THE
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OF THE
UNITED STATES

RG 331 (Allied Operational & Occupation
Headquaters, World War II)

Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
Government Section
Administrative Division
Purge--Investigation & Observation File
1945-51

Investigations to Observations

Box No. 2052

Assistant Chief of Staff, Government section

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Description of contents

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SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

(A) I. D. No. 84

November 16, 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 Investigation Division, SIB from Nov. 1 to Nov. 15, 1950.

I.

a. Condition of the organizations registed with the election for the Boards of Education at hand and of the candidates classified by party:

Investigation Division started an investigation as to the subject matter on its own initiative.

b. Alleged violence case of Article 6 of the Organizations Control Order by SASAKI (佐々木) Setsugo (節吾), Chairman of the Kabe Town Assembly, Asa County, Hiroshima Prefecture:

The case was informed of to us by the Prosecution Bureau.

c. Group of former military men bearing a Rising Sun Medal:

A report was received concerning this case from Kyushu (九州) District Branch, SIB.

d. Movement of constituent members of the former AIKOKU SHA (愛國社) (Patriotic Association):

Investigation Division started an investigation as to the subject case on its own initiative.

e. NAGANO GUMI (長野組) (Nagano Group):

Chief of Kinki (近畿) District Branch, SIB informed us that the subject organization was supected of a terroristic organization.

f. SAWADA GUMI (澤田組) (Sawada Group) and BENIYA GUMI (紅屋組) (Beniya Group):

Chif of General Affairs Division, Nara Prefecture informed us that the subject organization was suspected of a terroristic organization.

g. TENRI HOMMICHI (天理本道) (the Orthodox Group of the Tenri Religious Body):

The subject organization is suspected of having violated the Organizations Control Order by some opinions in a certain publication issued from this religious body.

h. Reaction of the political circles toward the recent "depurge":

Investigation Division, SIB started an investigation as to this case on its own initiative.

i. Speech Meeting of the Yamaguchi (山口) Group of the NIPPON KAKUMEI KIKUHATA DOSHI KAI (日本革命菊旗同志会 Japan Revolution Chrysanthemum Flag Comrades Society):

Metropolitan Police Board informed us of an arranged holding of the subject meeting.

j. National Guidance Conference of the Fukushima (福島) Group of the Japan Revolution Chrysanthemum Flag Comrades Society:

Metropolitan Police Board informed us of an arranged holding of the subject meeting.

k. The BOKYO SHIMBUN (the Anti-Communism Newspaper):

A report was received as to the subject case from Special Investigation Section, Tokyo Metropolitan Office.

l. Movement of SUGIYAMA Shozaburo:

A report was received as to the subject case from General Affairs Section, Niigata Prefecture.

m. Activities of the Service Party to the United Nations Organization:

A report was received as to the subject case from Hokkaido District Branch, SIB.

n. Trend of the Niigata Prefectural Federation of Branches of the RIKKEN YOSEI KAI (Constitutional Justice Association):

A report was received as to the subject case from Chief of General Affairs Division, SIB.

o. National Character Clarification Movement and the holding of the training school for its propagation:

A report was received as to the subject case from Shikoku (四國) District Branch, SIB.

p. Moves of Koreans formerly affiliated with the defunct CHOREN (朝連) (Korean League in Japan) in Fukui Prefecture:

A report was received as to the subject case from Tokai (東海) District Branch, SIB.

q. Wandering of information investigators representing themselves falsely as the officials of SIB:

A report was received as to the subject case from Chugoku (中國) District Branch, SIB.

r. Instruction of the Central Guidance Body of the Japan Communist Party on the Korean problem:

A report was received as to the subject case from Kyushu (九州) District Branch, SIB.

s. Instruction of ZAI NIPPON DAIKAN MINKOKU KYORYUMIN DAN (Resident Community of Great Korean Republic in Japan) as to the admission of members of the former ZAI NIPPON CHOSENJIN REMMEI (League of Koreans in Japan):

A report was received as to the subject case from Chief of General Affairs Division, Fukueka Prefecture.

t. Investigation into TADA Tomeji:

Investigation Division, SIB started an investigation as to the subject person on its own initiative.

u. Incorrect report on the special remission of MATSUMOTO Jiichiro, former Vice-President of the House of Councillors and its reacions:

Third Section, ID, SIB started an investigation as to the subject case on its own initiative.

v. Instruction of the Japan Communist Party against "Red Purge":

Third Section, ID, SIB started an investigation as to the subject case on its own initiative.

w. Movements of Communists in 九州 Kyushu District:

Third Section, ID, SIB started an investigation as to the subject case on its own initiative.

x. Plan of constructing the "Labour Hall" by the Japan Communist Party:

Third Section, ID, SIB started an investigation as to the subject case on its own initiative.

y. Guidance Organ's Conference of the SEINEN 青年祖國戰線 SOKOKU SENSEN (Youth Fatherland Front) and other matters:

Third Section, ID, SIB started an investigation as to the subject case on its own initiative.

z. Struggles in the private railway companies:

Third Section, ID, SIB started an investigation as to the subject case on its own initiative.

a'. Chino-Japanese Friendship Movement promoted by the Japan Communist Party:

Third Section, ID, SIB started an investigation as to the subject case on its own initiative.

b'. Japan Communist Party's struggle against the "Red Purge" at the private enterprises:

Third Section, ID, SIB started an investigation as to the subject case on its own initiative.

c'. Publication of the KOKKAI JOHO (the National Diet Information):

Third Section, ID, SIB started an investigation as to the subject case on its own initiative.

d'. Activities of NIHON KIKANSHA DOMEI (Japan 日本帰還者同盟
Repatriates' League):

Third Section, ID, SIB started an investigation as to the subject case on its own initiative.

e'. Policy of Peace Protection Committee in Japan to strengthen peace movement and the Pravda's editorial regarding peace protection struggle:

The case was learned from an editorial of the Pravda.

f'. Decision of the selection of candidates of the Japanese representatives to attend the General Association for Peace of the World:

The case was learned from the organ paper and other publications found on the occasion of the investigation into the Peace Protection Society.

g'. GAKUSEI UNDO SOKYOGI-KAI 学生運動懇協議会 (General Council of Student Movements):

The existence of the subject organization came to our knowledge when we were investigation as to ZENGAKUREN (全学連 the National Student Self-government Association).

h'. Communist candidates including sympathizers for the election of members of the boards of education:

Third Section, ID, SIB started an investigation as to the subject case on its own initiative.

i'. Various publishing companies:

Investigation Division, SIB started an investigation as to the subject case on its own initiative.

j'. Condition of "Red Purge" from the private railway companies:

Investigation Division, SIB started an investigation as to the subject case on its own initiative.

k'. Summary of the books and articles on the Communist Party and Communism:

The case was referred to SIB by GS, Authorities.

II.

a. Alleged violence case of Article 6 of the Organizations Control Order by SASAKI Setsugo (佐々木節吾), Chairman of the Kabe Town Assembly (広島県安佐郡可部町), Asa County, Hiroshima Prefecture:

The case was closed without further action.

b. ZAIDAN HOJIN KYOSAI KUMIAI (財団法人協済組合) (Foundational Juricical Person, Mutual Aid Society) or former KAIGUN KYOSAI KUMIAI (海軍共済組合) (Navy's Mutual Aid Association):

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed without further action.

c. Terroristic organizations Sawada Gumi (澤田組) and Beniya Gumi (紅屋組):

The subject organizations being not yet found to have fallen under the provision of Item 7, Article 2 of the Organizations Control Order, the case was closed without further action.

d. Condition of the execution of the dissolution designations made to TERAMOTO GUMI (寺本組) (the Teramoto Group) and three other organizations:

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed without further action.

e. Reaction of the political circles toward the recent "depurge":

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

f. YOKOHAMA SEINEN KAKUSHIN KYOGI KAI (横浜青年革新協議会 Yokohama Young Men's Reform Conference) :

The case was closed with our advice to the subject organization to file its declaration to the Authorities concerned, in accordance with the provision of Article 6 of the Organizations Control Order.

g. Investigation of the true nature of "Seiwa Kai" (清和会) :

The subject organization is to be continuously watched as to its movement, but this case was closed for the present.

h. Suspected violation of the Organizations Control Order by the Branch Office Chief Expulsion Committee:

The subject organization is to be continuously watched as to its movement, but this case was closed for the present.

i. Recent trends of the Anti-Communist Organizations :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed without further action.

j. Moves of Koreans formerly affiliated with the defunct CHOREN (朝連 Korean League in Japan) in Fukui Prefecture :

The case was closed without further action, as the subject persons are not found to have ever acted against the Organizations Control Order.

k. Wandering of information investigators representing themselves falsely as the officials of Special Investigation Bureau:

The case was closed without further action, as the subject persons are nnt found to have even acted against the Organizations Control Order.

l. Instruction of the Central Guidance Body of the Japan Communist Party on the Korean problem :

The case was closed without further action, as the subject organization is not found to have ever acted against the Organizations Control Order.

m. Distribution of leaflets by North Korean Communists :

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

n. Instruction of ZAI NIPPON DAIKANMINKOKU KYORYUMIN DAN (在日本大韓民國居留民団), abbreviated name, "MINDAN" (Resident Community of Great Korean Republic in Japan) as to the admission of members of the former ZAI NIPPON CHOSENJIN REMMEI (在日本朝鮮人連盟), abbreviated name, "CHOREN" (League of Koreans in Japan) to its membership :

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

o. Notice of the Japan Communist Party concerning the campaign tactics toward the textile industry :

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

p. Notification of the Japan Communist Party against its Internationalist Faction:

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

q. Basic attitude of Communists toward arrest and class trial :

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

r. Incorrect report on the special remission of MATSUMOTO 松本治一郎 Jiichiro, former Vice-President of the House of Councillors and its reactions :

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

s. Movements of Communists in Kyushu 九州 district :

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

t. Funds and finance of the Japan Communist Party :

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

u. Policy of Peace Protection Committee in Japan to strengthen peace movement and the Pravda's editorial regarding peace protection struggle :

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

v. Activities of NIHON KIKANSHA DOMEI (Japan Repatriates' League) :

日本帰還者同盟

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

w. Decision of the selection of candidates of the Japanese representatives to attend the General Association for Peace of the World :

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

x. GAKUSEI UNDO SOKYOGI-KAI (General Council of Student Movements) :

学生運動懇協議会

The case was closed for the present, but the movement of the subject organization will be continuously watched.

y. Communist candidates including sympathizers for the election of members of the boards of education :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed without further action.

z. Recent trend of ZENGAKUREN (全学連 the National Student Self-Government Association) :

The case was closed for the present, but the subject organization is to be continuously watched as to its activities.

a'. Execution of suspension of the organ paper of the Japan Communist Party and its affiliated papers :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed without further action.

b'. Various publishing companies:

The case was closed for the present, but the movements of those companies are to be continuously watched.

c'. Editorial of the BOKYO SHIMBUN (防共新聞 the Anti-Communism Newspaper) :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed without further action.

d'. Noteworthy movements of members of former right-wing, anti-Communistic and religious organizations :

The case was reported to G.S Authorities and was closed without further action.

e'. Condition of KOKUSAI SEINEN (International Youth) Day in the plaza in front of Kawasaki Station :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed without further action.

f'. Second National Great Meeting of the All-Japan Federation of Metal Industry Workers' Unions :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed without further action.

g'. Sensation created by the purge of the coal-mine workers in Kyushu and the circumstances of its execution :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed without further action.

h'. 民主民族戰線
MINSHU MINZOKU SENSEN (Democratic and Racial Front) :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed without further action.

i'. Investigation into a terroristic organization named 洋響会
NADAHIBIKI KAI (the Roar of Ocean Society) :

The case was closed for the present, but the movement of the subject organization is to be continuously watched.

M. Yoshikawa

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

〔No. I-I-3〕

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(A) I.D No. 64

November 7, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : The alleged violence case of Article 6 of the Organizations Control Ordinance, by SASAKI (佐々木) Setsugo (節吾), chairman of Kabe (可部) Town Assembly.

I. According to the report from the Prosecution Bureau dated April 13, 1950, KURODA (黒田) Kazuho (數穂), Kabe (可部) Town, Asa (安佐) County, Hiroshima (廣島) Prefecture brought a suit against SASAKI (佐々木) Setsugo (節吾), responsible person of KABE (可部) MACHI (町) HANKYO (反共) RENMEI (連盟) (Kabe (可部) Machi Anti-Communism League), the same town, on the basis of violence against Article 6 of the Organizations Control Order, before the Hiroshima (廣島) District Prosecution Office, on August 31, 1949.

高山

II. Secretary TAKAYAMA, 2nd Subsection, 1st Investigation Section, I.D, detected the following facts, as a result of his investigation on October 27, 1950.

a. Such a poster of contents as indicated in the Annexed Paper, in the name of the "Kabe Machi (可部町) Anti-Communism League" was pasted two or three times on about 20 places in Kabe (可部) Town, Asa (安佐) County, Hiroshima (廣島) Prefecture, in the middle of August, 1949. The above Kabe Machi (可部町) Anti-Communism League has never campaigned the outerior activity or underground movement by holding meetings, except the above pasting posters. Moreover, it was never seen before that the name of the League became public up to now since September last year. The act of having pasted the poster in the name of the League was not cleared up whether it was done by any one, because the posters were pasted in the course of the night. However, according to rumors it was said that an Anti-Communistic Korean student did so, as a method to cope with active propaganda of the Japan Communist Party.

Under these circumstances, the name of the so-called Kabe-Machi (可部町) Anti-Communism League, visionary organization was temporarily used and pasted.

It was revealed that such an organization as the 可部町
Kabe Machi Anti-Communism League, has never origi-
nally existed.

b. Even KURODA Kazuho 黒田 數穂, complaint did not know that anyone did organize the League and made these activities. Moveover, SASAKI Setsugo 佐々木 節吾, the accused, stated that he did not commit such an activity. The complaint brought a siut against the accused without accurate witness materials, on his own imagination, because the accused was the chairman of the Town Assembly and predominat element of the conservative influence.

III. Because the Kabe Machi 可部町 Anti-Communism League is recognized to be a visionary organization, it seems to be unappropriate to apply Article 6 of the Organizations Control Order for the League. Moveover, KURODA Kazuho 黒田 數穂 states that he will withdraw the case against SASAKI Setsugo 佐々木 節吾 in the near future.

IV. SIB intends to inform the Prosecution Bureau, to suspend the search of the case.

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

APPENDED PAPER

(Several parts of this paper were unobvious because of being broken by rain).

Fellows of the Communist Party déclares the establishment of people by mouth, and unfavorable members of the Party indulge in propaganda and demagogues, in order to take advantage of good people on the last opportunity, by using honey words. However, their fatherland is the Soviet Union and ------ they are absolutely obedient to the Soviet Union. ----------

They are lack of freedom and the racial independence.-----

They are only subject to the order of the dictator. ------

Members of the Communist Party are dreamy of foolish things and resort to the terroristic revolution and fiercy and merciless method.

The cases such as, NIKKO (日鋼), (Japan Steel Manufacturing Company Struggle), MITAKA (三鷹) (Mitaka Runaway Case) and TAIRA (平) (Mitaka Derailment Case) are nothing but the terroristic revolution. ----------

Coolly judge and crticize their activities. --------

-------- Anti-Communism League.

COPY

(A) I.D No. 69
November 8 , 1950

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

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

SUBJECT: Former KAIGUN KYOSAI KUMIAI (Navy's Mutual Aid Association) and ZAIDANHOJIN KYOSAI KYOKAI (Foundational Juridical Person, Mutual Aid Society).

I. In accordance with the Government Section's special order dated Oct. 1y.

II. First Sub-Section, Second Section, Investigation Division, SIB initiated an investigation since Oct. 18, and the following facts have been clarified.

1. Navy's Mutual Aid Association.

(1) Outline.

The Navy's Mutual Aid Association was established on the basis of the Imperial Ordinance No. 18, 1912, revised according to the Imperial Ordinance, March 28, 1922 (annexed paper I), and, since the end of the war, abolished according to the Abolition of the Army's and Navy's Mutual Aid Association Order (Imperial Ordinance No. 688, Nov. 30 1945) (annexed peper II).

(2) Purpose and Business.

Its purpose is to promote the welfare of the association members who consist of such field workers as operative hands, employees, ect. of the Navy's operative offices, (including commandeered workmen according to the revision of the Imperial Ordinance on April, 1945).

Its business is, besides the delivery of annuity as its proper business, to manage with its expenses thirty-five hospitals, the commodities section (purchasing and selling institutions of daily necessaries) and ten or more of assembly-halls (culture and amusement institutions) as its side business. In other places, it managed the administration of dwelling-houses and dormitories.

(3) Officials and constituent members.

As for the officials of the said Association there exist no special provisions in the Association rules (in accordance with the Navy Department Ordinance No. 9), nor any persons who were appointed as officials, but the so-called substantive officials will be explained from the following two Articles: Article II "Minister of the Navy supervises the Association". Article III "The allotment of conduct of business in

every government office to which the Association members belong shall be designated by the Minister of the Navy. The chief of the Accounting Bureau, Navy Department, and other heads of government offices to which the Association members belong shall be able to make their subordinates work for the business of the Association".

Consequently, it may be said that almost all of the main officials of the said Association were regular naval officers in active service.

The constituent members are;

(a) operative hands and employees belonging to the field-work offices of the Navy.

(b) civil officers or such personnel rated as the same, non-regular members rated semisonin officers, and commandeered personnel in the Navy.

In peaceful times, the number of those members was 50,000 but in those days of war-end, estimated about 850,000.

(4) Character.

The said Association had been managed with grants of the Government (Navy Department) as the central operating body and with the instalment of the Association members as its employees, and

so the property belonging to the said Association was not purely of its own.

(5) Outline of its disposition at the time of war-end.

In Aug. 1945, the dissolution of the Navy was commenced immediately after the war-end, and at the same time, the said Association had to face the unexpected circumstances in which all the Association members had receded from it successively and in lange numbers in a short period. Hereupon, on Sep. 13, 1945, a regular communication was issued in order to take all drastic measures for the protection of the Association members' interests at this very juncture, and "Notice on matters concerning the management of business of the Navy's Mutual Aid Association due to the end of the war" was inserted in the official bulletin of the Navy dated 15, the same month of the same year, and the following measures were taken. They were the payment of fixed lump sum for those of less than twenty years' affiliation and the decision of the sum of annuity for those of more than twenty years' affiliation. As the Association needed so much amount of funds at a time, cash and deposit money were appropriated,

attached institutions were disposed for monetary value, government funds were temporarily advanced in case of deficiency, and thus the annuity for five years was paid in advance for the qualified 16,000 personnel. Although the Association made every effort for the payment soon after the end of the war, the conduct of business made little progress due to the post-war confusion at that time, so that before it was ended by half, the Navy's Mutual Aid Association Order as its basic Imperial Ordinace was abolished after November of the same year.

2. Foundational Juridical Person, Mutual Aid Society.

(1) Process of Establishment.

Concerning the abolition of the Navy's Mutual Aid Association, various anguements prevailed soon after the end of the war, and the establishment of the Foundational Juridical Person was decided in order to conduct the remaining business after the abolition of the said Association ---- based upon the annexed papers III, IV, V, VI, on Oct. 19, 1945, prior to the abolition of the Navy's Mutual Aid Association, the Mutual Aid Society, Fundamental Juridical Person, was established temporarily as a preparatory organ. After

that, on the promulgation and enactment of the Imperial Ordinance No. 688, Nov. 30, 1945 "Matters concerning the orders of the Army's and Navy's Mutual Aid Associations", the above-mentioned Mutual Aid Society succeeded to all rights and duties of the Navy's Mutual Aid Association, and has come to deal with the remaining business of the said Association while carrying on various sorts of social enterprises as an auxiliary organ of the Ministry of Welfare.

(2) Organization.

Main Office: 1-10, 1-chome, Fujimi-cho, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo Metropolis

Branch Office: Being established in Yokosuka, Maizuru, Kure, Sasebo Cities for the convenience of paying annuity and managing hospitals.

(3) Purpose and Business.

Its purposes were to promote the welfare and relief of qualified personnel for annuity, former members of the Navy's Mutual Aid Association, and their bereaved family (estimated about 26,000 personnel), to promote the business concerning social insurance, and to keep more than one hundred

million yen which had been succeeded from the Navy's Mutual Aid Association. In order to accomplish the above purposes, the following business is conducted.

(a) Settlement of account of the Former Navy's Mutual Aid Association and supply of funds of the above Association.

(b) Enforcement or research of instruments concerning medical treatment, welfare and relief.

(c) Investigation and research concerning social insurance business.

(d) matters recognized as necessary by the decision of the conferees' conference.

4. Officials.

At the beginning of the establishment, the said Society had been operated by the following persons.

Naval paymaster inspecter: TSUJI Eisuke

Naval surgeon captain: NAKAMURA Masamichi

Chief of Insurance Bureau and Secretary TOMONO, Ministry of Welfare.

Naval staff-paymaster (officer of the reserve): MASKAWA Tomosaburo

official of Former Navy's
Mutual Aid Association: YOKOYAMA Shinichi

But at the end of Dec. 1945, TSUJI and NAKAMURA who had been regular naval officers resigned the above post.

Consequently the existing members are as follows.

President: YASUDA, chief of Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare

Vice-President: TOMONO, chief of Health Insurance Section, Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

Exactive director: MAEKAWA Tomosaburo (former Naval staff-paymaster of the reserve)

Managing director: YOKOYAMA Shinichi (official of Former Navy's Mutual Aid Association)

Director: KATO Zenya (annuity receiver)

Director: KUBO Chiyoichi (")

Note: There is no person falling under the Memorandum among the existing officials.

(5) Staff-members.

The number of staff-members who are on duty of each institution under control of the said Society is about 1,500 at present. At the

beginning of the establishment, regular Naval officers (naval surgeon) had been appointed directors or vice-directors of the hospitals under the control of the Society, but as they were discharged compulsorily, there are no such kind of personnel in the said Society now.

(6) Recent movements.

Although the qualified personnel for annuity (estimated about 35,000) of former Army's and Navy's Mutual Aid Associations and the same Associations in foreign lands had had the same character and condition as those of other Associations of operative fields in general, on account of the partial revision of Mutual Aid Association Rules for National Public Service employees by the Law No. 118 dated May 1949, the retirement and invalids' annuity according to the old system was revised and increased for those personnel belonging to the other existing Mutual Aid Associations up to 3.700 yen base paid out from Oct. 1948 under the charge of national Treasury, and successively revised and increased up to 6,300 yen base paid out from January of this year according to the Law No. 135 dated May of this year. Consequently their average annuity per head has amounted to about

16,000 yen. Moreover, the same measure has been taken also for the civil officers of former Army and Navy, and other government offices in foreign lands according to the Temporary Regulations of Pension Law. Nevertheless, the average per-head annuity for those members of former Army's and Navy's Mutual Aid Associations and those in foreign lands had been about 350 yen as usual, so that as the result of the Association members' ardent desire and the petition to the Diet to rescue those annuity receivers from poverty through revision of such an unbalance, the amount of annuity for them has been decided by the Cabinet Council to raise it up to the same level as the one of other Associations. Thereupon the budget of about seventy million yen has been appropriated for a single term, and is under negotiation at present to get consent from other authorities concerned. If this bill were passed in the Diet, this Society would be taken over by the Government, and a new organ to be established by Japan's Government as an auxiliary organ would control the business of delivering the said annuity, they say.

(7) Allied Powers' Disposition on the above Society in past times.

The said Mutual Aid Society, Foundational Juridical Person, had been a matter of concern for the authorities of the Allied Powers in past times. For instance, there happened an event of confiscation of the Society's hospital which had been its own property by the U.S. Navy authorities stationed at Yokosuka military base, but under the consent of P.W.H. (Public Health and Welfare Section), G.H.Q., it was given back to the said Society. And at the same time, the legal problem concerning the existance of this Society has been researched by L.S. (Legal Section), G.H.Q., and settled already. Moreover it is said that Mr. Anton and Mr. Sams have a good understanding for the said Society.

III. As almost all main officials of former Navy's Mutual Aid Association were regular naval officers in active service, the Association ought to be dissolved in accordance with Article 2 of the Organizations Control Order, because it falls under (b), No. 1, Article 5 of the above Order. But in reality, the Association members were, as previously mentioned, the operative field employees

who had been working chiefly in the Naval Aresenal, Munitions Section, etc, so that the purpose of the said Association having been for the promotion of welfare and relief of its members and bereaved family, not for the existance of former Army and Navy men's militarism, it is considered that the said Association shall not be designated of its dissolution, because it does not conflict with Article 2 of the Organizations Control Order.

On the other hand, as for the Mutual Aid Society, Foundational Juridical Person, regular Naval officers had been participating in it in order to succeed to the business of the above Association for a few months at the beginning of its establishment, but after that, they did not participate in it in keeping the property succeeded from the Navy's Mutual Association and in delivering the annuity for the qualified personnel. These facts tell that the Society does not conflict with the Organizations Control Order.

If some dissolution measure should be taken upon the above Association on the ground of the Organizations Control Order, the property of the Society, successor of the Association, would be reverted to the State Treasury.

On the other hand, the property is nothing but the accumulation of the employees' instalment of former Naval Arsenal (instalment of the Navy's Mutual Aid Association members) and the grant paid as a duty for the employees of the government, the central managing body of the Society. Therefore the above property is the common one of the Association members and the Government.

Consequently the disposition of designating the dissolution will result in depriving the members of its legal individual right (the same right as the one of the members of other Governmental Mutual Aid Associations).

If some other measure than that which was mentioned above should not be taken, serious influence will be brought about upon the society in general, and so it is considered that the designation of dissolution of the said Society is not right.

Hereby, we sincerely hope your honorable opinion about the above-mentioned problem.

IV. This investigation will be closed without further action.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

ANNEXED PAPERS I

Navy's Mutual Aid Association's Rules.

Imperial Ordinance No. 60
dated March 28, 1922.

The Imperial sanction is given to the promulgation of the revision of the Imperial Ordinance No. 18, 1912 concerning the field employees' and workers' Mutual Aid Association belonging to the Navy's Ship-building Industry and Arsenal.

Navy's Mutual Aid Association's Rules:

Article 1.

The sonin civil officials or irregular officials rated the same of no more than 2.420 yen of salary per annum and those lower than the hannin civil officials in the Navy shall organize an association aiming at mutual aid in accordance with the Minister of the Navy's sanction.

Some sonin civil officials or irregular officials rated the same of more than 2.420 yen of salary

per annum or those designated by the Minister of the Navy can join the above Association.

Article 2.

The Government shall supply the Association every year, within the limit of its budget, no less than the total amount of the Association members' salary and allowance in accordance with the regulation of Article 1, Item 1 multiplied by the rate decided under the consultation of both Ministers of the Navy and Finance.
When the Association includes the allowance regulated by the Welfare Pension Insurance Law Article 71 (2) to the allowance or salary of the Association members who are always engaged in the pit work and mining mineral, the Government shall supply the Association the amount appropriate for the above including in addition to the supply regulated by the above Article.

Article 3.

The Minister of the Navy can order the officials of every government offices of the Navy to engage in the business of the Association.

Additional rule:

This rule shall be enacted from
Apr. 1, 1922.

This rule shall be enacted from
Apr. 1, 1938.

This rule shall be enacted from
Mar. 1, 1941.

This rule shall be enacted from
Apr. 1, 1943.

This rule shall be enacted from
Apr. 1, 1945.

ANNEXED PAPERS II

Abolition of the Army's and Navy's Mutual Aid Association Rules.

The Imperial Ordinance
No. 688
dated Nov. 31, 1945.

The Imperial Sanction is given to the abolition of the Army's and Navy's Mutual Aid Association Rules and this matter is to be promulgated hereafter.

By-Rules

This rule shall be enacted from the day of promulgation.

The necessary regulations concerning the enactment of this rule shall be made by the competent minister.

ANNEXED PAPERS III

FROM: Vice-Minister of the Navy.

TO: Chief of the Staff of Naval Station
Chief of the Staff of Defence Station
Chief of Government Offices concerned.

Sep. 13, 1945

Draft No. 483 of Accounts
Division of Minister's
Secretariate

Notification concerning matters on the conduct of business of the Navy's Mutual Aid Association due to the end of the war.

As for matters concerning the Navy's Mutual Aid Association due to the end of the war, the said Association is not an instrument of the Navy itself, including the attached instruments, but has its own property as a social instrument for the benefit of the Association members. Thereupon it is to be continued to exist substantially so long as the Association members exist, even if its form changes hereafter. So that good understanding is desired about the following matters which are quoted under the condition of protecting its property to the full extent and not infringing unduly the Association members' interests.

Adding to that, although all prudential measures are now being taken for the preservation of responsible preparatory funds, the present circumstances do not always warrant optimism from the deficit of responsible preparatory funds caused from the low money rate counter-measure enacted some time ago, the consideration to be applied for the future economic change, the uncertainty of collecting invested funds in Manchuria, North China, Korea, Formosa, etc., and so the preservation of domestic funds is quite needed for the present. Accordingly the disposition of the attached instruments should be strictly carried on with steadiness and aptness, and it is desired that the funds obtained in such a way should be wholly appropriated to the responsible preparatory funds of the headquarters of the Association, and all prudential measures taken for the delivery system regulated by the Association rules.

Although there had been a telegraphic notification by the Chief of the Accounting and Finance Bureau, concerning the immediate measure for this matter, it did not seem to be so thorough-going, so that it is repeatedly notified here in order to be understood more precisely and completely.

No. 1 Notice re Delivery of Annuity and Instalment.

1. The annuity before Dec. 1946 shall be paid for the present to the existing qualified personnel by the headquarters of the Association, and after that, it shall be submitted to the Association rules.

2. The qualified personnel for the secession lump sum due to the recent secession shall be paid the same allowance according to the rules, being admitted as a secession by the convenience of the Government.

3. The annuity for five years shall be paid for the qualified personnel due to the recent secession, and the fixed lump sum on account of the big amount proportionate to the affiliation term for other personnel. But the said annuity shall not be stopped hereafter, but it is expected to be continued to exist after the adjustment of the business according to the rules. In addition, in case the application of the existing rules should be submitted to some restriction according to the revision of social legislation or pension regulations from the view-point

of state, the Association rules would also be changed in line with the purport.

4. In case of delivering secession allowance, attention should be paid not to commit any mistake, because it is the application of annexed rules of the Mutual Aid Association rules.

5. The following funds shall be appropriated for the funds needed for the delivery of the above secession allowance, besides the preserved funds of the Mutual Aid Association:

a. Funds obtained through converting the property of the Association's Commodity Section into cash.

b. Surplus funds of the Mutual Aid Association hospitals.

c. Funds obtained through selling the property of the Association available for the Government officials to the Government offices (selling price depends upon the book value, but the property of which book value is not decided on account of being not adjusted or finished yet shall submit to the loan value having been estimated by the headquarters as the establishing funds.)

d. The deficit caused from the above disposal shall be advanced for the present by the Government and paid, and it should be reported at one time by the Administrative and Accounting Sections. (This advance is expected to be settled with the Association funds by the Central office.)

e. The secession allowance shall be delivered in all with the fixed deposit of bank, discarding fractions of less than 100 yen.

f. The remaining Association members' instalment shall be collected according to the existing rules.

No. 2 Notice re Attached Instruments

1. The Commodities Section shall gradually take proper measures to order the remaining members the adjustment of the business of above instruments th through converting them into cash, reduce the business and close them, if they become unnecessary to be managed.

The remaining funds in this case shall be transferred to the headquarters of the Association

through each Association. The immobiles, fixtures, etc. which are difficult to be converted into cash shall exist as they are and be disposed by measures suitable for their safe-keeping.

2. Hospitals shall be managed as before until the abolition of the Association, and the management may be reduced properly with the change of the situation. In case of its abolition, medical treatment shall be entrusted to the insurance doctors and the instrument be closed. The property shall be transferred to the headquarters of the Association through each Association after its adjustment.

But the hospitals in Tokyo, Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo, Maizuru, Oihama and Hiroshima cities shall not be closed even after the abolition of their own Government Offices, but their management continued until any notice will be delivered to them.

Concerning their disposal after abolition, each hospital shall not dispose of its business dogmatically on its own authority, but present its view to the Minister of the Navy and receive his notice. But the negotiation concerning transfer and others shall be conditioned with some recompense as a rule,

the amount of which should always be more than book value.

If the Allied Powers authorities made any application of its use after the closing of the hospital, it should dispose of its business through the negotiation organ there and make a report immediately.

3. The business of Loan Section, Section of the Affairs of Life Insurance, and Loan of the Housing Association shall be immediately adjusted in accordance with the rules.

No. 3 In order to secure the interests of the Association members or those who will be repatriated or be demobilized from foreign lands, the following records shall be made out and reported.

a. Record of the qualified personnel for annuity due to the recent secession (His name, date of birth, affiliation and secession, instalment and standard salary, amount of delivered annuity, all of which shall be annexed to the entry of his address.

b. Record of personnel falling under Article 33 of the Mutual Aid Association (No. 37 form of by-rules) to be annexed only by personnel who do not receive the lump-sum up to Aug. 31.

c. Concerning the report in accordance with the by-rules re enactment of the Mutual Aid Association rules, only the report of the Association members' present conditon shall be presented until the abolition of the Government Offices concerned, and other matters may be abbreviated.

No. 4 Other matters concerned

a. In case of the abolition of the Government Office concerned, each Association under its control shall make, soon after the adjustment of business, the income and outgo accounts, a catalogue of property and other documents which clarify the condition of property, and send them to the headquarters of the Association. Additionally, the evidences shall be presented directly to the headquarters after August.

b. In case of the closing of the attached instrument, a balance sheet and a catalogue of property (with classified items) shall be presented to the

headquarters of the Association. Additionally, the income and outgo accounts and the evidences after August shall be directly sent to the headquarters.

c. The books belonging to the attahed instruments of the Association shall be kept until any notice will be delivered to. With the change of situations, they may be safe-kept at the nearest Accounts Section or police authorities.

d. The personnel necessary for the conduct of the Association business or those for the continuance of the attached instruments may remain properly as part-time service officials or temporary employees belonging to the headquarters, in case they should not be personnel for the adjustment of remaining business at every government office concerned.

e. The documents required by the rules of No. 1 and No. 2 (annexed papers) shall be delivered by the officials concerned, if possible, who shall appear in the authorities concerned, supplement the explanation about the said adjustment, and exactly handle over the business.

ANNEXED PAPERS IV

Matters concerning the establishment of Foundational Juridical Person for the conduct of business of the Navy's Mutual Aid Association.

Sep. 28, 1945

Draft No. 488 of Accounts
Division of Minister's
Secretariate

Sanctioned by the Minister
of the Navy.

For the purpose of protecting the interests of former members of the Navy's Mutual Aid Association after the abolition of the Navy Department, 100,000 yen shall be appropriated from the property of the said Association in order to dispose of the business, and the Mutual Aid Society, Fundamental Juridical Person, be established in the first place, based upon contribution activities drafts quoted in the annexed papers, and the procedure is now being taken to succeed altogether to the business of the Association in case of the abolition of the Navy Department. Is it right?

a. The continuation of payment of annuity for the qualified personnel, and the safe-keeping of the responsible preparatory funds.

b. The continuation of payment of all kinds of money for the Association members being repatriated from foreign lands after the abolition of the Navy Department, and the safe-keeping of the responsible preparatory funds.

c. The continuation of management of some Association's hospitals in order to fulfil the duty of medical treatment for the Association members after secession from it and those who will be repatriated from foreign lands.

d. Adjustment and safe-keeping of the property of the Association in foreign lands.

e. Adjustment and safe-keeping of the property of the Association damaged by the war

Reason

Concerning the disposal after the dissolution of the Navy's Mutual Aid Association with the abolition of the Navy Department, the examination has been in process about the following three drafts, among which 3rd one is considered most reasonable and practical due to the reasons added to each draft.

First Draft:

The Mutual Aid Association shall be dissolved with the abolition of the Navy Department, and the remaining property after the dissolution shall be distributed among the then Association members.

1. Concerning the adjustment of the Association's property, the urgent disposal of converting it into cash is impossible due to the investment in the immobiles, the city, town and village public loans, and in foreign lands.

2. It is unfair because only the Association members at the time of its dissolution obtain undue profit.

3. It is not wise for the rehabilitation of Japan that various instruments belonging to the Navy's Mutual Aid Association which have contributed much for the development of social instruments in Japan for many years will be reduced to naught, so that even after the dissolution of the Association, the remaining property, if any, may be contributed for the development of social instruments, making a Foundational Juridical Person out of it. Especially for the reason that the source of the property of the Association is nothing but the accumulation of the members' small instalment and much governmental allowance, the Association members alone shall not

have a share of its profit. Much less, distribution to only those members at the time of dissolution. Hereupon, it should be succeeded by some social enterprises for the rehabilitation of Japan.

Second Draft:

With the abolition of the Navy's Department, all rights and duties of the Mutual Aid Association shall be transferred to some other Ministry or entrusted to a trust company or such like,

a. The management of business concerning the relation between the allowance paid by the Association and the responsible preparatory funds related with the former, shall not be immediately succeeded to because of the uncertainty of the Association members to be repatriated hereafter and the property of the Association in foreign lands.

b. Transfer to some other Ministry is difficult because it needs so complicated legal measures. The decided part concerning debts and credits may be entrusted to a trust company, but the undecided part needs the continuance of business from now on. After all, the above plan is ineffective.

c. It is the best policy to continue a social enterprise as a Foundational Juridical Person in accordance with the same purport as (c) added to the First Draft.

Third Draft:

The said Association shall be continued to exist as an auxiliary body of the Ministry of Welfare, and the remaining property, if any, shall be contributed to the development of social instruments as well as safe-keeping and adjusting the Association members' interests to the last.

ANNEXED PAPERS V

Contribution activities of the Mutual Aid Society, Foundational Juridical Person (extracted)

Enacted on Oct. 19, 1945
Revised on Aug. 27, 1947.

Chapter I

Name

Article 1.

The Society shall be named the ZAIDANHOJIN KYOSAIKYOKAI (Mutual Aid Society, Foundational Juridical Person).

Article 2.

The Society shall establish the heqdquarters in Tokyo Metropolis and local chapters in the areas recognized necessary.

Chapter II

Purpose and business

Article 3.

The Society shall aim at the promotion of welfare and relief of former members of the Navy's Mutual Aid Association and their bereaved family, and the development of the business of social insurance.

Article 4.

In order to accomplish the purposes mentioned above, the Society shall carry on the undermentioned business.

1. Settlement of accounts of the Navy's Mutual Aid Association and delivery of its allowances.
2. Management or research of the instruments of medical treatment, welfare and relief.
3. Investigation and reseqrch concerning the business of social insurance.
4. Other matters recognized necessary by the decision of the board of trustees.

Chapter III

Office

Article 5.

The Society shall establish its main office at 1-10, 1-chome, Fujimi-cho, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo Metropolis, and subordinate offices at the areas where local chapters exist.

Chapter V

Officials and Staff-members.

Article 16.

The Society shall have the following officials.

1. Directors
2. Inspectors
3. Trustees

Article 18.

The above directors shall be divided into as follows.

1.	President	1
2.	Vice-President	1
3.	Directors	several.

One of the Directors mentioned in No. 3 of the above item shall be appointed Executive Director, two of them Managing Director.

Article 19.

President shall be appropriated by the then chief of the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare.

Article 20.

Vice-President shall be appropriated by a director decided by the board of directors by President's request.

Article 21.

Directors shall be appropriated by the personnel falling under the following items by President's request.

1. First or Second grade government officials in service at the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare.

2. Qualified personnel for annuity of former Navy's Mutual Association or those who had been in service at the said Association or other offices concerned who were recommended by the board of Directors.

Article 29.

Trustees shall be appropriated by the personnel falling under the following items.

1. First or Second grade government officials belonging to some government offices concerned, 4.

2. Qualified personnel for annuity of the Navy's Mutual Aid Association who were elected from among themselves several.

3. Other men of knowledge and experience several.

ANNEXED PAPERS VI

Nov. 1, 1945

Draft No. 506 of Accounts
Division of Minister's
Secretariate.

From Vice-Minister of the Navy Department

For chiefs of government offices concerned.

Notification concerning the disposal of the Navy's Mutual Aid Association with the abolition of the Ministry of the Naby.

It is requested that the above matter shall be disposed of by the following regulations.

No. 1 The Navy's Mutual Aid Association (abbreviated as only Association hereafter) is dissolved on the day of the abolition of the Department of the Navy, and all of its remaining business, rights and obligations shall be tranferred to the Mutual Aid Society , Foundational Juridical Person (abbreviated as only Society hereafter).

No. 2 The Association members on the day of its dissolution (including those staying in foreign lands at that time) shall be obliged to secede from it on the same day, and their allowance paid according to the Draft No. 483 of Accounts Division of Minister's Secretariate dated Sep. 1945 (Bulletin of the Department of the Navy dated Sep. 15).

No. 3 Concerning the mutual aid of those who have seceded from the above association and are in service at some government offices administrating the demobilization business successively, a new mutual aid association is to be established according to the Rules of Government officials' Mutual Aid Association.

No. 3 The headquarters of the Association shall finish the procedure of transferring all rights and obligations on the day of its dissolution.

No. 4 After each Association belonging to government offices finished delivery of allowance regulated in No. 2 (concerning the allowance for the dispatched Association members in foreign lands or other inevitable circumstances in which delivery

is incapable, it shall be adjusted as a debt of the Association without delivering), all rights and obligations shall be adjusted within fifteen days and the procedure of transferring its property to the Society shall be finished, annexing all evidences (record of qualified personnel for annuity due to the secession with the abolition of the Department of the Navy, in accordance with the regulation of the Draft No. 483 of Accounts Division of Minister's Secretariate dated Sep. 1945; record of personnel falling under Article No. 23 of the Association Rules; Record of dispatched members of specially established government offices; Account books of income and outgo; Catalogne of property and other documents which clarify the condition of property and debts ---- which needs a clear statement of classification of allowances, names and addresses of creditors, and sum of money).

No. 5 The same disposal as mentioned above shall be carried on for the Associations government offices of which have been abolished and which are under adjustment now in accordance with the Draft No. 483 of Accounts Division of Minister's Secretariate dated Sep. 1945.

No. 6 In case the adjustment is difficult to be finished by the date regulated in No. 2, the consultation with the chief of Accounts Bureau of the Department of the Navy shall be needed with the presentment of its reason, the period and number of personnel necessary for the adjustment.

No. 7 Matters concerning attached instruments.

a. The Commodities Section shall finish the adjustment in accordance with the Draft No. 483 of Accounts Division of Minister's Secretariate by Nov. 15 and present a balance sheet and a catalogue of property to the headquarters of the Association. But the property may be directly transferred to the headquarters of the Association, not sticking to the said Draft.

In case the personnel are needed for safe-keeping the immobiles, fixtures, etc. which are difficult to convert into cash, their employment in a proper measure is permitted, under the charge of the Association until its dissolution, under the charge of the Society after that. And their addresses and salary should be reported to the chiefs of the Accounts Bureau and of the Society.

b. The hospitals situated in the following cities were transferred to the Society after Oct. 22, called the Public Aid Hospitals headed with the name of each city and their availability was made public to the people in general, besides the Association members, its former members and their bereaved family.

Tokyo, Yokohama, Oihama, Yokosuka, Hiratsuka, Maizuru, Kure, Hiroshima, Sasebo, Oita.

At other hospitals except those mentioned above, the adjustment in accordance with the Draft No. 483 of Accounts Division of Minister's Secretariate shall be finished by Nov. 15 along with the procedure of disposal after the dissolution, and a debt book and a catalogue of property be sent to the headquarters of the Association. But the property may be directly transferred to the headquarters, not sticking to the said Draft.

In case there are needed personnel for the administration of the instruments due to the undecidedness of disposal after shut-down, it should follow after the above (a).

c. The assembly-hall of the Association which is maintained under self-supporting accounts shall be transferred to the Society on the same day of its dissolution, called the Mutual Aid Assembly-hall, and its availability be made public for the people in general. But those which were lost due to the war damage and has no available institution (for example; those with only a remaining building-site) shall not be made public.

The employees of the Assembly-hall shall be employed, after its dissolution, as a staff-member of the Society with the same pay as before.

The Assembly-hall shall finish the procedure of transferring all property to the Society (except the necessary cash for managing the said hall to be made public) annexing the debt book and a catalogue of property after adjusting all rights and obligations within fifteen days from its dissolution.

d. Loan Section, Life Insurance Section and Loan Section of Housing Association shall promote their adjustment in accordance with the corresponding rules and dispose the business in line with the adjustment in other Associations of government offices.

No. 8 The Main office of the Society was established at 1-go, No. 10, 1-chome, Fujimi-cho, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

ANNEXED PAPERS VII

Written contract

YAMAMOTO Ushinosuke (abbreviated as A hereafter), chief of Accounts Bureau of the Department of the Navy, and AOYAGI Ichiro (abbreviated as B hereafter), president of the Mutual Aid Society, Foundational Juridical Person made the following contract concerning settlement of accounts and business of the Navy's Mutual Aid Association (abbreviated as only Association hereafter).

Article 1.

A shall succeed to B with all rights and obligations of the Association in its existing condition at the time of the abolition of the Department of the Navy for the purpose of enacting settlement of accounts and business of the said Association by B.

Article 2.

B shall immediately start settlement of accounts and urgently clarify the relation between the remaining property and debt of the Association and the responsible preparatory funds.

Article 3.

B shall make effort for the accurate and advantageous administration of the succeeded remaining property of the Association, and the settlement of responsible preparatory funds.

Article 4.

B shall settle the debt of the Association based upon the Association rules within the limit of the said responsible preparatory funds.

Article 5.

B shall pay the expenses for conducting business which are necessary for the settlement of debt and other expenses from the said responsible preparatory funds and the profit obtained from employing them.

Article 6.

The property not counted up as responsible preparatory funds by the Association among the remaining one, and the under-mentioned property shall be appropriated for the expenses needed for the business based upon the contribution activities of the Mutual Aid Society, in addition to the business mentioned in No. 2.

a. Government allowance corresponding to the State liability amount for health insurance for 1945.

b. Profit from rate difference caused by employing the property of the Association with more than prearranged rate (0.35% per annum)

Article 7.

In case of deficiency of responsible preparatory funds resulted from the revision of the Association rules in April of 1944 and April of 1945, deficiency of the same funds resulted from the temporary secession of the Association members due to its dissolution, and necessity of partial restriction of debt settlement on account of the State measure for the same funds, B shall be able to change a part of the contents of their settlement with the permission of the competent authorities.

Article 8.

In case the State does not deliver the government allowance based upon the Imperial Ordinance No. 478, 1945 to the debt caused by war damage among the debts of the Association, B shall be able to change a part of the contents of their settlement with the permission of the competent authorities.

Two copies of the above contract shall be made as its testimony, and the said both persons shall keep one of them each other upon signing and sealing in it.

November 15, 1945.

YAMAMOTO Ushinosuke

Chief of Accounts Bureau of the Department of the Navy

AOYAGI Ichiro

President of the Mutual Aid Society, Foundational Juridical Person, 1-10, 1-chome, Fujimi-cho, Koji-machi Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

(No. I-I-3)

澤田文化屋旧

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(A) I.D.No. 70
November 9, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Terroristic Organizations Saweda Gumi and Beniya Gumi.

I. On the information from Chief of Investigation Section, General Affairs Division, Nara Prefecture, dated May 2, 1950, that they were powerful organizations of stall-keepers.

II. As a result of our order given to our Kinki Branch Office on June 29, 1950, to investigate their constructures and terroristic actions, it has come to our knowledge that at the present time they have had no constructions, nor have they done any terroristic actions as

stated below.

a. Sawada Gumi.

This is an organization of stall-keepers which had been found in the early part of the Showa era (beginning in 1926) in the neighbourhood of Yamato Takada City and in Nara City as well as in Shiki County, Nara Prefecture. In 1936, however, these organizations dissolved themselves, and after their dissolution they were absorbed into Nara Prefectural Shinno Kai together with other groups of stall-keepers by NAKAMURA Motonobu (who was formerly a member of National Diet) living in Sakurai Town, Shiki County. In July, 1948, Shinno Kai was again reorganizedion and called itself Nara Prefectural Shinno Retailers' Union. But towards the end of the same year the union dissolved itself in fact as well as in name. Such being the case, to say not nothing of the period when this organization went under the name of Sawada Gumi, any terroristic offences were not committed by its constituent members even after the reorganization of it.

b. Beniya Gumi.

1. As the controller of the stall-keepers in Yamato Takada City it had existed from old times. But in July, 1948, it was absorbed into Nara Prefectural Shinno Retailers' Union as its Takada Branch, and KURAMOTO Hisaichi who was the seventh generation of Beniya Gumi became the Branch Chief. With the dissolution of the union towards the end of 1948, Takada Branch was also dissolved. Since then KURAMOTO has been giving himself to the management of theatre, and there is none who call himself Beniya Gumi.

2. To give an instance of terroristic offence committed by the constituent member of this organization, in 1934 or thereabouts one of the followers, whose name is unknown, is said to have been suspected of having committed murder. Regarding this case it is difficult to get the testimony from those concerned, and as to the particulars of the case are unknown. But after that any terroristic offences committed by the constituent members have not been

recognized at all.

III. As no fact is discovered to recognize it as a suspected organization violated Article 2, Item 7 of the Organizations Control Order. We should accordingly propose to close this case without further act.

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

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(A) I. D. No. 71

November 10, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Conditions of executing dissolution designated to the TERAMOTO-GUMI (Teramoto Group) and three other organizations.

I. Based on the result of the designation of four terroristic organizations, Teramoto Group, ABE-GUMI (Abe Group) a branch Group of the OSHU NISHIUMIYA YOKOTA IKKA (Oshu Nishiumiya Yokota Group), Sumita the Second's MORITA-GUMI (Morita Group) of the YORII IKKA (Yorii Group), and KONISHI-GUMI (Konishi Group), on October 31, 1950.

II. The above mentioned four organizations underwent the execution of their dissolution at 8:30 a.m. the same day, and the details are as follows:

a. Teramoto Group.

(1) Place of execution.

TERAMOTO Naojiro's, 12, Kuise-okuzure, Amagasaki, City, Hyogo Prefecture.

(2) Executive officials.

Secretary MORI Takeo of the SIB, and one other.

(3) Guards.

FUJITA Hidezane, chief of the Amagasaki Municipal Police Station, and his eleven men.

(4) Conditions of execution.

Boss, TERAMOTO Naojiro, accepted the Notice of the Dissolution Designation and the Notice of the Purge from Public Office at home, and signed the receipt obediently paying no compliments. The execution finished peacefully.

b. Abe Group, a branch group of the Oshu Nishiumiya Yokota Group.

(1) Place of execution.

ABE Masuji's, 114, Ogata-cho, Okawara Town, Shibata County, Miyagi Prefecture.

(2) Executive officials.

Secretary HAYASHI Mikio of the SIB, and two others.

(3) Guards.

Five members of the Okawara Police Station.

(4) Conditions of execution.

Bass, ABE Masuji accepted the Notice of the Dissolution Designation and the Notice of the Purge from Public Office at home. Then he asked a few questions about the movements of the purgee and signed the receipt. The execution finished very peacefully.

c. Sumita the Second's Morita Group of the Yorii Group.

(1) Place of execution.

HONGO Shiro's, 30, Aoyagi-cho, Bunkyo Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

(2) Executive officials.

Secretary HIRABAYASHI Atsushi of the SIB, and one other.

(3) Guards.

Assistant police inspector, NISHIURA Hajime of Second Crminal Investigation Section, Criminal Affairs Division, Metropolitan Police Board, and six others.

(4) Conditions of execution.

As Boss, HONGO Shiro had been out since the previous day and his whereabouts was left unknown, his eldest daughter, Kazuko, acting for him, accepted the foregoing two notices, and signed the receipt. The execution finished peacefully.

d. Konishi Group.

(1) Place of execution.

KONISHI Toyokatsu's, c/o Higashi Market No. 29, Kaimon, Beppu City, Oita Prefecture.

(2) Executive officials.

Secretary MITSUI Kikusaburo of the SIB, and one other.

(3) Guards.

Four members of the Beppu Municipal Police.

(4) Conditions of execution.

As Boss, KONISHI Toyokatsu, had been serving his sentence at the Oita Prison, he accepted the foregoing notices there, saying nothing special, and signed the receipt. The execution finished very peacefully.

e. Echo on general citizens.

We have so far found no echo in regard with the steps taken against the foregoing Abe, Morita, and

Konishi Groups. As to the Teramoto Group, however, house-wives at Okuzure, Amagasaki City, are unanimously saying "We shall be relieved due to the dissolution of the Teramoto Group. From now on, our streets will become bright." The foregoing chief of the Amagasaki Police Station said to the member of this bureau "The Teramoto Group had long been intervening the police administration, but as it is dissolved by the measures of this time, and as the boss is purged from public office, I believe the city will become very bright in the future."

f. Reference.

(a) Important properties taken over are as follows.

(1) Teramoto Group.

Safes	1.
Tables	1.
Chairs	1.
Happy coats	8.
Clocks	1.
Document	a few.

(2) Abe Group.

Lanterns	15.

(3) Morita Group.

No property deemed to belong to the organization.

(4) Konishi Group.

Hanafuda (Playing cards)	44.
Dirks	1.
Name cards	7.

Director of Special Investigation

Attorney-General's Office.

(No. I-I-3)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

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(A) I. D. No 72

November 10 , 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Reaction of the Political Circles toward the recent Depurge .

I. According to the investigation made by the members of our office and each Branch Chief of SIB.

II. On October 13, five years after the war, when the Occupation policies are turning favorably toward the independence of Japan, with the peace treaty in sight, the mass depurge, long-pending problem, was announced by the Government. It is very significant. This mass depurge had a great effect upon each circle which had been showing a delicate movement based upon the possible realization of depurge.

Expecting a big political change, we are keeping

a strict watch upon the political circles by requesting our each branch office to submit a report about the reaction. The results of the investigation are as follows:

A. Outline

Over 10,000 persons, about one third of the petitioners, have been depurged this time and about seventy per cent of the petitioners were depurged in the economic and press circles. Therefore a pretty active move is being expected in the economic circles where a lot of old experts have been revived. On the contrary, about thirty per cent have been depurged in the political circles and the rate of the depurged is lower than those of the economic and press circles but number of great political figures who had once been a minister or men of ministerial calibre are included among those depurged this time. The revival of these leaders will surely have a big effect upon the central political circles.

In the local district too, many ex-leaders of the local political circles, mayors of towns and cities or village headmen are included among the former leaders of the Imperial Rule

Assistance Association and the Youth Group of the same Association who had been depurged this time. There are some who opine that the reorganization of the local political circles will necessarily be caused by the come-back of these people in future. Moreover the political observers unanimously agreed that the organized activities of the Conservatives will be reinforced and anti-Communistic influence will be strengthened in future by the powerful leaders who returned by the depurge of this time.

The people in general are grateful to General MacArthur for his utmost efforts for the promotion of Democratization in Japan and his many kind offices toward the mass depurge. We can't overlook the fact hat the general public have come to be more interested in and expecting the depurge of the " Memorandum Case " and alleviation of conditions for those who have not been depurged this time, after the recent depurge. Anyhow the recent mass depurge had a great effect upon Japan except the Communist Party by giving her a bright hope and by awaking vigor and respence in each circle, together

with the progress toward the peace-treaty for Japan.

B. Reaction of the political circles

As a great effect of the depurge upon the political circles, the National Democratic Party which had long been inactive after the dissolution of the ASHIDA Cabinet, had come to show brisk activities due to the come-back of the great figures. In the Liberal Party, the balance of power between ONO's group (HATOYAMA's party) and HIROKAWA's one (those close to Premier YOSHIDA) is feared to be upset because the former has come to be more influencial. In the Social Democratic Party too, right-wingers became so powerful that the intra-party opposition between rightists and leftists appears to be showing some changes.

The depurge of a lot of the former leaders of the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Group in this country, will surely give a pretty heavy pressure to bear upon the " après-guerre" Dietmembers. But it is necessary for the above depurged persons to secure their own constituency and to get the title of the Diet-member in order

to launch their open activities. Therefore all the people will pay attention to the election for the local assemblies which is to be held from coming March to June because it will be the best trial for their political activities.

The following are the detailed reaction of the individual political party :

1. Liberal Party

The Liberal Party seems to be keeping cool outwardly, but this coolness is regarded as coming naturally from the dignity of the First Party.
The effect of depurge is appearing in the three forms mentioned below.

a. Among the moves of depurged persons of the Democratic Party-line there is an indication that they will start a movement to throw out the Cabinet during the next Diet session in combination with the various factions of Opposition Parties.
On the other hand, even a part of the Liberal Party tends to associate an expectation for the coming-back of HATOYAMA with a program for the overthrow of YOSHIDA's power.

If such a move becomes to assume a decisive form, the depurged group will proceed toward this direction in haste and it is presumed to have an effect upon the basis of the present Cabinet.

b. When, the conflict of post-war with pre-war powers giving impetus to the reorganization of the political world, a movement toward the formation of a new party appears under the leadership of the Democratic Party, it is expected that there will be raised an outcry for the resignation of the YOSHIDA Cabinet in sympathy with this movement.

c. There are found many old party-men of the HATOYAMA line among the depurged this time who once belonged to the Liberal Party which is now betraying a complicated appearance because of mutual dispute among the ONO's Faction, HIROKAWA's Faction and bureaucrats close to YOSHIDA. Therefore, it is likely that the depurge this time will create a disturbance in the state of affairs of the Liberal Party.

The new Diet members of the Liberal Party seems to have an idea like this: The five years after the war have completely overturned the old party-men's territories and so there is no fear that their reappearance will heavily hit the new sphere of influence after the war. Moreover there are found no other wonderful powers among the depurged than the big figures such as ANDO Seijun, MAKINO Ryozo, OKUBO Tomejiro, HIRATSUKA Tsunejiro, ISHII Mitsujiro, HANASHI Shingoro, etc.

In this sense, it is noteworthy that there will appear a friction between the depurged and present party members. Besides the above, the reactions of the Liberal Party in various districts are as follows:

(1) The Liberal Party Branch in Hokkaido is pleased to see that it will be strengthened if HIRATSUKA Tsunejiro of the NICHIRO (NICHIRO Fisheries Company) comes back to his former position. Though it is reported that in the Headquarters the coming-back of OKUBO Tomejiro will intensify the intra-party conflict of the ONO's Faction with HIROKAWA's Faction, the Hokkaido Branch seems to be quite indifferent to this state.

(Liberal Party, Hokkaido Branch)

(2) It is to be welcomed that the present state of the central or local political world led hitherto by the persons next to the first-class ones has come to be remarkably strengthened as the result of the depurge this time. However, if this depurge results in resuscitating old powers and checking the development of democracy which has proceeded along right lines, it is feared that it might deal a heavy blow to the new Japan which has been released from bureaucratic Zaibatsu, military clique and feudalistic elements.

Anyway, the depurge of ISHII Mitsujiro, big figure in the political world, who exercises his influence over Kurume City, is worthy of attention

and it will give a remarkable change to the constitution of the Liberal Party.

(NUNOE Seisaku, Fukuoka Prefectural Assemblyman of Liberal Party)

(3) The new Diet members after the war are of no use and act haughtily despite their ignorance of the secret of politics. On the contrary, the pre-war Diet members are well-informed of everything and can be reliably entrusted with political affairs. Therefore the coming-back of these old Diet members to our political world is the happiest event of all. However, what is incomprehensible is that YAMANO Heiichi, TANAKA Tosaku, SOWA Giichi, SUGANO Kazutaro have not been depurged notwithstanding they are merely uninfluential Diet members recommended by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association while TANAKA Seishin, SUGIYAMA Motojiro of the Social Democratic Party have been depurged notwithstanding they devoted themselves to the establishment of the said Association. Therefore, if SUGIYAMA Motojiro as reported runs for the next election of the Osaka Prefectural Governor, he will be elected by overwhelming the present governor AKAMA because the former is influential over farm villages.

(TAKANO Tamotsu, chairman of Osaka Prefectural Assembly of Liberal Party)

(4) It seems that the conservative powers including the Liberal Party and Democratic Party will be remarkably strengthened, but, on the other hand, it is probable that the coming-back of big figures will create factional conflicts and be favorable and unfavorable to the Liberal Party at the same time.

(UOZUMI Morio, chief-secretary of the Wakayama Prefectural Federation of the Social Democratic Party)

(5) There are found in the local districts where the Liberal Party has its spheres of influence, many depurged town mayors and village headmen connected with the Imperial Rule Assistance Adults' Association and also many depurged leading members of the ex-service men's association. In this sense, this depurge is advantageous to the Liberal Party and will be greatly useful for strengthening anti-communist stronghold.

(WADA Asanosuke, chief-secretary of the Wakayama Prefectural Federation of Liberal Party)

(6) Though a rumor is rife on the reformation of the Liberal Party, it is doubtful what positive actions should be taken by such persons as ANDO, OKUBO, etc. It is impossible that these persons who have grown old in age or spiritually will run for the Diet from their territories. They will be

inactive for the time being. There is no need for the reorganization of the party. Fresh men in the political world have grown up, studied politics and mastered new sense of the times. It is no business of the dotages, members of the SEIYUKAI or MINSEITO Parties. However, the step toward the Memorandum cases including HATOYAMA, etc remains to be decided.

(ONOKI Manjiro, municipal assemblyman belonging to the Kyoto Prefectural Federation of the Liberal Party)

(7) Owing to the depurge this time the election for the local assemblies scheduled in May next year must be started afresh and a new plan must be established for the election of the prefectural governors as well as prefectural assemblymen.

(KATAGIRI Chiju, Chairman of the Nagano Prefectural Assembly of the Liberal Party)

(8) It seems that a serions change will be seen in politics and administrations according to the classified stages, towns and villages, ----counties and cities ---- prefectures.

In view of the fact that the depurged persons are those who have criticized the political world calmly from the standpoint of the third person, it is probable that the merge of conservative parties will make progress as a practical question.

(MATSUHASHI Kyuzaemon, mayor of Nagano City belonging to the Democratic Party)

2. People's Democratic Party.

The people's Democratic Party has apparently come to be active, as it was expected, owing to this depurge, The party has no president now. The president issue has been an important pending question of the party for some time past. A group in the party started to make efforts for bringing forward Presidnet Ichimada of the Bank of Japan as its president and attracted general attention. Those efforts, however, seemingly proved to be in vain since the president himself declared on October 19 that he had no intention to accept it. In the meantime, the movement to choose TSURUMI Yusuke as its president was seen, but it also seems almost impossible to be realized. The party is expecting to have as many as forty persons return to its own party. However, as NAKAJIMA Yadanji, TSURUMI Yusuke, SAKUDA Kotaro, NODA Takeo, MORISHITA Kunio, etc. have been affiliated with the former Minsei Party, and as MATSUMURA Kozo, KOGURE Budayu, TOGO Minoru, HANEDA Takeshiro, MATSUYAMA Jojiro, etc. belonged to the former Mr. NAKAJIMA Chikuhei's Group, and have been affiliated with the Seiyu Party, those persons have

no concern with the party which was formed by ASHIDA Hitoshi.

When they were designated as purgees in 1946, they belonged to the SHIMPO TO (Progressive Party) with Mr. Hidehara as its head. Later, Mr. Ashida, Inukai, Narahashi, Tomabechi, Kitamura, etc., members of the Inukai Faction, formed the Democratic party without keeping any connection with the group of the present depurgees. It is an 'apres guerre' political party. There exists no good feeling between its founders, Ashida, Inukai, Narahashi, Tomabechi, Kitamura, etc., and the depurgees(group. Especially, since the party amalgamated with the people's Cooperative Party headed by Mr. MIKI Takeo, it has been quite a mixed blood breed. Such being the case, the present People's Democratic Party has ceased to remain as the unforgettable home for the depurgees.

Those depurgees, however, have no seat in the Diet, even thought they have been released from purge. In order to get the seat, they should pass through the barrier, election, and to run for the election, they should belong to a political party. Therefore

they seem to be obliged to join the foregoing party.

In these circumstances, the party held an Officers' Emergency Meeting on October 14. At that meeting. they reached to a decision that they make every effort for the earliest return of the forty depurgees of the party-line. For that purpose, chairman Tomabechi and Secretary-general Chiba are said to have revealed their minds that they are always ready to resign from their posts for the sake of more strengthened power of the party.

Besides, at the foregoing meeting, they seem to have decided that the Diet-members of the party, dividing the tast among themselves, actively invite the foregoing forty persons to retuen the party. Thus, independency of the party has been strengthened extremely, and they have gained confidence so that at the conference held between Ashida and Chiba on the evening of October 13, they are said to have reached an agreement that the former flatly refuse the amalgamation with the Liberal Party on the occasion of his meeting Premier Yoshida. Now a forecast is given to the party including sthe depurgees as below. The state of things has a tendency to enter the days of opposition between two big conservative political

parties, and more delicate tactics are expected to be managed between the both parties, the Liberal and Democratic Parties in the future.

The sensation created at each place about the People's Democratic Party is as follows:

a. "I am very glad to see our comrades of the former Minseito-line have come back. The real power of our party was based upon a strong sphere of influence centrally around Yokohama, and since long ago, almost all the important characters in the Yokohama Municipal government have been members of the Democratic Party. And I believe that we have taken the best chance to recover the lost territory." (Aoki former chief of the Yokohama Branch, Democratic Party).

b. "This depurge will prove to be of over-all advantage to our party. I believe the time is ripe for us to recover the lost territory." (HORIUCHI Mankichi, Democrat member of Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly).

c. The Democratic Party, being depurged with CHIZAKI Usaburo, TEYOGI Takakichi and MATSUURA Shutaro, will open a furious attak upon the

Democratic Liberal Party which absorbed the territory of the Democratic Party under the cloak of the fusion of the conservative parties at the end of the year before last.
(Hokkaido Federation, Japan Social Democratic Party).

d. It is indeed worthy of notice that the former big figures of the Democratic Party HAYASHI Heima, WATANABE Tetsutaro and OKI Daikichi will join the Democratic Party or the Democratic Liberal Party because of their depurge. This make the Democratic Party's mouth water because of its weakenedness.
(based on the investigation report of an official, Local Section, Fukushima Prefectural Office).

e. I intend to enter politics once more because I had been expected to be a politician for a long time. Whether or not I will join the Progressive Party to which I had been belonged and at present is renamed as the Democratic Party, I intend to determine it after the consultation with my seniors and TSURUMI Yusuke who was depurged simultaneously with us.
(former Aomoril Prefectural member of Diet KUSUMI Shogo).

3. Japan Social Democratic Party.

As being conceivable in the fact that a welcome party of the depurgees was held sporsored by Secretary General ASANUMA on 21st, the Japan Social Democratic Party is receiving well in general the depurge of this time. But there seems to be something unsatisfied among those of the ZENGOKU SUIHEI SHA (National Federation of the Levelling Leagues) (the association for the abolition of prejudiec against the special caste) which supports MATSUMOTO Chiichiro and among those of lelf-winged.
The special speeches about this are as follows.

a. Kanagawa Prefecture. (DEGUCHI Keizo (Chief of the Shirahata Branch, Japan Social Democratic Party)

This time depurge, being a great attack of the Conservative power, may be asserted to be a manifestation of the reactionary policy of YOSHIDA Cabinet.

b. Fukuoka Prefecture. A certain YASUKOCHI (left-winger, Japan Social Democratic Party).

As TANAKA Shogetsu, person in the capacity of a staff of National Federation of the Levelling Leagues, was depurged, the policy of Japan Social

Democratic Party which seems like an agency of the Japan Communist Party will be maintained intact continuously but this tendency will become a minus for the Socialist Party.

c. Fukuoka Prefecture. MATSUURA Jugoro (who belongs to National Federation of the Levelling Leagues)

The lineage of MATSUMOTO Chiichiro will be restored by the depurge of TANAKA but the degree of the masses support will be mentionlessly out of question compared with the occasion when MATSUMOTO is made to stand in the limelight.

d. Osaka Prefecture. TANEDA Tetsuma (Chairman of the Prefectural Assembly)

The depurge of SUGIYAMA Genjiro and TAMAN Kiyoomi will Contribute to the strengthening of the party power but that MATSUMOTO Jiichiro has been left alone seems to be unjust.

Thus only the non-depurge of MATSUMOTO Jiichiro is the matter of concern of the Socialist Party and