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L'S OFFICE

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February 17, 1951

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

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

SUBJECT : General Report of Investigations conducted by Investigation Division, SIB from February 1 to February 15, 1951.

We hereby have the honor of submitting to you this report as to the subject matter as stated in the following papers.

M. Yoshikawa

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

COPY

I.A. First (3)(, ,1951)(1) 133.C.
February 10, 1951.

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

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

Subject: Accusation of the Assemblymens' Council in Ashikawa Village, Higashi-Yatsushiro County, Yamanashi Prefecture.

I.A. The report on the subject case received on December 24, 1950 from the Procuratorial Affairs Bureau, Attorney-General's Office, gave us notice of the evidence that MIYAGAWA Yasutomo, headman of Ashikawa Village, Higashi-Yatsushiro County, Yamanashi Prefecture entered a complaint to the Kofu District Procurator's Office against WATANABE Wataru and 11 others as responsible persons for the Assemblymens' Council of Ashikawa Village, judging the council as an organization falling under Article 6 of the Organizations Control Order

owing reasons:

. The abovementioned organization, the assemblymens' council, from March 1949 up to June 1950 developed a recall movement against the headman of Ashikawa Village, making a wrong use of the right of direct claim prescribed in the local self-government system, and mobilized in this connection young people,, to act violences and threats.

(2).a. MIYAGAWA Masaharu, one of the accused, on September 17, 1949 did violence to MIYAGAWA Munenori for the reason of his belonging to the camp supporting the village headman and was decided guilty on this charge by the Kofu District Court.

b. The abovementioned person, MIYAGAWA Masaharu, further afterwards in November of 1950 encircled, threatened and threw fire-woods at the accuser together with another of the accused.

This organization did not file its declaration as designated in Article 6 of the Organizations Control Order in spite of their doing political movements as mentiond above.

B. SIB made an investigation on the fact of the above complaint, which shall be outlined as follows:

1.a. The council of the assemblymen of Ashikawa Village has been set up by 11 assemblymen of this village, namely WATANABE Wataru, NOZAWA Ichiro, ICHIKAWA Kakuhei, ICHIKAWA Kuniharu, SHIMOMURA Ushitaro, SHIMOMURA Kineyasu, MARUYAMA Uju, IIDAKA Hayashi, MIYAGAWA Masayoshi, KAJIWARA Torao, TATEZAWA Gonjiro, each of them being the accused, (while the regular personnel of the council is 16).
The above 11 assemblymen demanded the village headman three times by a legaly rightful procedure to call the assembly. The headman did not reply to this demand, though the calling of the assembly was then,possible and shifted matters to be ascribed to the authority of the village assembly to his own way with the village administration.

Then the above 11 men were obligated to present the headman their fourth demand to call the assembly on October 13, 1950, as they had not only grave concern with the blunder and delay of the village administration, but they also regarded it as an urgent requirement to give the situation a swift solution. Their demand of this time was made, however, not after the precedent example with a joint signature

of assemblymen, but by the name of the said council. And as for the name of the council mentioned above it is a plain name used by the said 11 assemblymen for the purpose of emphasizing the village headman their demand as made in the meaning of a joint proposal based upon the right of calling the assembly and that of presenting bills to the assembly prescribed to the assemblymen as their authority and for the purpose of rousing his attention to it. It does not mean that they have formed an organization. Now, there is usually in a town or village, generally speaking, a practice stuck to local administration that the assemblymen make before the calling of the assembly a preliminary joint negotiation on drafted matters and others to be presented to the assembly and call this joint negotiation a council. The council in question is one set up by the same pattern and not so named because of the formation of a particular organization of such name.

b. The complainant MIYAGAWA Yasutomo says that MIYAGAWA Masaharu, secretary to the election control committee of the village in question, is a constituent member of the said council elsethan WATANABE Wataru and ten others. But the said council was

held in the assembly room of the village where MIYAGAWA Masaharu's (election control) office is housed, by the said assemblymen, his old familiar faces, and moreover, it happened on this occasion that they asked MIYAGAWA Masaharu to make a clean script of their decided phrases to suit their convenience because of the absence of the secretary of the village assembly; as for MIYAGAWA Masaharu he had nothing more to do with them and there was found nothing to indicate the evidence that he said there anything or otherwise participated in their joint management or to show a sign that he is a constituent of the council.

c. There was found the fact that the above WATANABE Wataru with ten others on the first occasion of recalling the village headman in March 1949 made themselves its representatives with their signatures, not the fact, however, that they developed a movement of the village headman's recall, forming an organization. This has been not only clarified by the testimonies given by MIYAGAWA Yasutomo, the complainant, himself and those involved in the case, but there was also found about the second movement of the headman's

recall developed in September of the same year no sign of the fact that they formed like-wise an organization and planned the recall movement by themselves.

d. Of the testimony given by the complainant, MIYAGAWA Yasutomo, that the above WATANABE Wataru with ten others did violence to and threatened him, mobilizing 140-150 young men, for five days around June 13, 1950, the day of voting yes or no on the village headman, to have the voting in their favour, there has been found no evident fact of such violence or threat, though the following just happend there and nothing else.
On May 19, 1950, in spite of the absence in the village office of the village trasurer (though it was clear that he would be in the office on the next day), Headman MIYAGAWA, Assistant Headman MIYAGAWA, his brother, WATANABE Yaoe, and others broke about 11:30 p.m., the village safe instigating TANAKA, the treasurer's proxy, who did not keep its key, and further with SERIZAWA Takeo, inspection commissioner of the village, in attendance (who left the party before the opening of the safe and resigned then from his post, indignant over the headman's tyrannical behaviour), drew

out a considerabe sum of money from the safe, which were then about to be spended wrongly by all of them, to cut in the question of the headman's recall. Facing this objective situation naive village young men moved each on his own initiative to watch for their movements, to prevent the drawn money from its unjust expenses during the time mentioned above and to have the said yes or no voting carried out impartially. There was not only found a sign neither that the said WATANABE Wataru and ten others or the said council had no connection with these young people, by neither leading nor controlling them, but it also was clarified by the testimonies of those concerned with the case that the complainant's testimonyy off their unexplicable violences and threats to the voters supporting the headman was a false one.

2.a. The case that MIYAGAWA Masaharu on September 17, 1949 injured MIYAGAWA Masaharu, ois a plainr case of accidental infliction of injury raised by a private person and we found in it no point to show any connection with the council.

b. The accuser's testimony that he was encircled on November 5, 1950 by the accused in the village

office, only to escape therefrom by rescue of his family members was clarified as an unfounded fact by the statement of the accuser himself, though it was a fact that the accuser on the same day was thrown firewoods by MIYAGAWA Masaharu, which was a growth from the quarrel between the two persons and had no connection with the said council.

II. It is not recognizable that the council in question did as an organized body neither recall movements nor violences. The assemblymen's council of Ashikawa village is a plain name given to a joint action plainly based upon the right of presenting drafts of bill or that of calling the assembly prescribed to each of the village assemblymen and is recognized as giving us no evidence to have formed itself to an organization. For this reason it was as is not necessary for them to file a declaration as provided for in Article 6 of the Organizations Control Order. And the watchdog action of the village youth association made gainst the pro-headman camp had no connection with the council in question, which does not give us their recognition as falling under Item 7, Article 2 of the same order.

III. The investigation shall close, which shall be notified to the Procuratorial Affairs Bureau.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Ando K ,I.D. Second (1)(Jan, 10 ,1951)(10) 88. C
Feb 2 1951

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

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

SUBJECT : Application for the special remission submitted by NISHINO Kiyomitsu, ex-constituent member of the DAI NIPPON ISSHIN-KAI (Great Japan Renovation Society) which was dissolved in accordance with the Memorandum.

I. As a result of the investigation launched by Second Investigation Section, SIB, from Jan. 10, 1951, the following facts were obtained:

A. NISHINO Kiyomitsu (35 years old).

1. Personal history.

(1). Schooling:

Apr. 1931. Graduated from the Iwase Vocational School at Toyama City.

(2). Business career:

a. May, 1934 — Joined the TATEYAMA JUKOGYO K.K. (Tateyama Heavy Industry Co.), and resigned Aug. 1941.

b. Sep. 1941 — Joined the NIPPON KAI DOKKU KOGYO K.K. (Japan Sea Dock Industry Co.) and took the post of Engineering Subsection Chief. Suspended from the office because he became a full-time worker of the Ship-building Workers' Union, on Dec. 1,1945.

(3). Organizations concerned.

a. Jun. 1940 -- May 1942 — Vice-president of the Higashiiwase-cho Youth Group in Toyama City.

b. Jul. 1942-- Aug. 1945 — Staff-member of the Toyama Prefectural Branch Youth Corps of the Great Japan Renovation Society.

c. Dec. 1945-- Sep. 1946 — Chief secretary of the Japan Sea Dock Industry Co. Labor Union.

d. Oct. 1946-- Oct. 1947 — Chief secretary of the TOYAMAKEN RODOKUMIAI (Toyama Prefectural Council of Labor Unions)

e. Feb. 1948-- Oct. 1948 — Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Japan Sea Dock Industry Co. Labor Union.

f. Jun. 1949-- Chairman of the Executive Committee of Hokuriku Branch of the ZEN NIPPON ZOSEN RODO KUMIAI (All-Japan Shipbuilding Workers' Union) and still holding the same post.

(4). Examination of qualification.

In Mar. 1947, took the examination of qualification according to the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 (concerning Removal, Exclusion, Retirement, etc. from Public Office) and given the certificate of acceptability for the service by the Prime Minister.

(5). Political party concerned.

In Oct. 1946, joined the Social Party and became the member of the Iwase Branch of Toyama Pref.

2. Relations with the Great Japan Renovation Society.

a. The above society was formed in Jun, 1942 as a result of the change of the DAI NIPPON SEISANTO (Great Japan Production Party) from the political society to ideological society. The central figures of the former were almost same as those of the latter and it aimed to offer themselves for the "Pure Restoration Movement," which was advocated by them as their mission.

In order to accomplish the above mission, they often held lecture meeting everywhere, and published the organ paper. They also developed active campaign for the clarification of the fundamental concept of national polity, enhancement of the principle of Imperial benevolent rule and also maintenance of the national character, for the purpose of the accomplishment of the Greater East Asia War.

Because of that, the society was designated to be dissolved as a militaristic and ultra-nationalistic organization in the Home Ministry Notification No. 20, dated Feb. 25, 1946.

b. The Toyama Prefectural Branch Youth Corps of the Great Japan Renovation Society was formed as one of the lower organizations of the same society in Jul. 1942, and the corps aimed to display activity as an action corps of the above branch.

Since the formation of the above Youth Corps, NISHINO gave counsel to the commander of the Corps as a staff-officer, one of the leaders of the same corps and had been actively engaged in propaganda, preparations, and distribution of hand-bills for the lecture-meetings which were held by the Branch of the Society in order to accomplish its objectives until Aug. 1945.

3. The trend of his thought.

Despite of his devotion in the past ultra-nationalistic movement as a staffmember of the Youths Corps in the Toyama Prefectural Chapter of the Great Japan Renovation Society during the Pacific War, he had the impudence to turn his coat in the postwar by engaging himself in labor movements following the fashion on the plea of protecting the working masses' livelihood and becoming a leftist member of the Socialist Party. Judging from such manner, it seems he is nothing but an opportunist who has neither definite idea nor faith and only lust for political power. However, no particularity to draw our attention in his ideological or political activities has not been seen so far.

B. The Hokuriku Branch of the All-Japan Shipbuilding Workers' Union.

1. Location of Office: c/o RODO KAIKAN (Labor Building), 1049, Jintsucho, Toyama City.

2. Date of Establishment: June 7, 1948.

3. Person responsible for the branch:
NISHINO Kiyomitsu, the chief of the branch.

4. Constituents: The seven chapters containing membership of about 1300.

Japan Sea Dock Chapter in Japan Sea Dock Industry Co., Ltd.

Saga Chapter in Saga Shipbuilding Iron Works.

Nanao Chapter in Nanao Shipbuilding Yard of East Japan Heavy Industry Co., Ltd.

Fushiki Chapter in Fushiki Factory of Nanao Shipbuilding Yard.

Fushiki Shipbuilding Chapter in Fushiki Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.

Patriotic Shipbuilding Chapter in Patriotic Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.

Isurugi Chapter in Isurugi Factory of Saga Shipbuilding Iron Works Co., Ltd.

5. Outline of Activities:

The branch is a legitimate union established in accordance with the Trade Union Law which started in June of 1949 with seven workers' unions in the shipbuilding circles under two prefectures of Toyama and Ishikawa as a subordinate organization of All-Japan Shipbuilding Workers' Union. The branch has a membership of about 1,000 and its aims are to improve its

member's political, economical and social position.

NISHINO Kiyomitsu has been the chief of the branch since its establishment.

The branch, since its establishment, has been developing well-organized activities in accord with the directions of its headquarters on the questions such as the improvement of working conditions, personnel retrenchment, factory lockout, wage-hike in negotiation with the management staffs.

6. Character:

It was not long ago that the All-Japan Shipbuilding Workers' Union was the extremely left and fighting-spirited union belonging to the defunct National Liaison Council of Labor Unions. The union, however, cleaned out its past leftist leaning at its eleventh convention held in Toyama City last November, denying the struggle policy along the line of the World Federation of Trade Unions the union had held for past five years, and restarted with the aim of realization of Socialism along the peaceful and democratic course. The union has been moderate in its activities since.

II. The evidence that NISHINO Kiyomitsu who was a former officer of a dissolved organization is holding the position

of the chief of the Hokuriku Branch of All-Japan Shipbuilding Workers' Union which is the most important post, comes under (a) of Item 1 of Article 5 of the Organization Control Order. Furthermore, the fact that the post of the branch chief is occupied by such turncoat and opportunist like him may give its members a tremendous influence with change in world and domestic situations. Therefore, it is of our view to exclude him from his present post, letting the branch organization itself continue to exist, on which we should like to have your advice.

III. Close the investigation.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Kojima T ,I.D.Second (1)(Jan, 17,1951)(305) 89. C

Feb 2 , 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 Public Office Qualification Examination concerning SAITO Junji who has a career of the nominal compiler of the organ paper (DEWA KOMIN SHIMBUN (Dewa People Development Press)) issued by the dissolved organization, SHONAI-GYOCHISHA (Shonai Gyochi Society-a radical nationalistic body)

I.

A. The Shonai Gyochi Society was an organization which was organized at Sakata City, Yamagata Prefecture in about November, 1931 as a sub-division of the radical nationalistic organization, the Gyochi Society and it was ordered to dissolve as falling under the Article No. 4, Imperial Ordinance

No. 101 of 1941 by the Notification No. 34 of the Attorney-General's Office dated July 7, 1948.

Following that, WATANABE Nobuo, the compiler of the organ (Dewa People Development Press) of the foregoing organization was purged from the public service in accordance with a person falling under the Memorandum according to the Item 3, Article 10 of the Organizations Control Order, as a major officer of the so-called organization in the Item C, by the Notification in the official bulletin (extra).

Meanwhile, this time in the examination chart concerning the qualification examination for Mr. SAITO Junji submitted to the Yamagata Prefectural Government, the career of him who was the nominal organ compiler of the above-mentioned organization.

B. Pertaining to SAITO Junji (at 27, Hikarigaoka, Shimmachi, Sakata City, Yamagata Prefecture).

1. The relations with the Dewa People Development Press and its role.

Subject served in the Dewa People Development Press Company from March 30, 1933 to March 30, 1939. This was caused by the introduction of Vice-president

of the company, HASHIMOTO Shunji (dead, match-maker of subject) and merely based upon the economical reason of subject. He was in the charge of the social general news columns as a mere newsman and had no concerns with the managing policy and the like of the company.

2. The relations to the nominal compiler and the objective situation in those days.

During his service as a newsman for about eight months (from February 1935 to September of the same year) became a nominal compiler succeeding the preceding WATANABE Nobuo but this was merely a formal and KIKAWA Ichiro, his successive nominal compiler for a year-odd shared the same fate.

In the objective situation in those days as the strict suppression against the publication organs was found, the newspapers in the district (Ryou Asahi, Sakata Daily Press and etc.) seemed usually to have appointed a formal person as a nominal compiler concealing a real compiler in order to cope with that situation. By doing so, they seemed to have prevented the disturbance for compiling business of paper which would possibly be caused by the examination of the authority concerned about the disposition of prohibition of the sale and the trial for the compiler.

As for the Dewa People Development Press, it was believed likely to have settled for the same reason that reporters played in turn by their negotiation an official role of the nominal person of the editor.

3. Outlook of Actions in His Thought Movement.

He was a member of the Shonai Gyochi Society, which comes from that any person concerned with a newspaper was regarded as to be naturally made a member of this society.

His thought is moderate and does not show any sign of a cooperative mood toward right-wing movements. This personality led atmost to reproach of his heresy to be raised in this society and then to cause of his retirement from there, otherwise his action was not likely to have roused people's notice.

C. WATANABE Nobuo:

1. His Position and Act in the Dewa People Development Press.

He joined the press a few months earlier that SAITO Junji mentioned above. He moved there as a reporter, but in the meantime he took charge of paymaster's parts as chief paymaster. It was said that his merit was the first but the president and vice-president.

2. His Act as the Nominal Person of Editor:

He had been the nominal person of editor for a year and a half long before SAITO Junji and he claims that he was only formally there presented just like SAITO. He says, he cannot remember, who his predecessor as the nominal person of editor was. He was the nominal person of editor who had the longest term.

3. Outlook of Actions in His Thought Movement:

He had been a member of the Shonai People Development Society the same way as SAITO Junji was. He was said that he held there the real authority to the considerable extent and the right to speak of management and edition to a similar extent, which led him to actions for right-wing thought movement.

4. His Expulsion from Public Offices:

He was, as mentioned above, removed from the public office he had held as a similar kind of a man who was designated as coming under the memorandum as responsible person for editing the organ paper of the Shonai People Development Society by the announcement in the Official Gazette (an extra number) dated September 22, 1948.

D. References:

1. Substantially responsible persons for edition:

SATO Tenzan (dead) (once concerned with the TSURUOKA NIPPO or Tsuruoka Daily News, Tsuruoka City, Yamagata Prefecture) is named here as the substantially responsible person for edition. Then SAITO Yosuke was presented there, it was said, as SATO's successor as the latter retired from the society. The former had been the latter's assistant. It was said further that SATO Tenzan had experiences of editing a newspaper and WATANABE, SAITO, KIKAWA and others were disciples who were given initial instructions by SATO for making themselves reporters. Of these disciples SAITO Yosuke was a cripple who was not fit to take out-of-office service and who was made therefore an apprentice specialized to editing business, to come afterwards to be the successor to SATO.

2. Main Staffs of the Newspaper Company:

As the main staffs of the company, President SAITO Masayoshi and Vice-President HASHIMOTO Toshiji (died) and and KIMURA Eiichi are pointed out. But at the start of this company, TAKAHASHI Kizo (falling under the purge nomination), an advisor of the former SHONAI GYOCHISHA, was the central figure and after having played an instructive role, he transferred all his rights to SAITO Masayoshi,

II. The reason why WATANABE Nobuo was removed from the public office, following the example of "those falling under the Memorandum," in an announcement of the Official Gazette (extra) dated September 22, 1948, on the charge of being the responsible editor of the organ of SHONAI GYOCHI-SHA, in accordance with (3) of Article 11, the Organizations Control Order, was that by an investigation at the time of the nomination of the dissolution of the organizations, only his name was revealed as a nominal person of edition and also he was recognized to have enjoyed considerable influence in the company as a chief accountant. Therefore, it may have been an unavoidable matter.

It is not a long time ago that the fact that SAITO Junji was the nominal person of edition was revealed, as mentioned above.

His relation with the company, his duty and the state of his activities have not been perceived to be conspicuous.

In respect of the fact that he was a nominal person of edition, the explanation under the objective circumstances at that time has some reasonableness. On the other hand, the existence of SATO Tenzan (died) and SAITO Yosuke (died) must not be neglected as practical editors. But if decision should be given in the respect of being a nominal person of edition, it would be reasonable that he should be removed

from the public office with KIKAWA Ichiro in accordance with 3, Article 11, Organizations Control Order just like WATANABE Nobuo.

However, judging from the unanimous statement of the persons concerned and others, it has been made clear that the term of SAITO Junji as a nominal person of edition was as short as eight months and his post was only conventional, and we can conclude that his activities at that time were very negative and his thought is modest and sound. Accordingly, we have an opinion of that there is no need of removing him from the public office as a person falling under the Clause C no longer, judging from the present situation.

III. Investigation shall be discontinued.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE COPY

Harada S ,I.D. Second (1)(Jan ,28 ,1951)(333) 96, 6,

February 6 , 1951

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

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

SUBJECT : The Secret Society organized by the purged military officers aiming at the assassination for ex-chief of staff Colonel TSUJI Masanobu by ex-Flight Mojor Colonel YAMAMOTO Shinji and other who were arrested by the Manseibashi Police Office on the charge of hotel theft inserted in the morning and everning issues of the Yomiuri Newspaper on January 28, 1951.

I. Domicile: 7, Sotobiraki, Komatsushima Town,
Katsuura County, Tokushima Prefecture.

Present Address: c/o YAZU Masako
51, Senjukawara-cho, Adachi Ward, Tokyo.

Ex-Maj, Colonel YAMAMOTO Shin

Born on February 14, 1918.

Aged, 31.

Subject was arrested by the Special Research Sub-Section members of the Manseibashi Police Office on the charge of the theft specially attacked hotels in the beginning of November 1950 and now under investigation and his confession to the officials of the Police Office is as follows:

(1) The Family Affairs of YAMAMOTO Shin:

His parents' family is in Tokushima Prefecture and real mother Oto aged 67 keeps a hotel named 'Hyotan' and his real elder sister backed from her husbond's home, UEDA Haruno aged 41 in this year and his younger sister and her husband are assisting her and lead middle-class life.

At present, he lives at KOGANEI Tadatakais,,51, Senjukawara-cho, Adachi Ward, Tokyo renting a room of eighteen (18) square feet with his lover YAZU Masako, aged 27, a waiteress of the Cabaret 'Pleiad Hall' in front of Shimbashi Station.

(2) The Career and Charactor of Subject.

Subject entered the Military Academy as a student of the fifty-third (53rd) term in the fourth-year-class of the Tokushima Middle School in his native place

and finished on July 20, 1940. Immediately after that he obtained the training on the acronautics and was attached to the Eighth Flotilla in December 1942 and engaged in a desperate fight in various battles such as in Philippine, Selebes, Borneo, Malay, Java. In 1944, he was shot down in the raid into Reyte Bay and seriously injured and after the complete recovery by the three months medical treatment again was mobilized on the Burma front and was arrested by the English Forces in October 1945 at Moulmein where he had retreated and was repatriated in October 1945. Because he spent all his young days in military service he is full of militaristic idea and cherished the desire to advance again to the front and to developeda brilliant air fighting. He also has a bitter hostility to the Communist Party with the burning desire to destroy the Party so holds a radical right wing thought.

(3) The Start of the Participation in the Recruiting Movement in Formosa.

YAMAMOTO, during his rest at his home in Tokushima Prefecture, his native place after the repatriation to Japan, he went up for Osaka and met by chance ex-Flight colonel SATO Akira 46 of age the commander of air-field and of the fighting corps in Timor Island when YAMAMOTO served as a

commander of a fighting unit under him, at the American quay in Kobe. SATO is a fellowman of Lt. Genreal NEMOTO who is on the charge of recruiting the Japanese soldiers and is going back and forth between Formosa and here. Invited to raise in arms as a military flighter of the Nationalist Chaina Government he approved it with full of joy and in the beginning of April, 1948 he went to Hakata by the order of SATO to make him go on board the steamer Yamato Maru as she was due from Ohama Port in Hakata (Fukuoka City) to send flighters to Formosa. But at that time the steamer had already started, with forteen flighters on board so when he was roving on the shore under compulsion SATO appeared and told him that though the ship had gone for Formosa with forteen flighters on board as she would visit Moji Port again in the begining of next month, he should go there on that occasion and not to fail to catch flighters for Formosa as they put on a badge of cherry-flower of three (3) sent-meters on their left breast. So, in the beginning of May, he went to Moji and saw the Yamato Maru of about sixty tons but on the point of his going on board with four (4) persons with a badge of cherry-flower on their left breast, there, SATO appeared and kept him back saying that though the four persons would be made

to go to Formosa he should go by the next sail on an important mission to be fulfilled by himself which had risen then, though the time and place for sailing were not fixed he could go there by the next without fail. In this way, he was made to cooperate with SATO.

The actual situation of a recruiting campaign by Lt. Gen. NEMOTO and Col. SATO:

A recruiting campaign was launched by Lt. Gen. NEMOTO, Col. SATO and the like about Apr. 1948 in accordance with the special order made by Chinese TEI Gensetsu, prominent man of the Far Eastern Intelligence Bureau controlled by Chiang Kai-shak.

Gen. SHU of the Chinese Peoples' Government is in charge of the above bureau, which is military intelligence service.

The expense for the campaign was shouldered by TEI Gensetsu, Lt. Gen. NEMOTO went over to Formosa around Feb., 1948 to be in charge of sending Japanese ex-airmen to Formosa through Col. SATO.

According to Col. SATO, the number of flight officers sent to Lt. Col. NEMOTO has already exceeded 500 men. The transport-ship for this purposes is the 50 or 60 ton YAMATO MARU Steamship which looks like a landing boat. These stowaways whom YAMAMOTO acknowledges are Capt. TERASHIMA, 1st Lt. WAKABAYASHI, 1st Lt. TACHIBANA and Maj. YAGI Kenji. They are provided with meals and clothings. Their monthly salary is ¥ 100.

Planes which they pilot are B F Q jet-fighter (single seat) All of them are now engaging in ebattling.

(5) Specisl order issued by Col. SATO to YAMAMOTO and Maj. YAGI:

Col. SATO is an extreme nationalist. His work is the SENKOU SANZEN RI (Travelling 3,000 Ri (around 6,000 miles) in disguise He concluded that Col. TSUJI Seishin, famed stuff-officer is a communist and an unpatriotic Japanese because he obstructed the attempt of Chiang Kai-shak to send back two Japanese defeated divisions to Japan by inciting Japanese soldiers at the time of the war's end and sent them to the Chinese Communist Army (Mao Tse-tung). Mao Tse-tung used these two divisions effectively and defeated the Chinese Nationalist's Army, causing the victory of the Chinese Communist Forces. TSUJI is now a communist travelling in disguise and having a close connection with Mao Tse-tung and purgeed leaders of the Japanese Communist Party.

As he concluded that he was a nothing-good-fellow for the sake of free democratic countries and Japan and hated him, he thought it better to assassinate him as soon as possible. (It is unknown whether or not this is the intention of Gen. NEMOTO) And also the SENKOU SANZENRI is a visionary fable to camouflage the relationship between Communist China and TSUJI. At the end of Feb. 1950, Col. SATO invited Maj. YAGI Kenji, his comrade together with YAMAMOTO to the Manhatan Hotel at a pier in Kobe and handed ¥ 100,000,—— in cash and one small-sized corset pistol and then gave strict orders to assassinate TSUJI. YAMAMOTO and YAGI went up to Tokyo immediately and did their best to search for TSUJI's whereabouts in vain. They called at the HOMAN club, Col. SATO's liaison office at Tsukikoji in front of Shinbashi Station to see SATO.

They found this office having turned in a pork cutlet shop. As they found a man named TOYOKAWA at the office on the second floor, they said to him, "We are SATO's missions and are searching for TSUJI to assassinate him,

We can not find out him yet."

They consulted with him about their further actions, but their talks with him was not pointed. During that period, YAMAMOTO indulged in love affairs with TSUYA Masako at a cabaret at Shinbashi. He grew tired of assassinating TSUJI and going as stowaway to Formosa. He told SATO several times that he wanted to give up the assassination of TSUJI, but he was rejected. As he was ordered to urge his fifty-third term classmates, to go over to Formosa and to collect money for going over to Formosa.

He handed to YAGI ¥ 400,000 in cash, which he managed to gather by hotel robbery and a small-sized pistol. YAGI went over to Formosa. YAMAMOTO was arrested by the police officiel of the MANSEI BASHI Police Station at the end of Nov., 1950 while doing hotel robbery in order to gather money for Yagi's assassination purposes.

II. The secret organization of Japanese purged soldiers for assassinating TSUJI does not

exist, as mentioned above.

The HOMAN club is the name of a pork cutlet shop, not the name of a secret organization.

III. This investigation to be discontinued.

Reference: Article of the YOMIURI.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Kajima J ,I.D. Second (/) Feb. / ,1951)(2/5) 109. C

February 9 . 1951

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

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

SUBJECT : On December 13, 1950, ex-constituent member of the dissolved organization DAI NIPPON SEKISEI KAI (Dai Nippon Sincerity Society), YAMAURA Kimutaro's exclusion from chief of Kanto Branch, the Japan Social Democratic Party, was recommended.

I.

(a) Ex-constituent member of the dissolved organization Dai Nippon Sincerity Society, YAMAMURA Kimutaro (1851, Tokiwajo, Ueda City) is at present chairman of Ueda City Assembly, but he was recommended and took office as chief of Kanto Branch, at Kanto Branch convention of the Japan Social Democratic Party, which was held, on Dec. 4, 1950, at the public hall, at Takasho-cho, Nagano Prefecture.

(b) On Dec. 13, 1950, the authorities concerned knew this fact, so secretary of Nagano Prefectural Branch Office, recommended to ex-chief of the [illegible] Branch, TAKADO Morita, a member of the Japan Social Democratic Party that YAMAURA's inauguration as chief of Branch is falling under the Organizations Control Order, Article 5, No. 1, (a), so his inauguration is inappropriate.

Consequently, it was reported that YAMAURA resigned [illegible] office as chief of Branch, dated on Jan. 19, 1951.

II. It is obvious that the said his inauguration as chief of Branch is in conflict with the provision of the Organization Control Order, article 5, so the Japan Social Democratic Party's [illegible] Branch should appoint its dissolution as an organization falling under the said Order, article 2.

But, ex-chief of [illegible] Branch Office TAKADO was mistaken to be permmitted the step, as YAMAURA is not falling under the Memorandum. TAKADO informed the fact to the authorities concerned,, and demanded an amicable step for it. And on January 19, 1951, YAMAURA was excluded from the position of Branch-chief in accordance with the recommendation of the authorities concerned, And further, judging from the object

and activities of Ueda Branch of the Japan Social Democratic Party, this Party is not recognized as an organization falling under the said Order, article 2, so the continued existence of the said organization was permitted to be good.

III. SIB proposes to close the case without further action.

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Yoshida 9 ,I.D. Second (2)(Mar, 15 ,1951)(14) 100 . e

February 8 , 1951

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

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

SUBJECT : Terroristic crimes of the KINRYU GUMI (Golden-Dragon Group) in Saitama Prefecture learned by the Kanto Branch Office, SIB, on March 18, 1950.

I. Our Kanto Branch obtained the following facts on March 18, 1950, as a result of the investigation into the above group.

A. Name: KINRYU GUMI (Golden-Dragon Group)

B. Date of formation: June 14, 1947.

C. Location of office: c/o KATO Seishiro
1,879, Mizonuma, Asaka Town, Kitaadachi County, Saitama Prefecture.

D. Principal officer:

Kumicho (Boss)	KATO Seishiro
Officer	HASEGAWA Kiyoji, alias Kiyoji

E. Constituent members:

Followers	about 5 persons

F. Object and character

This organization which is located at Asaka Town, Kitaadachi County, Saitama Prefecture, is conducting civil engineering and construction under the name of the ASAKA KENSETSU KOGYO K.K.(Asaka Construction Industry Company) but, in fact, it is the organization formed, with Boss KATO Seishiro as its center, by collecting a lot of coolies who came to Asaka Town for the construction works of the residences for the Occupation Personnel, and it appears to have an inclination of a terroristic one.

Immediately after its formation, it wielded latent power in the civil engineering and construction circles in the Asaka area. After that, however, the Boss and followers committed the crimes of injury, violence and blackmailing, and were arrested. Therefore the constituent members went to other areas or found other jobs and now it may be said to have really been dissolved.

G. Terroristic activities

1. Kumicho (Boss) KATO Seishiro

Blackmailing committed to KARAKI Michiji around January, 1948, and other five cases.

2. Follower SHUNDO Yanao

Interference with a policeman in exercising his official duty on July 11, 1950, and another case.

II. Our view

Although we found some terroristic crimes committed by the above organization and its constituent members, it is a temporary organization consists of coolies who came there from various districts for the construction works of the Occupation Forces and, therefore, all of the members and laborers of this ASAKA Construction Industry Company left the company as the construction work was finished. Accordingly, his followers have also been scattered and now the company has actually been dissolved. Moreover, not only their terroristic crimes appear to be committed individual persons and those who commit such a crime, have much decreased in number. Of course, there has not been found any terroristic crime since July 1950 among the members of the above group and also Boss KATO Seishiro has almost been ill in bed since he was admitted to bail.

Town Mayor HASHIMOTO Masanosuke of Asaka, men of the same profession and general townsmen told, "KATO is in his good behavior, lately".

Thus, this organization rouse almost no suspicion of violation of Article 2 of the Organizations Control Order and also it appear to be unnecessary for us to apply the same order to the above organization.

III. The investigation will be discontinued.

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Tokahashi U, I.D. Second (2) (Jun. 3, 1950) (19); 113.C

February 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: The following facts were revealed by the investigation of violent cases of the YAGI group in Tokyo, which was took place according to the rumour among Tokyoits, on July 7, 1950.

I. (A) Name : YAGI group.

(B) Date of Formation ; Around 1946.

(C) Location of Office : Kita 5 - 21, Toyotama, Nerima Ward, Tokyo.

(D) Chief member : YAGI Takeo.

(E) Constituent Member : About fifteen.

(F) Character of the group :

This is a group of juvenile rogues which has an influence in the area around the Nerima Police Station. YAGI Takeo, boss of this group, was christened by KOMIYAMA Entaro, a gambler, to become his follower, and set up the YAGI group after the war.

This group consisted of YAGI's brothers and

ten odd juvenile rogues and committed several blackmailings and violences and was regarded as a terroristic group.

As most of constituent rougues were arrested one after another, boss YAGI Takeo disorganized the group around March 1949.

Therefore it does not exist now.

(G) (1) A violent case of constituents, SHIONO Mitsunobu, TANAKA Kohichi, MOCHIZUKI Mitsuo, ASADA Hiroshi, TOHYAMA Tomonobu and NIIZANE Teruko aginst TONEGAWA Unzo on March 18, 1950.

(2) A case of blackmailing of one of members, MATSUSHIMA Hidetsugu at the restaurant "Hatsune" about the middle of November, in 1949.

II. Opinion :

About this group we can find several cases of violence by its constituents as stated above. But its constituents, especially those who committed violent cases are just teenagers or juvenile rogues and were acquitted.

On the other hand boss YAGI Takeo broke up his group around March, 1949 and now is being engaged seriously in repairing of ironwares.

Now this group, therefore, is little recognized in public and not applied to the 7th item, 2nd Article,

in the Organizations Control Order.

III. Investigation was concluded.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Takahashi · S ,I.D. Second (2) (Jan. 31, 1951) (220) 107. C

February 9, 1951

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

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

SUBJECT : The Terroristic Case of the Sekine Gumi (Sekine Group) in Tokyo which was appeared in the Mainichi Press on Jan. 31, 1951.

I. The following facts were disclosed by the investigation of the Second Investigation Section, SIB.

a. Appelation: Sekine Gumi.

b. The Location of the Office:
370, Motoyokoyamacho, Hachiohji City, Tokyo.

c. The Date of formation: Unknown.

d. The Stuff: Boss: SEKINE Kazuo.

Vice-Chief: YABE Haruo

e. The Constituents: IMAI Yasunori

KOBAYASHI Hikoharu

HOKARI Hideo

YAMAZAKI Masakatsu

NOZAKI Toshio

YANAGIZAWA Kazumi

ARAI Haruo

MIZUNO Masayoshi

f. The Character of the Organization:

This organization is a group of rogues in Hachiohji City, Tokyo Metropolis.

SEKINE Kazuo, a boss of the group, is a gambler with four previous convictions.

He called together young rogues in the City and committed criminal offences, taking advantage of infamous name of Sekine Gumi, which was disorganized by the Bureau on June 14, 1949, as his name is also SEKINE.

The group, however, is only a small powerless group which has nothing to do with the above-mentioned Sekine Gumi or other groups of gamblers.

Although they are using the name of the

Japan Youth Welfare Society, this is only their fabrication for the purpose of beguiling the police. They, therefore, has no office and no activity, and their substance is only a group of rogues.

g. Main violent activities:

During five months from September, 1950 to January 1951, boss, SEKINE Kazuo and its members committed seventy six cases of blackmailings amounted to ¥ 542,000 at several companies in Chuo Ward, Chiyoda Ward, and Minato Ward, in Tokyo.

II. The opinion toward this case:

Though this group showed a lot of criminal violences, it was only a group of rogues as stated above, that was organized vulnerably thiefly by juvenile members and it was regarded as a collective group merely for criminal commitments.

It was not apropos, it was believed, therefore, that it was branded as a terroristic group in

conformity with the Organizations Control Order.

III. Investigation was concluded.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Kikuchi. K, I.D. Second (2) Feb, 2, 1951) (330) 117. C

February 12, 1951

From : Director Mitsuseda YOSHIKAWA of Special Investigation Bureau, Attorney-General's Office.

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

Subject : CHUKYO SHINSHI KAI (Central Metropolis i.e. Nagoya God's Will Society) (KUROMIYA IKKA or Group) in Nagoya City Caught on January 11, 1951 After a Heresay Floating over Citizens There.

I. SIB initiated an investigation of the subject case on February 2, 1951 with its Tokai Branch Office, to result in disclosing the following evidences :

a. Name of the organization :

The CHUKYO SHINSHI KAI (Central Metropolis i.e. Nagoya God's Will Society)

(KUROMIYA IKKA or Group)

b. Date of the Formation : About March 1930.

c. Address of the Office :

6, 1-chome, Omiya-cho, Nakamura Ward, Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture.

d. Staff Officers :

President (Boss)	KUROMIYA Giichi
Vice President	WAKAMATSU Shigetaro

Accountent TSUKAMOTO Masuo

e. Constituent Members :

ISHIHARA Matsuishi

YOSHIDA Masao

and 25-odd others.

f. Objective and Character of the Group :

This organization is a united body of mountebanks, which had held on areas surrounding the neighborhood of Nagoya Station in their hands as their sphere of influence, and, taking advantage of the post-war stage with social disorder, assembled old henchmen, to form the Nagoya God's Will Society and to have Boss Kuromiya made himself its president. And this society has thus spreaded its influence over the urban and suburban areas of Nagoya and carries street-stalls into crowded quarters when a festival or a specific entertainment is held in a city or town in the neighborhood of Nagoya, to sell draperies, clothes, caramels and others, hammering down their prices. The society is an organization which was said to have once embraced a thousand more henchmen and has come to be suspected that it made violent actions in the course of its ringman activities.

g. Main violent actions :

1. YOSHIDA Masao and KATO Eiji, two henchmen on

August 29, 1949 about 1:00 a.m. while their staying in Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture, with KUROMIYA Giichi, their boss, and ten more other henchmen, was ready to break into the house of KANEURA Juka at Hanabusa-cho of this city and was asked just at this moment a question of doubt by SAKO Masanori, police sergeant of Tamagawa Police Station, who patroled along there. Just then YOSHIDA Masao, who was hiding near there, jumped out all of sudden and gave SAKO a blow on the neck with pincers of some sort he carried with him, to make the sergeant faint away, which resulted in injuring him to be completely cured in three weeks and his arrest by Tamagawa Police Station concerned.

2. Any other violent action except the above case has not been found about the society in question at all.

II. Our View :

The society is under the situation that as the violent matter there was raised, as described above, only a case which was carried out on the occasion when the henchmen went to Kanazawa City, to peddle there, not to be added by another one, and the real status of the society gives us no recognition to designate it as falling under Item 7, Article 2 of the

Organizations Control Order, as its influence has gone to downfall and its members are now going toward a break-up.

III. The investigation shall be completed without further action.

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Hirobayashi R ,I.D. Second (1)(Feb, 1 ,1951)(334) 125.c

February 13 , 1951.

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

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

SUBJECT: Violence Case of the "TAKINOUMI GUMI (Takinoumi Group)" in Himeji City, Hyogo Prefecture Based on Rumors in November, 1950.

I. Chief of Kinki Branch, SIB, was ordered to investigate the case under the necessity of investigation on February 1, 1951. The conditions are as follows:

a. Name: TAKINOUMI GUMI (Takinoumi Group)

b. Date of Formation: May 25, 1946.

c. Location of Office: c/o YASUDA Kazuo, 48 Hojoguchi, Himeji City, Hyogo Prefecture.

d. Principal Executive:

Chief of the group (Boss) YASUDA Kazuo.

e. Components: Followers

HASHIMOTO Hisakichi

IKEDA Tameichi

KOMORI Yasuyoshi

MASAMICHI Shunshi

SEKIYAMA Shigeru

SAKUNO Yutaka

TAKAO

and others.

f. Character:

This organization located at Himeji City, Hyogo Prefecture, pretends to be building contractors, but is in reality a group of gamblers called YAKUZA (Néer--do-well) or gangsters in the street centering around Boss (Chief of the Group) YASUDA Kazuo and tied up in a relation of boss and followers in the cause of feudalistic humanity. The components including the boss are so ill-natured that they would boast of the power of the group, blackmail law-abiding citizens or resort to violence in a group inventing pretexts for trifles and commit unlawful entry or attempted suicide. Thus, it is a

terroristic organization which disturbs remarkably the peace of the area.

g. Outstanding Terroristic Actions:

(1) Boss YASUDAMURA committed an attempted intimidation and a violence against TAKEMURA Yasuo in December, 1948.

(2) Followers, HASHIMOTO Hisakichi, IKEDA Tameichi, KOMORI Yasuyoshi, MASAMICHI Shunshi, SEKIYAMA Shigeru, SAKUNO Yutaka, TAKAO and others, committed an attempted suicide, an unlawful entry and an violation of the Law concerning Punishment of Violence against ONISHI Taiten and another on March 26, 1949.

II. Views:

This organization located at Himeji City, Hyogo Prefecture, pretends to be building contractors, but is in reality one formed by gangsters in the street. YASUDA Kazuo is the boss of the second generation. Taking advantage of the people's fear and dislike against their viper-like existence, they blackmailed citizens and tens of the followers, bearing grudge for trifles, resorted to violence in a group sheltering themselves behind the power of the

organization, intimidated a woman encircling her by the majority or committed an attempted suicide. Thus, this is, disturbing the peace of the area, a terroristic organization which is deemed to be the one falls under No. 7, Article 2 of the Organizations Control Order. Boss YASUDA Kazuo is at present in bed suffering from tuberculosis, and has lost all his prestige. This organization in consequence is on the brink of ceasing to exist. It has committed no violence since March, 1949.

III. We think a strict warning to YASUDA Kazuo, the responsible person, will suffice.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Oishi H ,I.D. Second (3) (Jan, 4 ,1951)(31) 27 C.

February 6th, 1951

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

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

SUBJECT : Real state of Affairs and activities of P.L. KYODAN (P.L. Order) in its Head-quarters at Shimizu City, Shizuoka Prefecture and in every branch throughout the country since May 24, 1949.

P.L 教団 / 清水市 / 静岡県

I. As a result of the investigation of SIB, the following facts have been detected.

a. Name : P.L. KYODAN (P.L. Order)

P.L 教団

b. Establishment : Established on August 27, 1946. Registered on the same day according to Article 2 of SHUKYO HOJIN REI (Order concerning Religions Incorporations).

宗教 法人 令

c. Location of Headquarters :

1. From August 27, 1946 to July 9, 1948 :

615, Tosu, Toshu Town, Saga Prefecture.
鳥栖 鳥栖町 佐賀県

2. From July 10, 1948 to December 6, 1948 :

3,127, Mukaijuku-machi, Hamamatsu City,
向宿町 浜松市

Shizuoka Prefecture. (Temporarily).
静岡県

3. From December 7, 1948 up to the present :

511, Iriehamada, Shimizu City, Shizuoka
入江浜田 清水市 静岡

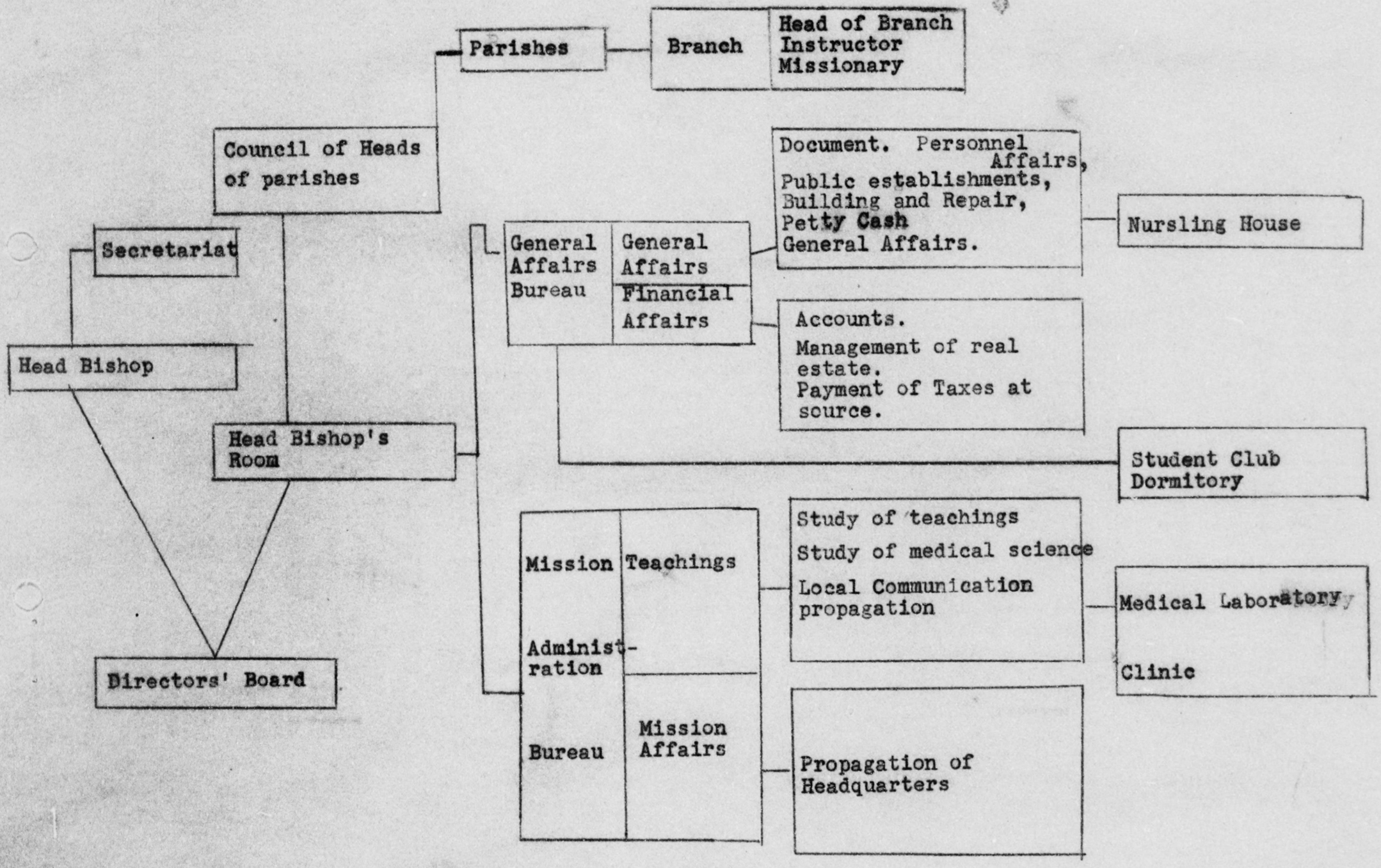
Prefecture.
県.

d. Purports, Objects and Declaration of the Establishment of P.L. Order :
P.L 放団

As reported already by a SIB report No. 782 dated December 23, 1948.

e. System of P.L. Order :
P.L. 放団

1. What was reported in the above report No. 782 must be changed in some respects as follows :


Parishes
Branch
Head of Branch
Instructor
Missionary
Council of Heads of parishes
Secretariat
Head Bishop
Head Bishop's Room
Directors' Board
General Affairs Bureau
General Affairs
Financial Affairs
Document. Personnel Affairs,
Public establishments,
Building and Repair,
Petty Cash
General Affairs.
Nursling House
Accounts.
Management of real estate.
Payment of Taxes at source.
Student Club
Dormitory
Mission Administration Bureau
Teachings
Mission Affairs
Study of teachings
Study of medical science
Local Communication propagation
Medical Laboratory
Clinic
Propagation of Headquarters

2. Nursling House in the above chart is located at 382, Iriehamada, Shimizu City.
入江浜田 清水市

3. Student Club Dormitory in the above chart means a dormitory of students who are given a help for education. All the children of instructors belonging to the Order are taken in this dormitory so as to attend school at the expense of the Order.

A dormitory for the pupils of a primary school is located in Hamamatsu City and ones for junior
浜松 市
or senior high schools or colleges are located in Tokyo.
東京

4. Medical Laboratory and clinic are located in Hiroshima City.
広島市

At the laboratory, medical mental and physical research is taken up as a chief subject. Many professors of medical colleges throughout the country who are devotees of this Order are willingly cooperating as the members of this laboratory.

f. Principal Officers :

1. Directors' Board :

Directors' Board is consisting of 31 instructors of the P.L. Order and 152 representatives of
P.L 教団

devotees, that is 183 in all.

We are sure there is no one who is falling under the purge item, any one of Articles 5, Organizations Control Order, among them.

2. Principal Officers in the Order :

Among the principal Officers in the Order, there is no one who are falling under the purge item and any item of article 5, Organizations Control Order.

g. Number of Branches :

123 (incorporations according to Article 3, Order Concerning Religions Incorporations)

(At the time of investigation in May 1949, there were 112)

h. Number of Instructors :

Male	272	Female	195
Student	36	Total	503

(At the time of investigation in May 1949 : 426)

i. Number of devotees :

230,513 (as of January 1, 1950)

276,075 (as of January 1, 1951)

(The SIB report No. 120 dated May 24, 1949 reported that devotees were 300,000. But that was not correct because the investigation was incomplete due to the short time since its establishment. The report of this time is correct).

j. Accounts:

1. No specific system of the membership fee has been taken up. Every adherent to this sect should have a paper bag named "hojo-bukuro" (bag growing treasure) arranged at his home, into which he shall put such sum of maney as he can afford and contribute once a month this accumulated money to the branch church he belongs to.

2. The sum of ¥ 300 is the admission fee of which to be demanded when one is approved to enlist himself in the membership. To this sum are included the prices of six monthly numbers of the periodical published by the sect, the believer's note-book, the believer's sign-board at the gate, the believer's badge.

3. If the belief has become as much profound as he could then pope for himself to worship the divine spirit at his own home, a divine shrine and the divine spirit may be handed down to him, for which he however must return a reward of ¥ 3,000 to the sect.

4. The sect has no financial connection with its subsidiary organizations.

5. The accounts for the 1950 fiscal year.

This year was from April to December (in accordance with switching a hitherto used year to a fiscal year as from 1950.)

(a) Expenditure:

Property expenses:
(for building churches and others):

¥ 18,000,000

Management expenses and mission expenses:

¥ 55,000,000

¥ 48,000,000

(b) Revenue:

(The sect revealed that the revenue was small owing to many lackings in the department of enlightening adherents caused by intensive training of instructors of the branch church.)

The sum of ¥ 25,000,000 in the red shall be filled up with a loan gathered in parishes throughout the country. As to the loans raised in the parishes the headmen of the parishes (counting 11 throughout the country) have been each ascribed to get loans on their resposibilities from banks or influential adherents.

6. The budget of the revenue and expenditure for the 1951 fiscal year:

(a) Expenditure:

Property expenses:	¥ 30,000,000
Management expenses, Mission expenses:	¥ 78,000,000
Total	¥ 108,000,000

(b) Revenue: ¥ 132,000,000

(c) The balance of the revenue and expenditure has been prearranged for the payback of the loaned money mentioned above.

k. Subsidiary Organizations:

1. The League of Hojo-Kais (Hojo or Treasur Growing Societies): 宝生会連盟

Close by each branch of the sect is found a branch of the Hojo Society and above such branches combined for mutual communication a nation-wide league has been constituted. This Hojo Society 宝生会 is a service society of some sort and its branches do each cooperative works for maintenance and development of the branch of the sect concerned. The league of Hojo Societies is a liaison organ for all the branches of the Hojo Society. 宝生会連盟 宝生会

2. K.K. P L SHUPPAN SHA (P L Publishing Co., Ltd.): 株式会社PL出版社

The company has been founded on the funds of ¥ 3,000,000.

The enterprise of the company is publication and printing of matters concerned with the sect.

3. SHADAN HOJIN MIHARU KUMIAI (The Miharu Association, a corporate judicial person):
社団法人 美陽組合

This association is a common foundation which has been prescribed to be active for the purpose of preservation of mutual communication and close intercourse of believers and of their social cultural and welfare cooperation , but not to have any connection with the sect.

4. HOJO BUSSAN K.K. (Hojo General Products Co., Ltd.):
宝生物産株式会社

This company has been founded on the funds of ¥ 1,000,000.

The enterprise of the company is domestic and foreign trade, warehousing and agency.

1. Social dancing:

One finds in this sect a habitual meeting of instructors and believers all together in the way that they gather three times or so weekly and unexceptionally in the headquarters, in the branches and in the churches, to have there social dancing parties.

These local dancing parties are held for fear from a morally undesirable trend to be expected, if one stands still idly by as there have been gradually increasing daughters and sons of believers who appear to usual

dancing halls. Such parties, which are opened chiefly by request of the believers, in front of the divine shrine under supervision of the instructors, after the evening ritual service has been held, have been started for the purpose of preventing these daughters and sons from appearing to usual dancing halls or cabarets outside their believer's living circle and of giving them amusement by dancing as a reasonable means of recreation.

The sect demands that they will worship the divine spirit before the start of dancing and train themselves in strict etiquettes for dancing, to attain this way promotion in their character building.

For this reason anyone else than the believers cannot be admitted to the parties. And the sect revealed that there are now many sympathizers even among the aged and young, which has caused them to promote themselves in their peaceful family life, and thus has gained a good fruition.

II. We found on the side of the dogma or mission of the sect nothing to come under the provisions of Articles 2 and 6 of the Organizations Control Order, and also on the part of staff members was found nothing to fall under

the provosions of Article 5 of the same order.

On this point the sect is believed to have been taking cautions in particular so that it may not come under the provisions of the Organizations Control Order since retirement from the sect of branch chiefs, representatives of the believers and others (There had been then found some who had fallen not only under Article 5 of the Organizations Control Order, but also the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance No. 1) at their own request at that time when this status was noticed to you by the report No. 120 issued from our investigation section. The sect behaves itself so carefully on carefully on other common matters that it may not violate any law as it has an experince that it had once in the days of its old dogma "HITO NO MICHI" (human course) been dissolved and its staff members had been put into penal servitude. Further, it is said that this sect makes on matters raised in the department of the accounts negotiations one by one with the tax collection office in Shimizu City, Shizuoka Prefecture, where its headquarters is found, and manages these matters after measures suggested by the said office.

III. The investigation shall close without further action.

Director of Special Investigati on Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE COPY

Sugawara S. ,I.D. Second (4)(Jan, 24,1951)(314) 93, C.

February 5, 1951

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

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

SUBJECT : On the Moves of the SEKAI REMPO UNDO KYOGIKAI (World Federation Movement Council) in Tokyo from November 12 to December 10, 1950.

I. The investigation conducted by Secretary SUGAWARA, Second Section Investigation Division, revealed the following fact.

A. Name: SEKAI REMPO UNDO DANTAI KYOGIKAI (Collective Council for the World Federation Movement).

B. Representative: HIDAKA Kazuteru, chief of the Secretariat of the Japan Diet Committee for the World Federation Movement.

C. Location of office:

Room No. 139, Upper House Hall,
1, 1-chome Nagata-machi, Chiyoda
Ward, Tokyo.

D. Date of formation:

November 11, 1950.

E. Report according to the Organizations Control Order: None.

F. Principal officers:

President: HIDAKA Kazuteru,
Chief of the Secretariat of the
Japan Diet Committee for the
World Federation Movement.

Councillor: INAGAKI Morikatsu,
Chief Director of the World
Federation Construction Alliance.

" MATSUOKA Komakichi,
Secretary of the Japan Diet Committee for the World Federation Movement:
Chief Director of the Research
Institute of the Eternal
World Peace.

Councillor: NOBUSHIMA Eiichi,
Director of the Research
Institute of the Eternal World
Peace.

" NISHIJIMA Hachiro,
Vice-chief Director of the World
Federation Construction Alliance.

" NISHIDA Eizaburo,
Standing director in charge of
liaison affairs with the Diet
on the World Federation Movement.

" YAMAMOTO Kadoshige,
Chief of the Secretariat of
the World Federation Construction
Alliance.

" KOSHIO Kanji,
Chief of the Organization
Division of the World Federation
Construction Alliance.

G. Constituent Members: 8.
(Principal officers)

H. Regulations and Platform: None.

I. Object: It is to consult on choosing

the persons to attend the World People's Conference held in Jeneva from December 30, 1950 to January 6, 1951.

J. Condition of activities:

1. Clue to the establishment of the Council.

When the World Federation Construction Alliance was ready to appoint the Japanese observers for the World People's Conference in Jeneva to be held from December 30 last year, there came additional proposals for attendance from the other friendly organization such as the Research Institute of the Eternal World Peace, Japan Diet Committee for the World Federation Movement and the International Peace Association.

2. Establishment of council.

Though the selection of the attendants had been conducted only by the World Federation Construction Alliance, a decision was made upon the joint selection of them with the other friendly organization. For this purpose, the World Federation Construction Alliance,

Research Institute of the Eternal World Peace, Japan Diet Committee for the World Federation Movement and the International Peace Association appointed their respective represenatatives, organized them into the Collective Council of the World Federation Movement and established its office at Room No. 139 (HIDAKA's office), Upper House Hall. In this connection, HIDAKA Kazuteru was made responsible person of this council for the sake of convernience for liaison affairs.

3. Opening of council:

This council held its meetings aid times.

First----------November 12

Second----------November 20

Third----------November 27

Fourth----------December 4

Fifth----------December 6

Sixth----------December 10

Principal officers are six persons including HIDAKA. In these meetings the attendants conferred together orally, using no pamphlets or materials.

4. Dissolution of council.

The Japan Travel Bureau had been to handle all the proceedings entangled in the going abroad of the attendants of the People's Conference. But the organizations mentioned above was obliged to handle their own matters separately because the Bureau had failed to do so half-way, Furthermore, the last meeting held on December 10 decided to dissolve this council because it was found that its continued meetings would lose the opportunity of departure.

II. Without any regulations or platform, this council was formed for mere talking. It is now no more than dissolved organization, containing no substantiality of organization.

III. Investigation discontinued.

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

COPY

Nakada . M .I.D. Second (5 Oct., 13, 195D)(63) 118. C

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: Movements of ŌMORI Isei in Tokyo and Kyoto until late in January, 1951.

I. Based on a Report from Kinki Branch Office attached to SIB.

ŌMORI Yusei, alias ŌMORI Isei, purged person and former master of the defunct CHOKUSHIN DOJO (Right Mind Training Institute), went to Kyoto to stay for a while at the end of July last year.

He had confined that his purpose of staying is to build the apartment house of the YOSHIDA MOKUZAI K.K. (Yoshida Wooden Manufacturing Co. Ltd.). After then he was appointed a chief priest of Buddhist Temple KOHOIN (Founded by Warrior YAMAOKA Teshu about

loo years ago) located at 13, Koyodo, Nakano Ward, Tokyo. He went to Kyoto, on Dec. 1, to join the traditional meeting of the KANSHUGYO (Training at winter season) which was held, for a week from Dec. 1, at Buddhist Temple Tenryuji, located at Ukyo Ward, Kyoto City. After completed the training, he came back home. And there were no paticular movements during this period.

II. None.

III. The investigation will be discontinued.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S. OFFICE

COPY

Suda I ,I.D. ~~Second~~ Third (2)(Nov.,28,1951)(132) 87.C
Feb 2 1951

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

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

SUBJECT : Koreans' collective violence case seen in Kobe City from November 20 till 27, 1950.
(The third report)

I. Our bureau was making an investigation into the whereabouts of those who had been judged as leaders from the photograph taken at the spot on November 27, last year, when the case happened, and has found the names and addresses of those concerned, whom have been arrested under the support of policemen of each area. Their names are shown in the annexed paper.

As the examination goes on, those who are further to be arrested are thought to be found so that the background of the case may be brought to light.

II. None.

III. SIB proposes to close the case without further action.

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

ANNEXED PAPER

List of Those Arrested

1. Name: RI Hei-bun

   Age: 45 years old.

   Occupation: Candy dealer

   Domicile: Shukei-ri, Komamen, Seishu-gun, Korea.

   Address: 157, Higashi, Akashi City, Japan.

2. Name: KIN Toho

   Age: 28 years old.

   Occupation: None.

   Domicile: Ankoku-ri, Yu-men, Shogen-gun, Keisho-nando, Korea.

   Address: 520, Imazaike, Shikama Ward, Himeji City.

3. Name: NAN Ko-gen

   Age: 26 years old.

   Occupation: Fruit dealer

   Domicile: Tobu-ri, Zenzanmen, Zen-gun, Keishonando, Korea.

   Address: 9-ku, Nishimaki Town, Taka County, Hyogo Prefecture.

4. Name: NAN Sho-ki

Age: 24 years old.

Occupation: Coolie.

Domicile: Kinzan-ri, Kan-an-gun, Kei sho-nando, Korea.

Address: Shimomiyamae, Ringu, Akashi City.

5. Name: RI Koku-chu

Age: 32 years old.

Occupation: Former teacher

Domicile: Ten-an-gun, Chusei-nando, Korea.

Address: Shinzaichi, Aminoshi Ward, Himeji City.

6. Name: BOKU Ju-bun

Age: 41 years old

Occupation: Farmer

Domicile: Shoin-ri, Nankai-gun, Kei sho-nando, Korea.

Address: 149, Higashima, Okubo-cho, Beppu City.

7. Name: BOKU Nan-shaku

Age: 25 years old

Occupation:8 Clerk

Domicile: Buntoku-ri, Bunhaku-men, Chusei-hokudo, Korea.

Address: c/o MINSHO JIMUSHO (Minsho Office), 43, Kuise, Amagasaki City.

8. Name: BOKU Tai-ka

Age: 23 years old.

Occupation: Daily worker

Domicile: Yusei-ri, Sanzen-ho, Keisho-nando, Korea.

Address: Nishiokubo, Okubo-cho, Akashi City.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Tanaka K, I.D. Second (5)(, ,1951)(6K) 130, e

February 1K , 1951

From: Director Mitsusada YOSHIKAWA of Special Investigation Bureau, Atterney-General's Office.

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

Subject: The Lecture Meeting of the Stumping Corps of NIPPON KAKUMEI KIKUHATA DOSHI KAI (Japan Revolutionary Chrysanthemum Comrades' Flag Society) held, on Oct. 3, at Mikuni-machi Fukui Prefecture.

I. SHIMODA Miyajiro, Captain of Stumping Corps of Japan Revolutionary Chrysanthemum Comrades' Society ---------- Fukushima Factien, held the lecture Meeting, at 7:00 a.m. on Oct. 3, at the Public Hall, located at Mikuni-machi, Fukui Prefecture and its conditions was reported by previous Report A, No. 60 dated Nov.6, 1950. "Recent Movements of Japan Revolutionary Chrysanthemum Flag Comrades' Society." ---------- II. A "Stamping of Kumamoto Factien in central

part of Kyushu District.

And this time Report was omitted the contents of the meeting to avoid overlapping.

II. None.

III. The investigation is completed.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Tanaka K ,I.D. Second (5)(, ,1951)(65) 132.e

February 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: Formation of Karatsu Area Committee of the NIPPON KAKUMEI KIKUHATA DOSHI KAI (Japan Revolutionary Chrysanthemum Flag Comrades' Society) on Oct. 4, 1950.

I. On the subject mentioned above, previous Report A No. 60 Nov. 6, 1950. "Movements of Japan Revolutionary Chrysanthemum Comrades' Flag Society"-----II.C "Crushing Movements of the Labor Unions in Saga Prefecture" was submitted and this time report is omitted.

II. None.

III. The investigation is completed.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Tanaka K ,I.D. Second (5)(, ,1951)(68) 129. C.

February 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: The Sixth General Meeting of the NIPPON KAKUMEI KIKUHATA DOSHI KAI (Japan Revolutionary Chrysanthemum Flag Comrades' Society) held, for three days from on Sept. 29, 1950, at Kurume City.

I. On the subject mentioned above, a previous report A,No. 47 "The Sixth General Meeting of Japan Revolutionary Chrysanthemum Flag Comrades' Society" dated Oct. 23 was submitted and this time report is omitted.

II. None.

III. The investigation is completed.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Tanaka K :I.B: Second (5)(, ,1951)(69) 131. C

February 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: Conditions of the NIPPON KAKUMEI KIKUHATA DOSHI KAI (Japan Revolutionary Chrysanthemum Flag Comrades' Society) until Oct. 24, 1950 at Nagasaki Prefecture.

I. On the subject mentioned above, previous Report A No. 60 dated Nov. 6, 1950. "Movements of Japan Revolutionary Chrysanthemum Flag Comrades' Society"---------- II.B "Conditions at Nagasaki Prefecture" was submitted and this time report was omitted.

Directer of Special Investigation Bureau,

Atterney-General's Office.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Tanoka. K ,I.D. Second (5) (Oct. 25, 1951) (70) 135. C

February 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 : Outline of Movement of KIKUHATA DOSHI KAI (Chrysanthemum Flag Comrades Society) and SEIFU KAI (Seifu Society) at Shikoku Region around the end of October 1950.

A. Shikoku Regional Committee and Uwajima Area Committee of NIPPON KAKUMEI KIKUHATA DOSHI KAI (Japan Revolutionary Chrysanthemum Flag Comrades Society) have been belonging to FUKUSHIMA Clique since the fifth national great meeting and have been aiming at the expansion of the system in the whole area of Shikoku. But recently, as a result of financial impasse, the members have

seceded one after another and only 18 in both committees are remaining. The influence of it is declining and no conspicuous activities are recognized.

ICHIKAWA Takeo, Vice chairman of Shikoku Regional Committee and concurrently chairman of Uwajima Area Committee, expresses his opinion on the domestic situation as follows:

1. Even though we are now under the occupation, it is no need to depreciate ourselves to be sleves as long as spirit is concerned.

Every expression is left free, even the espression of the racial consciousness.

In the peace tresty, we should demand strongly the return of the indigenous Japanese territories such as Southern Sagahrine, Kuriles and Okinawa, judging from the intention of the residents and geographical or historical views.

2. As to the rearmament, I oppose to both supporters and objectors. Because Japan is now under the occupation of U. N. Forces, having America as the most important power and this problem should be taken up when Japan becomes completely independent.

The most urgent and important matter is to have a spirit to fight against the invaders with simplest arms instead of Army or Navy.

3. We do fight against the Japan Communist Party. Outlawry of the Communist Party which is a focused problem at present is believed to be realized sooner or later.

TOKKYU (TOKUDA Kyuichi) made a violent laguage to the people of Communist China that at the time of realization of a democratic nation in Japan, the moats of the Imperial Palace shall be colored red by the blood of the Imperial Family. But we, the comrades of Chrysanthemum Flag, shall never fail to catch TOKKYU and others and crush their heads only to make the color of the Japan Sea red.

B. In the Seifu Society which was established by those who severed from the KIKUHATA DOSHI KAI, an opinion has appeared that the time of confrontation with the Communist Party has passed. Accordingly some of the members of it have seceded from the Society and joined NANKAI SHINKO KURABU (South

Sea Development Club). The society is on the brink of dissolution due to the acute financial difficulties.

II. None.

III. Discontinued.

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

COPY

Shida Q ,I.D. Second (5)(, ,1951)(65) 13K.C

February 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: Father-land Defence Committee held in Saitama Prefecture in July, 1950.

I. The group is now under investigation by an initiated report of a stuff member of the Fifth Subsection, I.D.

That is chiefly consisted of Koreans, so we transfered the case to the Second Sabsection, I.D. Furthermore, of this case, we have already Submitted our reports by (B) I.D. No. 8, dispatched on September 21, 1950.

Accordingly the details are omitted here.

II. None.

III. We should propose to close this case without further act.

Director of Special Inbestigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Nakada. M, I.D. Second (5) Nov. 6, 1950)(73);116. C

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 : Movements of the Federation of Niigata Branches of RIKKEN YOHSEI KAI (Constitutional Cultivation Society) before January 24, 1951.

I. (A) Now there are about fifty members in Niigata Prefecture.

Since SATO Masao, a leading figure, bolted from the Society last year, however, its activities have been stagnant.

Besides, we cannot find any noteworthy movements becauseof its financial embarrassment.

But present leader MARUYAMA Naomi, Director of Organizing Bureau in the headquarter of the

RIKKEN YOHSEI KAI and Chief Director of the Federation of Niigata Branches, is striving to get funds for movement by running several amusement facilities in the city.

(B) For the purpose of propaganda, acquisition of members and getting the public recognized the present situation, a lecture meeting is being projected, which will be held in Niigata City inviting a lecturer from its headquarter around February or March.

(C) There are no schedules about the elections because approval of its headquarter is necessary to stand as a candidate for elections for the prefectural governer or assemblymen.

(D) Director MARUYAMA Naomi stated as follows on the present problems.

(1) We are expecting vigorous activities of our society since men of talents edified by ex-President TANAKA, took the post of the committee on Jan. 1, preparing for the present critical situation.

There are no other groups except for our society to guide the public under this circumstances. It is a national loss to leave our ex-president TANAKA as a purgee up to the present.

We think, the S.I.B. should make efforts to depurge such men of calibre to give them charge of the serious situation.

(2) It is merely a question of time that the United Nations troops will withdraw from Korea.

Among the public there have been an opinion to cooperate with the U.N., regimenting a volunteer troop.

For my opinion it is merely sleep-talks of those flattering to the U.S. who are lacking of cognizance to the war-stricken condition of Japan.

We, the Japanese ought to rearm and defend ourselves standing on our own feet.

(3) The revision of the Constitution will naturally come to path in the not remote future.

Our country must be consisted of the Emperor and the people by all means.

We have to make the public appreciate deeply

what the nation or Japan is.

And we should do our best to pour this spirit into the Constitution.

II. None.

III. Investigation was concluded.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Mitsuki A ,I.D. Second (5)(, ,1951)(89) 1-8, C.

February 14, 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 : Investigation of Movements of Branches and their members of "the Anti-Communism Press" from December 1950 to January 1951.

I. The investigation disclosed the following facts.

A. Distribution of Branches:

The Tohoku General Branch.

12, Higashiichiban-cho, Sendai City,

Chief, ABE Keiki. (employee, one)

The Aomori Branch.

Nozawa Village, Minamitsugaru County,

Aomori Prefecture.

Chief, KUDO Chosuke.