SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Tomita Y ,I.D. Third (6)(Feb. 8 ,1951)(秘) 127. CI

Februray 13 , 1951.

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

FOR: Lt.-Col. P.Napier, Government Section, G.H.Q.

SUBJECT: Written Opinion decided to be submitted on January 23, 1951 to Mr.Dulles by the NIPPON SHITETSU RODOKUMIAI SORENGOKAI (Japan Federation of Private Railway Workders' Unions.

I. On February 8, 1951, Secretary TOMITA of Sixth Sub-Section, Third Investigation Section obtained the wirtten opinion of the following contents concerning the peace treaty to be sent in to Mr. Dulles by the above Federation.

We are eagerly longing for the peace treaty to be concluded between every former belligerent country and us as soon as possible.

(1) Recognition of our perfect independence and our sovereign power.

(2) In order to stabilize our living, the markets of the world should be opened to all and the independent foreign trade must be permitted.

(3) Neutrality of disarmed Japan should be guarranteed and Japan should not be invaded by any other country.

(4) After the conclusion of the peace treaty, any force of foreign country should not be stationed in Japan and also any military base should not be established in Japan.

(5) Our rearmament should not be enforced.

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

IV 調査経緯

COPY

Suda 1 ,I.D. Third (2)(Jan., 11,1951)(149) 119 M

February 12, 1951.

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

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

SUBJECT: The nationwide reflection of the Korean residents in Japan and other various circles, as to announcement of the Chief-Secretary of the Cabinet for the "coercible deportation" on December 26, 1950.

I.

1. At the North Kyushu Regional Conference of Japa - nese and Koreans, at a certain place of Yahata City on December 10, 1950, former leading staff of CHOREN (Korean League in Japan) and prominent members of the Japan Communist Party made a decision to the effect that they would promote a strong struggle against coercible return, by establishment of "All Japanese and Korean Youngmen Stir-up Struggle Month". "They would jointly make a struggle against imperialists of the United States and its cat's-paw Yoshida Cabinet, by propagating

to Japanese masses the reason why Korean should be coercibly returned to their country.

They would expose that antagonists were making intrigue for weakening the Japan Communist Party, massacre of acute elements in the Korean battle field, by means of their coercible deportation, and for manoeuvre of alienation of hearts of Japanese and Koreans, in fear of spirits of Korean who are not dreadful of death, as a spear-head in the course of revolution in Japan, that is, a vital status of the Korean People Democratic Front in the Japan Communist Party, the revolutionary party.

For the purpose of propaganda of the above matters, the Japan Communist Party and Korean Group would respectively prepare agitative leaflets in Japanese and Korean characters and scatter these leaflets among the masses in general.

Number of allotment of these leaflets for the Party and Korean Group is as follows."

Name of Committee	Japan Communist Party	Korean Group
Kokura City Committee	3,000 pieces	3,000 pieces
Yahata " "	2,000 "	3,000 "
Tobata " "	2,000 "	1,500 "

Wakamatsu City Committee	2,000 pieces	1,500 pieces
Orio Machi, Naokata City Committee	7,000 "	5,000 "
Fukuoka Regional Committee	4,000 "	3,000 "
Moji City Committee	2,000 "	2,000 "

Total number of 45,000 pieces will be scattered.

2. On December 21, 1950, in Beppo City, Oita Prefecture and on December 27, 1950, in Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Prefecture the following agitative leaflets with the title "How will be the fate of Japanese and Koreans! --- We'll expose the intrigue of coercible return of Koreans," under the name of CHOSENJIN KYOSEI SOKAN HANTAI TOSO IINKAI (Struggle Committee Against Coercible Deportation of Koreans) were scattered.

The above leaflets ran as follows.

"Japanese government has been preparing coercible return of Koreans in Japan into the bloody ruined land of Korea. We, Korea do not know means to keep life, by eating moisture. We Korean are not employed in all factories, coal mines and other working places and illicit brewery of liquor for livelihood is unable to make both ends meet, because of lack of capital and

robbery by pistols and clubs as well as enormous penalty. Chance of job in three days by the Public Employment Security Office makes us drive into a corner.

Now we have been conscious that the liberation and emancipation war for the sake of independence of 30 million Korean race are on the point of decisive victory and we expect decisively to destroy the intrigue of coercible deportation and to make a struggle against common enemy, in cooperation with Japanese people making efforts for independence of Japanese people and security of livelihood."

3.

(1) The Kyoto Prefectural Committee, J.C.P. held the Korean Group Conference, under the leadership of KURIKI Haruo, Prefectural Committee member, at the office of the committee, in the Enmeiji Temple, Rokujo, Kahara Machi, Shimokyo Ward, Kyoto City, on December 23, 1950. About 30 members of the committee attended at the above conference and made the following decision.

(a) To propagate that the matter concerning coercible deportation of Korean means to be retrogress of enemy a little.

(b) The above propaganda should be made by scattering leaflets on a large scale. To emphasize that even a piece of leaflet will make assistance

for a struggle of Korean liberation.

During a period from January 2, 1951 to January 10, a considerably many pieces of leaflets were scattered in Kyoto City and throughout the prefecture. The above leaflets written by pencil or in lithograph, on a common Japanese writing paper size ran as follows.

(a) Absolute opposition to coercible deportation depriving Koreans in Japan of their properties.

(b) Opposition to coercible return of Korean leading to the way of hostilities.

(c) Opposition to coercible deportation making Koreans become human bullets.

(d) Peaceful people! Make opposition to coercible deportation of Koreans. These above leaflets were pasted on telegraphic polls, bridges, houses and bulletin boards, in night, for propaganda.

Leaflets with the title "Forcible expulsion of Koreans in Japan cause a war" under the name of "Struggle Committee against Forcible Deportation of Koreans" were spread or handed to passengers through former member of Democratic Youth Alliance or Children.

(2) The Kyoto Headquarters of Emancipation Relief Society has expected that the organization will be outlawed in the near future, in view of connection

among existing organizations, that is, Emancipation Relief Society, Korean Women League and Korean Students League in Japan and the Japan Communist Party, since the announcement in newspapers as to frequent occurrence of collective terroristic cases in Kobe, Otsu, Kyoto and Nagoya, having been under consideration of setting up a concrete countermeasures. The organization seems to have made a consultation as to the issue, on a certain place, on the pretence of a celebration of the close of the old year, on December 27, 1950.

The leading members of the above organization has made such a supposition as,

(a) Former active members of the Korean League in Japan may be object of forcible return.

(b) All Koreans will be expelled from Japan step by step, by means of forcible deportation.

(c) Japan is supposed to have resorted to the forcible return, by thinking that Koreans' existence will cause disadvantages to Japan, from the viewpoint of the existing state in Korea.

(d) Such a step as forcible return will be the first step leading slavery of Koreans.

The leading staff of the above organization seemed to have directed a leading principles to its branch

offices in various places, as follows.

"Members' should be careful for not being robbed of all properties, to say nothing of movable or immovable estates, by the Yoshida Cabinet and should make a severe opposition movement. Such being the case, members of the organization should draw their saving money and bear it in cash. Immovable estates should be preserved in the name of Japanese and other movables shall be deposited to reliable Japanese comrades. These above methods should be speedily carried out."

(3) Sayings and doings of KON Shun-kon, former chairman of the Kyoto Headquarters, Democratic Youngmen League.

"General MacArthur has suggested the Japanese rearmament, in the statement on the biginning of the new year. If the United States has been thrown into an unfavorable situation, by invasion of Red Chinese and North Korean Forces, we will be prisoned or seized to be delivered to the South Korean government. On such a case, we will be soon persecuted. Being conscious that we will be prisoned this year and hung to death next year, we should go on the way of a firm conviction of ultimate victory.

According to an information, the Police Reserve Forces

is said to be fortified to be three time, the Special Committee For Examination will be reorganized to be Anti-Japan Committee, Marine Safety Agency will be scheduled to be Public Peace Ministry on assumption that it will a structure of navy and go on the way of rearmament. However, we have a firm conviction that we are in the cource of revolution this year and get a historical and decisive victory in Asia. Such being the case, we expect that the internal revolution will be realized on about March."

4. Reflection of the Japanese toward this issue.

The Japanese in general are likely to be indifferent to this issue. Some of intelligensia and people in farm villages are likely to desire deportation of them by dint of this propagation and the news of newspapers, saying that it would be favorable for the sake of Japan's public peace if we could deport forcibly those rowdy Koreans by help of the Occupation forces, if possible, on this occasion.

(1) Reaction of the Settlement Corporation in Kanagawa Prefecture is as follows:

Deportation of those seditious and dangerous elements would not be unavoidable. A sign that even general Korean residents who are not rowdy on thought

might be deported taking advantage of this chance becomes tanse. If this fear should become true, those Koreans who are under the influence of the defunct League of Koreans in Japan would instigate their innocent brethren under the influence of the Settlement Corporation so as to submit to them. It is annoying, after all, that they are treated as similarly as the seditious elements are.

Thus, those who are under the influence of the Settlement Corporation are at present more nervous than those of the defunt League of Koreans in Japan.

(2) Immediately after the publication of this talk, some Koreans of the dufunct League of Koreans in Japan thronged here saying that they want to see their deportation list since it must be made up. In Kawasaki City, at present they only have pasted on telegraph pillars handbills written "Absolute Opposition to Forcible Deportation of Koreans" etc. under the name of the SEIKYOREN (Federation of Youths' Councils).

However, it is deemed that they must have been dealt serious blows inwardly.

II. None

III. The investigation shall be continued.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

▽ 監視に附す.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Horoda . S ,I.D. Second (/)(Feb. / ,1951)(326) 110 W
February 9 , 1951

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

FOR : Lt-Maj. Jack P. Napier, Government Section, G. H. Q.

SUBJECT : The Activity Conditions of the CKIKUKAI
(Cherry-Chrysanthemum Society) at
Shibuya Ward on February 1, 1951.

I.

A. Date of Formation:

May 2, 1948.

B. Location of the Office:

737, 4-chome, Sendagaya, Shibuya Ward,
Tokyo.

The Cherry-Chrysanthemum Society
(Corporation)

C. Main Officers:

(1) President: Member of the House of Councillors

OKUMA Nobuyuki, aged 42.

285, Yamanone, Zushi Town,
Kanagawa Prefecture.

(2) Director-General:

MORIMOTO Mitsuo, aged 47.

737, 4-chome, Sendagaya-cho,
Shibuya Ward, Tokyo.

(3) Director:

MORIMOTO Tomizo (elder-brother of Mitsuo), aged 50.

737, 4-chome, Sendagaya-cho,
Shibuya Ward, Tokyo.

(4) Inspector:

MORIMOTO Fuki (wife of Mitsuo), aged 42.

737, 4-chome, Sendagaya-cho,
Shibuya Ward, Tokyo.

(5) Councillor:

OURA Kumao, aged 61.

1540, 4-chome, Hon-cho, Funabashi
City, Chiba Prefecture.

D. Number of Members:

The twenty-six(26) members have been decided as branch-chiefs (present heads of towns and villages) in Tokyo (for Nishitama County), Yamanashi and Fukushima Prefectures.

The clerks attached to the Headquarters: Nine(9)

Total: forty(40) persons (including President).

E. The Objectives and Character of the Society:

This society primarily aims to invite the local residents and have those in farm and fishing villages visit and pilgrim the Ise Shrine, the Momoyama Imperial Mausoleum and the Meiji Shrine in the seasons of spring (the cherry-blossom season around the Memorial Day of Imperor Jimmu) and autamun (the chrysanthemum season around the Memorial Day of Imperor Meiji). Through these sight-viewings, to increase love and respect to the Imperial Court and the exaltation of morality for the reverence and patriotism as well asethe cultivation of the new Japanese spirit (democratic) are aimed to be made.

F. The History of this Society and the Motive of its Formation:

This Society was organized on February 17, 1919, at No. 12 ground, Fukagawa Park, Fukagawa Ward, Tokyo by President KUGA Michiaki(Marquis), Director TATEBE Mitsumaru(Viscount), Advisor TANAHASHI Ichizo, General MINAMI Jiro, General KISHIMOTO Ayao, Admiral YAMAMOTO Eisuke, Lt. General NISHIZUMI Saburo, Lt. General TSUNEOKA Kanji and other politicious, peers and soldiers.

The aim of the work are focused upon that through

the worship at the Ise Shrine, the Momoyama Imperial Mausoleum, the Meiji Shrine and others and the sight-viewing of Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Nara and other tourist resorts, to reverence the Spirits of the Imperial Ancestors, to encourage the feeling to respect the Imperial Court and to exalt the love of the country, especially for the local residents in concert with giving the recreation which is the natural reward of labor and to cultivate the sound thought.

To attain this aim, by appointing heads of towns and villages throughout the country and heads of the late ex-service men's association branches as branch-chiefs of this Society to manage the sight-viewing business as well as to encourage the thrift and saving, the management of free clinics and the summary hotels for sight-viewing as sub-enterprises by means of the profit gained by the invitation and guidance of sight-viewing groups had been made.
But after the surrender, as the continuation of the Cherry-Chrysanthemum Society bearing a fascistic name was felt awkward to the Allied Powers too, it had been stopped for a while and has ceased to exist as a matter of course.

Nevertheless, on May 2, 1948 under the auspices of Director-General of this Society MORIMOTO Mitsuo who had entered this society immediately before the surrender by the introduction of Marquis MIMUROTO, appointing OKUMA Nobuyuki as a formal president, the renewed start has been made along the reconstruction of democratic Japan by MORIMOTO who himself as the Director-General by sweeping off the former leading staffs and by setting chiefly his families as staffs namely, MORIMOTO Tomizo, his elder brother as the director, MORIMOTO Fuki as the inspector and OURA Kumao as the supervisor of all the routine affairs and councillor. Though the main objective is the invitation and guidance for sight-viewing groups it is only at the stage for preparation and only twenty-six branch-chiefs(chiefly heads of towns and villages) for Nishitama County in Tokyo Metropolis and in Yamanashi, Fukushima prefectures have been decided and seems not to start its actual activities.

The management of the Society is under the dictorship of Director General MORIMOTO Mitsuo and the appointment of his elder brother and wife as director and inspector seems to be the means to arrange the formality as a corporation.

II.

The important officers of this Society had hitherto been occupied by the regular officers of army and navy and though it was falling under the Article 5 of the Organizations Control Order, with the termination of war it has ceased to exist as a matter of course and has renewedly started expelling the former leading staffs of ex-military officers. At present, as it is only the organ to invite and guide the worshippers at the Ise Shrine and the like, it seems no longer unnecessary to designate as the organization to be desolved. Moreover, this newly started Society aims at the political intention to make the fellows of the misguided and opportunistic liberalism who are following blindly those of radical thought taking advantage of the confusion at the time of surrender, moderate and mild through the worship at shrines and the sight-viewing of resorts and the evil influence upon both the political and ideological fields is not appreciated.

In addition, Councillor OURA Kumao is ex-Colonel but as he had already resigned from the service in February 1929 he is not falling under the Article 5 of the Organizations Control Order.

This Society as above-mentioned is not a ultra-nationalistic organization but the one which engages in merely sight-viewing and pilgrimage to shrines and the publication concerned with this Society and public welfare works as its objective works, so the continuation of this Society should be permitted.

III. Bring under surveillance.

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Memoto T ,I.D. Second (/)(Feb, 5(,1951)(332) 112 W

February 10 , 1951

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

FOR : Lt-Colr Jack P. Napier, Government Section, G. H. Q.

SUBJECT :

Outlook of a Meeting of the "ICHIGAYA" Kai ("Ichigaya" Society) Organized Exclusively by Ex-Officers Graduated from the Military Academy Which Was Held on December 23 and 24, 1950 at the House of OTANI OMI, Kobayashi City, Miyazaki Prefecture.

I. a. Date of the meeting:

From December 23, 7:00 p.m. to December 24, 2:00 a.m.

b. Location of the meeting:

At the house of OTANI Omi, Tori-machi, Kobayashi City, Miyazaki Prefecture.

c. Number of the attendants:

About ten ex-officers graduated from the Military Academy, who live along the Kitto line (a railway line running between Hitoyoshi City, Kumamoto Prefecture and Miyakonojo City, Miyazaki Prefecture through southern districts of Miyazaki Prefecture).

d. Names of the main attendants:

Ex-lieutenant Colonel	YUZUKIZONO Seiji
Ex-military Cadet (Partner in the 5-15 case)	SAKAMOTO Ken-ichi
Ex-sublieutenant	OTANI Omi
Ex-lieutenant	MASUYAMA Nobuo
Ex-military officer graduated from the Military Academy as student for the 57th term	YASHIRO Hisao
(Unknown)	OGATA Hideo

e. Outlook of the meeting:

The meeting was held in the meaning of attaining mutual friendly intercourses among ex-officers graduated from the Military Academy, beginning from self-introduction of each of the attendants in turn. But in the course of the meeting SAKAMOTO Ken-ichi, who had once been connected with the 5-15 case, was believed to have made the following talks:

(1). We need not make a general denial of communism. We should rather positively take up good parts or sides of this doctrine.

(2). We cannot make any anticipation of how the Korean incident would be developed as its growth in the future. However, there would remain nobody except us Japanese who would protect the state of Japan, if there happens the withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces from Japan in the worst of all situations.

Beside these talks SAKAMOTO Ken-ichi was believed to have called after the meeting accompanied by YUZUKIZONO Seiji on both SHIMOTO Yoshitaka, ex-partner in the KETSUMEI DAN (Blood Brotherhood) case, living in Kagoshima Prefecture, and SAIGO Takahide, ex-relative of the DAI NIPPON SEISAN TO (Greater Japan Production Party, a political party), to arrange some matter with them.

f. Later outlook of the society:

On January 6 of this year was held another meeting of the above-mentioned society at Hachiman shrine, Miyata-cho, Miyazaki City, Miyazaki Prefecture. But SAKAMOTO Ken-ichi and others indefinitely postponed to attend a meeting of the society, thinking

it over that he wanted not to be awkwardly understood by doing so, as the evidence of this society had been sounded out by the Communist Party members and a heresay of the "rearmament" had been raised in view of the situation.

II. This organization shows at present no sign of its decision on any concrete formation, any membership of staff officers, any objective. It is our view, however, that it shall be required as necessary to watch strictly for its action in future, taking it into consideration that standing on the background are connected with the society SHIMOTO Yoshitaka, ex-member of the action coprs of the Blood Brotherhood, (designated as coming under the Memorandum) SAIGO Takahide, ex-general affairs director, Greater Japan Production Party, (designated as coming under the Memorandum) and SAKAMOTO Ken-ichi, ex-accomplice in the 5-15 case and that ex-regular military officers are its constituent members. Moreover, we will take it into action, to keep enough watch for their actions to be made in future for fear lest they should fall under the (a) and (b) categories of Item 1, Article 5 in the Organizations Control Order.

III. Further surveillance shall be given to the Society.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Nemoto T ,I.D. Second (1)Feb , 6 ,1951)(331) 124. W

February 13 , 1951

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

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

SUBJECT : Activity condition of KITA PAGOTA KAI (Kita Pagoda Society), Shingari Machi, Ohsu Town, Ita County, Kagawa Prefecture, since its formation on December, 1949.

I. About 40 former soldier repatriated from Burmese area established an organization consisted of former soldiers, named KITA PAGOTA KAI (Kita Pagoda Society) on about December 1949, They seem to be watching for a chance of reestablishment of rightist influence in secret, renewing their old friendship with each other, on investigation of objective situation.

Their movement is as follows.

a) Name; KITA PAGOTA KAI
(Kita Pagoda Society)

b) Location of office:
c/o Kihara paper-store, Shingari Machi,
Ohsu Town, Kita County, Kagawa Prefecture.

c) Date of establishment:
December 14, 1949.

d) History of establishment and its character:
KIHARA Tadao, former military sergeant, 32 years old and SAWADA Ryuichi, former military corporal, 34 years old, both living at Nakamura, Ohsu Machi, Kita County and repatriated from the Burmese area, where they stayed as members of Marugame the 32nd Infantry Regiment, took the sponsorship of the society and established it, for the purpose of promotion of comrades-like cordiality of former about 40 military soldiers, under the presidency of KOBAYASHI Junshi, former military major, 34 years old. The society is a rightist organization of former military persons.

e) Activity condition:

1. The 1st meeting was held on December 14, 1949.

About 40 members gathered at the conference room of Yoshu Transportation Company, Ohsu Town, Kita County, and held the first session of the conference, deciding regulations of the society and liason perssonnel respectively.

2. The second meeting was held in the middle of April, 1950.

They held the meeting at Bichuya Notel, Nagahama Town, Kita County, and renewed their cordial friendship of comrades, revealing their critical opinion as to the impending situation.

3. All members of this society gathered at Marugame City, in the middle of August, 1950 and held a great memorial service for the dead, with attendance of the former adjutant from Yamanashi Prefecture.

4. The society held the grand meeting in autumn, 1950, at Awatsu Village, Kita County.

II. This organization is a group of former military soldiers attached to the former Marugame the 32nd Infantry Regiment, despatched to Burma and seems to have been making efforts for investigation and discussion of objective situation. From the viewpoint of activity situation, the society seems not to be a comrade-like organization having intention of promotion and continuation of military spirit. However, the fact that KOBAYASHI Junshi, former military major, has been installed with a leading post of the society is assumed to be fallen under the provisions of Item A. Para. 1, Art, 5 of the Organization Control Order. Such being the case, SIB intends to permit this organiztion continue its existence for the time, on condition that KOBAYASHI shall be excluded from the presidency of the society.

III. SIB intends to keep a watch on this society.

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Toyooka H ,I.D. Second (K)(Feb , 1 ,1951)(Hk) 97 W 1
, 1951

February 8

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

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

SUBJECT : The Organization and its Activities
and others of the NIPPON SAIGUNBI SOKUSHIN-RENMEI
(Japan Rearmament Promotion League) formed at
Takasaki City in the latter of January 1951.

I. Secretary TOYOOKA of the Fourth Sub-Section of the Investigation Second Section, SIB investgatied about the mentioned organization and obtained the following results:

a) Location:

2093, Kaizawa-cho, Takasaki City, Gumma Prefecture,

b) Name:

The Preparation Committee for Establishment of the Japan Rearmament Promotion League.

c) Superintendent:

NAGAI Takeo. Born in 1909.

Aged 41.

d) The Career of Superintendent:

Domicile: 2093, Kaizawa-cho, Takasaki City,
Gumma Prefecture.

Address: Ditto.

Education:: Finished a higher primary school.

Occupation:

In August 1926, served in Takasaki Station of the State Railway as a station-clerk in eighteen year of age and was in charge of signal operation. Through the examination within the circles he was promoted to the assistant-master of the station in 1944. In April of the same year, he responded to the educational call to the colours in Manchuria and after the military training on the scene appointed to a first-grade private. Immediately after the surrender he deserted from there with his several colleagues, so they escaped from the transference to the Soviet Russia. After eleven (11) months' detention as a general civilian he returned home as a repatriate and reinstated in the service after about two (2) months' rest.

But, though sympasizing the attitudes of the young station clerks whom he himself had trained at the time when he was called up that they were respecting not a bit of their senior officals due to the misguided laborer's consciousness caused by the surrender on the one side he, ultimately, became disgusted with the atmosphere surrounded him and though he was set up as a leading staff of the labor union he retired from the service in the State Railway in April, 1947 taking advantage of the February 1st strike as his moment because of his disgustfulness to his service increased by his views of a certain abandanment for the labor movement in future Japan. Ever since then, he has been warking as a farmer at his address to the present. At present, it is proved that he is highly reputed of by the farmers in the area judging from his present assuming the local honorary posts of the agriculture read-justment committee member and seven (7) others.

And, subject has been deligent since his younger days and is fond of reading. Before the War he had indulged in reading the magazines as concerned with ideology such as the Kaizo, Chuokoron and the like, so has so much interest to the thought problems that he had once been under surveillance by the police as a suspected person. During the War though he assumed the post of district leading staff of the TETSUDO HOKOTAI (Railway Service Corps) he seems not having been

able to be a complete socialist. Far from it, in view of the fact that despite of his detainees' life in Manchuria for eleven (11) months which he had gone through personally he returned with the antipacy against the communism and the Soviet regime, he has become make up his minds to develope the enlightening campaign for the nation so as to make not only the yough class but the nation in general understand the great difference between the reality and the idea by disclosing the real fact of the Soviet Russian communism though feeling sympathy for them on the one side when he understood the present state of affairs where they all had only mis-conception for the Soviet Russian communism.

But, though he resides in Takasaki City, because his present address is a small village in the very suburb of the city has no chance to realize his intention and more because he is conscious of the neccessity to train himself, he has been assidously engaging in agriculture in silence.

6. Motive for determining formation of the League:

In addition to the idea mentioned above, he thought that we must defend our land from any aggression at all costs now that Japan stands without fortification in such a threatening situation that the communist army might immediatelyinvadee our land as the Korean Incident's grave consequence upon Japan. At this juncture, he was stirred up by prevailing discussions about the defense of fatherland in all walks of life and drafted tentatively the platform. When he asked Maebashi Military Administration Team for an opinion about his draft, he was advised by the authorities that he might as well consult with the GHQ Government Section. Therefore, he seems to have presented himself indiscreetly before the GHQ Government Section.

On this occasion, he was asked by an official of the Section whether or not he had consulted with the Japanese Government. Realizing the indiscretion, he came back home and sent it to the Special Investigation Bureau by registered mail on January 30, rewriting the petition to the SCAP into a report.

7. Real state of the League:

Since its conditions are as mentioned above, it is in no stage of formation and therefore, any activity as the League is not seen.

Judging from the personality of the subject, he is deemed to have been hinted phantasmally and hastily being stimulated by the tension of the international situation and the public opinion about the defense of fatherland. He is now thinking repentantly that he must correct his idea.

II. None.

III. Though its future trend of deed shall be watched, this investigation shall be discontinued.

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Sudo. I ,I.D. Third (2) Feb. 1,1951 (25) 20.W

February 12, 1951

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

FOR : Lt. Col. Jack p. Napier, Government Section, G. H. Q.

SUBJECT : The Conditions of Formation of National Committee of Democratic and Racial Unification Front, on Jan. 9, and 10.

I. 1. National Preparatory Committee of the Democratic and Racial Unification Front of Koreans in Japan is thinking as follows, it is indeed this year that the patriotic people's forces of the North Korean Government will give a liberation to the Korean unification, and it already entered a new step of victory, and the treat of American

Imperialists is a question of time. Consequently, a retaliatory suppression against Korean residents in Japan comes to surface bluntly.

(a) The compulsory deportation of the Koreans and the freezing of their stable assets in accordance with the Potsdam Cabinet Order.

(b) The enforcement of a colonial education through the erasing of a racial education

Both (a) and (b) mentioned above, mean the divest ment of fundamental human rights of 600,000 Koreans in Japan. In order to form "Democratic and Racial Unification Front National Committee," which is their firm solidarity against this, leading members of each area gathered together to hold a national formation convention.

2. They outlook Japanese situation like follows, as the result of analysing of Korean and world situation.

(a) Chief of Economic Section, SCAP, ordered the Japanese Government to make Japan rearm

herself, and to put in self-sufficency all kinds of industries.

(b) The Government is trying to make to volunteer their service for Korean aggression, making concentration of National Police Reserve to Kyushu district.

(c) Yoshida Cabinet that fears that Red China's power will intrude into Japan, claims that," in order to maintain the public peace, it is urgently necessary to suppress the communist power." As the result of prohibition of the trade with Communist China by GHQ, a voice of non-confidence raised mainly from the financial circles of Kansai districts.

Furthermore, being hard to get election funds, an internal strife within the Liberal Party as well as within the Democratic Party comes to surface and an intra-Cabinet dissention is also seen. Anti-communist propaganda expenditure is ¥ 100,000,000, and Koreans' compulsory deportation expenditure is included in this.

(d) President Truman ordered the Japanese Government to freeze the assets of the Koreans and Chinese (Red sympathizers) in Japan and to deport them compulsorily, but the reactionary Government is loafing on the job, preparing a draft of the Cabinet Order concerned issued in accordance with Potsdam Declaration.

(e) A red purge by Yoshida Cabinet made a counter effect, after purge Red China Unification Cell was mainly consolidated at the working places, and the revolutionary organizations are rooting among the farmers regions with progressive farmers.

(f) America, after her retreat from Korea, will withdraw to Japan and make her rearm herself, so we must make thorough-going propaganda to disclose a plot concerning a war between Korea and Japan, after making the former oppose to the latter.

(g) On the issue of compulsory deportation of the Koreans, since Dec. 18 last year, S I B, mobilizing 1700 members of the Bureau, is under investigation on the assets of the Koreans and Chinese in Japan.

(h) Transaction law, after the investigation of the assets, will be drafted and the law of freezing of assets will be promulgated.

(i) Director of S.I B talks big that it is no good to select Korea Proper as a place of compulsory deportation, so the Koreans have to be sent to the Saishu islands or the desert island near-by Korea.

(j) The object of compulsory deportation is to invade into Korea, after making Japan rearm herself, and is to drive out leading members of movement and active youth leaders, and is to make the object-less remaining persons follow blindly like control under the Japane Imperialism in oldent times.

(k) As the issue of compulsory deportation is a question of life or death for the Koreans in Japan, as well as the Democratic and Recial Front camps, even opposite Resident Community of Great Korean Republic in Japn is engaged in the funds campaign. It is not the time for Korean fellow countrymen to struggle each other, but is the time for them to unite together.

3. Decided Matters.

(1) a. We will make to rise up all fellow-countrymen as an attack struggle month from Feb. 1 to the end of Feb.

b. We will establish Korean-Japan Friendship Association within this month at each area, and make the joint struggle structure, with the Japanese people.

c. Establishment of financial activities.

(2) Propaganda activities.

a. propaganda for disclosure.

b. Propaganda by leaflets.

(3) Struggle of Local Authority.

We will make a stubborn protest against prefectures, cities, towns, and villages, on the inappropriation of compulsory deportation.

(4) Financial Activities.

During month struggle, ¥10 (a man) campaign will be put in force, and its distribution is as follows.

each area	50	per cent
each prefecture	25	per cent
each region	15	per cent
headquarters	10	per cent

(5) Struggle for Racial Education.

As a racial education is being ceased by the reactionary power afterthe closing of schools of Koreans, so it is necessary to destroy its obstacles.

(a) P T A of the Koreans themselves will be organized.

(b) An extra-curriculum education against an colonial education must be won fighting.

(c) In case we cannot win fighting a extra-curriculum education, opening night school, we will put in force a racial education.

(6) Strengthening of Existing Organizations

After the dissolution of the Democratic Youth League of Koreans, Korean Leberation and Relief Association in Japan, Democratic Women's League in Japan, and Korean Students' League in Japan which were strengthened once. since the orgainization of the Democratic and Racial Unification Front of Koreans, weakened, and was little more than a name, so they have to be strengthened.

4. The names of National Central Committee Officials of the Democratic and Racial

Unification Front of Koreans.

Member of chair-	KIM Fun	(Tokyo)
man board :	A certain SO	
	I Kuan-Fun	(Tokyo)
	KIM Son-Ryu	(Fukuoka)
	Unknown	(Kobe)

Central Committee-men:

round 35 persons.

II. There is a suspect to be conflict with the Organizations Control Order, Article 2, and 6.

III. The case will be put under futher watch.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

COPY

Aoki Y ,I.D. Third (2)Feb, / ,1951)(228) 12 / W

February 12 , 1951.

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

FOR: Lt.-Col. Jack P. Napier, Government Section, G. H. Q.

SUBJECT: ZAINIHON DAIKAN SEINENDAN (Greater Korea Youth Group in Japan) in the period from its formation in August 1950 till the end of January 1951.

I. a. Name: Greater Korea Youth Group in Japan.

b. Date of Formation: August 29, 1950.

c. Declaration: Almost all its organs as well as the Headquarters have not reported their declarations.

d. Location of Headquafters: 21, Wakamatsu-cho, Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo.

e. Structure and Officers: See annexed paper No. 1.

f. Platform and Agreement: See annexed paper No. 2 and No. 3.

g. History:

The CHOSEN KENGOKU SOKUSHIN SEINEN DOMEI(Korean State Foundation Stimulation Youth Alliance) (Hereinafter called KEN-SEI), which had been formed in November , 1945, as only one young men's organization among rightist Koreans' organizations in Japan, played a transitional role after the termination of the war, but soon after the independence of the Republic of Greater Korea, it came to meet with the demand for its renovation and strengthening in accordance with the structural basic purport.

Thereupon, in view of the duty beared by Korean youths in Japan, the Central Committee of the KEN-SEI had been repeating to make basic study with the authorities concerned both in the home country and Japan for the purpose of doing a new start so as to arrange every structure, since 1949, meanwhile chairman KO Ken-ki of the foregoing committee went over to Korea to inspect the youth movement in the home country

in February, 1950. Thus it was active in its reconstruction movement.

When the North Korean declared war upon the Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950, and consequently a disturbance was broken out in Korea, rightist Koreans led by the ZAINIHON DAIKAN MINKOKU KYORYUMIN-DAN (Resident Community of Great Korean Republic in Japan) (Hereinafter called MIN-DAN) was under the necessity of awakening and combining together, while the KEN-SEI, crying for the crisis of their fatherland, was active in concert with the MIN-DAN, and planning a rapid development of stronger youth movement to cope with the critical situations in the home country, invited Dr. AN Ko-sho, leader of young men in the home country. Thus the time came to be ripe for the renovation.

On the other hand, stimulated by the formation of the Greater Korea Youth Group in the home country, voice demanding that "Greater Korea Youth Group in Japan" be formed in concert with the youth organization in the home country and that the KEN-SEI be dissolved, were raised. Then, after the leaders' consultation, a general meeting was held and the developmental dissolution of the KEN-SEI and the formation of the

foregoing group in Japan were decided on.

Namely, the eleventh national convention of the KEN-SEI was held at the lecture hall of the MIN-DAN Central General Headquarters, Wakamatsu-cho, Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo, on August 28, 1950, and on the following day, August 29, the Greater Korea Youth Group in Japan was established in spite of some trouble caused by an opposition of a group of the TOITSU-HA (Unification Faction).

h. Character.

The Greater Korea Youth Group in Japan (Hereinafter called KAN-SEI), in view that the former youth movement was apt to assume political trend to cope with the destructive activity by the Communist Party, made it its principal aim to avoid such a trend and to give trainings necessary for cultivating real ability of Korean Youths in Japan for the sake of the combination of young men and the rehabilitation of Korea, and made its start.

Especially, the group puts its movement mark upon the cultural enlightenment movement such as aquisition and improvement of technique, culture, and training,

It is a big one among the organizations affiliated with the MIN-DAN, but it, marking a line off the MIN-DAN, is planning to make a management by the rightist youths themselves.

i. Conditions of its organizations;

There had been formed thirty-five organizations of the KAN-SEI including the Headquarters at the end of January, 1951, and it is still on the way of adjusting the nation-wide structure.

j. Condition of activities:

It is not more than half a year since its formation, and as it is adjusting its structure, there has found no activity worthy of special note.

The group, developing its unique youth movement seperate from the MIN-DAN, is intending to combine Korean youths in Japan and to support Korea, but its present situation is along the line of the MIN-DAN.

The group also has sent some volunteer corps to Korea.

The Headquarters publishes its organ paper, KAN-SEI CHUO JIHO (KAN-SEI Central Times) (monthly), most spaces of which are occupied by idiological essays.

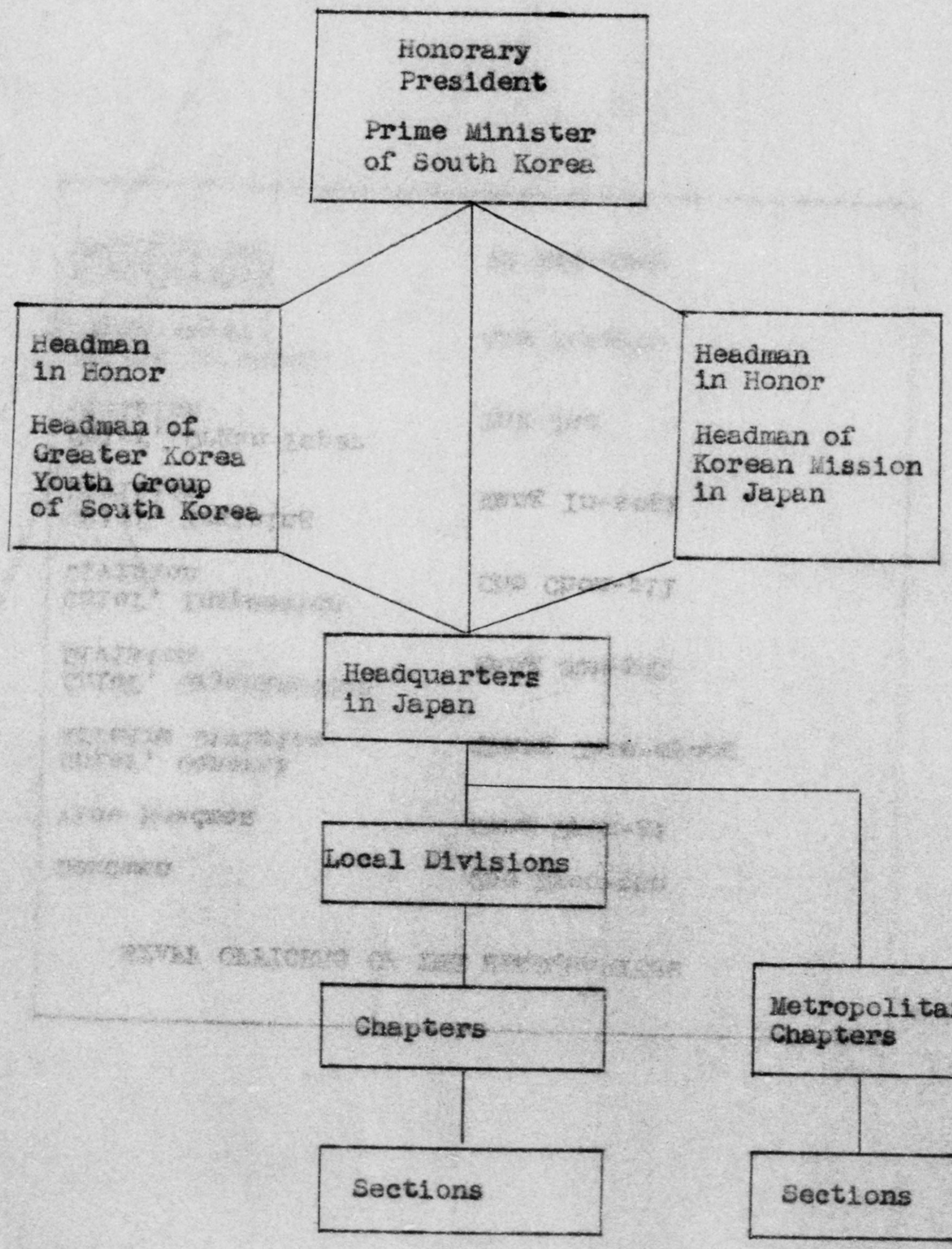
II. It is expected that a violation of Article 6, the Organizations Control Order, will happen in the future.

III. SIB proposes to keep a further watch.

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

ANNEXED PAPER (I).

Rough Plan of the Structure of the
Greater Korea Youth Group.



STAFF OFFICERS OF THE HEADQUARTERS

Headman	Cho Nyou-chu
Vice Headman	Kong Hyon-gi
Chief, General Affairs Division	Chang Chon-myong
Chief, Organization Division	Kang Sun-pil
Chief, Inspection Division	Cho Chon-pil
Chief, Training Division	Kang In-segi
Chief, Organ Paper Division	Pak Jun
Editor in chief, Organ Paper	Kim Yong-bu
Organization Commissioner	Ri Hae-nong

ANNEXED PAPER (II).

Platform.

1. We are youth. We will unify our thoughts by a democracy.

2. We are youth. We will attain to have friendly relations with the peoples of various countries.

3. We are youth. We will establish our father-land by practical services.

ANNEXED PAPER (III).

Constitution

of the

Greater Korea Youth Group

in Japan

Chapter I Generals

Article 1. This group is called the ZAINIPPON DAI-KAN SEINENDAN (Greater Korea Youth Group in Japan).

Article 2. This group places its headquaters in the Metropolis of Tokyo, Japan.

Article 3. This group takes for its objective perfect practice of its declaration and platform.

Chapter II Membership.

Article 4. This group shall qualify to its membership young men and women of the Greater Korean Republic and residing in Japan in the range of full 17 through 35 years old who will approve of the objective of this group and have been recommended by more than two members.

However, staff officers for each local division or chapter or section shall be elected regardless of the limits of age in this article, the honorary president and the headmen in honour must be elected from among those who have stateside residence, and as an adviser to this group shall be appointed even a foreign national.

Article 5. Rights and duties prescribed to the members of this group shall be the following:

a. The right to elect or to be elected.

b. The right of decision in any conference.

c. The right to utilize any established organ.

d. The duty to obey any order.

e. The duty to pay the membership fee.

f. The duty to observe strictly any confidential matter.

g. The duty to cooperate with any information or service.

Article 6. Each member of this group will obtain his membership certificate after completion of going through every fixed formality.

Article 7. Any member who wants to be liberated from the membership of this group must return his membership certificate after completion of going through every fixed formality.

Article 8. A fixed formality is required if a member of this group wants to move to an area belonging to another local division of the group.

Article 9. The expulsion management of any member of this group shall be made after the provisions in Article 29 of Chapter VIII.

Chapter III Organization.

Article 10. This group shall be organized in the following way:

a. There shall be settled no sub-division within the Metropolis of Tokyo, but a chapter in each of its ward or county, to be directly supervised by the headquarters.

b. As regards to rural areas there shall be settled a different DO or FU or KEN (namely prefectural) sub-division in the DO or Each FU or KEN (namely prefecture)

respectively, to be supervised by the headquarters and again in the DO or each FU or KEN shall be settled city, county, ward, town, village Chapters, to be supervised by the DO or each FU or KEN subdivision.

Article 11. Any headman of any sub-division elected in and by a local convention shall be qualified to be appointed to his given post by approval of the headman of the headquarters and any headman of any chapter likewise elected shall be qualified to be appointed to his given post by approval of the headman of the sub-division concerned.

Chapter IV Organs.

Article 12. The organs of this group consists of the following:

a. The general convention.

b. The central committee (Assembly of the headmen of the sub-divisions).

c. The central standing committee.

Article 13. The general convention shall be constituted by all the representatives to be elected at the rate of one representative

for each unit of 50 group members of the DO or every FU or KEN in its respective division.

However, in case there remains still an odd number of more than 30 members after making every unit, one more representative shall be added.

Article 14. The general convention shall be convened once a year in the course of April by the headman and an extra convention shall be convened by the headman if and when demanded by more than one third of the representatives.

Article 15. The general convention is the supreme decisive organ which has been authorized to the following.

a. To revise or renew the declaration, platform and constitution of this group.

b. To have for or elect the honorary president, headman in honour, headmar, vice headman.

c. To elect central standing committeemen.

d. To examine and decide any draft of bill to be presented by the central standing committee or any local recommendation.

e. To approve of and ratify reports on carrying out various business organs, and

f. To decide other important items.

Article 16. The assembly of the chiefs of the sub-divisions consists of central commissioners to be elected in the general convention and shall be convened by the headman of this group twice a year in the course of April and October, while an extra assembly of the chiefs of the sub-divisions shall be convened by more than one third of central commissioners or if and when recognized as necessary by the headman of this group.

Article 17. The chief of a sub-division is authorized to the following:

a. To execute any matter decided in the general convention.

b. To draft a bill to be presented to the general convention, and

c. To decide as proxy of the general convention while not in action. However, any chief of any subdivision shall be not authorized to execute as proxy matters provided in Item a Article 15.

Article 18. The central standing committee, consisting of the headman of the headquarters and staff officers in and above the post of chief of a department of the headquarters, shall be convened by the headman of this group, while an extra central standing committee shall be convened by the headman of this group if and when demanded by more than one third of the members of this committee or if and when recognized as necessary by the headman of this group.

Article 19. The central standing committee is authorized to the following:

a. To execute any matter decided in the assembly of the chiefs of the subdivisions.

b. To draft a bill or draw up a report to be presented to various conferences.

c. To communicate or execute any and every

other business matter, and

d. To take disciplinary action against any central commissioner affected.

Article 20. Any conference shall be presided by the headman of this group.

Article 21. Any conference shall come to being by presentation of more than a half of the regular personnel and shall come to any decision by approval of the majority. However, any matter concerned with Item a, Article 15 requires approval of more than two thirds of the presented.

Chapter V Officers and Positions.

Article 22. This Group regulates the following officers:

a. Honorary President, One (1) (Prime Minister of Native Country).

b. Advisers, Some persons.

c. Honarary Group-Heads, Two (2) (Chief of the Representative Group resides in Japan and Head of the Greater Korean Youth Group)

d. Group-Head, One (1)

e. Vice-Group-Head, One (1)

f. Central Executive Committee members, Some persons.

g. Chief of each division, One (1).

h. Councillors, Some persons.

Article 23. The role of the officers of this Group is as follows:

a. The honorary President and the honorary Group-heads shall be able to issue the order to the Group-head concerning all the affairs of this Group in the case of the urgent necessity to carry out the object of this Group.

b. The advisor shall answower to the question of the Group-head.

c. The Group-head, representing this Group, shall appoint the advisors and councillors, issue the order concerning the affairs of this Group and shall decide the general affairs as well as order the disciplinary measures to the Group members except the Central Committee members.

d. The vice-Group-head shall assist the Group-head and carry out the part of the Group-head in place of him in the case of his inconveniency.

e. The Central Committee member shall execute the role stipulated in the Article 16.

f. The Council shall be able to submit its opinion in accordance with the question concerning the Group affairs.

Article 24. The term of office of officers of this Group shall be two years and that of the officers elected as a supplemental member shall be in the remained term of the successed. However, the reclection shall not be prohibitted.

Article 25. The divisions of this Group shall be as follows:

a. General Affairs Division.

b. Organization Division.

c. Training Division.

d. Inspection Division.

Article 26. The financial fiscal year of this Group shall be divided in two terms namely the end of March and of September.

Article 27. The finance of this Group shall be applied by the following income:

a. Membership fee.

b. Supplementary income.

c. Income from the supporters.

d. Donation income.

e. Enterprises income.

f. Other income.

Chapter VIII Reward and Punishment.

Article 28. The members and officers of this Group shall be given the official commendation by the President in the case they have performed a meritorious deed engaging deligently in the service.

Article 29. The punishment for the members and officers of this Group shall be made in accordance with the inspection regulations.

Chapter IX Provisions.

Article 30. This Group constitution shall be effective on August 29, 4283 of the Tan Calender (1950).

Article 31. The working rules concerning organization, the regulations concerning general affairs, the detailed regulations about inspection, the detailed regulations about training and the detailed regulations concerning

advisorship shall be stipulated by the Central Standing Committee.

Reference

The
One Nation Soverignty

The
Same Blood

The
Same Fate

No discrimmation between classes and sexes

No discrimmation between lacal parties and factions

No discrimmnstion between rich and poor, high and low

Equal Government and Democratic Government

Equal Education and Racial Education

Unified Economy and Economy sustaining the peoples livelihood

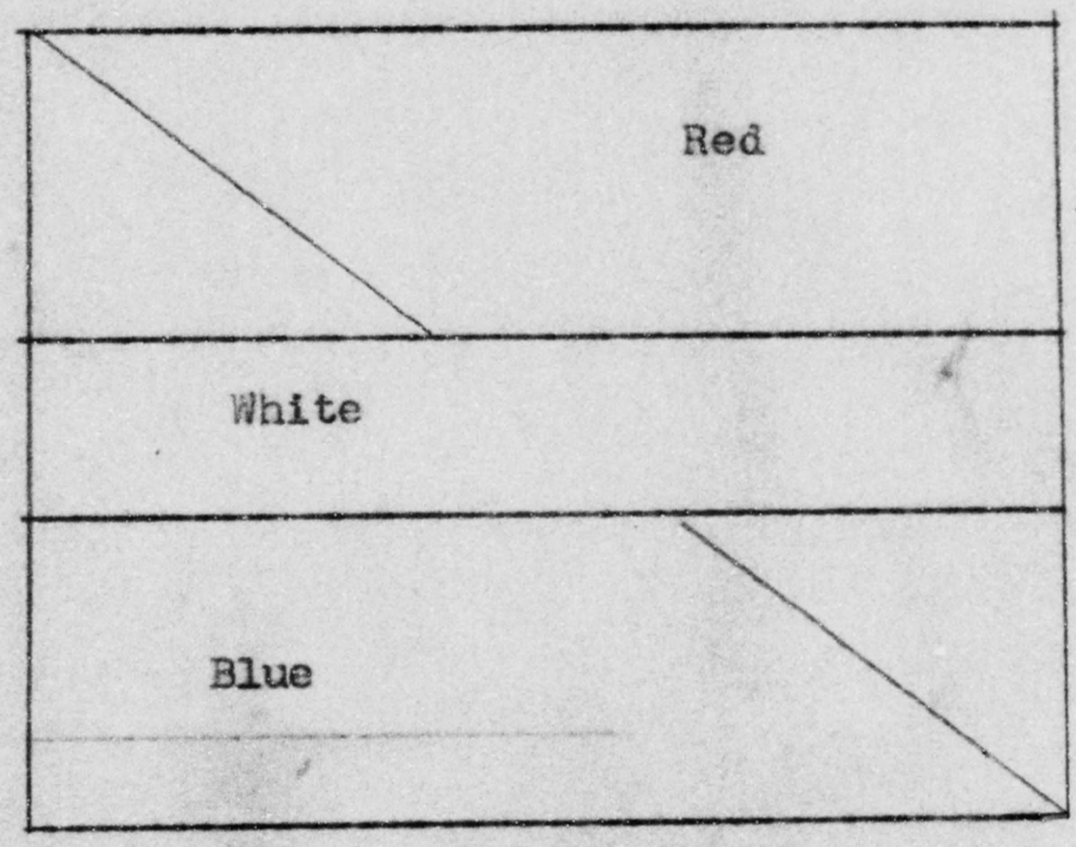
Liberty

Truth

Justice

The Flag of the Greater Korean Youth Group.

(The badge is in the same design)



COPY

Mitsuki A ,I.D. Second (5)(Feb. 2 ,1951)(329) 1115

Feb 14. 1951.

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

FOR: Lt-Col Jack P.Napier, Government Section, G.H.Q.

SUBJECT: Special Words and Deeds by Members of Former Right-Wing, Anti-Communist and Religious Corganizations (investigated in January.)

I. Here is reported en bloc concerning the above subject collected in January 1951.

II. None

III. None

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

Date: October 16.

Name: KAWANO Yo (of Yamaguchi Prefecture)

Address or Belonging Organization: Former chief of Toyoura Branch of Anti-Communist League.

Contents of Words and Deeds:

Joining the National Police Reserve by the former military men and such falling upon depurge as its staffs is worthy of note so much, but in the reverse, it will become a great menace to the Japan Communist Party.

Considering from India's statement of participation in the United Nations and other objective situation,

the breakout of the world war, including U.S. Army's crossing-over of the 38th parallel according to the Red China's and Soviet Unions attitudes, has the best probability, and on the other hand, in the country, armed rise-up of the Japan Communist Party corresponding to the development of the Korean problem amidst the Red purge whirlwind in various workshops of the Teachers' Union, National Railway Worker' Union, Coal Miners' Union, ect. has turned to be one of the most serious problems at present. Amidst such internal and external situations, reason of depurge from public services being clarified, brisk activity by the persons concerned is under much expectation, so that putting confidence in them, we comrades will make utmost efforts for the reconstruction of our fatherland from the anti-communist standpoint.

Due to such movements, Japan will surely take a new direction through her great change of situations,

Date: Oct. 17.

Name: UCHITOMI Toshitake (of Yamaguchi Prefecture)

Address or

Belonging

Organization: Regional Committee member of the Former DAINIHON KINNO DOSHIKAI (Great Japan's Royalist Comrade Society)

Contents of Words and Deeds:

Although many writers are included among some depurgées from public service, we expect much for their righteousness of thought to be expressed through political novels from now on.

At it may be a step taken under consideration of the above affair by the G.H.Q, it will be able to get on without any trouble, but so far as we think about it, we firmly believe that the said step by the G.H.Q. will infuse a new life into our community distorted by the development of right-wing thought.

Although there is a cancellation of the TENKAI DAKAI KISEIKAI (Heavenly Light Worship Association), the TAISEI YOKUSANKAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Association) and such concerned, there is no fear of any influence upon the right-wing activities from now on, because the former does not go beyond the limit of divine inspiration of the so-called "AMANO IWADO (Opening of Heavenly Rock Door)" quite the same as to-day's dancing religion, and as for the latter which has no such an ism of former days, any longer, it has no necessity nor desire to re-organize it from now on all the more because it was a forcible

combining system among the military clique, officialdom and district influential persons.

Just as the thought of those Renaissance age never dies out, the national virtues which had gushed forth at the dawn of the Meiji Restoration, having come to an end for the first place, could see the sun again with its sufficient objective element after repeated reflection until now. Re-start of this thought full of profundity and authority is truly worthy of note.

Date: Nov. 8.

Name: MATSUE Den (of Yamaguchi Prefecture)

Address or
Belonging
Organization: Former Captain of the Army.

Contents of Words and Deeds:

Conflict between the United Nations troops and the Red China army on the Korea-Manchukuo border shows literally the world crisis itself and a time of emergency for Japan. The U.S. should conclude the Peace Treaty with Japan in order to urgently settle the Korean conflict, and additionally without Japanese

some extent, the Red China army would not be driven back thoroughgoingly. Rearmament is absolutely necessary for putting Japan's self-defence right in motion. Anyway, to-day's Japan can organize military power of about 2,000,000 on the spot. If war should spread more and more, we must be ready for the air-raid to be carried out upon Japan proper, corresponding to the U.S. Army's bombing of Manchurian military bases of the Red China. But we whould know well that damage suffered through communist' aggression is far greater then that by war. The terroristic nature of communism tells it. Working together for the war in order to wipe out the Communist Party, we are eamestly desiring to form a national defence army and serve the country again as early as possible ---------.

Date: Nove. 8.

Name: KANAI Shoji (of Nagano Prefecture)

Address or Belonging Organization: Former capacity of counsellor of the KOGEN DOSHIKAI (Kogen Comrade Society), an anti-communist organization.

Person falling under the Memorandum.

1. Recently the masses in general have become anti-communistic with no definite reason, not understanding well the essential nature of the Communist Party, but such a frivolous attitude will never become a bulwark of the Communist Party.

2. The Korean Conflict will become a prolonged war as we have anticipated. Early withdrawal of the United Nations troops has become a mere illusion.

I want to give them some back-front aid. For the purpose of earlier cease of war, the following back-front moves are quite needed; in order to defence guerilla war behind the United Nations troops' advance, the all-out grip movement is necessary ---by means of which we should chain the villages, organize the allied defence bodies and counteract the coming guerilla war.

Date : Nov. 13

Name : KATO Teisuke of Niigata Prefecture

(Purged person)

Belonging Organization :

Councillor of SHINMO JUKU (God Farming Academy), dissolved organization.

Contents of his Words and Deeds :

It is regarded that the Korean War faced with a serions crisis as a result of intervention of Red China troops, but in my opinion, the charge to the Soviets-Manchurian forder and a crushing defeat on the enemy by the U. N. Forces will bring the end of the war. And atrategic bombing by the U. N. Forces over the keypoints of Red China Troops in Manchuria is necessary as a means of settlement of war. It is said that the intervention of Red China Troops to the Korean war is the fuse which ignites the Third World War, but this opinion is not proper, I think. The movement from Germany Area to Balkan Area is noteworthy fuse of the War.

Date : Dec. 14.

Name : ODA Masanobu of Fukuda-machi, Takamatsu City.

Belonging Organization : President of KYUKOKU SEINEN RENMEI HONBU (Headquarters of Youths' Save-the-Nation League).

Contents of his Words and Deeds :

1. The U.N. Forces will withdraw from Korean Front under the present changeable war situation. It is far beyond our imagination that How the Angro-American Head Conference took a compro ising attitude, but at the time when the North Korean Troops conquest all over the Korea, the new war will spread in Japan.

2. In case the third World War breaks out making the peace conference a turning-point, it is no doubt that Japan will be aimed at as a target of the attack. If a war breaks out, the target of attack of the Soviet are Alaska in the foreign countries and Hokkaido and Kyushu in the country.

If Hokkaido and Kyushu which produce 70% of the whole coal in the country are occupied by the enemy, the future manoeuvre will be influenced very much.

3. A chinese, called a certain Chen, residing at Hakodate City, a graduate of Tohoku University, (41 or 42 years old), has a steel ship of 2,000 tons which is used in Hongkong Line.

There is a suspicion of smuggling of narcoties and some firm connection with China in the respect of fund and others.

Date : December 10.

Name : HORI Tsuruichi, superintendent of Aichi Prefecture.

Belonging Organization :

KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI (Loyality Truth Solidarity)

Tsushima Secretariat.

Contents of his Words and Deeds :

I agree with my comrade in Tokyo, Rev. MATSUNAGA Zai in his opinion that MacArthur should take responsibility on the fact that the Japan Communist Party has gained rapid expansion of its influence.

Once NOSAKA and TOKUDA, the central leaders of the Japan Communist Party, give instruction to the party members to rouse up for the purpose of a terroristic revolution, 200,000 will be able to be mobilized at once. This member is equivalent to that of the fully mobilized police power.

As to the Police Reserve, the limitation is placed at 75,000 for which we feel much fear knowing not how available it will be in case of emergency as long as defence is concerned.

Our fear becomes greater as the Korean Incident advances.

Date : November 17.

Name : NOBORITO Kiyoshi, purgee. (Present President of HOKUETSU SANGYO K.K. (Hokuetsu Industry Co. Ltd.)

Belonging Organization :

Chief of SHINNO JUKU (God Farming Academy), dissolved organization) in Niigata City.

Contents of his Words and Deeds :

Thinking of the fact that the 8 purged communist leaders have not yet arrested, I feel keenly that all the people should give more positive cooperation to the authorities in the searching operation.

Date : December 15.

Name : KATO Daisuke, purgee and an employee of HOKUMEI SHA.

(Hokumei Company)

Belonging Organization :

Councillor of SHINNO JUKU (God Farming Academy),

dissolved organization

Contents of his Words and Deeds :

Withdrawal of America from Korea leaving Korea in the hands of Soviet, means eventually that America withdrows from Far East. If so, Japan will be under the military administration of the Communist China and every place in Japan will be turned into shambles and the public peace will be out of control due to revolutionary riots.

Date : December 18.

Name : DOI Saburo

Belonging Organization :

Manager of former Tsuyama KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI (Loyality Truth Soridality) at Tsuyama City, Okayama Prefecture.

Contents of his Words and Deeds :

Those to whom I feel somewhat uneasy and dangerous after the independence are the former militalists and their cooperaters. Because these persons have always a spirit to reign. If the rearmament is realized, they must be watched most carefully.

Date : November 16.

Name : ASUKAI Ryoji.

Belonging Organization :

Committee of NIPPON KOKOKU KEIMEI (Japan Rising Nation League), anti-communist organization, Toyama Prefecture.

Contents of his Words and Deeds :

America, which has gone too far in the Korean Incident, will be exhausted with ceaseless activity. The fact that the supply route has been extended so long is a handicap to America in any case as long as the present situation is kept.

It is the urgent need that immediate peace treaty will be concluded so that much power is given to Japan and all the affairs of Asia will be left in charge of Japan, first of all....

As to the rearmament of Japan, as long as the Police Reserve of the present scale requires such expenditure, the army of the scale of old Japanese one will be a painted cake in the respect of expenditure.

Date: Dec. 19

Name, Address
or Belonging
Organization: YAGO Rinzo, chief-secretary of the NICHINO TOYAMA KEN RENGO KAI (Toyama Prefecture Federation of the Japan Farmers' Union)

Contend of Words and Dees:

Japan is now in a crisis. All the East Asian countries will be sovietized unless Japan is rearmed. If Japan want to be at the mercy of the Soviet Union, she should sign a separate peace treaty. It seems that the United States want the rearmament of Japan and the conclusion of a separate peace treaty with Japan. As the Soviet Union does not hold a territorial ambition to Japan in concert with the United States and Britain. The Japanese people will be glad if the United States returns the Bonin and Loochoo Island and withdraw its Occupation forces from Japan.

Date: Dec. 19

Name, Address
or Belonging
Organization: MIYAMOTO Inokichi, president of the

SHAKAI TO TOYAMA KEN SHIBU
RENGO KAI (Toyama Prefecture
Federation of Chapters of the
Social Democratic Party)

Contents of Words and Deeds:

American policy putting Japan under occupation for five years after the Surrender is wrong. The theory on the formalities of an all-out peace treaty or a separate treaty is brought up for discussion even now.

War is just like a sort of sport. Is not it sportmanship that if someone is beaten, the victor should extend his helping hand to the defeated?

We express gratitude to the United States that she has devoted herself to the development of Japan too much.

But I think it lengthy that the United States occupyes Japan for five years. The Japanese people would not place their wholehearted reliance upon the United States after the settlement of a peace treaty unless the United States makes much concession to Japan in the terms of a peace treaty.

Date: Jan. 8

Name Address or Belonging Organization: AOYAMA Goro, chief-secretariate of the Hokkaido Local Headquarters of the NOMIN KYODO TO (Farmers Cooperative Party)

Contents of Words and Deeds:

As reguards the Words and Deeds on President Truman's statement of the state of emergency.

"The united States, the country of public opinion made the declaration of the state of emergency is really noteworthy.

I think the scheme of the United States is the establishment of world peace through diplomatic talks.

On the other hand, it was done due to the necessity to build the background of armament against the Communist countries.

This measure has much effect upon the Communist Chinee. It is not hard to settle the Korean problems by means of this, I think. Meanwhile, it affects much Japan. Recontrol on materials can be considered. If it excites Communist countries and crisis

of war is enlarged, Japan will be rearmed doubtlessly.

Date: Jan. 8

Name, Address or Belonging: HARAGUCHI Yasuzo, chief of Sapporo Local Chapter of the RIKKEN YOSEI KAI (Constitution Cultivation Association)

Contents of Words and Deeds:

I think that the United States make such declaration of the state of emergency after making up its minds to fight against the Soviet Union in the near future.

Since the United States is the country of public opinion, it stands up too late. Once it decides, it will become unified and strong. If war should break out, Japan will be rearmed and participate in the United Nations forces. Japan's neutrality is impossible.

Date: Jan. 8

Name, Address or Belonging Organization: ISHIGURI Toshio, chairman of the Ececutive Committee of the Hokkaido

Local Headquarters of the Electric
Industry Workers Union.

Content of Words and Deeds:

President Truman's declaration of the state of emergency reminds us of the crisis of the anticipated World War III. I think that the United States aims at avoiding war by making preparation for armament.

This measure will affect greatly Japan. Meanwhile, it will bring about the devolopment of our country.

Japan will not be able to avoid turning in a part of the battlefields as a result of the outbreak of the anticipated Russo-American war. It is to be hoped that conflict between both countries will be solved through peace talks whithout bringing about the revival of militarism.

Repercussion of Gen. MacArthur's
New Year's Message.

Date : January 6, 1951.

Name: SAITO Takasuke, a member of a firm, ex-army major, living in Yamaguchi City.

Contents of his Words and Deeds:

In this era of scientific war it is rather better not to rearm than to rearm with such powerless armaments as the U.S, machine guns or pistols. We must demand the same military equipments as the present U.S. Army has , if possible.

"I think, the rearmament merely for self-defence has a great possibility that gives an bad impression to other countries.

Date: Jamuary 6, 1951.

Name: YAMAJI Sadamu.
ex-director of Yamaguchi Prefecture Police Department, living in Yamaguchi City.

Contents of his Words and Deeds:

"It appears to be only a pretention even though our country would be rearmed".

Date: January 7, 1951.

Name: Unknown, ex-regular army officer, living in Matsue City.

Contents of his Words and Deeds:

"The U.S. has no definite opinion, it is believed, inasmuch as she is saying about rearmament "no" at one time and at the other time "yes" at her discretion."

Is it not for the interest of the U.S. rather than for Japan itself to rearm her? I don't know well to what extent Japan would be rearmed.

But I think it makes no sense to rearm with some limitations as the case of the Western Germany.

"What is now essential for us is complete independence of Japan and firm resolution of reconstructing a true Japan."

I don't like the dubious attitude of the U.S. We have had enough of it so far.

Date: January 7, 1951

Name: Unknown, a Government official, living in Matsue City.

Contents of his words and Deeds:

Nowadays there are lots of arguments on rearmament issue. I am wondering how many people

follow in this direction.

So far as I am concerned, I think, there is no other alternative but to drift, bowing to the times.

Date: January 5, 1951

Name: Unknown, a Government official who graduated from an university, living in Hiroshima City.
About 40 years old.

Contents of his Words and Deeds:

There is a big possibility that Japan would be inevitably dragged into a world war if she were rearmed under such ideologically confused circumstances.

It is just like the case of Korean conflict. It would be a miserable state. It is of no use to merely argue on the right of self-defense.

It is questioneble whether the rearmament is good or not.

Date: January 5, 1951

Name: NAGAO Taro, the standing committee of the Communist Party in Okayama Prefecture.

Contents of his Words and Deeds:

"The rearmament issue of Japan will not be settled as the U.S. pleases.

One-third of the present Police Reserve members would quit or escape if they were forced to join a war.

Repercussion of the Emergency State Declaration by President Truman.

Date: January 8, 1951

Name: Hokkaido Youth Alliance.

Contents of their Words and Deeds:

"It is worthy of attention what activities the Japan Communist Party takes, making it turning-point.

Those who suffers most from the Declaration are the enterprises depending on imported raw materials. It is, accordingly, inevitable that the prices of daily commodities will be controlled in the near future."

"It is not seemed to us that Red China and North Korea are softened in their attitudes by the Declaration.

Date: January 8, 1951

Name: KOJIMA Kunihiro

Belonging Organization:

The Sapporo Commercial and Industrial

Conference. The Chief of the Business Bureau.

Contents of his Words and Deeds.

"Entrepreneurs show no particular movements so far though they are taking much interest in the Declaration."

"It is supposed that the designated productive materials will be controlled again.

So it is to be hoped only important materials be under control."

"There are no phenomena of hoarding, concidering of revival of economic control. But realism is a prevailing tendency in the business circle.

Date: January 8 1951

Name: TAKAHASHI, the chief of Business Burear, Hokkaido Branch of the Liberal Party.

Contents of his Words and Deeds:

"We don't think the World War III would break out by Red China joining the Korean Conflict.

"It will be natural that the price control and regulation of consumption would be strictly carried out in the wake of the United States."

"It is believed, at the same time, that economic independence would be demanded to a great extent as a result of reduction of the United States Counterpart Fund."

Date: January 8, 1951

Name: IGAWA, Vice Branch Chief of the Democratic Party.

Contents of his Words and Deeds:

"It is opined that Indian mediation is only to save time."

"As for the internal affairs, it is supposed that conflict between the left and right in the Social Democratic Party would be intensified, and that the economic independence programme would be precipitated in the econimic circle."

"It is to be expected that the foreign trade world would be queckening up as a result of the increase of the special procurements for Japan."

"And it is not supposed that the money market will be further stringent in future."

We don't think, therefore, that the general situation is so pesimistic.

Date: January 8, 1951

Name: HIRANO, Vice-chief of Sapporo Branch of the Social Democratic Party.

Contents of his Words and Deeds:

"The United States Aid Counterpart Funds will be reduced as a matter of course.

Accordingly, the stringent money condition will become serious for the middle or small-seale enterprised, it is supposed."

"It seems to us that the people's livelihood would be more difficult and labour offence would grow intense.

"We are worrying over the situation, supposing that utter chaos would reign throughout the country if a war broke out under the present circumstances.