

Anti-Japan

The Life and Death of the East Asia Anti-Japan Armed Front

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The East Asia Anti-Japan Armed Front isn't a group you're likely to encounter in English-language literature, much less in that being written by anarchists. I myself happened upon them by chance when looking up information about their infamous urban guerrilla manual *Hara Hara Tokei*, which enjoys the occasional reference even now in Japanese popular media. From there I stumbled upon an informative if brief Wikipedia article about the group itself, which, lo and behold, was described as anarchist. Having some capacity in Japanese, I decided to make a project of translating the less explosive parts of the manual and researching the group. The pamphlet you hold in your hands is the product of my efforts.

Though its members don't seem to have referred to the Front as an anarchist project (though at least one member was), this ideological vagueness is part of what makes them interesting. With no formal leaders and no ideological program beyond the negative project of destroying Japan, they can be located squarely within the tradition of anarchist and non-sect activity (that is, activity unaffiliated with any Marxist party) in Japan during the '60s and '70s. And while there were certainly minor differences between these categories of groups and individuals, those details fall outside of the scope of this work. Part of my interest in sharing the history of the Front is to relate the story of people who positioned themselves outside of the parties and Red cults as well as their accompanying hierarchies and strictures, which often define this time period in popular imagination. Whether you're interested in modern Japanese radical history, political violence, or lesser-known anarchist histories, there is much of this and more to find in the story of the Front.

Having said all that, I am by no means an expert on the Front. This essay is heavily indebted to Ryuuichi Matsushita's *Noroshi wo Miyo* as well as Yasushi Kushihara's *Nihon no Tero*. Beyond those works there's a variety of others, both primary and secondary, that were unattainable to me or likely anyone who isn't in Japan. This lack of expertise also extends to my translation of *Hara* – unfortunately I was unable to find assistance in proofreading the translation, so I give this to you as the best of my current language abilities but with the awareness of and hope that it will be revised at some point. This introduction, however, wasn't done by myself alone, and as always I'm deeply appreciative of my editor for her time.

A Decade of Violence

To you our comrades in armed struggle in the imperial home country of Japan who are already in the process of preparing for battle because you must defeat Japanese imperialism, and to you our comrades in waiting who are determined to commence armed struggle, today the Ookami Cell of the East Asia Anti-Japan Armed Front sends "Guerrilla Manual Vol. 1."

Thus opens *Hara Hara Tokei* [hereafter *Hara*], the ideological statement and bombing manual published in Japan by the East Asia Anti-Japan Armed Front in 1974. The Front would use these same tactics and instructions, to launch a bombing campaign against Japanese corporations, decimating the Mitsubishi headquarters in the business center of Tokyo and making a painstaking but ultimately aborted attempt on the life of the Emperor. In the name of destroying Japanese imperialism, the Front launched a series of clandestine bombings, baffling the police and terrifying their enemies until their mass arrest in the spring of 1975. The fact that the group could address itself to an audience of people ready to use violence in Japan, who they found in the leftist bookstores and Japanese Korean groups to whom they sent copies of *Hara*, gives us a striking image

of a Japan in the 1970s where many radicals had rejected protest movements and picked up the bomb.

In late 1973, when Masashi Daidouji hunched over his typewriter to begin work on this notorious document, the Front was a relative newcomer to the urban guerrilla warfare they would come to champion. Though fervent in their devotion to the study and construction of explosives, their practical efforts had yielded only a few semi-successful attempts on cultural centers in and around Hokkaido. Other groups had been more active, with 1971 seeing a rash of bombings – 51 incidents total – leaving 42 people dead including family members of a police official who had a bomb sent to his home¹. A bomb left outside of a police station in Shinjuku on Christmas Eve, the street crowded with shoppers and couples on dates, had the press decrying the appearance of indiscriminate violence by anarchists. Meanwhile the Red Army Faction (which split from the Communist League in 1969 with a call for armed worldwide insurrection amid the smoke of burning police boxes in Tokyo and Osaka) managed to carry out Japan's first plane hijacking in 1971 despite almost their entire membership being arrested during preparations for a hostage-taking operation only two years before. In that same bloody year of 1971 marked by so many bombings and killings, its members joined with the Maoist Revolutionary Left Faction to form the infamous United Red Army Faction. Even protests – already marked by students beating on riot police with battering rams and clubs – had taken a more violent turn. Protests in Okinawa against unification with Japan as well as a long campaign against the clearing of residents in the area slated for the construction of Haneda airport were marked by firebombs, rioting, and clashes that resulted in the deaths of three riot officers.

This isn't to say the Front were newcomers to radical action, however, as most were veterans of the *Zengakuren* student movement that had spread throughout Japan in the '60s. Masashi himself was among a mass of student protesters listening to *The Internationale* being broadcast by the last members of the Yasuda Auditorium occupation – a hallmark protest of this era – as the last occupiers waited to be arrested on the rooftop of the building after days of fighting that wounded hundreds of police and students. He and many of his friends were also beaten back in the struggle against the security treaty between Japan and the US, which was renewed in 1970 despite massive protests and street violence. The movement against the Vietnam War was more of the same, with massive, militant protests unable to stop Japan's continued support for the American military effort.

Out of these failures, many protesters would turn to arms, only to be thwarted there as well. The armed struggle faction in Japan, including the aforementioned United Red Army as well as a myriad of groups ranging from Marxist to anarchist, had suffered a number of failures in the years leading up to the formation of the Front. Some were horrifying, such as the brutal, bombastic collapse of the United Red Army Faction with the Asama-Sansou Incident in 1972 in which multiple members were executed in struggle sessions before a desperate shootout with the police. Some were also embarrassing, such as the aforementioned Red Army Faction's botched hostage-taking attempt in 1969, which was fraught with infighting and done so openly that a newspaper even sent a reporter to a lodge they were staying at when they got wind of what was going on. The collapse of the student movement had left only scraps for the partisans of various Marxist parties to struggle over, their shrill denunciations of each other turning into violent internecine clashes that would sometimes spill into unaffiliated, non-sectarian campuses.

¹ Kushihara 44

It was in this era of violence and disappointment that the Front emerged.

Return of the Okami

The founding cell of the Front was made up of a small group of friends, many of them old friends who'd met as student militants in the *Zengakuren*. Masashi and Ayako Daidouji had met as activists and were now married and living together in an apartment in Tokyo. Toshiaki Kataoka, the group's explosives expert, had been recruited into the student struggle by Masashi and both shared an unease with the hierarchies they experienced in sectarian groups². Norio Sasaki, an acquaintance of Masashi's from the circle around the leftist publisher *Revolt*, would be invited in after not balking at the contents of the recently-released *Hara*³.

From the beginning, the Front stood out from the general leftist milieu. The founding cell took the name *Ookami*—a *Ookami* species native to Japan— because it didn't sound like a Left group, and also invoked a symbol of both strength and oppression. This noble creature had been hunted to extinction in Japan, now brought back to life to stalk it once again. The Front they claimed to be a part of was an expression of solidarity with other people fighting Japanese imperialism throughout East Asia. Their outsider status was also evident from *Hara*'s emphasis on direct action: though it was an ideological document, they'd written it as a manual first and propaganda second. It has no quotes from Marx, Mao, or Che. The guerrillas they addressed in their introduction weren't members of a mass organization or a cadre, nor were they fighting for a new, better Japanese state. Rather, they were self-made revolutionaries who took up the gun (or in this case, fuse) in order to destroy Japanese imperialism. Differing from many of their contemporaries, the Front focused their attacks not on the Japanese state but on cultural symbols celebrating Japan's imperial conquests and the companies driving Japan's emerging global economy, which they considered to be the foremost means of post-war imperialism.

This spirit of independence was also reflected in some of their earliest actions, carried out between 1971 and '72. Rather than the police stations commonly targeted by radicals at the time, it was cultural monuments that made up their initial targets: a war shrine, a memorial to Japanese settlers who'd died in occupied Korea, as well as a monument celebrating the settlement of northern Japan and a museum containing Ainu⁴ artifacts, the latter two in Hokkaido. Though they had mixed success with these bombings, leaving most of their targets either unharmed or only damaged, they had taken the first steps for themselves in deploying explosives against symbols of Japanese imperialism and asserting their anti-Japan thought (*hannichi shisou*) with action.

Those born of Japanese imperialism

This thought was at the heart of the Front, and is explained in detail in *Hara*. Japanese people are referred to as “those born of Japanese imperialism,” reflecting the intimate connection they

² Matsushita 100–01.

³ This listing of founding members isn't exhaustive – people like Nahoko Arai, who helped type *Hara*, and Yoshimi Fujisawa, who was another early friend of the group and took part in training with explosives, would both leave early on. Their peaceful departure from the group on good terms signals another distinguishing feature of the Front at a time when Left groups would often subject people who were expressing second thoughts to criticism sessions and denunciations.

⁴ An indigenous people of northern Japan, they were subject to forced assimilation into Japanese society starting

saw between the Japanese masses and those who governed them. Underlying the rotten society they had been born and raised in was a system built on imperial conquest and domination of native peoples and supplemented by Japan's support for the US in the ongoing wars in Southeast Asia. Members of the Front were just some of the many young people who, on discovering the crimes of their parents – the forced labor and mass killings that made up the Empire's economic policies during the war, the subduing and oppression of the Ainu and Okinawan peoples, the brutal lives of Korean day laborers crushed by the economy they were building – broke with the views held by the traditional Japanese Left. Along with the rest of what would be termed Japan's New Left, they asserted that, contrary to the old Left's assertions, Japan was an aggressor rather than a victim on the world stage. Nor was the Front excluded from these crimes – Masashi himself had witnessed discrimination against Ainu classmates growing up in Hokkaido, and his father had worked in occupied Manchuria. In the eyes of the Front, everyone in Japan who wasn't at the very bottom of society – the day laborers and native peoples of Japan – was complicit, and the Front set out to “pay the debt for [their] counterrevolution.”

This anti-mass mentality put them at odds, again, with much of the Left, which, old and new, was still centered around class struggle. The Front took a fiercely anti-worker position, arguing that the working class of Japan formed the “limbs of Japanese imperialism” who acted in “every-day, unremitting hostility towards its colonial subjects” and would rush to defend imperial assets in foreign countries if they felt their livelihoods were at stake. Many of these livelihoods had seen a boom in the 1960s and '70s, in large part due to increased overseas economic expansion by Japanese companies as well as a domestic economy supported by American money in exchange for help in the ongoing Vietnam War. In such a situation, the Front saw a worker's revolution that didn't destroy the bourgeois lifestyle—to which many in Japan had become accustomed—as one that would miss the roots that secured the status quo.

Accordingly, when they turned away from the workers of Japan, they embraced what they perceived to be a rising tide of struggle against Japanese imperialism. And like Americans half a world away sensing the imminent demise of US imperialism at the hands of Third World revolutionaries, the turbulence of the late 1960s and early '70s gave the Front many reasons to think that the tide of history was turning against Japan. Protest movements had kicked off in Thailand and South Korea against Japanese-supported dictatorships, which in the case of the former had also targeted Japanese goods coming into the country and led to a shooting war with the regime. A variety of revolutionary groups were resisting corporate expansion into the Philippines and elsewhere. Nor was this resistance limited to outside Japan. While Japanese workers may have been steeped in imperialist ideology, the Front found hope in the rebellion of indigenous groups such as the Ainu and native Okinawans, as well as day laborers, mostly Korean and Chinese, who made up Japan's dispossessed. Riots had rocked the slums of Tokyo, Osaka, and Yokohama throughout the 1960s, and there were violent protests against the move to annex Okinawa with Japan.

We can look at their anti-Japanese struggle as a negation in two parts: one rejecting the cultural and economic institutions of Japanese imperialism and the other negating what made up Japanese bourgeois identity. By bombing memorials, museums, and statues they attempted to tear open the legacies of oppression that Empire had confined to the past and expose the continuing state violence defining the imperial present, which they referred to as “modern history itself.”

in the late 1800's. Up until 2008 the Japanese government held that there were no indigenous groups in Japan.

Attacking companies that had prospered during the war was an act of revenge for war crimes left unpunished and confined to “the past” in the post-war era. Their unsuccessful attempt on the life of the Emperor – given to us in painful detail by Matsushita, who describes sleepless weeks of planning and bomb-building culminating in a silent, frustrating showdown with some passersby that foiled the final preparations for their plan – was also an attempt to disrupt this imperial present. They’d known that killing the Emperor (as well as the queen and whoever else was in their train as it plunged into the river from the exploded railroad bridge above) wouldn’t destroy the position of Emperor, but rather bring about martial law in Japan that would target law-abiding leftists and thus disrupt the contradiction of peaceful existence within Empire⁵.

They negated Japanese identity through embracing it in appearance. Like the 9/11 hijackers who blended into secular American society to attack it from within, the members of the Front donned the costumes of the same bourgeois Japanese workers they sought to destroy. This meant doing everything within their power to avoid being perceived as a political dissident: Masashi quit his day labor gigs and got a straight job complete with a business suite and a workplace he could steal chemicals from; he and Ayako kept their apartment clean (with explosives materials hidden in the floor) and made sure to say hi to the neighbors; a later member even joined a religious society to compensate for his lengthy police file. *Hara* has a litany of proscriptions for how to appear normal, including cutting your hair, not staying up too late, and avoiding alienating your straight friends and family members (and therefore appearing suspicious) by not dropping off the face of the earth. In this way, they could attack their targets by night without fear of suspicion from the police or their neighbors – at least for a time.

Blood and prosperity

On August 30th, 1974, two explosions rocked the business district of Tokyo that would shake both Japan and the members of the Front themselves. These explosions, the dark fruit emerging from months of research and planning, decimated the corporate headquarters of Mitsubishi and the people around it. Though the Front had existed in relative obscurity up to this point, attracting little attention with their previous bombings from either their fellow-travelers on the Left or the police, the Mitsubishi bombing along with the publication of *Hara* earlier that year would act like a magnet for both allies and enemies.

Mitsubishi was a clear target for the Front’s anti-Japanese struggle – a major company that supplied war machinery, tanks, and planes for the imperial army (including its signature Zero model plane) with the use of slave labor from Chinese conscripts during the war, and still supplied the Japanese Defense Force. It survived being dissolved after the war and was now a major multinational corporation and the face of the new era of Japanese imperialism—what the Front would refer to as the “boss” of other corporations in the new economy in the communique issued after the bombing. The headquarters had fewer guards than the company president’s home, and its bombing would send a warning to the companies surrounding it in bustling Shinjuku that overseas activities hadn’t gone unnoticed. It would also come on the tail of Japanese Korean Mun Se-gwang’s attempt on the life of South Korean dictator and friend of the Japanese government Park Chung-hee earlier that month⁶.

⁵ Matsushita 193–94.

⁶ *Ibid.* 191–2. See also Kushihara 62, where he suggests this unanticipated event caused the Front to rush their

Things appeared to have gone as planned, with the Front demonstrating all the caution and meticulousness they'd preached in *Hara*. Ayako had gone ahead as a lookout, Kataoka had parked the getaway car near the scene, Masashi had taken a taxi with the bombs and planted them by the entrance, and Sasaki had called ahead with a warning to clear the building. The bombs went off four minutes after the warning call, and the front of the building was reduced to smoking ruins. But among these ruins were eight dead bodies and almost 400 injured, most by the shards of glass that had rained down from Mitsubishi and the blown-out windows of neighboring buildings.

Almost a month later, the Front issued a statement claiming responsibility for the bombing, denouncing those dead and injured as "colonial parasites," and warning that they would "continue to turn the central district of Japanese imperialism into a war zone."

However, these corpses and shredded survivors hadn't been part of the plan. Despite their denunciation of the Japanese masses, the Front hadn't actually intended to kill anyone at all, and on the other side of the typewriter that issued those cold words was a gripping sense that everything had gone wrong. Various guesses were made as to what happened – the power of the unsuccessfully tested explosive they'd originally intended for the bridge carrying the Emperor's train, the too-short window they'd given to evacuate the building, Mitsubishi's lack of preparation for a bombing – but the end result was a heavy sense of guilt that would haunt the Front's members from that point forward, guilt that would eventually turn Kataoka into a "living corpse"⁷ and help drive Masashi to confess to the police after his arrest.

Whatever feelings the Front may have had about their own action – and their self-flagellating would be affirmed by the aghast reporters and witnesses on the evening news accompanied by criticism from portions of the Left – they also found allies answering the call of the signal fire they'd kindled in *Hara* and sent up with the Mitsubishi bombing. Nodoka Saitou, an anarchist who'd learned about the massacre of Korean forced laborers in his hometown after he dropped out of college, took up Sasaki's invitation and formed the Fangs of the Earth (*Daichi no Kiba*) cell, he and Yukiko Ekida setting out to bomb Mitsui & Company shortly thereafter. Mitsui was another major player in the Japanese economy, and they targeted the company's foreign affairs section, destroying computers, telex machines, and injuring a handful of people. They then bombed two more targets – the Taisei Construction Company in December, shocking police during a period of heightened security, and the Oriental Metal Company's industry research center involved in helping Japanese companies expand into Korea during the following April. The Front was also joined by the Scorpion (*Sasori*) cell consisting of Yoshimasa Kurokawa and Hisaichi Ugajin. Kurokawa had a similar background to many in the Front as an ex-student radical who'd seen the need for arms with the fall of the Yasuda Auditorium occupation, and the cell declared its existence by bombing Kajima Corporation in December of 1974. Like many of the Front's targets, Kajima had used forced labor during the war and its infamous cruelty had gone unpunished.

With the expansion of the Front, its structure continued to reflect a spirit of non-sect independence. In stark contrast to the swollen, centralized organizations they'd fled from in the waning days of the *Zengakuren*, the Front functioned as a network of small, autonomous cells that could launch attacks that were both discreet and effective. Though the Ookami provided some supplies and advice— fruits of its experience and greater access to materials—there was no central leadership or even ideological uniformity within the organization. Its membership was a mix of

bombing of Mitsubishi and thus contributed to the unanticipated results that followed.

⁷ Ibid. 160.

anarchists such as Saitou, non-sect ex-activists, and lapsed members of various Marxist groups who had come together around the common enemy of Japanese imperialism and the goal of its defeat by means of armed struggle.

The way these cells functioned was fairly simple: each was made up of a small group of friends in contact with certain members of the Ookami, and each was free to choose its targets and methods as it saw fit. One cell would communicate its intent to bomb something with either one or both of the others and request materials from the Ookami if needed. The other groups might offer some advice or suggestions, and the Ookami would meet one of them discreetly to provide the requested materials. These materials were manufactured in either Masashi and Ayako's or Kataoka's apartments, and Matsushita relates to us nights where the couple had to make curry to hide the harsh chemical smell from the explosives they were cooking. Their supplies were stolen from Masashi or Ayako's chemical manufacturing jobs, collected by various members of the group, or paid for from their war chest.

From the Mitsubishi attack in August of 1974 to the attack on Oriental Metal in April of 1975, their corporate bombing campaign touched off a season of chaos in Japan, as corporations panicked over who would be next and the police searched frantically for perpetrators. Frequent prank calls would lead companies to evacuate entire buildings on the chance they might be real. The height of the Front's joint activities came in February of 1975, when they executed a triple bombing of targets related to the Hazama Corporation. The urban guerrilla strategy seemed to be working – not only had they not been caught, but their bombing of Oriental Metal had even caused the company to pull an inspection team set to travel to South Korea.

All of these successes did little to relieve the guilt felt by the Ookami cell since the Mitsubishi bombing, and sometimes the opposite when these bombings caused more unintended injuries. This guilt was manifest in the vials of poison they carried with them, with their suicides intended as much as for compensation for the deaths and injuries at Mitsubishi as to avoid being taken into custody by the State. Yet they still fought, and in this period of new alliances and flourishing cooperation between cells, the anti-Japan struggle appeared to be going better than ever.

The Ookami Lays Down

Unfortunately, this increase in joint activity between cells leading up to the Hazama bombing also provided a key to their downfall. Having combed through their profiles of various activists in Japan, particularly those concerned with the struggles of native peoples as described in *Hara*, the police were already tailing the group by the time of the Oriental Metal bombing and may have been observing when Fangs of the Earth carried it out. The inroads into the group came through the same above-ground Leftist activism they'd cautioned against in *Hara*, with Sasaki's activist past and Saitou's connections at a radical press⁸ making them persons of interest and leading the police to the rest of the members. Matsushita describes in claustrophobic detail how the group was photographed together moving equipment from one apartment to another, and how Masashi failed to shake the seasoned detectives he suspected might be following him on his way to a joint meeting with members of the other cells. Despite their precautions, almost their entire membership would be caught in a high-profile mass arrest, many on the way to their jobs, on the morning of May 19th, 1975.

⁸ Ibid. 34.

It's with these arrests that Matsushita's book opens, and we're treated to an image of the Front at odds with the cool, confident urban guerrillas of *Hara*. Out of their entire membership, only Saitou managed to swallow the poison they'd been carrying before being arrested, seizing and vomiting in front of the interrogating officers before dying in jail⁹. Though the state expected the same stubborn silence they'd received from many radicals they'd arrested, it took less than a week of intensive interrogation before most members of the Front began to crack. Masashi and Kataoka felt driven to explain the reasons why they'd killed all those people at Mitsubishi, and Masashi heaped crimes upon himself as he tried to clear the names of his friends. Ayako's pride as a guerrilla was goaded by officers' suggestions that Masashi must have been at fault because she was just his wife. Before long, their supporters outside were begging them to shut up because, as they put it, "in the hands of the state... silence is the most revolutionary act."¹⁰

Their troubles, however, had just begun. Home searches revealed all of the supplies and equipment they'd amassed. Though Masashi had followed their own advice in *Hara* and coded the his journal of the Front's activities, the police were able to compare it with their own notes and decode it using their observations. Armed with a wealth of evidence and testimonies and despite an intense prison struggle waged by members of the Front who endured beatings and torture from guards in an attempt to put the Japanese state on trial, Masashi and Kataoka were sentenced to death and Kurokawa to life with hard labor. Masashi died in 2017 from multiple myeloma, while Kataoka and Kurokawa remain on death row.

Others found means of outside support that were more effective – Sasaki ended up in Libya in 1975 after his name appeared on a list of prisoners in a hostage exchange with the Japanese Red Army¹¹. In 1977 he participated in a hijacking that freed Ayako as well as Ekida. Though Ekida was identified and rearrested in Romania in 1995, the whereabouts of Sasaki and Ayako are unknown and they remain wanted internationally.

Hara Hara Tokei

This pamphlet contains a partial translation of *Hara Hara Tokei*, which was published by the Front in early 1974. Partial here means none of the instructions for making or planting explosives which make up the bulk of the work and I have omitted for reasons of legal prudence as well as the high likelihood that many of these techniques may be out of date. That said, I acknowledge that this omission goes against the spirit of *Hara*. The pamphlet was intended as a guide for action and not just propaganda to incite people ideologically. It was proof that they weren't all talk, as they considered much of the Left to be, and was written to equip their fellow-travelers with the knowledge necessary to carry out a clandestine guerrilla war against Japanese imperialism.

A word about the title: *Hara Hara Tokei* has no good literal translation. Matsushita tells us it originated in a drunken campfire discussion during one of the Front's training camps, evolving from a half-joking suggestion¹². *Hara Hara* conveys a sense of one's heart beating in excitement

⁹ Two more suicides would follow these arrests, with ex-members Fujisawa suffocating himself with car exhaust and Arai jumping from a train.

¹⁰ Matsushita 53.

¹¹ The JRA was founded by a member of the Red Army Faction who'd left Japan for Palestine before the creation of the United Red Army.

¹² Matsushita 127.

(as one would feel waiting in suspense with a timing device for an explosive), and also refers to a command form in Korean. It's also based off the term *haradokei*, or one's internal clock, which has nothing to do with the contents but follows the euphemistic style of titles for combat manuals at the time, where you had works circulating in Japan with such vague titles as "Song of the Rose", "Nutrition Facts", and "A New Vitamin Remedy".

Words that echo like explosions

The opening of *Hara* belies the playfulness of this title. Reading it, I feel a similar sense of mystery that I get from reading other anonymous communiques and essays. The opening words, addressing the reader directly, are a missive from underground. In it, we, the guerrillas, are given a guide to navigate through the sea of overwhelming forces known as Society and the State, forces that could crush us at any moment. The impulse that drove Masashi Daidouji to write *Hara* was, in part, the same spirit that produces zines about security culture today: the sense that, with certain techniques, we can fight these forces and evade them as they attempt to strike us down. If I say hello to my neighbor every morning and keep my front room clean then I won't attract their suspicion; if I don't confer with open leftists and avoid voicing controversial opinions in public then the State will overlook me. We say these things because we want them to be true despite the fact that often they are not. We want them to be true because it's comforting to believe in an enemy that is governed by rules, and to believe that we understand those rules.

But of course, decades after the arrests of the Front, we know where all this goes – the mystery disappears among piles of testimonies, biographies, and court documents. The mask of the self-assured warrior falls away and what lies behind it is uncertainty, chance, brief victories, and crushing defeats. *Hara* was the Front's reassurance, as much to itself as to their audience of urban guerrillas in waiting, that they understood the rules that their enemies played by, and their attempt to create from that knowledge a strategy of attack and evasion.

The complication with their strategy, as with many others, is that it assumes that there are rules to begin with. We can make all the plans we wish, but the degree to which these become qualified by chance and shifting circumstances and our own lack of knowledge make certainty in strategy more wishful thinking than anything else. The story of the Front is full of chance – the unanticipated devastation of the Mitsubishi bombing that drew the State into pouring people and money into finding them while also traumatizing a number of their members; the first inroads the police discovered into the group from a dead-end lead at a leftist press two of them were associated with; the failure of most of them to ingest poison before being arrested. And with the benefit of hindsight there's a host of what-ifs that emerge – what if they'd tested the bomb they planted at Mitsubishi beforehand? What if they'd assumed the detectives shadowing some of their members were looking for the Front instead of investigating leftist infighting? What if they'd had a strategy for dealing with being arrested alive? The list is inexhaustible.

This isn't to say that you should disregard strategy entirely, but to give a gentle reminder of the dire consequences of self-assurance. Our survival is often predicated on the fact that we're not seen as a threat by our enemies, not on how clever we are or how good we are at evading the law. The destruction of a few cultural monuments by the Front appears to have elicited some confusion and may have merited local investigations, but a bomb in front of one of Japan's biggest corporations brought down the hammer. The survival strategy they'd been living by when they

wrote *Hara* based on their pre-Mitsubishi evasion of the police and some analysis of how they'd seen other armed groups fail unraveled with the pressure of a serious government effort to capture them. When the wrath of the state falls upon us, we often see just how fragile we and our projects really are.

As for the non-strategy part of the document, we get a fascinating look into Japan in the 1970s, filled with radicals sitting in cafes loudly debating theory, would-be militants walking around in second-hand US military fatigues, and a radical scene in which bombings as well as explosives manuals were commonplace enough that *Hara* is written not to encourage people to blow things up but to blow them up *right*. They also reference a number of recent, high-profile disasters, including those of the Red Army Faction and United Red Army.

Reading about the Front offered me a look into a part of Japanese history that I had little knowledge of before. If you're talking about radicals active during this period, the United Red Army has easily received the most English-language coverage due to its high-profile brutality and intense weirdness. The Front by contrast has received very little despite its own domestic notoriety, and this is doubly true of the various non-sect and explicitly anarchist groups running around in the early 70's who I encountered only through my two primary sources for this essay. Sadly, both these as well as other primary and secondary sources remain untranslated, with a number of them out of print or out of reach for someone living in the US. With the recent rise in interest in figures such as Tsuji Jun and Fumiko Kaneko, my hope is that this essay as well as my modest translation of *Hara Hara Tokei* will widen the breadth of interest by English-speakers in Japanese radical history, and the stories therein that remain yet untold to us.

Nor is all of this in the past. In the spirit of the Front, which urges us to avoid the linear time of empires which bury both oppression and resistance in History, we can look today and see the ongoing links between radicals in Japan and various places in East Asia mentioned in *Hara*. The bombs are silent, but the spirit lives.

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Hara can be found in various places on the internet. For this project I used the excerpted text found on *Yuugeki Internet* (www.uranus.dti.ne.jp), cross-checking it with the excerpts reproduced in *Noroshi* and elsewhere.

Hara Hara Tokei

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Urban Guerrilla Manual Vol. 1

East Asia Anti-Japan Armed Front Ookami Cell

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Introduction

To you our comrades in armed struggle in the imperial home country of Japan who are already in the process of preparing for battle because you must defeat Japanese imperialism, and to you our comrades in waiting who are determined to commence armed struggle, today the Ookami Cell of the East Asia Anti-Japan Armed Front sends “Guerrilla Manual Vol. 1.”

“Guerrilla Manual Vol. 1” is what we in the Ookami Cell of the EAAJAF have researched, discovered, and experimented with up to this point, and is a synthesis of our experiences waging a bombing campaign up to its current stage, the contents of which we plan on deepening from here on out. In other words, these are things which are presented from the experiences of the Ookami Cell which should be inspected and considered by our comrades: the minimum standards that must be observed if one is to become able to wage armed struggle (urban guerrilla warfare) in the imperial home country of Japan, the minimum skills you must acquire and master, the most basic of principals that must be affirmed in warfare, and so forth.

Right now in the imperial home country of Japan, where the United Red Army⁽¹⁾ has been defeated and the memberships of many armed struggle groups have been arrested in their entirety, there exists an “armed struggle” faction which is resigned to not being able to deploy or even make explosives, and those who make “bombs” that neither explode nor are worthy of being called bombs. In a situation such as this we demand the observance of basic principals of armed

⁽¹⁾ *Rengou Sekigun* (☒☒☒), a Marxist-Leninist-Maoist armed struggle group operating in Japan from 1971–72. This document was published two years after the group collapsed with an infamous purge and ensuing standoff with police known as the Asama-Sansou Incident.

struggle (urban guerrilla warfare) and the reconfirmation that one possesses basic skills and puts them into practice. In other words, this is a problem for illegal, underground activities in the imperial home country of Japan, a problem of examining ideology, and a problem of reviewing the tactics and strategies that go into starting to use explosives.

As mentioned above, “Guerrilla Manual Vol. 1” is a synthesis of our experiences up to now. In the past we shared and often referred to some texts on illegal relations and explosives. “Song of the Rose,”⁽²⁾ “Guerrilla War Manual,”⁽³⁾ “Nutrition Facts,”⁽⁴⁾ “A New Vitamin Remedy,”⁽⁵⁾ etc. However, there are some problems with putting these into practical use today as they are. For starters, there are some big differences between the time and conditions we’re living in today and the time when these were being published and promoted. There’s an issue with teasing out how to overcome these differences, and whether we can overcome them with our present strength. Second, we have doubts about how much confidence we’ve had in the people who republish and present translations of these books (that is, in exchange for practical experimentation) regardless of the fact that making one mistake when using bombs as weapons will expose the maker as well as the user to danger.

We will present thoroughly the difficulties of our current situation. Then, at least where the construction of explosives is concerned, we’ll be able to present with confidence.

Due to some bombing “incidents,” we’re currently being “pursued” by the security police, but we haven’t left behind any lethal materials for their investigation. Preparations for the next “incident” are also steadily moving forward. That which up to this point we’ve come to guarantee has been applied in a practical manner in the contents of “Guerrilla Manual Vol. I”. We look forward to this work being greatly scrutinized among our comrades, and being used as a stepping stone to make even greater strides forward. The fundamental preparations related to the construction of explosives and their deployment should become flawless.

Even as the Ookami we plan on expanding upon and presenting our further progress in basic preparations and following fundamental principals, high level techniques, etc. after this through a continuing series with “Soldier Manual Vol. 2” and “Soldier Manual Vol. 3.”

With that, the Ookami cell of the EAAJAF will now raise some issues and affirm their correctness with those comrades who wish to overthrow Japanese imperialism.

1) Beginning with the invasion and colonial rule of Korea, Japanese imperialism has over the course of 36 years invaded and ruled over Taiwan, Mainland China, Southeast Asia, etc. and assimilated and absorbed as “internal” colonies the Ainu Moshiri⁽⁶⁾ and Okinawa. We are the descendants of those colonists, and the colonial citizens who, after the war was lost, pardoned and gave tacit consent to the beginning of neocolonial aggression and allowed for the revival of former colonial bureaucrats and financiers. This is the hard truth, and all questions must begin with its recognition.

⁽²⁾ “Bara no Uta,” an explosives manual by a writer purporting to be a guerrilla fighter from Central and South America named Cervantes. Available for sale in Japan starting in 1968, it’s thought to have contributed to some of the rash of bombings there in the early ‘70s.

⁽³⁾ “Gerira-sen Kyoutei,” likely Brazilian guerrilla fighter Carlos Marighella’s influential “Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla” published in 1969.

⁽⁴⁾ “Eiyuu Bunseki-hyou,” a bomb-making manual published in 1951 with the creation of the Japanese Communist Party’s illegal military unit.

⁽⁵⁾ “Atarashii Bitamin Ryouhou,” a manual with content similar to that in note 4 – the JCP apparently published a number of manuals on illegal activity under similarly euphemistic titles.

⁽⁶⁾ Anews Podcast 131- 9.13.19 A term for the ancestral land of the Ainu, natives of northern Japan

2) Japanese imperialism's "prosperity and growth," the chief source of which is purchased over the blood and piles of corpses of its colonial subjects, compels further plunder and sacrifice. Because of this situation, we who were born of Japanese imperialism⁽⁷⁾ are guaranteed a "peaceful, secure and prosperous petite bourgeois lifestyle." It is a counterrevolutionary labor movement which defines the "struggle" by workers in the imperial home country of Japan as one for wage increases, improved labor conditions, etc. and demands further plunder and sacrifice from imperial subjects, and one which strengthens and supplements Japanese imperialism.

The "economic, technical, and cultural" representatives dispatched in the name of things like foreign technical cooperation as well as the tourists who "vacation" in Korea to purchase female entertainers are all first-class imperial invaders.

The workers and public of the imperial home country of Japan are imperialists and invaders who act in everyday, unremitting hostility towards its colonial subjects.

3) However much one calls for things like a "Japanese dictatorship of the proletariat" or "violent revolution," these ideas are a complete fraud as the imperialist workers who have become the limbs of Japanese imperialism and blindly carry out its aggression haven't destroyed and dismantled their imperialistic, counterrevolutionary, and petite bourgeois lifestyles. A "revolution" premised on not disrupting one's lifestyle and seeking to further one's own interests is a totally imperialist counterrevolution. If, in the colonies, the struggle against Japanese imperialism begins seizing Japanese assets and attacking its invaders, workers for whom the protection of imperial interests means securing their own petite bourgeois lifestyles will form the ranks of imperial troops.

4) The sole people fighting at the base of the imperial home country of Japan are the migrants who are its day laborers. They're completely used up and then thrown away, compelled and made to function as consumable goods. Compelled as cheap, disposable laborers who can be sacrificed at any time, they're thoroughly extorted in every aspect of their life. This being the case, the struggle of migrant/day laborers who see through this situation, as can be seen in Kamagasaki, Sanya, and Kotobukicho⁽⁸⁾, is an uncompromising everyday struggle which stands in direct confrontation with that of the petty bourgeois worker.

5) The struggle against Japanese imperialist aggression and desire for colonial rule has been organized in a variety of forms. In Thailand, the "Boycott of Japanese Exports" and "Boycott of Japanese Goods" anti-imperialist struggle became a shooting war and toppled the counterrevolutionary military dictatorship of Thanom Kittikachorn. Even in Korea they're risking death in a student-centered struggle being fought against Japanese imperialism and Park Chung-hee. However, as it's always been throughout history, we're once again sitting on the fence. Our relationship with the setbacks in the Vietnamese revolutionary war is the same. In the center of Japanese imperialism, we don't refer to it as the expansion of the Vietnamese revolutionary war but "bringing peace to Vietnam". Because we tolerate the presence of counterrevolutionary U.S. imperialist bases we're fattened by Japanese imperialist military procurements⁽⁹⁾. All we do is call for support and solidarity, and we've completely neglected the fight in the Japanese imperialist

⁽⁷⁾ "Teikokushugi hongokunin" – this is a terminology specific to the Front to describe the complicity of Japanese people with Japanese imperialism.

⁽⁸⁾ Areas of Osaka, Tokyo and Yokohama respectively, all known for their slums and high densities of day laborers. All experienced riots in the '60s and '70s.

⁽⁹⁾ "...U.S. demand for goods and services to prosecute the war in Vietnam between 1965 and 1973 proved significant by stimulating the Japanese economy at a moment when it was facing a downturn. The Bank of Japan estimates

center. As for the setbacks in the Vietnamese revolutionary war, it is we ourselves who should be criticized first.

6) It is our burden to initiate a struggle to overthrow Japanese imperialism. Not a “struggle” which is legal or permitted by bourgeois society, but an illegal one which exceeds the law and bourgeois society and is to be realized as armed struggle. Without leaving ourselves an escape hatch to act as an escape hatch/safety valve, we “put our lives on the line and pay the debt for our counterrevolution.” The opening of an offensive in the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism is the sole urgent duty of those born of Japanese imperialism. Just the other day, we had to denounce what we perceived as opportunism⁽¹⁰⁾ in the public writings of a certain person currently traveling undercover.

7) We firmly oppose the tendency of Japanese counterrevolutionary imperialist aggression, which has crushed beneath it the heroic anti-imperialist armed resistance of the invaded and colonized peoples of Ainu Moshiri, Okinawa, Korea, Taiwan, etc., to bury those colonial subjects as things of “the past” – a practice we must demolish. Japanese imperialism’s counterrevolution persists even now and is modern history itself. Thus we must restore the history of anti-imperialist struggle by its colonial subjects.

We are the Ookami who persist in our armed struggle against Japanese imperialism and must act in concert and unite with the anti-imperialist struggles of the Ainu (as it is with Korean residents, when they organize a struggle as Ainu people, the foreign affairs section of the imperialist security police is in charge of the investigation), Okinawan, Korean, and Taiwanese peoples.

We are the Ookami who have as our chief duties the eradication of Japanese imperialists/militarists old and new, colonialists, imperialist ideologues, and assimilationists⁽¹¹⁾, and the seizing of property from and attacking of Japanese imperialists old and new as well as colonizing corporations.

We are the Ookami who volunteer ourselves as part of the East Asia Anti-Japan Armed Front and share in its struggle.

Chapter 1: Armed Struggle: Towards the Initiation of Urban Warfare

Armed struggle is by no means a natural progression from popular movements. This is an iron rule. We can state that the defeats of all the armed factions in the imperial home country of Japan up to this point were due to the unawareness or neglect of this rule. Armed struggle as urban guerrilla warfare starts from one’s own determination, enlistment, and beginning one’s own preparations.

Section 1 Individual preparations: Considerations as an urban guerrilla

Guerrilla soldiers must make the most of and use for cover the throng of the city and the all-out excess of its features. They must also take measures to act with the greatest degree of

that direct procurements (sales to the United States and South Vietnam) reached \$292 million in 1967, rising to \$497 million in 1970.” Golub, *East Asia’s Reemergence* (Polity, 2016).

⁽¹⁰⁾ The word used here is *taikishugi*, the philosophy of waiting for an opportunity.

⁽¹¹⁾ Assimilation in this context refers to the assimilation of the Ainu and Okinawan peoples – the Ainu have

caution and concern. Therefore, the number one thing for the departure of the guerrilla soldier is putting these conditions in order.

1. Change the way you're living and extinguish the you who's caught up in thinking of themselves as a leftist activist or thought of as such by other people.

① In your place of residence

○ Adopting a policy of secrecy or unsociability will have the opposite effect of digging your own grave.

○ In appearance, dedicate yourself to living an extremely normal life (being thought of as such)

○ Restore how you spend your time during the day to appear to fall within that of bourgeois society (in particular, take notice of how this time is the reverse of what it was before)

○ Interactions with one's neighbors are shallow and limited as a rule. At the very least, greeting your neighbors is indispensable.

○ In residences like apartments and boarding houses, large numbers of people coming in and out attract excess attention, and you must stop having secretive conversations that continue late into the night or until dawn.

○ You must absolutely stop having living spaces empty of household goods in them and with things like posters and stickers scattered around and stuck up everywhere, and they must be kept in an orderly appearance. To this point, moving without any luggage will very much stand out, and due to this you'll end up avoiding people's eyes and creeping from one place to another in secret as a result.

○ Have a living space that's always in order, and keep it clean. Keep all lists of names, address books, letters, notebooks and so forth completely in order at all times, encrypting them as necessary. Move elsewhere things that are unnecessary or would be bad to have around, or dispose of and incinerate them.

② In your workplace

○ When choosing a place to work, be precise about why.

○ In the same way, if you're already employed, always be conscious of why you're working where you are. Whether it's to organize members, dismantle that company from within, gain particular materials or skills, or simply to earn money for living expenses, whatever the case may be, be clear about why you're doing it. You shouldn't be doing this and that in an unprincipled manner.

○ In the case that you're employed at your current job without any clear purpose, don't push extreme left positions in your union or elsewhere as a general rule. Management will soon be tipped off.

○ What we're talking about is not falling into extreme secrecy or unsociability and leaving behind all leftist pretensions, advice that applies to both your residence and workplace. There are "armed struggle faction" men with long hair who grow beards and wear out of use U.S. military uniforms, but this is a sham, and they should be judged as extremely reckless.

2. Guerrilla soldiers can't let their true identity become known to bourgeois society. This is an iron rule. Even so, comrades in armed struggle are completely unprincipled and unskilled in their relationships with outsiders. It wouldn't be an exaggeration to say that the majority of defeats faced by the armed struggle faction up to this point have been the result of a failure of human relations.

① Relationships with your parents, children, siblings, wife, husband, friends, etc.

- There's no need to intentionally sever your relationship with your family. There's absolutely no need to cling to them either, but as long as there aren't exceptional circumstances it's best not to just suddenly cut off communications with them one day. In doing so, you may rather find that you've become paralyzed.

- There's no need to choose between involving your family or severing your relationship with them. This is fundamentally different from the "anti-war/anti-Security Treaty⁽¹²⁾" joint struggle, so it's impossible to have completely open communication. To us, completely open communication exists in a relationship between comrades. Thus, you should have a very normal relationship with your family.

- That also goes for "friendships" in bourgeois society. There's no need to go out of your way to sever your relationships with your friends if you don't think it would be a good idea, but as we see it those relationships are absolutely not necessary. Like with your family, though you may have a relationship, it must be one in which you don't show them who you really are and, moreover, one in which they're not sticking their nose into your affairs at all. Is your friend one who you can fight together with in the future? Why do you have the relationship that you do now? These are things which you should strictly examine.

- ② Your relationship with law-abiding leftists

- As a general rule, relations with law-abiding leftists in your workplace, at school, and where you live are strictly prohibited. The vast majority of them are too loose with their words and too rash in their actions, a group of people who are living examples of being completely untrustworthy.

- It's a total fantasy to think about expanding or strengthening your organization in your relationship with them, so if you're forced to do so, this may even lead to its dissolution (a guerrilla soldier isn't something that grows through being organized)

- ③ Your relationship with mass media and freelance journalists

- Cease entirely all relations with mass media and freelance journalists. There should be no need for us to cite examples of things like the "Red Guard's" slip-ups.

- In order for mass media to sell the struggle as a commodity, they distort its true essence, conceal it, dress it up in their own logic and send it through their distribution systems (we too have experience being written about in articles heavily ornamented with petite bourgeois logic). No matter how far left those involved with mass media may pose, that group of people we can call commentators who carry these things out deliberately on a daily basis is only posing and nothing more. Have nothing to do with these guys. Take care before you've been sold to the cops and allowed them to make a ton of money.

- 3. Some further basic advice

- Guerrilla soldiers don't drink. Alcohol causes you to lose your senses, act without restraint, and easily gives rise to negligence. To the guerrilla soldier, this is their greatest enemy. In particular, partying in a group of people is strictly forbidden. That should be the domain of the law-abiding leftist.

historically experienced forced assimilation into dominant Japanese society, and at the time *Hara* was written Okinawa was in the process of being incorporated into Japan.

⁽¹²⁾ The Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Between the United States and Japan, which established among other things the Status of Forces agreement keeping US troops in places like Okinawa, faced large-scale popular opposition leading up to its signing in 1960 which included protests, strikes, and rioting. This occurred alongside protests against Japan's involvement in the wars in Korea and Vietnam.

○ The use of cafes calls for through consideration. Don't use a set location. Your faces will be remembered. While you'll often run across people who spend long hours together as a group, openly bearing leftist publications, notebooks spread out, making free use of academic or specialized language and engaging in heated debates, that kind of behavior is unbecoming, absolutely inept, and must be taboo for us. In general, you should be cautious about using cafes. There are also plainclothes officers hanging around them, and there are many examples of this leading to defeat in the past.

○ If you're using your living space as a manufacturing area (workshop), take care not to do your work in such a way that you're making grinding and scraping sounds that your neighbors can hear late into the night.

○ Maintaining one's health is the duty of every individual soldier, and you must take responsibility for this. There's absolutely no need to have the body of an athlete, but you must always maintain your health in the condition required for the struggle. Physical exhaustion also causes mental exhaustion, and leads to stagnation in one's activities. Routine inspections and training are a necessity.

The iron laws of the guerrilla soldier are to have as few dealings with people other than your comrades as possible, conduct oneself skillfully even in bourgeois society, and not let your true form be seen. We've touched on this before, but this applies even with your parents, siblings, wife, husband, children, and friends, and though you may have difficult problems in these relationships, rules are rules. Your caution and concern towards people other than your comrades is the same even with blood relations. This may require grave determination, but lagging in that area means you aren't yet able to become a full guerrilla soldier.

Because we've inspected and verified our attitude, way of living, and determination to reach our goals, put our relationships in order, and oriented the whole of our lives towards armed struggle, our initial preparations are complete.

Section 2 The basic model of an armed/urban guerrilla organization

To be a guerrilla soldier carrying out armed struggle demands extremely detailed technical knowledge, experience, and training. That is, what's called for are the individual soldier's craftsman-like proficiency and accuracy as well as artistic passion and creative originality. It's necessary to combine those individual powers and further nurture the organization. In other words, the armed/urban guerrilla organization, in order to initiate an armed struggle effectively and successfully, must demonstrate the maximum degree of functionality. While you must always think chiefly about aggression, making arrangements for evading the pursuit of people like the security police is also called for.

1. Assigning duties

○ We think there are various ways of doing things according to the conditions of each organization, but with regards to some essential work this should be taken on as duties.

(In our case, those duties include arms, explosives manufacturing, storage, finance, information gathering, communications, etc.)

Don't concentrate too much of a burden on any one person. When each person takes on a duty they can build up their strength as specialists, briskly carrying out their mutual duties and progressing smoothly and systematically. Then, because things have been divided up, even if someone is arrested or dies in battle, it won't affect the organization as a whole and you can

keep the damage to a minimum. (Regarding the handing over of duties in this situation, we talk about this in the section on training)

- Related to taking on duties, you shouldn't have your hideout (gathering place, meeting place, contact point), armory, workshop, and your forward⁽¹³⁾ (sortie) position overlap. If they do, it gives rise to the danger that you could be dismantled in one fell swoop. There should be no need to look so far as the United Red Army's failure (though they were in the mountains). However, if these are the only preparations and battle formations you haven't put in order up to this point, it's fine to do something like place your armory with your workshop, or make your forward position a temporary hideout if these are well put together. However, don't have your armory, workshop and hideout in the same place.

2. Agreeing on communications, correspondence, codes, etc.

- Every individual guerrilla soldier should have a name for use within their organization. In everyday, bourgeois society we live our lives under our real names and legal formalities, but within the organization everyone should be called by their organizational names. However, if you're visiting or calling each other within bourgeois society, you should be scrupulous about differentiating between your real and organizational names. This will take a considerable amount of time and training, but if you can't do it, you'll make continuous blunders during combat. When you call each other by your real names during combat, and by doing so make them known to the enemy, this is equal to the crime of betrayal.

- You should use code for all internal communications and correspondences. It's never wise to write letters, make calls, etc. in a way anyone can understand without imagining the worst of accidents could occur. Therefore, it's necessary to establish and confirm a code together within your group in advance.

3. Acquiring and devising weapons, ammunition and war funds

- The manufacture and acquisition of one's own weapons and ammunition as well as war funds is an iron rule. As an ideological point in particular, we consider this to be of utmost importance. You must absolutely not depend on other people. Manufacturing, acquiring, and devising these things ourselves is nothing other than the initiation of our armed struggle. Further, on the subject of war funds, we don't disavow their appropriation by force. However, we think this must be done after sufficient consideration as to how you're doing it and what you're targeting. Previously, we had no choice but to repudiate a certain group in relation to their highway robberies and purse snatching.

4. Training and replacing soldiers

- Training isn't just something you set your sights on when you have concrete plans for a conflict, but should also be done on a regular basis. It's something by which you attain the full extent of your power which is necessary for combat and also has the function of examining one by one the results of your daily activities. That is, while training, the results of each individual's duties can spread throughout the group, and has the effect of allowing different soldiers to take on that duty in the event of an emergency. Underestimating training leads to defeat.

We take advantage of every opportunity to carry out trainings. However, in the process of carrying them out, it's taken a lot of effort to find places to do so. Therefore, the question of

⁽¹³⁾ A forward location is a secure position – often a military base – used to support tactical operations. A sortie is when a military unit comes out from a defensive position (such as a forward location) to make an attack.

selecting a place to train is a difficult one. Here we must remind you of the defeat at Dai-Bosatsu Ridge⁽¹⁴⁾.

- There's no need for a guerrilla organization to be fixated on the number of soldiers it has. As long it's scrupulous about planning and training, even a small number of people can carry out bold, fierce attacks. Having large numbers isn't always a reflection of an organization's strength. Therefore, "padding" must absolutely be avoided. This too is something which leads to defeat.

- We've restricted our relations with others and severed our relationship with the law-abiding left. Nevertheless, we're able to welcome in new guerrilla soldiers. This possibility is born from our armed struggle.

- A real bond with new guerrilla soldiers is something that should be won after time has been spent, you've appraised each other, and training is finished. This is a completely different matter from calling someone out to a protest, and should be established with caution. The best way to forge a new guerrilla isn't through debate nor the work of research and situational awareness, but entirely through fighting together in armed struggle. Thus, as a result of organizing and winning through that battle, the gap between the new and senior guerrillas can be filled and a relationship of mutual trust be solidified.

With that, you can consider this an affirmation of a general framework for the basic form and maintenance of an armed/urban guerrilla organization. Most things you've seen here apply less to a large organization and more to a smaller ones. Regarding large organizations, their form should be up to each independent platoon and section⁽¹⁵⁾ within them, and there's no need to rack your brains at the outset about things like the pyramid method and the Algerian method⁽¹⁶⁾. What's effective in urban guerrilla warfare are the activities of small numbers of soldiers in independent platoons and sections. As a general rule, treat the relationships and communication between sections and platoons the same way you'd treat relationships and communication between individual soldiers.

We aren't an organization that erects and rallies around a fixed political program. We were people who had been fighting a "battle" to disrupt government policies with helmets and iron pipes⁽¹⁷⁾ as "weapons," and trying to alter conditions to cause a revolution; what disrupted our thought patterns with ease and decisively reversed them was affirming the history of Japanese imperialist counterrevolution as well as the histories of anti-imperialist revolutions among the Ainu, Okinawan, Korean, and Taiwanese peoples. That which makes us see this battle through

⁽¹⁴⁾ *Daibosatsu Toge Jiken*, an incident in November of 1969 in which 53 members of the newly formed Red Army Faction (a different organization than the later United Red Army) were arrested while training with and compiling weapons in the mountains near Dai-Bosatsu Ridge in Yamanashi Prefecture. Relevant to other advice in this pamphlet, information about their activities became known to outsiders to the point that a newspaper even put up a journalist in the cottage members were staying to get a scoop on the story and the concentration of people and organizational resources in one place allowed the government to effectively dismantle it in one raid.

⁽¹⁵⁾ Platoon and section are military terms specifying the number of people in a group – while the exact number of people varies, in general the membership of a section may reach up to around a dozen while a platoon is made up of a number of sections and has dozens of members.

⁽¹⁶⁾ The pyramid method is a hierarchical organizational structure with leadership at the top, an active cadre of people carrying out attacks below them, and with active and passive supporters on the bottom. The Algerian method here likely refers to the structure of groups like the NLF in Algeria, which carried out attacks through small cells in which members know only the person who recruited them and those that they recruited.

⁽¹⁷⁾ Trademarks of Japanese protest movements in this time period.

as Japanese revolutionaries is, first and foremost, the affirmation of the history of Japanese imperialism and “paying the debt” for it as a whole.

Thus, even with regards to arms, our thinking didn’t emerge from throwing stones to using battering rams, from rams to metal pipes and molotovs, and then, because these even these weren’t working against the riot police, throwing bombs. Each person’s individual ideology is the result of seeking out arms. Because of this, we’re an armed organization which depends upon the ideologies of its individual members, and it’s these ideologies that guarantee solidarity and the deepening of the struggle.

We volunteer ourselves as part of the East Asia Anti-Japan Armed Front and shares in its struggle. We’ve resolved to wage war in the anti-Japan armed struggle, and we hail everyone in the armed struggle faction, from platoons to large militaries: link up with the Ookami and the East Asia Anti-Japan Armed Front and fight together with us.

Claim of responsibility – August 1974

Mitsubishi Bombing

On the 30th of August 1974, the Ookami Cell of the East Asia Anti-Japan Armed Front carried out the Mitsubishi Bombing (Operation Diamond).

From colonial times up through today, Mitsubishi has functioned as a pillar of Japanese imperialism, acting as the backbone of this carrion eater under the guise of trade.

Operation Diamond is an attack against Japanese imperialism's invading corporations and colonizers who consider Mitsubishi their boss. Those who were killed or injured by our bomb weren't "workers like us" or "uninvolved common citizens," they're colonial parasites living off of this pillar of imperialism, helping to plan out colonialism and growing fat off the blood of colonized peoples.

We will continue to turn the central district of Japanese imperialism into a war zone⁽¹⁸⁾. Anyone who isn't an imperialist parasite that doesn't fear becoming a casualty should evacuate.

We rely upon those within the imperial home country of Japan as well as the rest of the world who are rising up in the anti-Japan armed struggle, and are gradually eroding and destroying the pillars of the Japanese imperialist government and economy. We execute the imperialists/colonialists who are once again maneuvering towards a "new Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Finally, a warning to those invading corporations and colonizers who consider Mitsubishi their boss.

Stop all activities abroad. Liquidate your foreign assets. Divest from all of your assets in "developing countries."

Obeying this warning is the only way to avoid increasing casualties.

– The Information Bureau of the Ookami Cell of the East Asia Anti-Japan Armed Front, September 23rd

⁽¹⁸⁾ Chiyoda District, where this bombing took place, is home to a high number of Japanese company headquarters as well as prominent political locations such as the Diet, Supreme Court, and the Emperor's palace.

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The Life and Death of the East Asia Anti-Japan Armed Front
May 2019

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