intention of enlightenment for them, In Its contents, the strong objection to the enactment of the Rural Public Service Law arguing that 'the signing drive to secure education expenses' ' expression of opinion on politics' 'critics on administrative policy' ' support or against to the peculiar political party' ' all the political compaign' and others would be abolished and follow the deprivation of the self-independence and freedom of education in the event of the passing of the Rural Public Service Bill, was stressed as well as the necessity of the increase of education expenses to meet the arrangement of school-rooms and educational equipment.

2nd Participation in the Convention to accomplish the Demands of the National Struggle Committee.

In the case of the opening of the Workers' Rally to accomplish the demands of the National Struggle Committee on that day from 1 p.m. at the Yasukuni 靖国 Shrine, about six hundred representatives 3神社 of the Japan Teachers' Union took part in it and appealed to the Diet setting up the slogan 'Raise salary base; 'Against the unreasonable slash,' ' Freedom of political activity,' ' Recapture of the

fundamental right of labor,and etc., in high sprits.

5th	Rally to accomplish the Claims of the TOKYO-KUMI (Metropolitan Teachers' Union)	The rally to accomplish the claims of the Metropolitan Teachers' Union was held at the auditorium of the Kyobashi Primary school in chuo Ward from 2.00 p.m. gathering about eight hundred (800) members of all the branch unions under the banner of the Metropolitan Teachers Union and the declaration of struggle to the effect that 'The twenty-three thousand (23,000) union members of the Metropolitan Teachers' Union should decisively crash down the Rural Public Service Law which deprives us of our freedom, with all our tactics, and 'Struggle out throughly to accomplish our demands for the revision of salary hase and the year-end allowance. ' was made at the same time, the proposals that, (1) The immediate payment of three months' year-end allowance, (2) The immediate execution of salary hase of ninty-seven hundred yen (¥ 9,700). (3) Against the Rusal Public Service Law were unanimously decided,

15th and 16th	Withdrawal in unison of the members of the Metropolitan Teachers' Union	The members of the Metropolitan Teachers' Union under the struggle for three months' Year-end allowance began the execution of power beginning with the tactics of leaving from the office at the fixed time on 15 and 16, expressing dissatisfaction to the answer from the Metropolitan Government that 'payment of the salary for a half month including the liquidation of loan and rushed into the strnggle situation to withdrow in unison at the fixed time of 1.00 p.m. on both days of 18 and 19.

III. None.

IV. Under investigation in succession.

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

21

COPY

I.D.JO.No. 6

January 9, 1951.

Concerning the ZEN RENGO GUN YOIN RODO KUMIAI (All-Japan Allied Powers Workers' Union)

I. Based on our voluntary investigation.

II. While secretary SASAKI, Six Subsection, Third Section, Investigation Division, SIB has been examining since January 4, 1951, it was revealed as follows:

a. Although this Union has not ostensibly moved vividly since it started on May 21, 1950, the Soviet Union Mission Branch, taking the leading part of it, has been propelling the reinforcement of that organization.

b. The constitution of it is as follows:

The Headquarters (Tokyo Metropolis)---Each Branch (Hokkaido, Aomori, Miyagi, Yamagata, Tokyo, Chiba, Kanagawa and Yamaguchi)---Each Subbranch.

c. Condition of activity:

(1) Concerning the year-end allowance, the collective agreement and others, it presented the written requirements in November, 1950.

(2) Concerning the loan, the collective agreement and others, it presented the written requirement in December, 1950.

d. The relation with Japan Communist Party:

Making itself the catalyst and simultaneouly the pivot, the Branch at Soviet Union Mission seems to have given a cosiderable influence upon it. For instance, it is understandable from the fact that the method and attitude in the collective bargaining have been conducted as it led the Union.

e. The officers of it are as reported on June 22, 1950 by 4SEC. No. 239.

f. Concerning the Soviet Union Mission Branch:

(1) Condition of activity:

It is sending its members to each meeting without fail.

(2) The number of its members:

Around one hundred and fifty (150).

(3) Those who must be marked among its members:

HOMMA Shichiro (resided in Harbin during the war).

YAMAGUCHI Tadashi (served at South Manchuria Railway Co. during the war.)

WATANABE Genji

MATSUMOTO Toshiko (imprisoned once in the charge of political offence.)

KOMATSU Seiji

OTAKE Masayuki (vice-chairman of the Branch)

NAGAMI Masayoshi

KODAKA Yoshinori

DOI Chutaro

HAYAKAWA Osamu (a student officer of Kanto Army during the war), a constituent member of the Setagaya Ward Committee, JCP.

MIZUNO Tomio (the chairman of the Branch).

YAMAGUCHI Hiroshi (the vice-chairman of the Branch.)

COPY

JO. ID. No. 4

January 6 , 1951.

The following is the summary of an editorial and news appeared in "HEIWA TO DOKURITSU" (Peace and Independence) No. 15 dated November 18.

I. Have the Communists begun to rise up in riot?

We firstly are not the adherents of violence or riot. But when the Imperialist and his watch dog in arms are trying to deprive the people from freedom by overt acts of violence and to turn Japan into a military base and colony, our sitting idly by will only cause to let the people submit tamely to slavery and death. There is no choice for the people but to counter-attack by force against the enemy's violence.

Secondly, in its propaganda the enemy has branded our recent clashes with the policemen as the armed riots. On the contrary they are naturally aroused struggles by the people against the furious suppression, clubs and guns the enemy uses for carrying out the American Imperialist war policy. It is the people's righteous selfdefence and not armed riot.

In third, the question of uprising must be defined clearly. It requires the existing of revolutionary crisis as the premiss. The revolution requires the ripe of three conditions.

The one is that the govering structure falls in disturbance and confusion and the old government comes to be impotent. The other is that the people in a wide range burst out with dissatisfaction and rise up in decisive struggle. The last is the need of the existing of Bolshevik Communist Party which will guide the people to uprising and lead the above conditions to vicotorious revolution.

Apparently in Japan such revolutionary crisis is being brought up but not ripe. Consequently our every effort must be directed toward the speedy bringing up and ripe of these conditions.

II. The revival of fendal structure is a present from MacArthur's policy.

Moscow radio on thirteenth, pointing to the case of many girls of poor agrarian communities under MacArthur's rule being sold in bondage to ill-famed houses, stated that the fevival as such in Japan of the Midde Age structure is attributed to the colonization structure the United States has placed upon Japan and a present from MacArthur's policy.

III. Employ Japanese worth five dollars.

Roberts' big talk.

According to the New York Times, the former head of U.S. military advisor to the Republic of Korea, Brigade-General Roberts stated his opinion at LosAngels early in October.

It is as follows:

"We should keep the white soldiers from sending to Asia till a situation come to be critical. We are able to employ foreign soldiers instead of our soldiers. A petty money of five dollars a month and a bowl of rice every day are enough for them. If they do no fight, take their food away from them.

IV. To get excited about the intelligence on the Soviet Union, calling up the repatriates.

G.H.Q. is zealeous in procuring information and intelligence on the Soviet from the repatriates of this year who are called up to the office throughout the country. More than hundred every day who are paid daily wage and travel expense by the Japanese government are invited to receive examinations by Japanese-American officers in charge from 7:20 a.m. to 5:00 a.m.

V. Weapon in reward of food.

Korean young men and women in U.S. occupied zone are leaving their homes to join the guerrilla forces. Mr. AN from Kang-Won Province who arrived at the North Korea area told a reporter of Central News Agency.

" "U.S. Soldiers are bloody creatures.
All the women have been raped, domestic animals killed and cereals burnt with gasoline.
It happened one night in September that U.S. soldiers and puppet army's soldiers forced their way into my elder brother's house and requested to give them women firing guns in air.
Two extremly enraged Koreans sprang on them and killed one U.S. soldier and one puppet soldier.
Other escaped U.S. soldiers came back with twenty of their comrades and burned more than ten houses"

Mr. AN and four youths from the South Korea will depart to a guerilla base after taking a few days' rest.

VI. Japanese used in Guard of Powder magazine, 40 blasted at Inchon.

Japanese coolies who had been recruited in secrecy from every place all over the country found that they had been deceived when taken to Inchon only

to participate in the landing operation there.
They were forced to be equipped with guns and to guard the powder magazine.

One night, the magazine was blasted by some Korean people, and 40 Japanese and 2 American soldiers were killed in that accident.

VII. Be careful not to hand even a copy of this paper over Enemy so as to utilize it to the utmost.

We stress again, "Be careful not to hand even a copy of this paper over enemy".

Every cell paper should take up the pertinent articles from this paper.

If satisfied with only teaching masses the anti-American sentiment, it cannot be said to be a Party and it is nothing but a propaganda group.

The most important points are the promotion of it up to a Party, "A weapon of the proletariat autocracy", and the regimentation in order to consolidate it to the actual power of revolution.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(A) I.D.No. //

January // , 1951

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

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

SUBJECT : Attorney-General OHHASHI's Talk published in the Newspapers (First Report)

I. This Investigation was made by order of investigation Division Chief YOSHIHASHI of Special Investigation Bureau.

II. Secretary KIHARA of Fourth Subsection, Second Section, Investigation Division came to know the following reports in the papers concerning the consideration about the outlawing of the Japan Communist Party revealed by Attorney-General OHHASHI in his press interview aboard the train made on his way to west on the night of January 5.

A. The Tokyo Shimbun dated January 7 (outlined):

Under the heading, "The Outlawing of the Japan Communist Party Considered; Eight Former Missing Communist Leaders Supposed To Hide Themselves within the Country; Attorney-General OHHASHI Reveals", in a five-column article with his photograph inserted, it reports that in a press interview aboard the train leaving Tokyo Station at 8.30 p.m. January 5 to west, Attorney-General OHHASHI expressed his opinions as to the current public peace problems, the counter-measures against the Japan Communist Party, the increase of the National Police Reserve Personnel and the dispatching of it overseas, etc. His opinions are summarized as follows.

1. After the outhreak of the Korean disturbance, the Japan Communist Party came to plot to take such course of action as to be opposed to democracy at home and to hinder the Occupation policies in response to the unreasonable invasion by the Communists in the Continent. Moreover in the field of unlawful activities, leading Party members are manuvering behind the curtain and those coming to the surface to be active are only ignorant people and hooligans including some students, day-laborers and Koreans.

The general public are thus deeply impressed by the suspicion that the Japan Communist Party has abandoned its status as a legal party and has developed into a criminal organ of gangsters and tramps. The Government is carefully studying the point whether such an organization is qualified to enjoy legal protection and is now considering the question of dissolving the Party by the application of the Organizations Control Order or of new other legal procedures by studying various precedents in foreign countries (the rest omitted).

2. As to the movements of the eight missing former Communist leaders, available informations indicate that they are hiding themselves within Japan. People at large are cordially requested to cooperate with the Authorities concerned in searching these Communists.

(note):

Attorney-General OHHASHI's talk was published in various evening papers dated January 6 and in such big papers dated January 7 as the Asahi, the Mainichi, the Tokyo Times and the Nihon Keizai, each in

three or four-column article. The Tokyo Shimbun was cited in this report, as it gave us more detailed informations.

B. The Yomiuri (evening edition) dated January 7 (outlined):

Under the heading, "No way But The Three-point Program For Peace, States Secretary-general ASANUMA", it reports that Secretary-general ASANUMA who went to Kyoto to attend the annual meeting of the Kyoto Prefectural Federation of Branches of the Japan Social Democratic Party expressed his opinion about the current problems and especially criticized the question of outlawing the Japan Communist Party as follows.

"Attorney-General OHHASHI reveals that the Government is studing the question of outlawing the Japan Communist Party, but it must be the first consideration to cope with the Japan Communist Party, not to resort to any oppressive policy but to stabilize the national life so that there may be no room for Communists to manipulate people at large. In this respect both the low wage policy and the low rice-price policy of the present Cabinet are rather nursing the territory of the Japan Communist Party."

C. The Mainichi, dated January 7 (outlined)

The following comment was inserted in the paper under the title of "Relation to the changes of the military situation":

"By the strict control over the propaganda activity of the Japan Communist Party, for the gradual decrease of its influence, the Japanese Government was intending to give the impression to the people that the Communist Party is nothing but a minor extremits' party, and then was going to dissolve and outlaw the same party. The Government, however, had to issue the declaration concerning its preparation for outlawing the Communist Party due to the intensification of the war situation in Korea. The above step of the Government will be the target of attack at the next session of the Diet."

D. The Jiji-shimpo dated January 8 (outlined)

Under the title of "Outlawing of the Communist Party to be carried into effect by Potsdam Ordinances! Way of control is under consideration," the following article was inserted in the paper:

"The outlawry of the Communist Party has hitherto been strongly opposed by the Government and the Liberalists on the ground that the outlawing will have a counter effect upon the public peace by making the

party run completely underground and by losing their trails. On the other hand, the Communist Party, taking advantage of the above tactics of the Government, claimed all the legal rights outwardly, and its Headquarters is taking the actual lead of the illegal underground activities in secret under the pretext of the legal party. Based upon the above-mentioned view, the Government which was going to control the same party without outlawing it, appears to have converted its former policy into the outlawry of the above party. The concrete contents are now being studied by the Attorney General's Office and the Political Affairs Research Society of the Liberal Party, together and the Government is apparently considering rather the step of control by 'Potsdam Ordinance' without notice than its legislation at the regular session of the Diet."

E. The Yukan-Mainichi dated January 8 (outlined)

Under the title of, "The Development of National Movement for the defense of the country, Chief Secretary CHIBA says," the following article was inserted in the paper:

"In the press interview aboard the train, Chief Secretary CHIBA who went to the General Meeting of the Democratic Party Miyagi Branch on the 7th told,

Attorney General OHHASHI advocated the outlawry of the Communist Party but it is now most important for us to be prepared for the invasion of the Chinese Communist Army. We have to develop the national movement for the defense of our country, laying stress upon the stabilization of living and settlement of the unemployment problem."

F. The Yomiuri Shimbun dated January 8, 1951

(editorial in summary)

The majority of the people of this country would not raise objection to outlawing the Communist Party. The reasoh why intellectual people here have hitherto taken it seriously, concerns in the political liberty guaranteed by the national Constitution. Here is a fear if the outlawing of the Japan Communist Party might be extended as far as suppression of liberalists. This fear comes, however, from indiscrimination between Japan before the end of the War and Japan at present. The status we face that a line of measures of purging the leading staff of the Japan Communist Party and other prohibitions have been effected since liquidation of the Nosaka course and there has been staged at last the question of outlawing, is consequent on the fact that the present Communist Party, acting in full as the cat's-paw of foreign powers, is now under the way of reorganizing themselves aimed at a revolution by force and is at the start of making an attempt to destruct the national Constitution under its wing.

The situation in the Far East surrounding Japan since the outbreak of the Korean incident has driven her toward taking the outlawing of the Japan Communist Party into consideration over again. It is not necessary for such influences as disturbing peace in the country to hold on them under the protection of law. It is no use to take a compromising attitude toward the Communists. It is no good to treat the Communist Party as well as other democratic parties.

It should be rather taken as serious to study ways and means of protecting the Constitution against its destruction by them. The question does not lie on the point whether or not to outlaw the Japan Communist Party, but on the very point how it can be well done in effect.

On this matter nothing has yet been done by the authorities that we may rely upon them. It we could not expect any fruition from the measure of outlawing once effected, so it would be no use but to serve in making light of the judicial authority.

We must take advantages and misadvantages to come from the measure of outlawing well into

consideration as we find ourselves at present in such situation as with no effective measure over underground hideouts of the purged communist staff and other unlawful cases.

In reality there lies a status that this outlawing can be now looked upon as good as put in force.

How much we can expect plus from the outlawing must be well considered, viewing convenience of their control and influence upon the people. In one word, it is the key point to block up the action of the Japan Communist Party.

G. The Yukan Asahi dated January 8, 1951 (the column of "SANKAKU TEN" or three-cornered points)

Outlawing of the Communist Party. Well, it might be so, but first of all, the underground eight men must be taken up.

H. Tokyo SHIMBUN (dated January 8. (In the column of HOSHASEN (radioactivity)).

Under a title of "So many by-products: Too much likely reason for making it unlawful", the following is published.

Attorney-General OHASHI hinted at his intention to make it unlawful, for which we find so many likely reasons.

First of all, we can point out the inability of SIB which is under his supervision. Whereabout of TOKKYU (TOKUDA Kyuichi) and NOSAKA is unknown still now while the arrest of KASUGA Shoichi who is one of the pursued communists was only a matter of chance and it is never attributed to the scientific detection of SIB. Moreover, they cannot find any clue from KASUGA's speaking.

Each of the preliminary activities for the communist revolution which occurred frequently since the outbreak of the Korean Incident resulted in proving the weakness of the police and the incompetency of the detection corps.

If such situation continues, there may appear an opinion insisting on the whole abolition of the Arrorney-General's Office, therefore, getting the

start of, they may well endeavor to realize unlawfulness of the Communist Party so as to be able to keep their positions peacefully.

If the underground activities are spurred and desperate violences, being driven to bay, are aggravated, as a result of making it unlawful, the importance of the Police Reserves looms. In this way, their positions are assured without anxiety, because such violences are out of the jurisdiction of the Attorney-General's Office.

If the unlawfulness of the Communist Party is realized, the red purge in the universities will be realized automatically though it is out of their reach until now. This move will surely be followed not only in the central and local governments, but also in the industrial circles. Such situation is said to be one which has turned out just as they wished.

It is idlers' normal course to trace an easy way and the above is perfectly natural and reasonable.

Lastly, we can point put the biggest reason. 27 representatives who are occupying the seats in the House of Representatives at present must quit the House in a body. It is a windfall indeed for them. The Democratic Liberal Party is eager to

have two thirds of the seats in the House of Representatives. (to be discontinued).

I. Evening Paper ASAHI dated January 9.

(SANKAKU TEN (triangular point)).

Attorney-General OHASHI is intently sounding out while on a journey just like an experimental balloon is flied.

He has become very smart and sensible.

III. None.

IV. Investigation will be continued.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

COPY

(A)I.D.No. 1325

December 27, 1950.

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

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

SUBJECT: On NIHON IKAZOKU KOSEI RENMEI (Japan Bereaved Families' Welfare League).

I. Based on an order of the Chief of 2nd Investigation Section, I.D.

II. Secretary TOYOOKA, 4rth Subsection, 2nd Investigation Section launched his investigation as to the case, on December 20, 1950 and detected the following facts.

1. Name:

NIHON IKAZOKU KOSEI RENMEI HOMBU (Headquarters of Japan Bereaved Families' Welfare League).

2. Location:

Basement of Shoyu Club, 1, San-nen Cho, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo. (Tel. 58-662 ---call)

3. Date of formation: November 17, 1947.

4. Principle leaders:

President: NAGASHIMA Ginzo.
member of the House of Councillors, Liberal Party.

Chief Secretariat: TOKUNAGA Masanori.

5. Number of constituent members:

Persons indicated on the declaration notice. 788,435.

Number of families indicated on the list of League-fee income. 812,306.

Number of persons indicated on the list of the League-fee income. 1,550,394.

6. Top-leading staff.

President: NAGASHIMA Ginzo.

Tohoku-Hokkaido district.

Vice-President: UMETSU Matsuo (Iwate).

Standing director: OWADA Chuichi (Fukushima).

" : FUJITA Yoshie (Hokkaido).

Kanto-Koshinetsu District.

Vice-President: SATO Makoto (Kanagawa) (standing director)

Standing director: KUBOTA Tokuzo

" YOKOSE Seiichi (Tokyo).

Chief of Women Section:	KONDO Yoriko (Kanagawa).
"	OTSUKA Nobuko(Saitama).
"	ARAI Nagashige (Gumma).

Hokuriku-Tokai-Kinki District:

Vice-President:	NAKAGAWA Gen-ichiro (Kyoto).
Standing director:	HYAKUKEN Tomijiro (Nara).
"	MIZUTANI Yoshiro (Mie).
"	SUZUKI Naomatsu (Ishikawa).
"	SUZUKI Tomitaro (Hyogo).
"	SUZUKI Tomiko (Hyogo).
"	HAMAOKA Tamaki (Toyama).

Chugoku-Shikoku district.

Vice-President:	KATAYAMA Jin (Okayama).
Standing director:	YOSHITOMI Kosuke (Yamaguchi).
"	WAKAMURA Kiyoshige(Kochi).
"	TANABE Satoko (Okayama).

Kyushu district. Undecided.

These above leading staff members may be changed to some degree.

Principle officers of Local Branch Offices:

Chief of Ishikawa Prefectural Branch Office:	HAYASHIYA Kamejiro. (member of the House of Councillors, Democratic Party).

Chief of Aichi Prefectural Branch Office:	KUSABA Ryuen, (member of the House of Councillors, Liberal Party).
Head of Aichi Prefectural League Office:	HISAMATSU Sadatake. (member of the House of Councillors, Ryokufu Kai Party).
Head of Gifu Prefectural League Office:	NISHI Keiichi. (member of the House of Representatives, Liberal Party and former governor of Gifu Prefecture).
Head of Fukuoka Prefectural League Office:	NODA Shunsaku. (member of the House of Councillors, Ryokufu Kai Party).
Adviser:	AOYANAGI Ichiro. (member of the House of Representatives, Liberal).
" (Women Section):	TSUTSUMI Tsuruyo. (member of the House of Representatives, Social Party).

Among heads of metropolitan or prefectural league offices, there seem to be found many prefectural assembly members.

7. Course prior to the formation.

After the end of the war, there were formed respectively in various cities and villages of all parts of the country, the organizations of the bereaved

families under the name of the Bereaved Families League, the Bereaved Families Welfare Society ot Bereaved Families Welfare League and others, for the purpose of welfare of the bereaved families.

In spite of difference of names of these organizations, their aims and objects coincide with each other, from viewpoint of welfare of the bereaved families.
Under the necessity of unification of these organizations and the liaison office in the central quarters, the Headquarters Office of the Japan Bereaved Families' Welfare Leafue was established in Tokyo. But the system of this Organization is not so strong as other organizations, in the subordinate relation between Headquarters and branches, aiming at unification of their of activities, guidance and liaison organ. Such being the case, this Organization has neither platform, nor declaration of special mention.

8. Regulation of the NIHO IZOKU KOSEI REMMEI
(Japan Bereaved Families' Welfare League).

Enacted, Nov. 17, 1947.
Revised, Nov. 25, 1948.
Revised, Nov. 16, 1949.
Revised, Feb. 28, 1950.

Chapter I

General Rules

Article 1. This League shall be named the NIHON IZOKU KOSEI REMMEI (Japan Bereaved Families' Welfare League).

Article 2. This League shall place its headquarters in Tokyo Metropolis, and its chapters in every To, Do, Fu and Prefecture in Japan.

Article 3. This League shall be organized by the bodies members of which are the bereaved families of war victims and those of victims to the post of duty for the sake of society and public affairs.

Chapter II

Purpose

Article 4. This League, developing the road to mutual assistance, relief and consolation of bereaved families, making efforts for the elevation of morality and cultivation of character, shall strive for the establishment of peaceful Japan. By doing so, it shall aim at preventing the break-out of war, establishing permanent peace of the world, and render

great services to the welfare of all human beings

Chapter III

Enterprises

Article 5. In order to accomplish the purpose mentioned in Chapter II, this League shall undertake the following enterprises:

1. Various enterprises for the purpose of protecting the bereaved families' livelihood.
2. Various enterprises contributing to the elevation of bereaved families spiritual culture and social morality.
3. Various enterprises necessary for the aid and guidance of widows and protection of posthumous children.
4. Publication of the organ.
5. Enterprise recognized suitable for promoting economic sources of this League.
6. Other enterprises necessary to accomplish the purpose of this League.

Chapter IV

Officials

Article 6. This League shall have the following officials:

President	1.
Vice-Presidents	3.
Directors	a few.
Inspectors	".
Councillors	".

This League shall be able to have a Honorary Governor and Honorary President.

One of the directors shall be appointed a chairman of the board of directors, a few of the rest be appointed managing directors.

Article 7. A few representatives elected from every To, Do, Fu, and Prefecture shall be appointed councillors of this League.

Article 8. Directors and Inspectors shall be elected from among the councillors at the councillors' meeting.

Article 9. Chairman of board of directors and managing directors shall be elected from among the directors at the meeting of the board of directors.

Article 10. President and Vice-President shall be elected at the meeting of the board of councillors.

Article 11. Honorary Governor and Honorary President shall be had through the resolution of the board of directors.

Article 12. Counsellors and advisers shall be had through President's commission with recognition by the board of directors.

Article 13. Officials' term of office shall be two years, but re-appointment approved of. Officials appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve during the remaining term of predecessors.

Article 14. Even after expiration of term, one should perform one's duties until one's successor be appointed.

Article 15. President, standing for the League, assumes responsibility for whole aspects of its management.

Vice-President shall assist the President, and execute the President's office as proxy in case some accident fall upon the latter. Chairman of the board of directors shall be engaged in planning necessary matters for the accomplishment of mission of this League, and supervise the business.

Managing director, assisting a chairman of the board of directors, shall administrate the business of the board. Inspector shall inspect the business of the board of this League.

Chapter V

Conference

Article 16. Conference shall be divided into two, the board of directors and that of councillors.

Article 17. Meeting of the board of councillors shall be summoned by the President, who shall be its chairman.

Article 18. Meeting of the board of directors shall be its chairman.

Article 19. Meetings of the board of directors and the board of councillors shall not be opened unless directors and councillors have a majority.
But in case of re-opening by summoning, this rule is not applicable.

Article 20. Proceedings at the meetings of the board of directors and the board of councillors shall be resolved through consent of majority of attending officials.

Article 21. Officials who cannot attend the meetings of the board of directors and board of councillors on account of unavoidable circumstances shall be able to present a written resolution personally on the previously notified matter, or entrust an official of this League with representation.

In this case, it shall be recognized the same as attendance.

Article 22. Meeting of the board of directors shall be summoned by March once a year. But in case the President recognized it necessary, he shall be able to summon the meeting temporarily. In case there be any demand by a majority of directors, the President should open the meeting of the board of directors temporarily.

Article 23. President shall be able to ask for yes or no by sending a correspondence in regard to simple or urgent matters instead of opening a meeting.

Article 24. Besides matters prescribed in this regulation, the following matters shall be submitted for discussion:

1. Revenue, budget of expenditure, and recognition of settlement of accounts.
2. Decision of plans of enterprise.
3. Other matters submitted for discussion by the President.

Article 25. Councillors shall be summoned by March once a year, and refer the following matters, besides those prescribed in this regulation:

1. Expenditure, budget of revenue, and settlement of accounts.
2. Plans of enterprise.
3. Other matters referred to by the President.

Chapter VI

Accounts

Article 26. Expenses of this League shall be defrayed by the following fund:
1. Shares of each chapter.
2. Subsidy, contribution and other kinds of income.

Article 27. The fiscal year begins on April 1 of every year and ends on March 31 of the next year.

Article 28. Special account shall be made incase the President recognized it necessary.

Supplementary rules

Article 29. This regulation shall not be changed unless two-thirds of attendants at the meeting of the board of directors consent to it.

Article 30. Detailed rules necessary for the enactment of this regulation shall be made by the President.

This regulation shall be enforced from Nov. 25, 1948.

9. Funds:

Funds for operations by the League Headquarters are mainly composed of the membership fee collected from every prefectural branch of the League; besides this, the fund gathered on the street and contributions are appropriated to it. However, the League lacks abundant funds and, accordingly, movements of the League are remained inactive. The expenses of each prefectural branch are met with its membership fee, the fund collected on the street and profits gained by various public utilities.

10. Conditions of Activity:

(1) Publication of Organ:

Publishing an organ titled NIHON IZOKU TSUSHIN (Japan Bereaved Families News) once a month, the League Headquarters is keeping in touch with every prefectural branch and its members.

(2) National Meeting of Men in Charge of League Business:

The First National Meeting of Men in Charge of League Business was held at the Headquarters Office located at 1, Sannen-cho, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo, on

April 27 and 28, 1950, and they discussed on programmes of bereaved family movement and made arrangements of League business.

(3) Opening of District Council:

The whole country is divided into 5 District, namely "Tohoku-Hokkaido", "Kanto-Koshin-etsu", "Hokuriku-Tokai-Kinki", "Chugoku-Shikoku" and "Kyushu"; and each of them has a District Council which is held in compliance with its necessity and makes arrangements of League business under the presence of staff members of the Headquarters office.

(4) The League is making a plan to hold its National Meeting in Tokyo around next February but, owing to the shortage of funds and other reasons, the plan is not decided.

11. Objectives of Activity:

(1) To grant an annuity to every bereaved family.

(2) To apply the social security insurance to every bereaved family.

(3) Mutual aid and comfort among bereaved families.

12. Reference Matters:

The total number of the League members is called to be 8,000,000 by the League authorities but the

number stands on a basis that, as there are the war dead amounting to 2,000,000 in our country, the total number of the bereaved families will be approximately 8,000,000 if each of them has 4 family members on the average. And, all members of the bereaved families are not the membership of the League and it is supposed that some per cent of the bereaved families have joined the League. Accordingly, the accurate membership of the League is unknown, though it is under investigation by the hands of the League.

Further, in compliance with an advice of SIB, the League made official registration on February 5, 1950, under the Organizations Control Order.

III. None.

IV. Further activities are to be watched.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(B)I.D.No. //

Jan. 9 , 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 : Sales of Narcotics for purpose of gaining activity fund of Koreans and Communists.

I. According to the report of the chief of Chugoku Branch Bureau dated December 15, 1950.

II. Having plotted to go as a stowaway to Korea for the purpose of secret operation against Japan, RI Shusei (phonetic), leader of the reigning faction of Koreans and residing at Noda-machi, Okayama City, bought narcotics from Koreans and Chinese residing in the districts of Osaka, Kobe and Hiroshima around

May, 1950 and sold them to RI Ichiu (phonetic) at 409, Kamiishii, Okayama City (at present residing somewhere in Okeya-machi and is a Formosan). Thus he gained the trip expense with which he stowed away to Korea.

Later, his wife, ANDO Myo, (member of the Communist Party), dealt in narcotics and has got a profit of about ¥300,000 whidh was appropriated to the activity fund of the Communist Party.

The route of transaction of these narcotics is as follows :

1. A certain Chinese, residing in the suburbs of Mihara City, Hiroshima Prefecture, stows away once every three months and they buy about one pound of narcotics each time from him.

2. Two chinese, former employees of KURATA Keisho (by-name is KURATA Yoshihisa and residing at a certain place in Kyoto City at present) who had been lodging at a certain KONO's (female) at 2 of 4, Higashi-goshe-no-uchi-mahci, Kinugasa, Kamikyo Ward, Kyoto City, smuggle in narcotics from Hongkong.
It is supposed that a certain YAMADA, former major attached to the General Staff and at present residing in Kyoto City (he was serving at the Office of the

Inspector - general of Military Education at the time of the war-end) is pulling the wires behind the scene.

III. None.

IV. To be continued.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

COPY

(B)I.D.No. 13

January 10, 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: As regards the SAISHUTO TOMIN DOSHI KAI (Comrades' Society of Che-Juto Island Dwellers).

I. This is based upon the report made by the director of the Kinki Branch Bureau dated on Dec. 25, 1950.

II.

1. Outline of the Past Movement of the SAISHU TO TOMIN DOSHI KAI.

The ideological system of this organization which was formed for the purpose of promoting mutual welfare of Che-Juto Island dwellers living in Seisei district as an outward object will be charified by the following unwritten law, secret solemn pledge which was

decided at the time of its formation.

Article 1. The SAISHUTO TOMIN DOSHI KAI shall support absolutely the North Korean. Government and assist totally the unification of Koreans made by the North Korean Government.

Article 2. This will be duty-bound to support the racial liberation movement conducted by our brethren.

Article 3. Those who come from Che-Juto Island will be regarded as its member at first. Those who have joined in the MINDAN (Resident Community of Great Korean Republic in Japan) among them will be punished. The trend of the DOSHI KAI since its formation is not noteworthy. The following movement was carried out last year by it.

(1) Around the middle part of last year, this made preparation for forming a Japanese and Korean Social Gathering especially working on each shop in the business center, Tsurumibashi-dori, Seisei Ward in an attempt to promote friendly relations between small and medium merchants and industrialists and this and to cooperate with them. And so this held the first meeting on May 14, the same

year, at the Taigen Hotel, Haginochaya, Seisei Ward. The participiants on the part of Japanese numbered only 6 at the meeting, which ended in a failure.

(2) This carried out a fund campagin working on Che-Juto Island dwellers living throughout Seisei district as the month for the war seizure of the Fatherland Unification Front starting May 1, 1950 to the end of the same month.

(3) This carried out the investigation of applicants for the Republic of Korea Volunteers' Army and counter-measure against its recruitment in order to disturb the recruitment of volunteers which is under way by the MINDAN in mid-June, 1950.

(4) This carried out a campaign for obtaining the certificates of the destitute urging the competent public welfare committee man in connection with citizens' tax ~~issuee~~ on the same month, succeeding in making a reduction in citizens' tax for 1949 of approximately 40 members.

2. Recent Movement.

As regards the movement of this organization since July, 1950, this organization let the following three members of the SOKOKU MINSHU SENSEN BOEI SHINEN KODOTAI

(Youth Action Corps for the Defence of the Fatherland Democratic Fighting Front) who came from Che-Juto Island, carry on a relief campaign for the donation of ¥ 5,000.-- per person and propaganda movement.

a. KIN Togen — SEISEI Company commander of the KAIHO KYUGO KAI (Liberation and Relief association in Japan) who was sentenced to one-year-imprisonment at heavy labor and was fined at $ 500.- .

b. KIN Sochu — The first Section commander of the above association who was sentenced to one-year-imprisonment at heavy labor and was fined at $ 500.- .

c. AN Katsuo — Memberof the first Section of the above association who was sentenced to one-year-imprisonment at heavy labor.

The above members were arrested and put on military tribunal because of acting against the Imperial Ordinance No. 311.

The movement of this organization was inactive in the light of a strict measure taken by the governing authorities concerned. This has been assuming an optimistic attitude since then.

3. Relations between the KAIHO KYUEN KAI (Korean Liberation and Relief Association in Japan) and this organization:

Although the movement of the Che-Juto Island Dwellers' Comrades Society both in the past and in recent months is as mentioned above, the leaders of this organization except its president are officials of the Seisei Chapter of the Korean Liberation and Relief Association in Japan.

The general members of the TOMI DOSHI KAI are only guided by them.

This organization is regarded as an organization in which a part of officials of the KAIHO KYUEN KAI are active. The planning activities of the DOSHI KAI itself is very lukewarm. As a result, the unwritten law of the DOSHI KAI which was decided at the time of its formation is little more than a name.

(This is a report submitted by Secretary ARAI)

III. None

IV. This investigation to be continued.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

COPY

(B)I.D.No. 6

January 5, 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: Conference of district representatives of Korean Party-members.

I. Based upon the report received from the chief of the General Affairs Division, Fukuoka Prefectural Office on December 14.

II.

A. Resent.

1. Date: 12 to 15:30, on November 22, 1950.

2. Place: c/o FUKUDA Masao, c/o Hokubu Area Committee, 52, Tedori-honmachi, Kumamoto City.

3. Attendents:

Representative of the J.C.P.
Kumamoto Prefectural Committee: Ko San-kun

Representative of the J.C.P.
Hokubu Area: KAWAGUCHI Toshimitsu

Representative of the J.C.P.
Nambu Area: MUTO Tadato

Kyushu Regional Organizer
Korean Democratic Front:

Member of the Central
Headquarters: KIN Gen-ichi

Fukuoka Youth Action
Corps Organizer: KIN Jin-ki

Kyushu Regional Democratic
Front:

Organization Specialist
Committee: RYO Sei-man

Representative of
Yatsushiro: BOKU Sho- kei

Representative of Tama: KYO Ryu

Representative of
Mizumata: KIN Jo-kyu

Representative of
Kumamoto Prefecture: HI Ken-kei

4. Order of the conference:

(1) Report on general conditions of the prefecture, made by KO San-kun.

(2) Report by the representatives of each area, made by each representative.

(3) Criticism on and discussion about the reports.

(4) Reelection of the KEN MINZOKU TAISAKU IINKAI (Prefectural Racial counter-measure Committee).

5. Conditions of the conference:

(1) Report on general conditions, made by Ko San-kun.

a. Landing on Inchon, Korea, is a great plot of American and British imperialists to put the whole Korea under the military control, breaking through the 38 parallel line, to challenge the Soviet Russia and China to the Third World War, and to invade Asia.

b. The Second World Peace Conference held at Warsaw proved the peaceful power in the world to have been strengthened, and to be strengthened more and more in the future.

c. The NI-TCHI-SSO (Japan Nitrogenous Fertilizer Co.) at Mizumata is under such a situation as possible to enter a strike from the end of next week.

d. The rice-delivery struggle in Asó County is strongly being propelled by the Youth Action Corps.

e. It is keenly felt that Koreans are indifferent to the Japanese people's struggle and that Japanese, to the Koreans' struggle. Hereafter, the both people should develop a joint struggle in combination with each other.

f. After all, the peacefull power is getting influential in the world day after day, and the imperialists' camp is gradually nearing to the

time of ruin. Such being the case, we should combine one another for the defence of the fatherland and overcome every difficulty.

(2) Report made by the representative of Mizumata area.

a. After their illicitly brewed sake was ferreted, Koreans are in fear of every struggle.

b. When about one hundred of women and laborers went up to the Public Employment Stabilization Office to make a demand, five out of them were arrested by the National Rural Police under the direction of Commander Yoshimura.

c. At present, the organization at Mizumata is little more than a name, in fear of suppression. In these circumstances, the MIN-DAN (Resident Community) has been established.

d. As the way to brew illicit sake as it has been, is impossible to continue in the future, the men who are to continue the business, shall be minimized as few as possible in proportion to number of men, while the other shall be attached to the foregoing office.

e. Structure.

CHOSENJIN DANTAI KYOGIKAI (Council of Korean Organizations)

Living Protection Section	KIN Sei-ichi
Cultural Section	KIN Nichi-hei
Financial Section	GO Jin-eki

Constituent organizations of the above council.

CHOSEN MINSHU SHOKOKAI (Korean Democratic Commerce and Industry Society)

CHOSEN SEIKATSU BOEI DOMEI (Korean Living Protection Alliance)

CHOSENJIN KAI (Koreans Society)

f. The membership fee shall be fifty yen to a hundred yen (in proportion to the asset) a month, the seven per cent of which shall be contributed to the council.

g. Eighty persons were given promise to force the Municipal Office to accept their petition of decreaced local tax, and to demand making an investigation on actual condition at each family for proper taxation, besides to allow our representatives to join the investigation work.

h. The thirty-one thousand yen's fund campaign is to be held for getting the fund to be used for the court struggle for the five persons under arrest.

i. Out of three hundred fifty of Korean papulation, there are ----

laborers attached to the Public Employment Stabilization Office:	12

families under the application of the Daily Life Protection Law: 9

those active at present: 7

(3) Report made by the representative of Tama area.

a. General Koreans are dissatisfied with the Resident Community, for it forces them offer conpulsary contribution. Its Hitoyoshi Branch has three hundred members at present.

b. There are four active party-members, Yasunaga, Nishie, Yasuda, and Yoshimoto, at Taraki and Menda districts.

c. A member of the Hitoyoshi Police Station came to look into YOSHINAGA's antecedents but was refused to do so.

d. Here are many youths but they have no leader. The despatch of one leader is absolutely desired.

e. At present there are ten houses at Menta-machi and three ones at Yunomae-machi.

(4) Yashiro Area.

a. At present there are in this area twenty-five houses out of which four are in farming and seventeen are under the application of the Livelihood Protection Law. The reason that there have been held no systematized conferences in Yatsushiro

area is that no good places for those meetings have been found and that the surveillance of the police is too strict. At present the struggles are being carried out separately or individually.

Party members	40
Sympathizers	3
Youth	10

(5) Representatives of the South Area of the Japan Communist Party.

a. At the night of November 20, eight members attended a meeting of the MINZOKU TAISAKU IINKAI (Racial Counter-policy Committee) but a split is likely because their connections are unsatisfactory. Therefore, the unification and consolidation of their organization are desired first of all through overcoming this bad situation.

b. Because of poor living conditions in general, the fund campaign will be impracticable and the movement will be separated by degrees.

c. It is keenly felt that this has proved a lack in positive guidance of all the prefectural and area committees.

(6) Representatives in Arisa Area.

a. There were formed branches of the KAIHO KYUEN KAI (Korean Liberation and Relief Association) and of the CHOSENJIN KAI (Koreans' Society) in Kakiseko Village. In Arisa Area: Fourteen households with fifty-nine members out of which three households are under the application of the Livelihood Protection Law. 270 ballots collected for the signature of the Peace Movement. "One Article One Household" and rice-economizing Campaigns are being strongly promoted.

b. One borrowed room of the TOKO (Eastern School) are being used every Sunday for the teaching of Korean language.

(7) Tanoura Area.

a. Illicit sake manufacturers arrested by the authorities concerned involved even the MINDAN (Resident Community of Great Korean Republic in Japan) --- line Koreans who are being excited over this step.

b. Eighteen members of the Livelihood Protection Association (including two Japanese Nationals) and some members of the Women's Society resorted to sit-down tactics and succeeded in receiving

four thousand yen.

c. Two thousand yen is needed for the bail of the arrested. The "One Article One Household" Campaign is being strongly pushed forward.

(8) Criticism and discussions. Summary of conclusion.

a. The defense of fatherland by Koreans.

The defense of fatherland by Koreans will be impossible unless a revolution in Japan is completed for the independence of this country. A joint struggle of the various democratic powers for the democratization of Japan, that is, accomplishment of revolution, is the shortest cut toward the defense of fatherland. Under the slogan of "Against the imperialistic war and manufacturing of weapons for the realization of world peace", much effort must be made in winning successful solution of the various kinds of daily problems and through this struggle the unification and consolidation of the organization will be contemplated while public opinions will be roused toward the Party.

The peace-loving power in the world are growing day by day and the situation of the Korean War is turning favorable. The defeat of the imperialistic nations' group is inevitable.

The revolution in Japan merely depends upon the developement of the times. We must fight to the last for the materialization of revolution in Japan, that is, defense of our fatherland--- a part of our wonderful program of world revolution.

III. None

IV. SIB proposes to make a further investigation.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU COPY

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

(B)I.D.No. 8

January 5 , 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: Tendency of Korean and Communist Movement in every place after the Incident of Storming Attack against Otsu Procurator's Office.

I. According to the report of District Section of Shiga Prefectural Government dated December 8.

II. As described in the Annexed papers.

III. None.

IV. To be continued.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

ANNEXED PAPER I

A temporary meeting of Otsu Area Committee of the Japan Communist Party was held in the greatest secrecy sponsored by the Communist leaders residing at Otsu and those who are considered to have participated in the December 1 Otsu Incident at about 7.30 p.m. December 8 in Taisenji Temple, Zezehon-cho, Otsu City.

The follows are the details of the meeting.

Date and Time: 7.30 p.m.-10.00 p.m. December 8.

Place: Taisenji Temple, Zezehon-cho, Otsu City.

Attendants: OKADA Kiyoshi: Communist, chief of the prefectural committee.

YOKOI Yaichiro: Communist, former prefectural committee member, chief of Secretariat of Otsu Democratic Commerce and Industry Association, Nagara cell member.

MATSUMURA Norio: Red purged from Shiga Factory of TOYO REIYON (Oriental Rayon Co.).

NISHIDA Kiyoshi: Communist, member of Otsu Area Committee, standing prefectural committee member, Ishiyama Residence Cell member.

KUNIMATSU Chuzo: Communist, former Central Cell member.

HATAYAMA Takezo: Keihanshin Cell member.

A certain KONISHI: Member of Otsu Democratic Commerce and Industry Association.

TAKEUCHI Toramatsu: Communist, Otsu Kansai Power Distribution Company Cell, Otsu Area Committee member.

HASEGAWA Hiroshi: Residing at Katada Town.

TSUDA Heitaro: Communist, member of prefectural committee.

A certain YAMAMOTO: Residing at Sakamoto.

SAI Keihaku: Communist, former Hachiman Cell member.

IN Sokan: Executive committee member of Korean Liberation and Relief Association in Japan and Free Laborers' Union.

Several Korean women and children.

2 Koreans: Exact names unknown.

5 employees of Shiga Factory of Oriental Rayon Company: Exact names unknown, newly entered Party.

Outline: On that day, a strict picket line was formed and only those who had letters of confidence are permitted to enter after the thorough-going screening. Selection of the chairman was conducted by the chief of the Prefectural Committee, OKADA Kiyoshi, and MATSUMURA Norio was nominated, who accordingly took the seat of the chairman.

YOKOI Yaichiro: At first, he stated as follows under the title of "Situation of Prefectural Committee and Area Committee up to December 1."

While the central committee members of the Japan Communist Party were purged, the prefectural or Area committee was suffering from expulsion or suspension of the activities due to the seceders' movement, imprisonment of the influential leaders or suspension of the workshop activities due to the red purge. Thus the oppression against us is being strengthened day by day and if we leave

the prefectural or area committee as it is, there is no other way than the collapse. However, we are rejoiced this evening at the good news that five employees of the Oriental Rayon Company and Mr. YAMAMOTO at Sakamoto have announced to join the Party, which makes us elated. Looking this fact in the face, we must endeavor to make our future activities more attentive.

As to the incidents at the Procurators' Office and at the PESO, I participated in the former but not in the latter. So, as to the PESO incident, I shall have some Korean who participated in it explain the details and I shall explain the progress of the struggle at the procurators' Office.

The reason why I went to the Procurators' Office on December 1 was based on the scheduled program decided in the meeting of Otsu Area Committee but I had not expected that such a great incident would occur and also so many Koreans would participate in that. I was having an interview with a chief public procurator in order to submit a protest demanding release of OKADA who had been arrested unlawfully and BOKU KOKAI (phonetic) who was arrested as a victim of aid fund campaign for the guerilla corps in North Korea which had been formed falsely by the district public procurators' office and

National Rural Police. As we were on the second floor, we heard a noisy uproar downstairs made by Koreans which was soon developed into a state that some pebbles were thrown against the office.

It came to my mind that the situation had become so critical but as I had no connection with this riot, I stayed indifferently as ever. Then, the chief public procurator stood up in fear and trembling and asked me, "Oh, I am much obliged if you, member of the Communist Party, would give us a help in soothing the riot downstairs." I was intending to continue our topics because to soothe the riot was no bussiness of mine, but the chief public procurator declared, "Our interview shall be discontinued," and I went downstairs.

The riot had been developed into such a stage that even my utmost effort to soothe it was useless. My loudest cry brought no effect.

What I felt at that time was that the effect of the Korean scrummage which was formed against the oppression of the procurators' office was quite influential and the policemen seemed to be considerably embarrassed at it.

IN Sokan: At first we drove three policemen out

on the street and were continuing the meeting of the grand assembly, but many policemen came by jeeps. We were at a loss knowing not what to do, but determining, "Let us continue the meeting regardless of the situation," we constructed a barricade through which not a single policeman should be allowed to enter and our firm determination was to continue the great meeting as ever.

But the barricade was broken and they entered with SAKURAI in the lead. A fight was fought and resulted in an arrest of 4 persons.

What we learnt through this fight is that any appeasement measures for the policemen or any lukewarm tactics such as to win policemen over to our side is of no use now. It has become clear that the policemen are our enemy and the first thing which we should do against the policemen is to have always hostility toward them.

Another one thing on which I should lay stress is the necessity of forming scrummage as Mr. YOKOI insisted before.

My greatest regret is that if we had formed tighter scrummage at that time, the policemen would have been embarrassed more.

Chairman MATSUMURA Norio:

I was in a prison at that time. And it was my greatest regret that I was unable to participate in that incident by reason of the above. In the prison, guards were saying from the morning that some big figures would come on that day and the number of the guards was increased.

I should like to discontinue this topic with the above, and the next thing which I should like to know is to hear what is the tendency of the general citizens against this incident.

Exact name unknown:

General citizens seemed only to think that Koreans were making a fuss again or probably the Japan Communist Party were taking the lead of it.

KUNIMATSU Chuzo: As a conclusion, the concern of the general citizens was rather small, therefore, this incident shall be made to be understood thoroughly among the citizens.

Employee of Oriental Rayon, Name unknown:

As the representatives made a report of the result that their demand of the allowance equivalent to two months' salary was likely to be rejected, the executive division has decided to do a hunger strike this time.

OKADA Kiyoshi: It is worthy of a big news. As far as I know about Oriental Rayon Company, there was only a strike two years ago and not a one since then. Therefore the strike of this time is worthy of attention. It is attributed to the oppression of the laborers. As the oppression of the laborers is big, the corrupted leaders of the executive division are forced to do a hunger strike. This will surely become a fuse of an outburst.

Also, the incident on December 1 was a fuse of an outburst based on the sweat and blood of the laborers. This fuse of an outburst will be buried if it is left untouched. Counter-attack should be attempted. This fuse of an outburst should be widened and strengthened by the successive counter-attacks.

Korean, name unknown:

I went to Kobe just after the Kobe Incident. What I have learnt and am convinced of through this incident is that the Korean struggles are always isolated and any other organization is struggling always isolated. Please remind the following thing: All Japanese children wear shoes but do you know any Korean children who are well off enough to wear shoes? Koreans are leading the minimum or poverty-stricken life at present. I envy that Japanese are

able to have enough and to spare yet. On December 1, there were many persons who came from Hino or Yahata. Majority of the Koreans were free laborers or day-labourers. If they cease working a day, they must spend a day without any food. From such scarce living expense, they paid a railway fare, ceasing working a day. It is nothing but a struggle at the sacrifice of their own sweat and blood.

Several Japanese cried out:

If we have no wife nor children, we don't mind at all for being imprisoned.

Korean: I rather wonder that you are minding of your wife or children, because you went to the front by the order of the Emperor. Did you reject the order because of the reason that you had a wife or children? When you were driven into the aggressive war under the name of Imperialism, you went willingly to the front, were not you?

OKADA Kiyoshi It is true that our Korean comrades have just now said so.

We were obliged to go across to foreign country by a postcard worth of 1 Sen 5 Rin at the risk of our own lives leaving our wife and children to our home land.

It is easier for us to fight for the people than to do the above.

I am not afraid of the detention house.

It is our duty for us to save the victimes and their families.

Korean More than three hundred Koreans have been arrested in Osaka-Kobe area. More than fifty Koreans have been arrested even in this narrow Shiga Prefecture.

If we intend to accumulate money for the bail, we shall have to earn two or three hundred thousand yen.

The Koreans who are in dire need are penniless-- even if they are shaken being upside down, they will bleed at the nose.

We have so far offered a lot of money to the Communist Party, and can no longer save those who have been arrested as a result of fighting with blood and perspiration.

What shall we do?

Our living standards are below those which the Japanese suppose.

We have no source of scraping together money.

SAKURAI Yaichiro: Would you mind speaking a ward about this?

Out of the money of the RODO KYUGO KAI (Labor Relief Society) the money collected from the Japanese is only two hundred yen and the remainder is that collected from the Korean.

Our sufferers have been all saved by the money of all the Korean comrades.

A Korean: Those who are being arrested now are just the same as those who are taken to the gallows.

A Korean: The same thing will take place hereafter.

It is a trifling matter as compared with the misery of the Korean comrades.

The Korean comrades are driven by a shouting war, get injury and are wandering in the extreme cold season with their paddy-fields, farm and houses burnt down.

We must feel happy that we are intthis peaceful Japan in view of this. Therefore, we must made a firm determination as if we were on the fighting front.

There is only the way left to save forty men.
This is to rush to the prison and to recapture them from there.
There is nothing but this way at present.
We are at the end of our tether.
We can no longer scrape together even a penny.
The recapture of them from the prison with desperate determination is only the way to be left to us.
Now, all the Koreans are sharping their knives.
Weapons are prepared for them. They are ready to take action.
There is only the way--recapture of them.
We are ready now.
Let us kill more than one person at the risk of our own lives.
Our enemy is much agitated over this at present.
Even at the Dec. 1 case, some of tax officials left work earlier. Only one watch-keeper had been assigned for so far. However, the number of watch-keepers has been increased by four persons since then. It seemed that the procurators' office officials were so much worried about this that they could not work for one or two days after this case.
And also the police seem to be terror-stricken by this case.

OKADA
Kiyoshi

The late TOYO REIYON (Oriental Rayon Company) workers' dispute was a "fixed" semi-strike against the management because the oppression of the laborers was so strong that the executive department was obliged to carry out something like a strike.
Therefore, we must double-cross this tactics.
We must adopt adverse tactics.
The executive department of the cell of the TOYO REION is going on a semi-strike within the company and among laborers, and so we can not work indolently.
We shall have no word to appologize for the executive department if we keep quite.
We want to convert this semi-strike into a full-fledged strike inciting workers by taking advantage of this strike.
Thus, the strike of ten thousand workers will be created.
It is a big strike, is not it?
In the labor dispute of the NICHI BO (Japan Spinning Company), only seven persons posted leaflets and posters onthe walls of its factory, orrice and toilets and finally won a victory.

We do not care of using several ten thousand sheet of leaflets for this purpose.

We should let ten thousand workers of the TOYO REION go on a strike.

Even though all the police of Shiga Prefecture are mobilized, its total number will not reach nine hundred.

Those police men can not cope with ten thousands of workers.

For instance, even though all the police shoot a fire to them, all the workers will not be shot to death. Don't be afraid of their pistoles.

Now, the tendency of revolution is being brought out. We must strive for the realization of the revolution more a fortnight.

Let us exert all most efforts in extending struggle to the free workers and the TOYO REIYON.

Comment

KUNIMATSU Tadazo

The Dec. 1 case must have been made a forcast. The party must have been well aware of this. Why did not it speak to point? To my regret, it did not so. We must extend a extensive struggle speaking to point hereafter.

OKADA
Kiyoshi

This case was inevitable one, I think.
We are going to direct it in details immediately before the next attack.
In such case, they should spread the report in bicycle.
They should run crying:
"a great incident is taking place right now at the so and so place."
And they will assemble a great number of lookers-on to the spot, who will obstruct the police in exercising their work.
Thus, unrest and confusion will be created.
We must consier a policy of isolation in the next attack. The public employment safety office and the procurators' office were isolated respectively in the Dec. 1 strike and had no connection with each other. At that time we would aim at dispersing the police force by having the same case taken place at Hikone, Nagahama and Yawata.
However, they did not so.
In this respect, there were the deficiency and defect of the tactics.
It was found out through the Dec. 1 struggle that revolution is not impossible to be brought about.

It is possible for us only to carry out Shiga revolution.

The next tactics are:

1. To let the power of the labor union rise in revolt.
2. To have the police force dispersed.
3. To assemble citizens by spreading a report in bicycle throughout a city.

The police will be a loss by our carrying out the above, resulting in wasting labor in vain.

Conclusion:

(1). Do not take appeasement measure, but take hostile action toward the police hereafter.

(2). To take a desperate action.

Revolution is nearing.

(3). To supplement in deficit of tactics.

ANNEXED PAPER (2)

Movement of the Japan Communist Party and Koreans in various places since the Assult Case on the Otsu Public Procurator's Office.

Date	Place	Items
Dec. 1	Hikone City	In concert with the assault on the Otsu District Public Procurator's Office on Dec. 1, eight daily workers under the leadership of MITANI Toshiichi (removed from Fukui Prefecture), member of the Kohoku (north of Lake Biwa) Area Committee of the Japan Communist Party demanded to see the mayor at 10:00 a.m. on the same day and withdrew after submitting a written claim to the chief of the Public Works Section at around 10:30 a.m., due to the absence of mayor. The contents of the paper addressed chief of Hikone Public Employment Security Office, Mayor of Hikone City and Chief of Aiken (Inuyama region in Aichi Prefecture) Regional Office are as follows: 1. Give us three hundred yen (¥300) each for the price of rice cake to greet a New Year! 2. Give the payable leisure for three days in a New Year.

3. Against the retrenchment, give works for all!

4. Give us wages as much as we can live on!

In passing, there was the fact the members of the Kohoku Area Committee had persistently been agitating the dayly workers since few days before the Otsu event and on Nov. 27, about three hundred pieces of the agitating paper entitled 'To the comrades of the Public Employment Security Office' were destributed in front of the Hikone Public Employment Security Office and at the same time, MITANI Toshiichi, member of the Kohoku Area Committee made an agitating speach.

On 28 next, the Korean 'People's Convention' was to be held at the Kinki Hall in Hikone City but it became impossible to open by the prohibition order of the Municipal Police.

Then the estimated one hundred thirty (130) Koreans, gathered from Samegai, Maibara, Yokaichi and Minaguchi negotiated to see the mayor of Hikone City in a band. But, the municipal authority ordered to negotiate with the Education Board in the light that the contents under negotiation had been those about education so that they went to

the office of the Municipal Education Board at Katahara-cho, Maibara City and negotiated with the chief of the Board and dispersed at about 4:30 p.m.

The contents of the claim are as follows:

1. Adopt the teaching in Korean language as the regular conrse.
2. Abolition of the discrimination for the Korean teachers.
3. Demand of winter funds for three months.

Dec. 2 Hachiman Town

The participants of the assault on the Otsu District Procurator's Office on Dec. 1, were about twenty-two or three and the six of them were arrested but the esteemed leaders, So Shu-sei, Son Sho-go and others did return to the town saved from arrest.

In addition, the big figures of the town (KIN Gen-kyoku, RA Gen-shutsu, BOKU Shun-sei) were not at home due to the advance arrest on the charge of the people's trial case, the funds campaign for the guerilla corps in North Korea and the terroristic activities case at that time.

On 2nd, next, at about 9:30 a.m., about thirty of Korean school children intruded in the

town office unexpectedly and struggled with the officials of the office tried to keep back them, to have caused even the injury, so the three policemen of the Town Police Station who came up there in haste on the claim of the office made them withdraw by force. While, about twenty of women thronged there and extorted seeing the town-headman joining in those children and farther, on knowing that the police had taken those children committed violence upon the foregoing officials to the Town Police Station, they rushed on the Gamo District Station of the National Rural Police and the Town Police Station. The masses, venturing to enter the Town Police Station where those children were under question and opposing to the check of the police, the police authority having only few members, closed the front door. At that time, one Korean young man (RYU Do-ken) kicked at the door to have broken glass and when the police men tried to arrest him on the charge of violence and utensils breaking on the spot, there occured a slight struggle between the police men and those Koreans and about twenty minutes later RYU Do-kon was arrested and the masses were dispersed for the present causing

four or five casualties of police men including the Station headman.

The Town Police authority anticipating that the repeated attack of the masses would occur by the detention of RYU, transfered him to the Otsu District Public Procurator's Office immediately, After that at about 2:30 p.m., a Korean teacher SON Sho-go came to the station requesting to deliver those children to him, but the authority refused his request for the reason of being under question and in the evening the authority delivered them to teacher SON.

At about 8:00 p.m. in that evening, when five Koreans came to see Assistant-chief of the Public Procurator's Office, INOUE and asked after RYU, the public prosecutor answered that RYU had been transfered to the Otsu Public Procurator's Office for the interference of the execution of public duty and the utensils breaking on the spot and was there at that time. When the authority looked out of the office suspecting the obedient withdrawal of the five on hearing the preceding remarks of the prosecutor, on the street in front of the police station there found about sixty Koreans in the prime of life lay hidden on the both sides of the

road looking for a chance and as the thretening signs were felt the station chief ordered at once to the policemen remained to arm and wait for with loaded pistols and required to give assistance to the District Station of the National Rural Police. Then, the Korean masses dispersed in secret knowing the strong attitude of the police authority.

With that formation, the Koreans besieged the private house of the chief of the Public Safety Board and extorting SON representing it, the release of RYU, the chief asked the Town Police to guard them through the communication by telephone. On the request, the remained policemen of the Station ahead, instantly and in later, the additional members of twenty from the National Rural Police were dispatched there, the Koreans could not but withdraw. Through the night the watch was continued but no change was found.

From Dec. 3. Continues every day

Maibara Town

The participants of the assult on the Otsu District Public Procurator's Office from Maibara City was about thirty persons and it was committed under the leadership of CHO Nan-sei, BIN Chi-yu and others on probation at that time. The six out of these thirty persons were arrested on that day,

the three of the six were concerned with the Maibara case and thoughtCHO Nan-sei, the above-mentioned was arrested but BIN returned to the town saved from arrest. In the case of the event at that time CHO had showed his resolution about his activity on that day saying that he should be taken into castody in the morning of his departure.

Moreover, early in the morning of 2nd,next BIN Chi-yu who returned to the town saved from arrest on that day seemed plotting something by conspiring with the elements of the defunct Korean League in Japan of the town and children (SHONEN-DAN (Juvenile Corps)), women of the JODO (Korean Democratic Women's League in Japan)). On 3rd at 9:30 a.m., the crawd consisted of about twenty of school children ahead, ten-odd women and seven or eight of the male unemployed carried out the sit-down tactics at the town office and requested seeing the town-headman and pressed the assistant headman who met them in place of the headman due to the absence of the latter for the realization of the following demands persistently by repeating their request in wave.

1. Give us the special school-rooms for Korean school-children.
2. Increase the issue for Korean teachers.
3. Give the Korean teachers three months' winter-funds.
4. Execute the education in Korean language for the school-children.
5. Give employment to the Korean unemployed.
6. Apply extendingly the Life Protection Law to the destressed Koreans.

They have made the town authority trouble by repeating the above-stated requests in general at the simler time on that day since the 3rd in succession.

In addition, the following bills signed 'CHOSENJIN JISHUDANTAI RENRAKU KYOGIKAI (Korean Autonomous Organizations Liaison Council)' were are put up on electric-light pole, wooden-wall and others in various places in the town, were made in cooperation with the Japanese members of the Japan Communist Party,

'Against the enforced voluntary service!'

'The red purge is the source of war.'

'Strengthening of labor is the origin of war.'

'Give employment to the unemployed.'

'Our debt is increasing, the allotted price of rice is to be hated.'

The conditions are as above-stated and they seem surely to reflect the campaign situation in Korea. But, at present, no such signs as to wage violence is found.

Dec. 5 Otsu City

On December 5, around 6.40 a.m., a KARASAWA, presumably 35-36 of age, Secretary of the Tokyo Metropolitan Construction and Engineering Labor Union, who was claiming that he was from Tokyo, described the late condition of free laborers and their unions in Tokyo and Hamamatsu district to the day-laborers of about three hundred and fifty (350) gathering at the meeting place of day-laborers in front of the Otsu Public Employment Security Office, of Kami-kyo Machi, Otsu City , besides he made a speech for about ten (10) minutes that free-laborers had to unite for a struggle against the lowering tendency of real wages of day-laborers throughout the country.

While some Communists having got mixed into these laborers distributed about a hundred (100) sheets of leaflets relative to the case on the Otsu District Public Procurator's Office on the day of First. It seems that a KARASAWA is going about the whole country to make a speech, but whether or not he has any connection with the Communist Party members who distributed leaflets which had a sign of the Shiga Prefectural Committee of the Japan Communist Party is yet unknown.

Dec. 6 Yokaichi Town

Since the Otsu District Public Procurator's Office incident, Koreans and the Koto Area Committee of the Japan Communist Party has likely manoeuvred as a center of the movement at Yokaichi Town. On December 6, the Yokaichi Town Police, having got a report that a general meeting of the Communist Party in the Koto Area was to be held at the town, requested YAMAMOTO Shoji, staff in the daily service of the Koto Area Committee Office, to appear in the police station at his will on 6 around 9.30 a.m. and ordered prohibition of the meeting. YAMAMOTO blamed the action of the police as a violence of the constitution, and at last he went away about 11.00 a.m. saying, "As it is a struggle between the patriots and the traitors to our country, we do go on with our force."

The town police being on alert at once noticed the prohibition of a meeting to the projected meeting place, the Yokamachi Town Public Hall. Koreans affiliating to ZAINICHI CHOSENJIN REMMEI (Leage of Koreans in Japan) and the Communists members gathering by twos or threes fromYawata, Kaneda, Notogawa or Kagamiyama not knowing the

prohibition, attained to the number of about t thirty (30) in total at 1.00 p.m.

They pitched their camp at the Koto Area Committee Office and past 1.00 p.m. KANADA Masao, Communist member, head of the Kagamiyama Cell, and TATSUMI Suzutaro, member of the Keihan-Otsu Cell, red-purged, as representatives of the gathered mass proposed the admission of a meeting to the police station chief, but they once withdrew by the strong rejection of the chief. Giving up the meeting owing to the firm attitude of the town police authorities these Koreans and Communists members made several units to deploy a campaign for SERIFU Tomizo, candidate officially adopted by the Communist Party in the coming election of members of the Yokamachi Town Assembly on December 17. They all dispersed at 7.00 p.m.

The Town Police, in the light of the Otsu incident, watched with keen interest in the forecast of joining of day-laborers. However, they worked at their working places that day without exception.

The principal attendants that day was as the following.

HASHIMOTO Masuo (Toyo Rayon Co. Workers Union, red-purged).

TATSUMI Suzutaro (Keihan-Otsu Cell, Keihan Electric Railway Labor Union, red-purged).

YAMAMOTO Shoshi (Standing Committeeman of the Koto Area Committee)

a KINOSHITA

KANATA Masao (head of the Kagamiyama Cell)

MINOBE Hajime (Kita-Hitosa Cell)

a OMORI (from the Osaka district)

The object of the failed meeting is unknown, but it was likely the scheme of

(1) To fill the positions of former leading members of the Koto Area Committee, most of whom were arrested by a violence of No. 311.

(2) For reconstruction and reorganization of the structure of the Communist Party in the Koto area.

(3) To deploy a force struggle, in order to save the face of the Koto Area Committee after the manner of Otsu and Yahata.

Besides in the morning of the very day, Dec. 6, OKADA Kiyoshi who had been detained on the charge of illegal intrusion was released and

seemingly went to the meeting at the Yokamachi Town for a guidance, but he did not appear before the view.

As it is mentioned above, after the case of attacking the Otsu District Public Procurator's Office, cases of the same sort have taken place continuously everywhere in the prefecture, which have usually been backed by the manoeuvre of the Communist Party. And we can trace a line of the Kansai Region Committee of the Japan Communist Party ⟶ Shiga Prefectural Committee ⟶ KAIHO-KUEN-KAI (Korean Liberation and Relief Association in Japan).

As a special matter,

1. The common point of the late cases is different from those of old ; children, oldmen, youngsters and women were pushed forward as a fence ahead of Youths and adults.

2. The Japanese Communists carry on agitations until immediately before an indident and disappear just at the firing-point.

3. They have an ey on a police station where there is a few persons on night-duty.

4. All the leaders are prepared for imprisonment.

5. They are ready for dragging unemployed and free laborers into a struggle by agitation.

The following persons are perceived the leaders of the Otsu incident on December 1 who were not arrested then. The authorities issued warrants of arrest already but their whereabouts are still unknown.

NISHIMURA Mamoru (Cell-head of the Keihan Otsu Line, Otsu Area Committee chief, Keihan Electric Railway Labor-Union member, red-purged).

YOKOI Yaichiro (former Prefectural Committeeman, ex-Secretary of the Government Workers Union of the Prefectural government office, Secretary of the Otsu Democratic Commerce and Industry Association)

BOKU Ko-shun (former assistant-chief committee of the League of Koreans in Japan, member of the Committee for measures on education of the Korean Liberation and Relief Association in Japan)

IN So-kan (executive committeeman of the Otsu Free-Laborers Union, responsible man of publication of organ paper 'TSURU HASHI (Pickaxe)'.

RI Hitsu-kyu (teacher of a Korean Primary School)

BIN Chi-yu (former chief of general affairs division of the Korean Democratic Youngmen's League in Japan , member of the Maibara Chapter of the Korean Liberation and Relief Associationin Japan)

SAI Kei-nichi (component person of the Yahata Cell, member of the Korean Liberation and Relief Association)

At dawn of December 12, the Otsu municipal police made a raid on the houses of these seven persons, but all of them were not in and their whereabouts are now unknown.

Dec. 12 Maibara Town

Under the cooperation of Sakata District Police Station of NRP and Maibara Town Police, Shiga Prefecture, they searched SO Sui-yo, 39, by-name MIYAMOTO Yo, at his own residence of Naka-machi, Maibara Town at 6:00 a.m. 12 in suspect of involving in the Otsu Riot Incident on 1, and arrested him by a warrant of arrest of Judge AZUMA of Otsu District Court.

About noon, when they were approaching Maibara Station on their way to Kurita District Police Station of NRP, they were obstructed by several scores of Koreans, including women and children in front of the station who were demanding the immediate release of him because the arrest was unreasonable. Consequently, they retreated to the Sakata District Police Station of NRP which was soon surrounded by the Koreans who had followed them. About 3 p.m. as the number of Koreans surpassed one hundred and the situation became guite threatening, about seventy armed policemen of Inugami District Police Station of NRP, Hikone City Police Station and Aichi District Police Station of NRP were called out for help and about 4:30 p.m. about forty armed

policemen of the Police school directed by the chief of the Criminal Investigation Section, IBI, dispatched by the prefectural headquarters of the National Rural Police, arrived at and the suspect was removed to Kurita District Police Station of NRP by a truck.

And yet, there was a sign of riot among the Koreans in Maibara Town, all the members of Sakata District Police Station of NRP were ordered to stay at the Maibara Town Police Station awaiting next order for the self-defense and the watch of the next movement. All the members of the reinforcement corps were released from the watch guard and evacuated at 6 p.m.

Dec. 13 Hikone City.

Seven representatives of the Korean children of Joto Primary school, Hikone City, visited Mayor KOBAYASHI at the City Office at 10:30 a.m. 13, and demanded the mayor under the resolution of the self-government society of the school to take adequate measures to take up Korean Language as one of the regular courses, to treat Koreans teachers on the same standpoint as the Japanese ones and to pay them year-end allowance equivalent

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to three months' salary.

The Mayor relayed the children's demands to the City Education Board.

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SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

(B)I.D.No. 9

January 8 , 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: Concerning the Movements of the Left-wing Koreans in Aichi Prefecture.

I. Based on the report from the chief of the General Affairs Section, Aichi Prefectural Office dated on December 20, 1950.

II. The Youth Action Corps among those exist in Aichi Prefecture and which have become clear till now are as follows:

A. Korean Youth Corps (Youth Committee or Youth Action Corps)

(1) Constitution:

Including the Aichi Prefectural Headquarters of Korean Youth Corps, those have been made clear among area branches and subbranches till now are as follows:

Aichi Prefectural Headquarters, Korean Youth Corps.

Office: 7, 3-chome, Dorce-cho, Nakamura Ward,
Nagoya City.

Chief of Youth Action Corps.

BOKU Shoretsu. Tono-machi, Ichinomiya City, (former chairman of Bisei Branch, Democratic Youth Corps)

Vice-chief of Youth Action Corps.

HAKU Zosan or HAKU Goso alias KIN Seiju. Chigusa Ward, Nagoya City, (former chief of General Affairs Section, Meichu Branch, Democratic Youth Corps).

Permanent Leaders.

KAN Nansai, Nagabei-cho, Higashi Ward, Nagoya City, (former member of Nagoya Committee, Japan Communist Party).

SAI Heiso, Kita Ward, Nagoya City.

Tosan Area Branch

Hoho Subbranch

Tosan Subbranch

Sarren Subbranch

Seisan Area Branch

Hekikai Subbranch

Hekinan Subbranch

Banzu Subbranch

Kamo Subbranch

Okazaki Subbranch

Chita Area Branch

Handa Subbranch

Kawawa Subbranch

Ofu Subbranch

Yokosuka Subbranch

Bisei Area Branch

Bihoku Subbranch

Seishun Subbranch

Bisei Subbranch

Toshun Area Branch

Toshun Subbranch

Seto Subbranch

Moriyama Subbranch

Meito Area Branch

Meito Subbranch (Kami 2-chome, Higashi Osone-cho,
Kita Ward, Nagoya City).

Leaders:

SAI Heiso, Higashiosone-cho, Kita Ward.

BOKU Kihen, Minamikamiiida-cho, Kita Ward.

KIN Kojo, Yamada-cho, Kita Ward.

Mizuho Subbranch (Hirago-cho, Mizuho Ward, Nagoya City).

Leaders:

KIN Zaikon, Toyookadori, Mizuho Ward.

KO Hangen, Ogiyama-cho, Mizuho Ward.

(former chairman of Mizuho Branch, Democratic Youth Corps).

KIN Yokon, Myoondori, Mizuho Ward.

Meichu Subbranch (Fukiagehon-cho, Chigusa Ward, Nagoya City).

Leaders:

KO Nichigan, Shimanishi-cho, Showa Ward.

CHO Daiken, Miromichi-cho, Showa Ward.

KAN Kiei, Fukiagehon-cho, Chigusa Ward.

Minami Subbranch (Miyoshi-cho, Minami Ward, Nagoya City).

Leaders:

RI Gyokukan, Miyoshi-cho, Minami Ward.

RI Kansho, Ditto. (former chief of General-affairs Section, Minami Subbranch, MINSEI (Democratic Youth Corps).

Meisei Area Branch

Nakamura Subbranch

Nakagawa Subbranch

Minato Subbranch

Atsuta Subbranch

Nishi Subbranch

(2) Conditions of its activity:

CHOSEN SEINEN TAI (Korean Youth Corps), making itself the central force for the defence struggle of the Korean Hall and publishing the organ "Struggle News", is showing its vivid movement. On December 12 at the Nakamura Hall (former Nakamura Branch, CHOREN (Korean League), Tsubaki-cho, Nakamura Ward, Nagoya City), to discuss on the urgent problems resulting from the changes with the times, it, holding a conference of the representatives of the Sub-branches of the Youth Corps in the Prefecture, deliberated on the counter-measures to strengthen all the more the Hall Defence Struggle.

a. Sponsor: AICHIKEN CHOSENJIN SEINEN IINKAI (Aichi Prefectural Korean Youth Committee)

b. Attendants:

Four persons from the prefectural headquarters.

Fourteen persons from Bisei, Meito, Meichu,

Nakamuratosan, Nakagawa, Moriyama, Mizuho,

Handa, Seishun, Toshun and Seto Subbranches.

c. Conditions:

1. Report on the state of affairs:

The objective state of affairs is developing favorably for us. Namely the North Korean People's Army is driving out the Imperialists under the support of the Chinese Communist Army. Therefore the liberation of our Fatherland is to be completed in next spring. The day by which the Imperialists will be driven out from the all Asiatic area will come soon. They are intending to secure their last stand-point in Japan and an appearance of it turned out as this time taking over of the Hall. Under these circumstances, we must win by fighting in the scrambling of power in the cause of our fatherland and the whole people. For the time being, taking a defence measures of our key position, it is advantageous for us to propel our struggle for the acquirement of local power.

2. Resolutions:

(a) Slogan of our action:

(i) Establishment of joint struggle system together with the year-end struggle of the day-labor union.

(ii) To win by force the year-end requirement of women.

To strengthen the Hall Defence Struggle, we develop the vast struggle to snatch the publication of the Livelihood Security Law, the price of rice-cake establishing the joint struggle system together with the year-end struggle of the day-labor union.

(b) The fixing of the patriot release movement month.

To develop the release movement of the patriots who had done the heroic deed in Hanshin region including the teachers of Yamato Branch School KIN, TAI, KYO, RI, KI and HO, we fix the term since December 15 till January 13 aiming at the acquirement of the signatures of one hundred thousand (100,000) persons and the fund amounts to three hundred and fifty thousand yen (¥350,000).

(c) Concerning the holding of the Youth Stirring-up Convention.

We hold the Stirring-up Convention of the youth in the prefecture at the Toshun Moriyama Primary School on December 21.

(d) Concerning the holding of the Representatives' Conference of the Youth Committee Branches.

The next conference of the branch representatives