

**June 16, 1954**

**Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist Conference, Speech  
by the Ryukyu Delegate Mr. Tsai Chang**

**Citation:**

"Asian Peoples' Anti-Communist Conference, Speech by the Ryukyu Delegate Mr. Tsai Chang", June 16, 1954, Wilson Center Digital Archive, B-387-022, Documents Related to the Asian Anti-Communist League Conference, Papers Related to Treaty-Making and International Conferences, Syngman Rhee Institute, Yonsei University.  
<https://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/118322>

**Summary:**

Tsai Chang discusses the situation in the Ryukyu Islands and the activities of communists in Japan.

**Credits:**

This document was made possible with support from Syngman Rhee Institute, Yonsei University

**Original Language:**

English

**Contents:**

Original Scan

Morning Session  
June 16, 1954

SPEECH BY THE RYUKU DELEGATE MR. TSAI CHANG:

Mr. Chairman and all the delegations from the freedom loving nations of Asia. It is the greatest honour for me to be able to present my reports. For the sake of your conveniences, I summarized my reports into several parts, consisting of 6 major points.

Namely:

1. The relationship between Japanese and Ryukyu Communists.
2. The rise and fall of Communists Movement in Ryukyu.
3. The present status of Ryukyu Communists Organization.
4. The party-line of Ryukyu Communists.
5. In what direction is Ryukyu heading?
6. Counter-measures practiced against Communist infiltration in Ryukyu.

1. The development of relationship between Ryukyu and Japanese Communists:

Oct. 6 1945, SCAP (Supreme Command for Allied Powers in Far East) in Tokyo, Japan, released the ex-class "A" political criminals.

The important names of those released political criminals were Kyuichi Tokuta, Yoshio Shiga, Shigeo Kimiyama etc...

In Oct 10th 1945, the SCAP again released more political criminals including Kenji Myamoto.

The Japanese Communists held a Peoples' Conference to welcome the freed communist criminals.

The conference had adopted the drafted decisions, in which the re-organization committee of the Japanese Communist Party proposed to start to publication of the Left Wing organ "Akehada". On Nov. 8th the same year, for the first time, the Japanese Communist Party convoked the first council of the communist representatives.

Dec. 1st the same year, communist party convoked the fourth conference of the representatives.

In January 1946, Japanese Communist Party welcomed the Japanese delegate to the Communist International, Sanzo Nazaka, returning from Yanang, China.

On 24th Feb. Japanese Communist Party held the fifth conference of the Red delegates from all Japan.

On Feb. 1946, the movement or activities of the Japanese Communist Party had been greatly accelerated.

Japanese Communist Party persistently tried to succeed in winning the sympathy of the Japanese Populace who were at that period annoyed at the punishment by SCAP of Japanese War Criminals.

While the economical situation in Japan was under severe infiltration, the Japanese Communist Party,

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headed by Nozaka Sanzo, struggled to raise labour wages.

They also gained the so-called group negotiation-right, expanding their terrorized movement throughout Japan. The Communist party is winning of popularity created sensation among the people by achieving the tasks previously mentioned.

The Japanese Communist Party accused the Japanese Government of controlling food stock insisting the transfer of food management to the peoples' hand.

Taking advantage of the social confusion created in Post-War Japan, the Communist Party attempted to infiltrate into labour class agitating subversive force in the populace by exposing the weakness of the Japanese Government.

On 7th April 1946, 70,000 people were mobilized to attend the Peoples' Conference aimed to down the Shidehara Cabinet in Japan and demonstrate with a parade in the street.

8th April 1946, the Japanese Communist Party (JCP) had won 200,000 voters in election, which were sufficient numbers to occupy five seats in Japanese Parliament.

1st May 1946, taking timely advantage of "May Day", 300,000 labourers were mobilized to demonstrate, rushed to the front of the Imperial Palace.

From first May 1946 to the end of 1947, the overt communist activity went into temporary retirement because the government prohibited and illegalized the forced demonstration movement.

In 1948, Japanese Government proclaimed the issue of political order No. 201 which prohibited the labour struggle by the government officials.

January 1949, Japan Communists Party became fourth largest party by winning 2,980,000 voters in general election.

Although the Japanese Communist Party acquired the fourth grade in Party power, it came to lose the support of the people because of frequent riots and incidents handled by Japanese who had been repatriated from Soviet Russia.

Accepting the criticism of J. C. P. from "Comintern" and changing its policy and action by resolution in January 1950, the J.C.P. took armed action and "Anti-American Tactics."

General MacArthur declared the purge of the Central Committee members of Japanese Communist in 1950.

Considering the disadvantageous situation, J.C.P. set up "Infiltration Plan to North and South" to take the under-ground movement. This plan formed the criteria of the activities of Ryukyu Communist Party.

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## 2. Expansion of the power of Ryukyu Communist Party.

Whereas the American Forces, after the World War Second, occupied the Ryukyu and established democratic government on the island, the Communists organized "The Ryukyu People's Party". That still exists as the Headquarters of the Ryukyu Communist Party. Its power and ability is too weak to be worth mentioning particularly, but it had cell-organizations all over the island at the time.

The Japanese Communist Party, after taking the underground movement tactics and setting up the infiltration plan through north and south, displayed its power in infiltrating the Red-cells through every part of the Ryukyu island, taking advantage of the fact that Tokuda Kynishi and Matsumoto Sangeki, the central committee members of the Japanese Communist Party, were natives of the island.

Ryukyu Communist Party expanded its external system instigating labor uprisings and demonstrations under disguise of "Ryukyu-American Good-will Association" in an ultimate efforts of capturing strategical bases in Ryukyu with recourse to such means as intimidation.

Ryukyu sought to establish an individual Communists government.

Intentions and Conspiracy of the Ryukyu communist party as revealed by Maj. General Vateley, a Commanding General of U.S. Armed Forces in Ryukyu, shocked the people of the world.

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A. Ryukyu Communist Party went into underground activities to conceal its movement since it recognized the disadvantages imposed upon by an affirmative anti-Communist statement of U.S. Government in September of the year.

B. Ryukyu Communist strength is (not confirmed)

Regular membership	200
Sympathizers	40-60

C. Unless definite measures are taken by U.S., it is very likely that the member of communists may increase because of close contact of the communist party with such influential members of the cabinet of Ryukyu, Kamejiro, Asegaga and Oyama-mitsuji.

## 3. Organizational status of Ryukyu communist party.

The Ryukyu Communist Party is operating under the name of "Ryukyu People's Party". Some 15 central committee members of "Ryukyu people's party" are key-Communist personnel.

The activity of the people's party covers the secret mission of the Ryukyu Communist Party besides its own. Moreover the Communist Party has its power over such



social associations, controlled by people's party as "Native's Association," and "Soviet Repatriated Brother's Association"

#### 4. The struggling Policy of the Ryukyu Communists Party:

The Ryukyu Communists Party, substantially influenced by the Japanese Communists Party, is gradually turning their own course of struggle from the mere theoretical field into concrete and realistic course of action.

##### A. The transition of the Ryukyu Communists Party Policies:

Before World War II, the Ryukyu Communist Party was under direct control and instruction of the Japanese Communists Party, because the political significance of this party was actually not important enough to be counted for, as its dynamic effectiveness and its mutual means of communications were almost next to impossible.

However, at the closing the World War II, the Japanese Communist Party changed with the policy of struggling against and inside the Parliament with its legal means and ways, changed its method of struggling into an anti-American underground struggle with illegal means and ways, and the Ryukyu Communists Party followed course.

##### B. Action Policy of the Ryukyu Communists Party:

Insisting the democratic revolution and the racial emancipation, the party adopted the following objectives:

a. To abolish Article III of the San Francisco Pacification Pact and American Occupation System, in order that the Ryukyu people who were under the American Imperialistic Occupation, might get liberation.

b. To subordinate Ryukyu island to the Domination of Japan, in connection with its undermining movement against the Ryukyu provisional central government.

##### C. Strategic aspect:

With its far-reaching stretch of zone of influence, to organize the democratic united front for the enfranchisement of the people by the firm consolidation of Anti-American and Anti-Government proletarians centered around the labour and agrarian classes.

##### D. Method of Revolution:

To bring a reactionary organization into existence against the present government by moving the people and to execute the all-out revolutionary struggle.

E. The current political postulate claimed by the Ryukyu Communists Party are as follows:

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- a. To destroy American Imperialism.
- b. To oppose the "Ignorant People's Political Policy".
- c. To obtain the right of committing lawful strikes.
- d. To establish the labour law.
- e. To subvert the traitorous Ryukyu Government.
- f. To abolish Occupation laws and ordinances that ignored human rights.
- g. To subordinate to Japan's sovereignty completely through the abolition of Article 11. Pacification Pact.
- h. To adopt the public trial system by the people.

5. In what direction is Ryukyu heading?

As I have generalized briefly about the situation of Ryukyu Communist Party and I think that all of you will understand how the Communists infiltrate their demoniac hands into the sacred region of freedom loving people whenever they find the least chance to do so.

6. Counter-measures practiced against communist infiltration in Ryukyu:

- a. The Ryukyu and the United States Government jointly announced the issue of political order No. 16, which illegalized communist activities in Ryukyu.
- b. By attacking and accusing the communist party of the Pro-Japanese policy initiated and schemed by Ryukyu Peoples Party, we arrested the development of relationships between Ryukyu and Japanese communist.
- c. Along with the reparation policy practiced by the United States occupation troops in Ryukyu, with which the United States occupation forces compensate the land-rents to the natives, we successfully detained anti-Democratization of the natives.
- d. We also resolved the toughest problems on how to improve labour wages, educational facilities, and other economical standards in Ryukyu.
- e. In view of political achievement, we stressed to organize a body of self-government.
- f. On May this year, a Ryukyu Anti-Communist League was established successfully.
- g. We established a strict regulation as to entrance to and departure from Ryukyu in order to prevent possible communist infiltration.

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