GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents

THE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES

(1) Box no. 2133

(2) Folder title/number : (4)
Tsushima Island

(3) Date : Aug. 1951

(4) Subject :

Classification	Type of record
580.1, 140	c

(5) Item description and comment :

(6) Reproduction : Yes No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

OD,JO,No.656 August 8th, 1951

General Condition in Tsushima Island.

With reference to the subject matter, the following has been disclosed by our field investigation, on which we submit this report to you. As for espionage move in the same island, another report will be submitted to you after this.

The Object of investigation:

1. General Condition in Tsushima Island.
2. Movements of the Japan Communist Party in Tsushima.
3. Korean Problem in Tsushima.
4. Condition of Tsushima as a base for smuggling.
5. Tsushima as jumping base for illegal voyage.
6. The condition of control on the part of Police authorities concerned.
7. Counter measure of control in future.
8. Synthetic Opinion (Conclusion).

I. General Condition in Tsushima;

1. Location.

This is an island located at a point 80 nautical mile in straight line from Hakata Port (From Hakata to Itsuhara Port in Tsushima).

It is 32.5 nautical miles from Sasuna Port in Kamiagata County in the island to Pusan, in Korea and the Island has an area of 702,94 square kms. and coast line of 730,244 kms. In short, it is an mountainous island floating on Genkai Sea, with 15,708 kms. in width and 60,695 kms. in length.

2. Population.

The Island has 59,878 households, 11,913 houses, that is to say, 57,464 Japanese and 2,414 Koreans (registered number as aliens). But the County authorities regard this registered number as one-third of the real number. If so, about 5,000 Koreans in addition to this number are going between Korea and Japan with Tsushima as their base. The classification of its population consisting of Japanese and Koreans in 11 villages and 2 towns in both Kamiagata and Shimoagata Counties is shown in the annexed list (The number of Koreans is registered number).

3. Topography.

Speaking from its administrative jurisdiction the Island is divided into two counties, namely, Shimoagata County and Kamiagata County in Nagasaki Pref. It is generally a mountainous and is covered with copse-wood and so its agricultural area is only 1,600 chobu.

4. Means of Communication.

As for the traffic roads within the Island, there are three roads in Shimoagata County, that is to say, the first one (23,351 metres long, from Itsuhara Machi to Tsutsu), the second one (18,292 metres long, from Itsuhara Machi to Omoda-hama) and the third one (7,285 metres; from Itsuhara Machi to Kechi; a road for truck) while in Kamiagata County, there is one truck road of 13,625 metres ranging from Sasuna in northern part of the Island to Hitakatsu. As seen in the above, the traffic on land is cut in pieces by mountains and so the whole of the villages are scattered at the seaside facing the bay. Under such circumstances, the traffic on sea is available.

5. Industry.

The industry on land is divided into two: Charcoal manufacturing and lumbering. The output of the charcoal is estimated at 20,000,000 yen a year while that of the lumber is estimated at only 22,000,000 yen, so the majority of the inhabitants are depending upon fishing. As for the marine products, the number of Japanese fishermen is estimated at about 10,000 while Korean fishermen are estimated at 700 persons who have , however, verly small amount of fund and so the majority of the products is occupied by large fishing companies in Japan proper sach as TAIYO GYOGYO K.K. As to the underground materials, there exists only one Zine mine in Sasu, operated by Toho Mining Company, of which the year output is only 8,400,000 tons.

6. Historical Inquiry

Lee Sung-man who had been conceited, demanded the return of Tsushima Island to the great Republic of Korea, referring to where Tsushima should belong in Feb., 1949, which surprised the Japanese Government and the people. Apart from where the island should belong, it is a geographical fate that whenever Japan had conflict with other countries in the continent of Asia, the Tsushima Island was highlighted as the first line of the national defence of our country. This is the old battle field where the So family in Tsushima overthrew the big Chinese army in the ancient war of Genko. When we stand on the cliff of Komodahama, we can hear the tide crying the battle cry of soldiers in ancient days.

In the Russo-Japanese marine war, the Japanese fleet consisting of cruisers and destroyers belonging to the Japanese Combined Fleet which had hiden itself in Port Takeshiki in the Tsushima Island, passed Manzeki Bridge (Manzeki is a bridge made up as a result of the blast by Navy of the land of about 80 metres between Kami Agata and Shimo Agata Counties, which connects eastern coast and Miura Bay and Saso sea and western coast) and successfully intercepted the retreat of the enemy's fleet obtaining the most brilliant victory that the Japanese war history had ever had.

In the Pacific war, 3600 ships of Akatsuki Corps of the second Vessel Headquarters of the Army utilized Hitakatsu Port in Kami Agata County which is a rely port connecting Japan proper and Pusan in Korea, and the number of persons who were inflicted injuries by the air raids by U.S. planes and were accomodated at this port during March and April 1947 amounted to more than 6,000, which tells as how Japan and the United States attached importance to Tsushima Island.

The first line of national defence is also the first line of the defence against Red. At the very time when Red Storm which had covered the Chinese territory made a clean sweep of North Korea to 38 parallel line where it has made a fire, the Tsushima Island has been highlighted again at the aftermath of the storm.

II.

The actual condition of the activities of the Japan Communist Party in Tsushima Island:

1. Number of officially registered members of the Party.

In Itsuhara Machi	5
In Keichi	1
In Sasuna	1
In Mine	1
In Toyosaki	3
Total	11

NAKAE Kiichi, 33 in Itsuhara Machi, is the captain of Tsushima Cell, who joined the Party in Oct. 1946 after the war's end.

At the instruction of the Fukuoka Area Committee of the Party, he is circulating the 30 copies of "Tsushima Information"(weekly, mimeographed circular) among cell members and Koreans in Tsushima, but the point of the argument is so low-toned that no positive activity is seen in it. In addition, among the note-worthy communists there, are TAGUCHI Yushi, 20, in Saga sub-village, and KOMODA Toshiji, 34, in Wani sub-village, Toyosaki Machi. The former joined the Party in May 1948, when he was in Tsushima Middle School where he issued "students newspaper" but as he could not get sympathizers within the school, though he had a connection with NAKAE, he has given up his activity, giving assistance to fishing, because the watch upon him of TAGUCHI Masao, 50, his father, who is in office as chairman of the fishers' Union, has become strict recently.

The latter is a repatriate from the Soviet Territories, who has lived with KOMODA Atsuji, his uncle, since Nov. 1949 where he is assisting the uncle in fishing.

He joined the Party when he was in the Soviet Union and during two or three months after he visited the

Island, he made such words and deeds as praising the communism, gathering the neighbours but as nobody paid no attention to him, he kept silent and has shown no positive activity. (according to the investigation by Kami Agata Police Station)

2. Movement of Sympathizers:

According to the results of the election of Councillors and the election of Town and Village Assembly members, the votes cast for the Socialist Party which is considered to be a renovation camp are 35% of the whole votes in the island while those for the communists are only 0.7%.

3. Reason of undertone of Communist Influence:

(a) Incovenience of guidance and liaison because of anisolated island apart from the main land.

(b) Traditional stabilized islanders' living.

(c) Deep-rootedness of feudalistic idea from olden times.

4. Activity situation of Labor Unions in the Island:

Principal labor unions in the Island:

Sasu Mine Labor Union (zinc ore): 450 workers,
(All-Japan Federation of Mine Workers' Union).

Tsushima Branch of Japan Electric Industry Workers' Union: 48 Workers.

Tsushima Branch of Prefectural Employee's Union: 15 workers.

Tsushima Branch of All Communications Workers' Union: 70 workers.

Tsushima Branch of Prefectural Japan Teachers' Union: 37 workers.

Besides the above, there are about 50 labor unions in the Island each of which holds about 10

members, but no particular activity is seen.

Among the above, the branches of Prefectural Japan Teachers' Union and the All Communications Workers' Union are considered to be left inclined, though not under the influence of the Japan Communist Party.

III. Problem of Koreans:

From its geographical view point, Tsushima island had a close connection with Korea from olden times, culturally and economically. But according to the accordant opinion of the men of intelligence in the island, it is the most disgustful matter that the territorial problem of this island is newly taken up by the Government of Rhee Syng-man.

The problem of Koreans in Tsushima Island involves many other problems to be settled besides the territorial problem.

It is true that about 7,000 Koreans, registered and unregistered, are making some activity centering around this island, while the whole present population is about 60,000. In addition, Tsushima is their smuggling base and is playing a role of a transit point of their stowing away. Therefore, importance must be attached from the viewpoint of the internal public peace.

Follows are the classification of 2,414 Koreans (fomally registered) in the island by profession:

Charcoal makers	749.
Marine industry	267.
Daily workers	65.
Miscellaneous goods dealers	18.
Non-occupation	1,243.
Others	72.

Non-occupation, of course, involves females and children, neverthless, this number is too great. Concerning the about 5,000 unregistered Koreans, their occupation is quite unknown, and the authorities concerned regards they are almost all brokers of smuggling or illegal travellers in or out Japan.

The classification of them by 38 line reveals 2 South Koreans for 8 North Koreans (belonging to the former League of Koreans in Japan).

But they make a close cooperation in money-making such as smuggling or sales or falsification of registered certificates of foreigners, without any ideological conflict.

Indeed, when the conflict between the League of Koreans in Japan and Resident Community of Great Korean Republic in Japan was violent, a few small

troubles were seen in the Island. But since the dissolution of the League of Koreans in Japan, such troubles disappeared, and they are busy in money-making through smuggling or mediation of illegal entry into Japan taking advantage of the war in the fatherland. In this way, no political confrontation is seen at present.

IV. Tsushima as Smuggling Base.

The main smuggling articles which were imported principally through Tsushima during the time from October 1945 to August 1950 were narcotics, goods released from Occupation Forces, cowhide and sugar and what were exported were narcotics made in Japan and cotton goods. After the outbreak of the war, the quantity of smuggling increased rapidly, and chemicals and miscellaneous goods head in the items and stationeries, cotton goods, rayon cloth and light metal products are also handled.

The main routes of smuggling are from Hakata to Itsuhara, and from Osaka Kobe and Shimonoseki to Itsuhara, then to Hitakatsu. One lot is usually consisting of 5 or 10 packages which are sent separately, and the consignees are the Koreans in every village in the island.

Escaping from the observation of the government authority, they gather the articles at several collection points in the island, and then carry them by steam-and-sail-driven boats (fishing boats) of twenty or thirty tons beyond the MacArthur Line secretly at night.

Speaking geographically, Asachikai is the best base for smuggling with numerous small islands in bay, and the second is said to be Sasuma which is nearest to Pusan (investigation by Maritime Safety board).

According to the investigation of Itsuhara Branch office of custom-house, the articles smuggled have the following profits in Korea.

Narcotics ---20 or 25 times.

Cotton goods --- 35 or 37 times.

Stationeries --- 12 or 14 times.

Miscellaneous daily goods --- 8 to 13 times.

(Remarks: At the beginning of June, 1951, 1 sho of rice is ¥2,500 (in Japanese currency) in blackmarket in Puson while ¥550 in ration).

The articles are commanding agood sale.

According to a certain confirmed smuggler, there are two ways in which the articles are converted into money as follows:

(a) Settlement of account by Dollar:

Having been paid by dollars in Korea, they exchange the dollars into yen in Tsushima or Japan proper. There are several Japanese who are engaged in exchange business of dollars. The rate is generally officially fixed one.

(b) Settlement of account in Japan proper:

There are ten odd great companies in Korea which handle the articles smuggled. Each of them has a liaison place in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Shimonoseki or Hakata. They issue a draft payable in Japan proper for the articles delivered. This draft will be paid by yen at the liaison offices in Japan proper.

If this great profit gained by smuggling is used for political purpose instead of filling the ambition of the smugglers, for example used for the fund of the underground activities of the North Korean guerrilla who smuggled into from North Korea or former League of Koreans in Japan or Japan Communist Party, it is the serious problem which can never be overlooked and should be inqured to the utmost.

However, regret to say, the authorities of control have not yet reached such stage.

According to the statistics of arrests of smugglers:

In the jurisdiction of Shimogata County Local Police Station:

1948:	33	cases involving	132	persons.
1949:	15	" "	141	"
1950:	6	" "	15	"
1951(up to June):	8	" "	28	"

In the jurisdiction of Kamigata County Local Police Station:

1948:	52	cases involving	320	persons.
1949:	40	" "	91	"
1950:	18	" "	150	"
1951(up to June):	23"	"	95	"

While the both police stations admit that the rate of arrest is 50%, the Maritime Safety Board declares that the rate is only 20% or 30% because of the difficult conditions.

The followings are the explanation of it.

(1) The geographical condition of the Tsushima Island makes us difficult to search.

This point will well be said for smugglars, too-- the whole island is formed with mountains, among which charcoal-burning sheds kept by Koreans are located here and there in the dense, so that both men and articles slipped into the mountain zone could never be caught at all. Accordingly, they must be caught before they land or are unloaded. In case of articles, however, they shall be moved freely there from the main land, unless they are prohibited articles.
Moreover, if they are moved in a mass quantity of several hundreds in a same kind they will be suspected, but as they have been sent separated in five or ten pieces, they are never classified the articles to be consumed there or those to be smuggled in Korea.

(2) The MacArthur line forms an objection aginst searching.

In case of smuggling out of the island, for instance, even if some smuggling articles, twenty or thirty pieces of miscellaneous daily use articles, loaded in the steam and sail driven boat from Izuhara be arrested when she

just parted from the harbour, if the spot be located within the MacArthur line, They protest, "We are moving them for Sasuna, Kamigata County," or "We are taking them to such a such harbor in the island."

If we go on so far as, " You couldn't never transact such a big quantity of goods at Sasuna of four or five thousand population, You must take them to Korea, with out doubt." They reply, "It is our own matter, whether they be bought or not. With what evidence, do you call them the articles for Korea?"

Accordingly we cannot catch them, even if we well know the articles are those to be smuggled for Korea. At any rate, any voyage within the MacArthur line is free and that over the line rejects us from sailing. Generally, smuggling in or out is carried out in the darkness of midnight, besides we could hardy point out the very vessel among fishing boats of several hundreds.

V. The Tsushima Island as the stepping-stone of smuggling.

It is worth while to notice the Tsushima Island as the Position of smuggling, at the same time, to be playing the part of a stepping-stone of smugglers. The number of arrested in the Upper and Lower Areas Police Stations reveals the following .

In the jurisdictiom of the Shimogata Area Police Station.

1948 :	141 cases	1,183 persons
1949:	81 cases	913 persons
1950 :	65 cases	322 persons
1951 : (end of May)	3 cases	136 persons

In the jurisdiction of the Kamigata Area Police Station, the number of arrested as of the end of May, 1951 is 416 persons.

The yearly decrease of arrested ratio since 1948 does not necessarily show the decrease of smugglers, but it is because of their way to smuggle becoming quite skilful year after year, in the light of the increased number of smugglers ; the refugees from Korea after the out break of Korean upheaval, those of dreaming to make the mammoth - like profit at a time or the members belonging to the intelligence or special operation corps (South Korea, and North Korea) .

(1) Once having arrested and forced to return, they came up again, hitting the blind points of the controling authorities, after examining the past failure.

(2) In the Tsushima Island, there is existing a network

for information to hold the movement of authorities, which guides the smugglers with a skilful method for liaison.

(3) The forgery and alteration of aliens' registration became skilful.

(The above items are pointed out by the Marine Safety Board through its investigation).

The method of their smuggling in this country is that they reach the landing point dashing through the MacArthur line directly on board the smuggling boat (Generally of the steam and sail driven boat of 8 tons to 20 tons), making advantage of the dark night, then they conceal themselves separately in charcoal burning sheds among mountains, where they have a liaison with brokers for smugglers to hand in the forged registlation certificate (or altered), and then will gather together one by one to the Izuhara Port to get in the main land illegally.

According to the source of spy (k line), the expense for smuggling is ¥10,000 to ¥ 15, 000 for fare from Fusan to Tsushima and the one for purchase of forged certificate of registration of aliens is ¥ 8,000 to ¥ 12,000 at the current price quotation.

The bosses for smuggling and smugglers are, likely,

Izuhara --- BOKU Uoran, standing member of the Tsushima Headquarters of the Women's League.

Nii--- RYU Ichi-man, chief Committee of the Tsushima Headquarters of Korea.

Sasuna--- HOSHIYAMA Seiichi (alias) RI Sei-ichi, chief Committee of the Kamigata County Chapter of the Tsushima Headquarters of the League of Koreans in Japan.

Keichi--- IN Kaku-ko, alias KINBARA Ichiro, Chief of Organization Div. of the Tsushima Chapter of the League of Koreans in Japan.

But as to them, the authorities ~~is~~ are likely as not yet to hold on any evidence.

Koreans residing in the island who are worthy watching are shown in the separate list.

We can presume well the members of the secret operation corps (mainly of North Korean Line). slipped into with an important political duty among these smugglers-in, as shown in the following examples.

(1) TEI To-gen, 45 of age, smuggled in and stayed at the house of RI Sei-ichi, alias HOSHIJIMA, of Sasuna

Village, Kamigata County in February, 1949 sent a letter secretly to a certain leader of the Japan Communist Party in the envirous of Nakatsu, Oita Prefecture, for his handing-in of a certificate for registration of aliens, which the Kamigata Area Police detected out and went there to arrest him, but when they reached the place he had already runnaway.

However, TEI secured the certificate in the main land of Japan in the middle of March and committed a bold conduct of smuggling himself in Hitakatsu, Kamigata County, in the assumed name of KATSURAYAMA Jiro, where he kept a Bingo-game place and a small restaurant in the name of his common-law wife, Japanese, SAKIYAMA Kimi, 32 of age, It was disclosed and the police authorities arrested him on March 28 when he came back home, who used the right of Keeping secrecy so that they could not disclose his movement during his smuggling himself into the home land and the authorities prosecuted him on the charge of a violation of Ordinance Governing Registration of Aliens.

On searching his house, they found out "the Capitals" of Marx, the some works of MAO' some kinds of publications by the Japan Communist Party. Besides there discovered his identification which revealed his

being a captain of special intelligence Board directly attached to the Administration Investigation Bureau of the North-Korean People's Government. It was farther disclosed that his younger sister is now active in the movement as a member of the secret operation corps at a certain place in the North Korea. Moreover they detected the fact from letters confiscated in his house that TEI To-shu, 24 of age, inmate of HIKARUYAMA Rokudo, of 969, Ainishi-machi, Senbon-dori Nishi-iru, Kamikyo Ward, Kyoto City was his Brother and being a sublieutenant of the special Intelligence Board of North-Koreans, but he had run away when the police got in his house.

(2) RI Do-sei, 25 of age, who was arrested on June 28 , 1951, on the charge of smuggling suspicion was a lieutenant of the Special Intelligence Board of the South-Koreans, and to the official examining him he stated, "We caught an information in the beginning of last June that four North-Korean guerillas smuggled into Tsushima with an important duty to slip into the Japan home land from Saishu Island, so I was ordered to be despatched for watching their movement from my senior officer, for financing of which I was about to smuggle stationaries of about 600,000 yen which borrowed from my comrade in Oita, Kyushu District, to the South-Korea.

When K, our spy, saw RI Do-sei, he said "The four terrorists are KAKU To-yo, RI Ko-san, RI Dai-gaku and one other. They are the political operators belonging to the direct line of KIM Il-sung.

These fellow operators who have smuggled into the home land of Japan through Tsushima since February this year are attained to be thirty odd members, who are now active at Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe or North Kyushu, in a close connection with the Japan Communist Party.

On the movement of these smugglers Syngman Rhee's Government sent two captains, KIN Tai-nen, SHU Tai-chin secretly into the home land to watch. As to the two captains, all the matter will be revealed from KATSU, councillor of the Korean Mission in Japan." (this is not from his statement at the Area Police Station).

(Remarks:)

According to the statement by RI Do-sei, we are under liaison with Councillor KATSU, but it is a fact that two captains, KIN and SHU are active here in investigation into the movement of North Korean Guerillas. Judging from the two facts, we must affirm that a considerable number of North-Korean Guerillas have smuggled into the Japan home land via Tsushima.

VI. Line-up of governing Police Authorities:

The line-up of Japanese police authorities governing smugglers and those who attempt to make illegal entry is:

Shimoagata Area Police Station: 45 persons.

Kamiagata Area Police Station: 50 " .

Iwahara Town Police Station: 11 " .

Iwahara Town Maritime Safty Department (of the which jurisdiction extends from the whole Tsushima Island to all the Waters of Iki Island)

Officials on shore duty----37 persons.

Officials on water duty---105 persons.
(Marintime Safty Board Officials)

Vessels attached to the Marintime Safty Department:

Patrol boats --------- 4

Auxiliary patrol boats--4

all governing police authorities concerned admit the lack of power of guard.

The wishes of the National Rural Police concerning the power of guard are:

1. More three hundred (300) police men to be reinforced to the Kami Agata and Shimo Agata Area Police Stations.

2. Three clippers to be distributed to each above station.

3. Wireless apparatus to be installed at each police box.

4. Transfer of the alien registration business to the police.

5. Certificate of alien registration to be fingerprinted and to be renewed annually.

6. Supply of secret funds to build the powerfull intelligence networks.

VII. Conclusion:

It is the need of the hour to strengthen the structure of guard of Tsushima Island.

Special Investigation Bureau must let its several able secretaries station there immediately and establish the intelligence network in cooperation with both police stations and the Maritime Safty Department.

Fortunatelly, Tsushima Island is the base of smuggling. We should win some of smugglers over to our side or establish the camouflaged smuggling route which will be able to be operated by us as thoughts intelligence network.

Note: After making a plan concerning this stratagem, we are going to submit you the tentative plan.

ANNEXED PAPER NO. I

Japanese and Korean population and Area of each Town and Village.

Name of Town or village	Area	Number of Japanese	Number of Koreans	Total
Iwahara	17,94	9,644	241	9,858
Kuda	49,99	2,332	161	2,493
Tsutsu	24,12	2,690	25	2,715
Sasu	85,08	4,444	25	4,469
Keichi	73,74	5,743	379	6,122
Funakoshi	42,82	4,695	230	4,925
Nii	43,91	4,391	258	3,998
Nukatake	30,52	2,789	68	2,857
Mine	72,23	4,996	163	5,159
Nida	85,51	4,423	201	4,624
Kin	57,17	3,396	281	3,677
Sasuna	70,85	3,398	150	3,548
Toyozaki	49,02	5,173	259	5,432
Total	702,94	57,464	2,414	59,878

ANNEXED PAPER NO. 2.

Name	Village or Town where he lives	Position	Alma master
HO Seikon	Keichi	Chief of the Cultural Department of the Tsushima headquarters of the CHOREN (Defunct League of Koreans in Japan)	11th-term of the Kyushu Koto gakuin college
KIN Toko	Funashi Kin Village		"
RI Saikan	Sasuna		"
KYO Yoko	Keichi		"
RYU Ichiman	Nii	Chairman of the Committee of the Tsushima Headquarters of the CHOREN.	"
NIN Kinsaku	Sasuna		"
RI Taiko	Hidakatsu		"
RIN Heitetsu	"		"
SHO Shojitsu	Sasuna		"
RYU Niman	Nii		"
GAN Kashi	"		"
GAN Gendo	"	Chairman of the committee of the Nii Chapter of the Tsushima Headquarters of the CHOREN.	"

KIN Gyokuchin	Nii	11th-term of the Kyushu Koto-Gakuin college
KIN Hisei	Hakushi	"
KIN Yoshu	Keichi	"
KIN Kosui	Kin	12th-term student of the Kyushu Koto-Gakuin College
I Taibun	Kanda	13th-term student of the Kyushu Koto - Gakuin College.
HAN Shorai	Niura, Kin Village	"
KIN Shoi	Mikon Ura	"
JO Enjitsu	Senso, Tsutsu Village	"
CHO Sodai	Sankon, Kin Village	"
RI Genseki	Keichi Kami Town	"
SAI Enchu	"	Fifteenth-term Student of the Kyushu Koto-gakuin College
BOKU Tenkan	"	"
SAI Kashi	Keichi	Chairman of the committee of the JODO (Democratic Women's League in Japan)

BOKU Konji	Keichi		17th-term of student of the Kyushu Kotogakuin College.
AN Chosu	"		"
KO Yoshun	Kamu Village		"
RIN Eiki	Keichi		"
BOKU Kanran	Iwahara Town	Standing committee man of the Tsushima headquarters of the JODO Communist.	
BOKU Eikan		Vice-chairman of the committee of the Tsushima headquarters of the CHOREN	
BOKU Seiju		Chairman of the committee of the MINSEI(Korean Democratic Young Men's League in Japan)	
RIN Karaku	Keichi	Standing committee man of the Tsushima headquarters of the CHOREN Communist.	
I Kakuko	"	Chief of the Formation and Propaganda Division of the Tsushima Headquarters of the Japan Communist Party Chairman of the Nambu Chapter. Communist.	
HO Kohei		Vice-chairman of the Tsushima Headquarters of the CHOREN	

KIN Koeki		Chairman of the Keichi Chapter of the head-quarters of the CHOREN
RO Moudo		Chairman of the committee of the Chubu Chapter of the Tsushima Headquarters of the CHOREN.
RI Taiei	Nida	Chairman of the committee the Nida chapter of the Tsushima headquarters of the CHOREN.
KIN Koeki		Chairman of the committee of the Keichi chapter of the Tsushima headquarters of the CHOREN.
KIN Ryujitsu	Kin	Chairman of the committee of the Kin Chapter of the Tsushima headquarters of the CHOREN.
RI Seiichi	Sasuna	Chairman of the committee of the Hibe chapter of the Tsushima headquarters of the CHOREN.