgery of official documents having been disclosed in May, 1949 when Tetsuya FUNAKOSHI was going abroad, he was examined by the Occupation Forces. Then he tendered his resignation on the 23rd of the same month. He made no party activity worthy of special attention during his term of office.

2. Yoshitake SAGARA.

Former village headman of Shimosato village, Shimoke County, Oita Prefecture.

He was elected as the village headman in April 1947, formally entered the Communist Party on May 29 1949, but was discharged as a result of the recall movement carried out on October 14, 1949. Most of his assistants and secretaries also entered the Party at the same time, However, no party activity worthy of special attention seems to have been found here under the growing influence of the conservatives since he was released from the office.

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3. Hideo HOSOKAWA (56 years old)

Former Mayor of Kotohira Town, Nakatado County, Kagawa Prefecture.

He was elected as the mayor in April, 1947. The Communist Party got 43 % of three thousand eight hundred and seventy four (3874) effective votes in the last election. Most of town assemblymen consists of party members or sympathizers. During his term of office he planned to put in force both a credit sale of staple food and a graduated tax system in a higher level, but he resigned from his office on the charge of having diverted public funds to other purposes.

4. Semmyo HATTORI.

Former mayor of Ima Town, Kitakambara County, Niigata Prefecture.

He was elected as the mayor in April, 1947. He planned to make this town a small-scaled communist country with the lesding positions in public organizations here occupied by the Communist Party members. But he resigned from his office as a result of the recall movement carried out on September 5, 1949.

(This case was reported in the end of last year)

5. Sen-ichi SHIMIZU (44 years old)

Former headman of Oyama Village, Itano County, Tokushima Prefecture.

He was elected as the headman in April, 1949. He was a Party member before the end of the war, and is said to be a sympathizer toward the Communist Party at present.

He resigned on March 5, 1949, holding himself responsible for his conducts exceeding his authority. His situation during his term of office is now under investigation.

c. Towns and villages with self-governing bodies influenced by Communist Party.

1. Yoshida Village, Kashima County, Kagoshima Prefecture.

In the village office there are many Communist Party members including chairman of village assembly and treasures who are exerting their influence upon the village administration. With the graduated tax system in a higher level put into force they are trying to lead all of their policies against the prefectural authorities.

2. Nakajo Village, Kitasaitama County,
Saitama Prefecture.

Though Katsugoro SONE, village headman, is independent of political parties, his eldest son Masao is assuming a post of clerk in the village office as a Party member. Besides, out of the public offices there are eleven regular Party members including chief of fire-brigade, chairman of Food Control Committee, etc.
In the village assembly there are numbered three Party members and nine sympathizers including the headman. They are exerting themselves to win the confidence of the villagers by writing up the Communist Party' policies in the wall-papers posted on notice boards.

III. None.

IV. Though there is something still unsettled as a result of investigation it will be clarified by further investigation, or will be left as it is after it was once reported.

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

日共の反米言動

(4SEC.No. 68)

February 28 , 1950.

FROM: Director Mitsusada YOSHIKAWA, S.I.B.
A. G. O.

FOR: Major Jack P. Napier, G.S. G. H. Q.

SUBJECT: Anti-American sayings and doings of the Japan Communist Party .

I. Based upon the investigation Volantarily made by 4th Section on February 2, 1950.

II. Investigation was started by Secretary YOSHIJIMA, 6th Subsection, 4th Section, on February 2, 1950, and the following facts have been detected .

a. Directive (Special Secret) dated on January 6, 1949, from Political Bureau, Central Committee, Japan Communist Party addressed to every Area Committee .
" Organize a great power struggle to crush the Nine Economic Principles .

The reactionary nature of the policy of American monopolistic capitalism towards Japan has clearly been revealed by the Nine Economic Principles.
According to the letter of General MacArthur, it is emphathized that thoroughgoing rejection should be made

to any one putting obstacles in the way of the enforcemmet of it . In order to give great foundation for the crush of the Nine Economic Principles the struggle should be organised before or after the General Election ."

b. Lecture meeting of the members of the National Diet belonging to the Communist Party .

Date : December 24, 1949 .

Place : Chuo Kokaido (Central Public Hall)
Nakanoshima, Kita Ward Osaka City .

Lecturer: Yoshio SHIGA. member of the National Diet, and member of Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party .

1. " It is happy for Japan to go on aiming at the trade with China and Korea. It is true that there are some people who would give some gifts to the orphanages, but none would give any present to the Japanese race in general ."

2. " It is not evidently mentional in the Potsdam Declaration that one may suppress the Communist, one may strike them with clubs, one may use Japan as the military base, or one may occupy Japan for a long time."

c. Judgment of the situation , and the Comment on the struggle up to this time given by Yoshio SHIGA.

Date: January 5, 1950.

Place: Third Conference Room of the Kansai Area Committee of the Communist Party .

1. "The American policy towards Japan has been changed after the visit of Royal to this country . It transferred its Anti-Communist stronghold to India , Arabia and Pakistan and do not attach more importance to Japan than they do to Formosa , "Economically speaking America attempts to use Japan as the manufacturing area of its supporting materials for India, Arabia and Pakistan . Such being the case, the more vigorously we make our activity, the sooner the American Army will withdraw from Japan."

2. "Being ready for the withdrawal of the American Army, we shall see more and more evidently the police militarized, the democratic influence suppressed, and the labour unions put under the government service so that the selfsupporting attitude towards the Anti-Communism of Japan be taken."

3. "The objective of our struggle should be turned from the overthrowing of the Yoshida Reactionary Cabinet to the overthdrawing of the American capitalism

regarded as directly being at its back.

4. " In order to accomplish the people's revolution the aiministractive structure of capitalism should first be paraliyzed" (Based on the report from our Kinki Branch Office, S.I.B. dated January 18).

d. Round-Table Conference made around the Central Staff member of the Japan Communist Party .

Date : January 12, 1950.

Place : Conference Room of Azuma Shokusan . Kaisha (Industry Company).

In the course of her talk, Teru TAKAKURA. said :

1. "The economic panic in America is successively expanding, and by the end of the first half of this year it will be driven to the last moment. America is destined to be attacked by panic again in 1950, that is the fifth year after the Pacific War."

2. "By the Marshal Plan America has established the world economic circle, and, in order to get rid of this crisis, it is getting excited about arousing the war by restoration of military industry ."

regarded as directly being at its back.

4. " In order to accomplish the people's revolution the administractive structure of capitalism should first be paraliyzed" (Based on the report from our Kinki Branch Office, S.I.B. dated January 16).

d. Round-Table Conference made around the Central Staff member of the Japan Communist Party .

Date : January 12, 1950.

Place : Conference Room of Azuma Shokusan . Kaisha (Industry Company).

In the course of her talk, Teru TAKAKURA. said :

1. "The economic panic in America is successively expanding, and by the end of the first half of this year it will be driven to the last moment. America is destined to be attacked by panic again in 1950, that is the fifth year after the Pacific War."

2. "By the Marshal Plan America has established the world economic circle, and, in order to get rid of this crisis, it is getting excited about arousing the war by restoration of military industry ."

3. "The people's democratic influence in all countries of the world which is making long strides has mastered the ambition of America, and it is now obvious that the Marshal Plan has failed."

4. "The economic panic in the interior of America is advancing by leaps and bounds."

5. "The accumulation of stocks of agricultural products is enormous in America, and the Government has the farming suspend by granting subsidy by taking the acreage reduction policy."

6. "The great cause of the victory of the Chinese Communist Army was that it had abundant munitions, which had been all the American supported munitions dispatched to the Nationalist Army. The more the supported munitions was dispatched to the Nationalist Army by America, the more the fighting power of the Chinese Communist Army was strengthened." (Form the monthly report of the To-hoku Branch Office of G.I.B. dated January).

e. Public Speech Meeting for the Report of the Proceedings of the National Diet.

Date : January 12, 1950.

Place : Iwate Prefectural Public Hall,
Morioka City .

Speaker : Report of the proceedings of the National Diet by Tokeo IMANO, member of the National Diet .

Sponsor: Morioka Area Committee of the Japan Communist Party .

" The Soviet Union has so often advocated to reduce armaments. On the contrary, the other countries have been increasing armaments, laughing off the advocacy of the Soviet Union, haven't they?
"The Marshal Plan is the American policy for the purpose of making her own profit."
"In order to get out of the miserable condition of living of the Japanese people it is quite impossible for her to do so while she is in the economic circle of capitalism. We must enter the economic circle of socialism like the Soviet Union, where economy has been stabilized."
(Reported from Director of General affairs Division of Iwate Prefectural Office dated January 25, 1950).

f. Meeting of Lecture and Entertainment.

Date : January 21, 1950.

Place : Koyama Primary School, Ebara, Tokyo Metropolis.

Sponcer: Shinagawa Area Committee of the Japan Communist Party .

Chairman : Eiji NIIODA.

1. In the course of his lecture on the subject of "The peace Treaty Conference", Kenichi ITO expressed his Anti-American opinion. At any cost our party will promote, he remarked, the all-over peace Treaty Question. We have been hindered, however, because of the existence of specified countrisms. We cannot help promoting our Anti-American struggle, he concluded.

2. Words of Shigeru KANIYAMA .

" It is a matter of course that now we see the split and dispute in the Social Democratic Party and the Democratic Liberal Party as they have not got any great figures among their own number. Connecting themselves with specified bodies these fellows desire to conclude the separate Peace Treaty. We will fight these fellows to the bitter and ."

From the Akahata dated January 24, 1950.

General Report and Conclusion of Chief Secretary

TOKUDA was decided unanimously at the 18th Expansion Central Committee.

1. Capitalist countries are pitted seriously with one another .

The word and deed of those who could arouse the war by attempting to defend Formosa from the rule of China are strengthening the rivalry of countries and the its counter-attack to the international monppolistic capital. Therefore it is impossible to interfer in the future of Formosa by the military means .

2. The plan for finding a means of escape from the world-wide panic by the arousing of war and the great increase of armaments obviously failed, and the panic is more and more deepening .

3. The establishment of the military base in Japan shall cause Japan to take an important part by involving her in the World War No. 3.

4. A great quantity of refined oil is now in Japan by the import of crude oil from abroad while in Japn itself the product of oil has remarkably decreased. And yet the consumption quantity in Japan has been cut down to a half . Where the rest

has gone is unknown. It is a strange thing.

From the Akahata dated Jaybary 25, 1950.

"The contents of the Bills proposed by the Government ."

It is feared to be militarized .

Road Improvement Bill .

It is considered about the military footing combined the Pacific side of Japan with the Japan Sea side of it .

Free Zone Bill .

It become to establish a conession within this country . It will profitable to foreign countries, but the interior industry will be suppressed. It will become the hot floor for smuggling .

Harbour Law Bill .

The administrative subject of the harbour shall be decided, and the ownership shall be maie clear .

As to important harbours, the Harbour Affairs Bureau, which is the port authority shall be established and it shall be taken possession of by the representative of Monopolistic Capital .

From the Akahata dated January 28, 1950.

Words of Kan-ichi KAWAKAMI, Diet member, in the plenary session of the House of Representatives.

"The Government attempts to attract foreign capital into this country by swallowing blindly all the conditions offered by the outside. Mr. Draper pointed out, as the conditions for the attraction of the foreign capital into Japan, the repayment of national and foreign loans, the free remmittance of the interest of investment, the compensation in the case where the investment has been national , the reduction of the income tax and the, legal person tax of foreigners and the removal of control of price. If so are we to attract it for the profit of the foreign country, and not for that of Japan ?"

From the Akhata dated January 28, 1950

Telecommunications enterprise is going to be colonized. It cannot be denied that, side by side with the plan of private operation of Tell-Communication's Ministry, this may be looked upon as the preparation for the situation of the control of foreign capital .

From the Akahata dated January 30, 1950.

In the course of his question made to the Government in the plenary session of the House of Councillors on January 26, Juji NAKANO remarked.

1. "In order to make Japan to be the military base, attempts are made to make the people obey the Government both psychologically and terroristically.

2. "The stabilization of the historical rule which cannot be obstacled by any power is going to be brought to Asia with the New China at the head."

From the Akahata dated January 29, 1950.

Word and deed of Shoichi KASUGA, Diet member, in the plenary session of the House of Representatives on January 27.

"The policy of the attraction of foreign capital and the promotion of foreign trade is the policy to offer the profit to foreign capital, even the enterprises of Japanese capitalists, to say nothing of the blood and sweat of the people."

From the Akahata dated January 30, 1950.

This is the time for us to strart our decisive movements.

On 27 the National Liaison Council of Labour Unions announced the following appeal.

"International Imperialism and the Interior Reaction are going to make Japan the military base for the invasion of Asia , and by controlling the electricity and communications, restoring the munition industry, and driving the labourers into the condition of colonized slaves, the preparation of war is steadily being promoted. This is the time for us to stand up to make our decisive movements by knocking out the splitters and strengthening our union .

From the Akahata dated January 30, 1950.

Question made by Shigeo KAMIYAMA to the Government in the plenary session of the House of Representatives .

"The separate peace treaty could not smoothly be carried out, and it is now announced intead that the war situation has come to an end. In his New Year's Message, General MacArthur stated in this meaning. "We have already achieved peace." From this viewpoint, Mr.YOSHIDA has mentioned the same over and over again . This closure of war situation thus unilaterally announced means the

separate peace treaty with the specified country .

III. None .

IV. None .

Director Of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office .

日共憲党規約

(4SEC.No.74)

March 2 , 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : English Translation of the Rules of the Japan Communist Party.

We hereby have the honour of submitting to you a copy of the rules of the Japan Communist Party translated into English as shown in the ANNEXED PAPER.

I. Order was given to us on January 27, 1950 by G.S. Authorities to translate the subject Rules into English.

2. The Subsection III (Translation Unit Subsection.), Section I set about to translate the full text of the Rules of the Japan

Communist Party ——— revised and approved at the Sixth National Congress of the Japan Communist Party held for 3 days from December 21, 1947 (published in the "Zen-ei" or the "Vanguard" No. 26) ——— at the request of Vice-chief of Section IV on January 28, 1950.

3. Rumour has it that a national congress will be shorthy held by the Japan Communist Party and the Rules of the Party might be revised by that time. If revised, we will at once submit to you new text of the Rules.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

ANNEXED PAPER

The rules of the Japan Communist Party

The Japan Communist Party is the vanguard of the labor classes in Japan and also is the political party to protect the benefits of the working people.

The Party is led, by the ideology of Marx-Leninism which is scientific socialism.

The Party is an organization to campaign for realization of principles with the intention which has been intensely unified and consolidated in obedience to the rules of the Party combined with the regulations, of which all the Party members have virtually been conscious, to the same degree,

The Party, will make every effort for assurance or the independence of the Japanese race and world peace.

The Party will struggle for democratization of Japan, expel all the reactionary influence,

release laborers, farmers or the working people from the exploitation and oppression of capitalists and landlords, establish the socialistic state which is the most typical pattern of democracy and then will mark the possible development toward the communistic community as the final aim.

In this socialistic state, caste will be abolished, unemployment and poverty will disappear, the right of the working people seeking freedom and happiness will be guaranteed for the first time, people are able to work in correspondence with their ability and to receive rewards in accordance with the quantity and quality of their labor and production of the society well be splendidly advanced. Under such circumstances, remainders of the priviledged regime will come to the end and all the abundant fruits of labor, science and culture will be possessed by people.

Thus, an enlightened Communistic society in which people are able to work in response to their ability and to consume in accordance with necessity, will be realized. The Japan

Communist Party is a glorious party campaign-
ing for establishment of such a new society for
the Japanese race.

Chapter I

Right and duty of Party members

Article I

Membership shall be admitted for those who will render the party activities in the definite structure of the Party, with the charge of periodical payment of the Party fees, recognising the Party principles.

Article 2.

The duties of Party members shall be as follows.

1. Party members shall be obedient to rules and execute the policies and decisions of the Party, taking part in the party activities.

2. Party members shall participate in the campaign of laborers, farmers and other

working masses and take efforts for acceleration of the masses apprehension as tp the policy and decision of the Party or its diffusion among them. 3 Members shall make strenuous efforts for advancement of their own consciousness and ideology, studying Marx-Leninism .

Article 3

The rights of Party members shall be as follows :

1. Members shall have the right to make a free discussion in the Party meeting or on the Party organ paper regulated by the rules, as to the practical problems of the Party.

2. Members shall have the right to criticize the opinion of any persons in the party structure or the methods of performing their business, in the meeting regulated by the rules.

3. Members shall have the equal right to elect a staff of the Party or to be installed as a post of the Party staff.

4. Members shall have the right to speak their opinions or render their interpellation for all the staff of the Party.

5. In case of being suspected of his activities in the Party Meeting, the party member shall have the right to state his opinion or controversy, attending at the meeting.

Article 4.

Procedure of membership shall be regulated as follows.

1. Membership shall not be available for corporation or organization participation but for individual.

2. Membership shall necessitate introduction of two party members.

3. Whether the applicants for membership will be admitted or not shall be decided by the discussion of the call meeting, being accompanied with recognition of the district committee . Its ultimate admission shall be decided by the Central Committee.

Article 5.

Introduction of members shall be of conscience. Introducer shall be responsible to his introduction.

Article 6.

Members in default of the Party fees for more three months without special reasons shall be regarded to have retired from the Party.

Chapter II

Formation of the Party Democracy in the Party

Article 7

The formation of the Party shall be under the democratic centralization of power, being as follows.

1. All the committee members of the leading organs in the Party shall be elected by the direct election of the party members or by representatives of Party members. The election shall be decided by appropriate method authorised in the conference.

2. Organs of the party shall render periodically reports for the machinery of the party which has elected the said organ.

3. Strict regulations of the party.

Minor opinion shall be obedient to major opinion. Discussion shall be performed at free but whenever the decision was adopted, Party members shall execute obediently the decision as it indicates.

4. The lower organs shall be absolutely obedient to the decision of the upper.

Article 8.

The order of party organs shall be as follows.

1. In the whole of the party.
General conference _____ Central Committee.

2. In Region
Regional Party Conference ---- Regional Committee.

3. In each metropolis and prefecture.
Metropolitan and prefectual party conference ____
Metropolitan and prefectual committee.

4. In districts.
District Party Conference ------ District Committee.

5. In cell group
yroup
Cell conference ---- Cell group Committee.

6. In cell

Cell conference ---- Cell Committee.

7. In leading organs for daily activities.

Central Committee ----- Regional Committee ----
Prefectural Committee---- District Committee----
Cell Group Committee---- Cell Committee.

8. General conference, meeting or committee is formed by the major attendants or representatives expected. The proceedings of the conference shall be decided by the majority of favor .

Article 9.

All the Party organs shall stick to autonomical campaigns, as far as they do not fail to obey to the decision of their upper organ. The lower organs of the Party shall make reports for the upper as to their activities.

Article 10.

Possibility of free discussion as to all problems of the Party policy in the party structure or organs is the right of the all party members, derived from the intra-party democracy. Whenever based on the intra-

party democracy, righteous self-criticism is performed and not only formal but hearty party rules shall be strengthened.

However, the generally overall party discussion concerning the party policy shall be cautiously performed not to set up a faction obstructing the party uniformity, that is, a section which makes activities, with combination of private comrades on the basis of individual opinion. Under such circumstances, discussion to be carried out by the whole party shall be necessarily admitted in the following cases.

1. Whenever the necessity of discussion to be executed by the whole of the party was admitted by several regional committees at the least.

2. Whenever major party members in the Central Committee are lack of affirmation of the vital party policy.

3. Even though major party members in the Central Committee have affirmation, whenever the Central Committee admitted the necessity to investigate whether the party policy is proper or not, in the broad discussion.

Chapter III

Central Party Organ

Article 11.

The supreme organ of the Party is the general conference. The general conference shall be consisted of the Central committee, members, its candidates, the Control Committee members and representatives elected among metropolitan or prefectural organs. The regular general conference shall be held once one year and the opening of the special General conference shall be invited by the Central Committee in request of more one third of the total party members designated to be representatives of the recent party general conference. Schedule of procedure as to invitation of the general party conference shall be informed at one month before it shall be openned. The special general conference shall be able to shorten the term of the session .
Date to elect representatives of the general conference shall be decided by the Central Committee.

Article 12.

Affairs of the general conference shall be as follows :

1. To make an appropriate decision through the discussion after hearing the reports by the Central Committee and Control Committee.

2. To establish the party principles up to the next general conference.

3. To change the party principles and rules.

4. To elect the Central Committee members, or candidates and Control Committee members.

5. Detailed regulations as to procedure of the general meeting shall be decided in particular.

Article 13.

The Central Committee is the supreme organ representing the party during the period from the current general meeting to the next.
Its matters concerned shall be as follows :

1. To represent the party in case of making negotiation with other political parties and organizations.

2. To lead all the activities of the party, or to establish the various organs in the central quarters.

3. To appoint the editional staffs of all

the organ papers published by the central quarters

4. To control of finance in the central quarters.

Article 14 .

The Central Committee shall be held more once in two months.

Article 15.

The Central Committee shall held its general meeting more once in four months and the Central Committee candidates shall be qualified to attend the general meeting with the conference right.

Article 16.

Chief-secretaryes and secretaries of the politburo and the secretary bureau shall be elected from among the Central Committee members in the general meeting of the Central Committee.

Article 17.

In the Central Committee, there will be eatablished such organs as follows :

1. Politburo for the purpose of decision of plans concerning the general matters

of the party or political activities.

2. Secretary Bureau for the purpose of execution of affairs decided by the politburo, the Central Committee, and for management of daily matters.

3. Organization Activities Leading Bureau for the purpose of leading the whole of organization activities .

Article 18.

Special Bureau shall be established in the Central Committee, in order to schedule a special plan for execution of the party policies.
The Special Bureau shall make activities under the control of the Secretary Bureau.

Article 19.

As the Central Committee is the supreme organ during the period without the general conference, its committee members and candidates shall be elected from among comrades who are sufficiently reliable and confidential.
The number of the Committee members is no more than twenty five and its candidates less than ten.
The Central Committee shall render periodically

the reports of its work for the party machinery.

Article 20.

Vacancy of the Central Committee members shall be supplemented from among the Central Committee candidates, and this supplement shall be held in the general meeting of the Central Committee.

Article 21.

The Control Committee is established in order to maintain the austerity of the party and unification or solidarity necessary for the vanguard campaigning for the emancipation of people.

For the purpose of campaign against the antagonists at home and abroad who try morally or violently to destruct the party, all the party members shall cooperate with the defension of the party and obey to the party rules in daily movement. Under such circumstances, the Control Committee shall take the leadership over the whole party structure and shall execute its duties by the classes' honesty and comrades' friendly kindness, concerning the management of the party affairs. The Control Committee members are elected from among veteran party members experienced, numbering no more than ten in total. Its job

shall be as follows :

1. To supervise how much the decision of the General Conference and the Central Committee has been executed.

2. To investigate the activities of the Regional Party organs.

3. To prevend the violation against the party rules and to maintain or strengthen the rules .

4. To investigate the case of violation against rules which was voiced in the Central quarters.

The Control Committee shall periodically held more once every month its general meeting. The Standing Committee elected mutually in the general meeting can manage the daily business.

For the purpose of discussion of vital problems, if necessary, joint congress of the politburo and the Control Committee shall be admissable.

Article 22.

The Central Committee shall be authorised to

held the nationwide council gathering representatives of the Regional party machinery, in order to discuss the fundamental policy of the party which is imminently urgent to be decided during the period from the current general conference to the next one.

Article 23.

The nationwide council shall be authorised to discharge the Central Committee members negligent of their duties, and to supplement the vacancy from among the Central Committee candidates. However, replacement of the Central Committee members shall be less one five of its members elected in the general conference.

The nationwide council shall be authorised to supplement the Central Committee members from among candidates elected in its general meeting and at the same time to elect new candidates of the Central Committee, being the same with the former in number.

Article 24.

The decision of the nationwide council shall be affirmed by the Central Committee..
The replacement of the Central Committee members

and election of new candidates of the Central Committee members shall not be necessary to be affirmed by the Central Committee. The decision of the nationwide council shall be compulsory for all the Party machinery with the consent of the Central Committee.

Chapter IV

Regional Party Organs

Article 25.

The whole nation area shall be divided into several regional zones and the Regional Committee shall be establsished in order to lead potentially the party activities of several regional zones where political and economic conditions are similar.

Article 26.

The supreme organ in the regional party machinery is the Regional Party Conference convened by the Regional Committee, and the organ is consisted of Regional Committee members, its candidates as well as representative members elected in

in Metropolis and Prefectures, in addition to representatives of the Central Committee. The rate of electing representative members shall be decided by the Regional Committee. The periodical Regional Party Conference shall be held one time every year and extraordinary Regional Party Conference shall be held by the decision of the Regional Committee or at the request of more one third Metropolian or Prefectural committees in the Regional Committee.

Article 27.

Business of the Regional Party Conference shall be as follows :

1. Reception of reports as to the matters conducted by the Regional Committee and making adequate decision for the reports.

2. Planning a compaining principles suitable for regional real condition, based on the principles of the Central Committee.

3. Election of lessten Regional Committee members who are reliable and possessed of leading power, in proportion to the Regional Party members as well as of less one half candidates of the above

number. The Committee members shall be recognized by the Central Committee.

Artical 28.

The Regional Committee shall be held more one time every three months, being attended by Regional Committee members and candidates. Vacancy of the Regional Committee members shall be supplemented from among the Regional Committee candidates by the Regional Committee General Conference.

Article 29.

The Regional Committee shall be convened more one time in one month and shall be authorised to lead campaigning activities in regional areas, to appoint editorial staffs of regional party organ papers , or to control the local finance.
Several Standding Committee members shall be elected for the sake of daily activities.

Article 30.

The Standing Committee members of the Regional Committee shall elect its chairman by its mutual election.

Article 31.

The Special Bureau shall be esstableshed in order to plan special programme for the practical acti-

vities. The species of the Special Bureau shall be decided by the local conditions. The Special Bureau shall make its activity under the control of the Standing Committee.

Chapter V

Metropolitan or Prefectural Party-organ

Article 32.

The highest organ of the Party organizations in every Metropolis and Prefectures shall be consisted of representatives who are elected from among Metropolitan and Prefectural committee members, their candidates of districts, by the Prefectural Party Conference which the Metropolitan or Prefectural Committee convenes once a year at least. The percentage of the representatives to be elected shall be decided by the Metropolitan or Prefectural Committee. An extraordinary conference shall be convened at the decision of the Metropolitan or Prefectural Committee or at the request of more than one-third of the District Committees in the Metropolitan or Prefectural Committees.

Article 33.

The business of the Metropolitan or Prefectural Party Conference shall be as follows :

1. To give proper decision on hearing the business report from the Metropolitan or Prefectural Committee.

2. To establish the policy for future activities in accordance with the policy of the Central and the Regional Committees.

3. To elect five to ten prefectural committee-men of good charactor and ability to assume leadership, and candidates less than a half of them in number, in proportion of the number of the party-members in the prefecture. The committee-men shall be necessary to be recognized by the Central Committee.

Article 34.

The general meeting of the Metropolitan or Prefectural Committee shall be convened once per three month at least and be attended by Metropolitan or Prefectural Committee-members and their candidates. When there is vacancy in the Metropolitan or Prefectural Committee, it shall be filled with some of the candidates at the general meeting.

Article 35.

The Metropolitan or Prefectural Committee, periodically holding meeting more than once a month, shall lead activities in the Metropolis or every Prefecture, appoint the editorial staffs of the Metropolitan or Prefectural Party-organ,

and superintend the finance of the Metropolitan or Prefectural Committees.

Article 36.

The Metropolitan or Prefectural Committee shall elect by a mutual vote several number of Standing Committee-members and a chairman from among its members for the sake of management of daily work.

Article 37.

The Metropolitan or Prefectural Committee shall be possible to have a Special Bureau so as to make special plans for actual activities. Its type, however, shall be decided in compliance with the circumstances of the Metropolis or Prefectures. The Special Bureau shall engage in business under the control of the Standing Committee.

Chapter VI

District Party-organ

Article 38.

One Metropolis or Prefecture shall be devided into several districts in case of need.

Article 39.

The highest organ of the party organizations in a district shall be the District Party Conference convened more than twice in one year by the District Committee.

The extraordinary conference of the district party shall be convened at the decision of the District Committee or at the request of more than one-third of party members in the district.

Article 40.

The business of the District Party Conference shall be as follows :

1. To give proper decision on hearing the report from the District Committee.
2. To establish the policy for future activities in accordance with the policy of the Prefectural Committee.
3. To elect five to ten district committee-members able actually to lead the activities of the party in the district with good character, in proportion to the number of the Party-members in the district. The committee-members shall be necessary to be acknowledged by the Metropolitan or Prefectural Committee.

Article 41.

The District Committee shall appoint the editorial staffs of the district party-organ papers, superintend the finance of the district, lead the party activities in the district, and besides.

1. To give instructions to and make plans for activities for the sake of a cell-group.
2. To organize district struggle.
3. To make efforts to establish a new cell at a place or a factory where any cell does not exist.
4. To elect a chairman by the mutual vote.

Article 42.

The District Committee shall be able to have a Special Bureau or Section to take actual action, on approval of the Metropolitan or Prefectural Committee.

Chapter VII

Basic organization

Article 43.

The basic organization of the Japan Communist Party shall be the cell. A cell

shall be formed with more than three party members in a factory, mine, management, office, farm-village, fishing-village, school and town etc. It is neccessary to get approval of the District Committee as to the forming a cell.

Article 44.

The business of the cell shall be as follows :

1. To collect membership fees of the party.
2. To distribute the party organ paper among party members and advertise it for neighbouring non-party-members, too.
3. Always to make efforts to keep a close connection with neighbouring masses, and to take the initiative in mass struggles.
4. To hold the regular cell-conference to discuss questions of politics, economics, culture and livelihood, to decide the policy of the cell to meet those questions, and to put it in practice.
5. To publish a cell's organ paper to have the activities of the cell known as well as showing the honour and kindness of the party members actually for the neighbour so as to

let them join the Party. At the same time, to give political education to the new members.

Article 45.

The highest organ of the cell shall be the Cell Conference, However,

1. All the members shall attend it in case cell's members is small in number.
2. When there are too many members or they shall be separated each other in various working places, the representatives of them shall attend it.

Article 46.

The cell shall select less than tan cell committee-men in proportion to the number of the cell members so as to engage in daily business. Their tarm of service is, as a rule, less than half a year, but they may be selected to the next tarm again without objection. Men of leading capacity and public confidence shall be selected for those Committee-members. The cell Committee-members shall form the Cell Committee and submit a report of their activities to the Cell Conference. Such a cell as

of less than twenty members shall have no Cell Committee and select some clerks for the same service as the cell committee is.

Article 47.

When there are more than three cells in a district, they shall combine themselves into a cell-group so as to strengthen the activities of the District Committee.

Article 48.

The cell-group shall, if neccessary, hold a general meeting, or a conference of the representatives of the cell, who are elected in a certain proportion, to make a plan of their activities and to elect some committee-members for daily activities.

Chapter VIII

Party member group

Article 49.

Party members group shall be formed, in case more three Party members existing in such a mass organization as labor union, farmers union,

youngmen organization, cooperative association and cultural organization. Party members group shall attain party members' confidence by their own positive examplary activities, enlarging the party influence over the organization with the various tactics, within the limits of the organization regulations. The party members group shall elect the leading section for the daily compaign.

Article 50

The party members group within the same organization shall be dominated by the group leading sections which are classified respectively in the central quarters, regional, Metropolitan and Prefectural, district ones and the uper group leading section assumes the leadership over the lower one. At the same time, the central quarters, regional, Metropolian and Prefectural, distict group leading sections shall be respectively subordinated to the central quarter, regional, Metropolian and prefectural, district committees and should be obedient to decision of the respective party machinery.

Argicle 51.

The respective group leading section is consisted of the three following figures.

1. The party members in the executive organ of the mass organization in respose to the respectivestage.

2. The representative of the cell unit or the group leading section of the lower organization of the above organs .

3. The representatives of the party organs leading the groups in the every stage.

Article 52.

For the purpose of unification of the group activities in the various mass organizations and of further unification of the party original activities and the activities of the above groups, as well as for the sake of consolidation of these unifications under the party principles as a whole, joint conference of group leading section and the party organs in the every stage of the central quarters, locality, Metropolis and Prefecture and districts shall be established.

Chapter IX

Punishment of violation against the rules.

Article 53.

Such an erroneous strategy as the party members' treacherous movement to overturn the unification of the party, forsaking their responsibilities at randum, making a strife with calling together

private comrades at free and devising to split the party in factions shall be unscrupulously overruled. Obedience to the party rules is a vital duty of all the party members as well as the whole party organization.

Article 54.

The matters decided through a discussion s shall be assuredly executed. Conscious default of decision of the party machinery or conduct admitted to be a violation against the rules, with the majority of more two thirds attendants in the formal meeting shall be charged with the follwoing penalty.

Warning, re-registration, of all the unit members or dissolution of the organization as far as the cell is concerned. Warning, discipline or temporary retirement from the organization restriction of activity, expulsion in regard to private party member.

Article 55.

As the expulsion of a party member is the most severe penalty, it shall be considered in a cautions manner. For that case, it shall

regulated as follows :

1. Those who conducted a petty mistake or innocent act shall be guided not to reiterate the same mistakes by training or recommendation.

2. Whether the reason of expulsion of a party member is appropriate or not shall be absolutely decided in a minute discussion among comrades.

3. The problem of expulsion shall be originally debated in the cell but its decision shall be made after hearing the opinion of the upper organization.

4. The expulsion shall be effective when it has been affirmed by the district committee, Metropolitan or Prefectural , Central and Control one.

Article 56.

The expelled party members who disagree to their expulsion shall be able to claim his disobedience to the upper party organs within two weeks after they received the information of expulsion.

Article 57.

The Party organization which has received the information of disagreement with the disposition,

shall investigate the case as early as possible and inform the result to the party member in question and organization conducted the expulsion.

Article 58.

If the Central Committee member proves a traitor against the party rules, plays a false role to the party or devises a factional wings, the Central committee shall discharge the Central Committee member, or expel him from the pa party under cirtain circumstances. The expulsion in this case shall be decided by the more two thirds votes of attendants in the general conference of the Central Committee./

Article 59.

Disposition of those who violated against the rules of the regional committee shall be conducted in the general conference of the regional committeedin the same manner with the above. Disposition of those who violated against the rules of the Metropolitan or Prefectural committee shall be treated in the general conference of the Metropolitan or Prefectural Committee, the case of district committee members, shall be by the district committee in the same manner with the above.

Chapter X

Party fund

Article 60.

The party funds shall consist of the party fees, subscription and incomes based on the party enterprises.

Article 61.

Contribution for the party shall be offerings of money without condition.

Article 62.

The Party fee shall approximate to one per cent of the definite incomes. The party fee of persons without definite incomes will be decided in the Metropolitan or Prefectual committee.

Supplementary provision

Every town or village shall be permitted to use its branch name in place of using cell or district committee name as its external one.

日本社会党の組織について

(4SEC.No. 75)

March 2 , 1950.

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

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

SUBJECT : Organization of Japan Social Democratic Party.

I. There was a split in the organization of the Japan Social Democratic Party on January 19, 1950.

II. An investigation was started on February 16, 1950 by Secretary ISHII of Sixth Sub-section, Fourth Section, S I B and the following have been brought to light.

A. The structure of the Social Democratic Party was changed as shown in the Annexed Paper after the spilit in the Party.

III. None.

IV. The investigation was brought to a close.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

Leftist Group

Secretary-General — Mosaburo SUZUKI

Accountant — Hiroo WADA

Central Executive Committee Members

Kozo SASAKI, Masaru NOMIZO
Junzo INAMURA, Shikaichi YASUHIRA
Kanju KATO, Isamu AKAMATSU
Orinoshin TANAKA, Seiji UCHIMURA
Kodo ITO, Zengoro SHIMAKAMI
Seiichi KATSUMADA, Takao KIKUGAWA
Gengo KINOSHITA, Unjuro MUTO
Yobun KANEKO, Sanshichi HANYU
Seido TAKATSU, Kikuji MATSUBARA
Masamichi CHO, Fumio OGASAWARA
Toshiharu SHIGEMORI, Tadayoshi SEKINO.

Auditors

Hideo YAMAHANA, Masao MORIMOTO
Tokuji KAMEDA.

Control Committee Members

Takeichi AONO, Kozo INOMATA
Shigemaru ISHII, Setsuo YAMADA
Ryo HARA, Kenji NOGAMI
Shigemi YASUIE, Kizo YAGO
Fukuyoshi HASHIMOTO, Saburo KURIBAYASHI.

Members of House of Councillors

Three-Year Members

Seiji UCHIMURA
Gengo KINOSHITA

Six-Year Members

Soshi OKADA
Sanshichi HANYU
Yobun KANEKO
Hiroo WADA

Members of House of Representatives

Other Groups

Tomomi NARITA
Satoru AJIKA
Takeichi AONO
Tsuruyo TSUTSUMI

Gogatsu Kai (May Society)

Isamu AKAMATSU
Kozo INOMATA
Junzo INAMURA
Seiichi KATSUMATA
Yoichiro KAKIBAYASHI
Kozo SASAKI
Shin-ichi SATAKE
Mosaburo SUZUKI
Orinoshin TANAKA
Unjuro MUTO

Japan Social Democratic Party

Neutrals

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Shigezo TSUKAMOTO
Matsujiro MATSUSHITA
Masao KAWANO
Katsuzo WAKAGI
Tsunetaro NAKAHIRA
Yoshio KURIYAMA
Isuke HIMEI

Six-Year Members

Masaichi AOYAMA
Kunihiko KANIE
Hidekichi KOIZUMI
Yasuhira SHIMOJO
Jiro MIKI
Shigeo MURAO
Masaichi MORISHITA
Yoshinobu YAMASHITA
Suejiro YOSHIKAWA
Kinichi UMEZU
Sadazo KADOTA
Matsu KAWASAKI
Takeo SAI

Members of House of Representatives

Other Groups

Shozo OYA
Shoichi MIYAKE
Isamu IMAZUMI
Tsurumatsu KUBOTA
Satoko TOKANAU
Tadashi YAOITA
Masako FUKUTA

Mokuyo Kai (Thursday Society) and Juku Kai (Nineteen Club)

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Kinjiro ISHIKAWA
Shinkichi UKEDA
Ryoichi OKA
Hirobumi TAMAN
Masakichi MATSUI
Akira MOJI
Shizue YAMAGUCHI
Mitsusuke YONEKUBO

Japan Social Democratic Party

Neutrals

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Members of House of
Representatives

Six-Year Members

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Kunihiko KANIE
Hidekichi KOIZUMI
Yasuhira SHIMOJO
Jiro MIKI
Shigeo MURAO
Masaichi MORISHITA
Yoshinobu YAMASHITA
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Mitsusuke YONEKUBO

Three-Year

Akinobu FUJI
Setsuo YAMA
Katsumasa A
Toshikatsu
Senju SHIMA
Nobuo OHATA

Rightist Group

Chairman	Tetsu KATAYAMA
Secretary-General	Chozaburo MIZUTANI
Accountant	Satoshi NAKAZAKI
Central Executive Committee Members	Ryozo KATO, Yoshio SUZUKI Ryoji INOUE, Eichi NISHIMURA Tatsuo MORITO, Osamu ITO Kiyoshi SHIMA, Kanae HATANO Kanemitsu YOSHIKAWA, Tadao KIKUGAWA Gentaro TAKEYA, Daisaku HAYASHI Tetsuro SAITO
Auditors	Einosuke MAEDA, Torazo KUMAMOTO Tsunakichi HOSODA, Michio HOSONO
Control Committee Members	Daihachi ONUKI, Fumio TSUJI Hikoo SHOJI, Kazuyuki HARUTA Yoshinori HIGUCHI, Tsugio TAKANASHI Kisaburo YAO, Seiichi MATSUURA Kikujiro NISHIMURA

Members of House of Councillors

Three-Year Members

Akinobu FUJIEDA
Setsuo YAMADA
Katsumasa AMADA
Toshikatsu TANAKA
Senju SHIMADA
Nobuo OHATA

Six-Year Members

Osamu ITO
Koichi ONO
Tsuneko AKAMATSU
Kiyoshi SHIMA
Masao NAKAMURA
Kanae HATANO
Toraichi HARA
Shozaburo IWASAKI

Members of House of Rep Representatives

Other Groups

Yasuyoshi SAKAMOTO
Yoshio SUZUKI
Satoshi NAKAZAKI
Taneo MAEDA
Toshi MATSUO
Shichiro MATSUMOTO

Japan Congress of Labour Unions Group

Inejiro ASANUMA
Kinji KAWASHIMA
Ryoji INOUE
Eiichi NISHIMURA
Kanendo MATSUZAWA
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Social Democratic Group

Komakichi MATSUOKA
Nagaaku DOI
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...ecutive ...Members
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Kikujiro NISHIMURA

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Members of House of Rep Representatives

...ix-Year Members

Other Groups

Japan Congress of Labour Unions Group

Social Democratic Group

...samu ITO
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...uneko AKAMATSU
Kiyoshi SHIMA
...sao NAKAMURA
...ae HATANO
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Toraichi HARA
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Other Groups

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Japan Congress of Labour Unions Group

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Einosuke MAEDA
Tatsuo MORITO

Social Democratic Group

Komakichi MATSUOKA
Masaaku DOI
Chozaburo MIZUTANI

ORGANIZATION OF DIET JOINT STRUGGLE COMMITTEE

1. Members of Central Struggle Committee.

Sodomei (Japan Federation of Trade Unions)	Minoru TAKANO
Nikkyoso (Japan Teachers' Union)	Saburo OKA
Shin Sanbetsu (National Federation of Industrial Unions)	Hideichi OCHIAI
Zen Nichiro (All Japan Federation of Labour Unions)	
Tanro (Japan Federation of Coal Mine Workers' Unions)	Takeo MUTO
Densan (All Japan Electric Industry Workers' Union)	Keiji MOMMA
Zenko (All Japan Federation of Mine Workers' Unions)	Isamu SUZUKI
Shitetsu (Japan Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions)	Hiroshi IRIE
Kaiin (All Japan Seamen's Union)	Hitoshi KAGEYAMA
Zentei (All Communications Workers' Union)	Mitsuji NAGAOKA
Tororen (Federation of Tokyo Metropolitan Office Workers' Unions)	Toyoshige TSUBOTA
Zen Shingun (National Federation of Occupation Forces Workers' Unions)	Kiomi ONO
Zen Sembai (National Monopoly Corporation Workers' Union)	Tsuyoshi HIRABAYASHI

Toshi Kotsu (Japan Federation of Municipal Communications Workers' Unions)	Taro OKAMOTO
Kankoro (Japan Council of Government and Public Workers' Unions)	Saburo OKA
Zen Nittsu (All Japan Express Company Workers' Union)	Ichitaro ARAYA
Jichi Rokyo (National Council of Local and Municipal Government Workers' Unions)	Hideo URABE
Zen Sanro (National Federation of Silk-Reeling Industry Workers' Unions)	
Ryuroren (National Federation of Ammonium Sulphate Industry Workers' Unions)	Takaichi FUJISHIGE
Zen Mokusan (National Federation of Lumber Industry Workers' Unions)	Ryotaro KONUMA
Nichizei (Japan Liaison Council of Finance Workers' Unions)	Jinsuke SAITO
Zen Insatsu (All Japan Printing and Publishing Workers' Union)	Yukio YOKOTE
Tsushin Kyoto (Communications Joint Struggle Committee)	
Zen Eien (National Screen and Stage Workers' Union)	
Noseikyo (Agricultural Administration Council)	
Zen Nochiro (National Agricultural Land Committee Workers' Union)	
Zen Shokuryo (National Staple Food Public Corporation Workers' Union)	

Nipporo (Japan Radio Workers' Union)

Rokuto Rokyo (Council of Six cities Workers' Union)

Zen Shokuhin (Federation of Food Industry Workers' Union)

2. Members of Board of Managers.

Sodomei (Japan Federation of Trade Unions)	Yoshio YANAMOTO
Nikkoso (Japan Teachers' Union)	Sadamitsu MIYAHARA
Kokutesu (National Railway Workers' Union)	Sekae TSUTSUKI
Shin Sanbetsu (National Federation of Industrial Unions)	Tetsutaro OTANI
Zen Nichiro (All Japan Federation of Labour Unions)	Haruo MURAKAMI
Densan (All Japan Electric Industry Workers' Union)	Keiji MOMMA
Zenko (All Japan Federation of Mine Workers' Union)	Masayasu SATO
Shitetsu (Japan Federation of Private Railway Workers' Union)	Suichi TAGUCHI
Kaiin (All Japan Seamen's Union)	Haruo WADA
Zentei (All Communications Workers' Union)	Yasuo ONAKA
Tororen (Federation of Tokyo Metropolitan Office Workers' Union)	Hachiro SUZUKI

Zen Shingun (National Federation of Occupation Forces Workers' Unions)	Shigeo TAKAHASHI
Zen Sembai (National Monopoly Corporation Workers' Union)	Jiichiro HIKAWA
Toshi Kotsu (Japan Federation of Municipal Communications Workers' Unions)	Hideo YAGI
Zen Kanro (National Council of Government Workers Unions)	Hisao HARA
Zen Nittsu (All Japan Express Company Workers' Union)	Man NARITA
Jichi Rokyo (National Council of Local and Municipal Government Workers ' Unions)	Terufusa HARAJIMA
Zen Insatsu (All Japan Printing and Publishing Workers' Union)	Naoshi NAITO
Tanro (Japan Federation of Coal Mine Workers' Unions)	Sadaichi KOSUGE

3. Members of Secretariat.

Secretariat Chief	Takao KIKUCHA	Kankoro (Japan Council of Government and Public Workers Unions)
" Vice-chief	Yoshio YANAMOTO	Sodomei (Japan Federation of Labour Unions)
"	Keiji MOMMA	Densan (All Japan Electric Industry Workers' Union)

Planning Divison Chief	Haruo WADA	Kaiin (All Japan Seamen's Union)
Orgs mization and Control Divison Chief	Hachiro SUZUKI	Tororen (Federation of Tokyo Metropolitan Office Workers' Unions)
Liaison Division Chief	Yasuo ONAKA	Zentei (All Communications Workers' Union)
Information and Propagation Division Chief	Sadamitsu MIYAHARA	Nikkyoso (Japan Teachers' Union)
Finance Division Chief	Haruo MURAKAMI	Zen Nichiro (AlllJapan Federation of Labour Unions)

Planning Divison Chief	Haruo WADA	Kaiin (All Japan Seamen's Union)
Organization and Control Divison Chief	Hachiro SUZUKI	Tororen (Federation of Tokyo Metropoliten Office Workers' Unions)
Liaison Division Chief	Yasuo ONAKA	Zentei (All Communications Workers' Union)
Information and Propagation Division Chief	Sadamitsu MIYAHARA	Nikkyoso (Japan Teachers' Union)
Finance Division Chief	Haruo MURAKAMI	Zen Nichiro (AllJapan Federation of Labour Unions)

日共党中央員及び地方党会議員合同代表者会議について

(4SEC.No. 76)

March 2 , 1950.

FROM : Director Mitsusada YOSHIKAWA, S.I.B, A. G. O.

FOR : Major Jack P. Napier, G.S. G. H. Q.

SUBJECT : Representatives Joint Conference of Diet-members and Local Assembly-men of the Japan Communist Party .

I. Based upon information received from the Metropolitan Police Board on February 5, 1950.

II. Summary given by Secretary YOSHIJIMA, 6th. Sub-section, 4th Section on February 15, 1950.

a. Condition of the Conference .

Date : February 3.

Place : A conference-room of the Headquarters .

Purpose : Discussion about the concrete struggle policy resolved at the Eighteenth Enlargement Central Committee (The policy is for the Diet members and the local assembly-men of the Party).

Attendants : Diet-members 23.

Representatives of Local assembly-men 18.

Others . 4.

b. Gist .

Concerning the plan for strengthening the policy by converting the disposition of local Offices .

1. As the system of the local organ heretofore effective is insufficent, an organ related directly to the Central Committee shall be established, at the same time the member of the ORUGU (organizations) in the country shall be increased in number with nucleus-elemnts and comrades of superior ability .

2. The Local Committee shall be devided as below, and the Local Committee thus devided shall be the SAKUSEN GIJUTSU HOMBU (Headquarters of Operation and Technique) of the branch which is to be established nineteen in number throughout the country .

(1) Hokkaido (2) Aomori, Iwate and Akita Prefectures, (3) Yamagata, miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures , (4) Ibaragi , Toshigi and Gumma Prefectures, (5) Chiba, Saitama and Kanagawa Prefectures, excluding Tokyo Metropolis, (6) Yamanashi, Nagano and Niigata Prefectures, (7) Toyama and Ishikawa Prefecutres, (8) Shizuoka and Aichi Prefectures, (9) Gifu and Mie Prefectures, (10) Shiga and Kyoto Prefectures, (11) Nara and Wakayama Prefectures, (12) Osaka, Hyogo and Fukui Prefectures,

(13) Tottori and Shimane Prefectures, (14) Okayama, Hiroshima and Yamagushi Prefectures, (15) Kagawa and Tokushima Prefectures (16) Kochi and Ehime Prefectures (17) Fukuoka, Saga and Nagasaki Prefectures (18) Oita and Kumenoto Prefectures (19) Miyazaki and Kagoshima Prefectures .

The personnel affairs shall be placed in the hand of the Central Committee. Leading comrades recommended as necessary persons by prefectural assembly-men and the prefectural Committee, shall be appointed the secondary candidates, who shall be promoted to condidates at the next convention , for the purpose of removing the ill-balanced disposition of parsonnel in the district where the central officers failed to extend their care before .

3. The disposition of the nucleus staff belonged to the Headquarters shall be approved as pollows :

Ryoichi TOSAKA----------the branch of the 5th district .
Misaburo KAWASAKI------the branch of the 6th district .
Eiichi IWATA-----------the branch of the 4th district .
Inosuke NAKAMISHI -----the branch of the 8th district .
Kazuyoshi SUNAMA-------the branch of the 10th district .
Masao KONISHI ---------the branch of the 15th district .
Tomio ITO -------------the CHUO KATSUDO SHIDO-BU (Central Activities Guidance Department).

Toshiyuki HOSHINO-----Secretary of the CHUO SEIJI KYOKU
(Central Political Bureau).

4. The branch shall have the following Special Sections and their personnel affairs shall be placed in the hand of the central organ .

Chief Official (chief manager -----Central Committee-man or its candidate).

Vice-chief Official (vice-chief manager----Central Committee-man or its candidate).

Politics Control Section .

Systematized Action Section.

Educational Information Section (including propaganda).

Scientific Technique Section.

News paper and Information Section (organ paper to unify local government).

In each section, the section-chief shall appoint three permanent clerks .

c. Concerning the convertion of activities to be taken by a district or a group organ .

1. Struggles heretofore broken out in a group or a district used to be reported to the upper organ, after they had developed in some measure by themselves. Hence such struggles would bring an unfavourable influence to the Party. Those faults, therefore, shall

be corrected .

2. The tendency of the District Standing Committee to manage affairs only by the extraordinary meeting shall be revised. Under the necessity of managing by the consensus of the all party members, regular representatives conference shall be held (in each group). On that occasion, members of superior ability shall be recommended to district officers .

3. Each district shall have a publishing and sales section in order to diffuse the educational policy of the central organ among the members of the Party . However, the district branch shall give a close censorship on each occasion, which they shall make allotment and statistics of individual activities of the party members.

4. Activities shall be such as led by a proper judgement of men of homorary post (Ward, town and village assembly-men), and instructed by the centre and the branch .

On the occasion of necessity, the object of struggle shall be reported to the branch with consultation of the district committee and its candedates.