

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 145 )

April 1, 1950

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

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

XIX SUBJECT : Report of the Investigation into Activities  
of the Lower Organizations of the NIPPON  
RYOYOSHU KANJA DOMEI (Japan Sanatorium  
Patients Alliance).

I. By the order to make investigation, of Chief  
of Fourth Section on December 13, 1949.

II. Secretary ANZAI of Third Sub-section, Fourth  
Section has been making investigation since Decem-  
ber 14, 1949, and detected the following facts.



a. The state of activities of the SHIBU RENGOKAI  
(Federation of Branches).

1. The HOKKAIDO SHIBU RENGOKAI (Federation of  
✓ Hokkaido Branches).

There has been found no evidence to recognize  
the organization of the Federation of Branches as  
a lower one of the Alliance.

2. Federation of Ou Branches.

Its office is situated in the KOKURITSU MIYAGI  
RYOYOSHU (National Miyagi Sanatorium).

Its activity has scarcely gone beyond keeping  
connection between its headquarters and branches or  
chapters.

3. Federation of Kanto Branches.

Its office is situated in the Kiyose Hospital,  
National Sanatorium.

It exists only in name.

4. Federation of Ko-shin-etsu Branches.

Its office is situated in the National Niigata  
Sanatorium and in the National Nagano Sanatorium  
alternately.

Its activity is almost to keep connection and  
nothing remarkable.



5. Federation of Tokai Hokuriku Branches.

Its office is situated in the National Aichi Sanatorium and the National Gifu Sanatorium alternately.

It shows no activity externally.

6. Federation of Kinki Branches.

Its office is situated in the National Osaka Sanatorium.

It shows no activity externally except keeping connection.

7. Federation of Chugoku Shikoku Branches.

Its office seems to be in the SEIFU-SO (Seifu House), National Sanatorium.

It has done almost nothing but sent in a "Petition for Obtaining Polished Rice Supply" to nine prefectural governors in Chugoku and Shikoku districts in cooperation with the Okayama Branch in 1948.

8. Federation of Kyushu Branches.

It disbanded voluntarily in July or August, 1948.

b. The state of activities of the branch.

The chief activities of the branch in the Metropolis and prefectures is generally to take charge of keeping connection between the headquarters and the Federation of Branches<sup>or</sup> chapters. A somewhat



remarkable activity was only the "Petition for Obtaining Polished Rice Supply" sent in to nine governors in Chugoku and Shikoku Districts by the Okayama Branch and the Federation of Chugoku Shikoku Branches in cooperation in 1948.

c. The state of activities of the chapter.

The state of activities of the KANJA JICHIKAI (Patient Self Government Society) in each Sanatorium, which consists in a unit among the member-organizations of the Japan Sanatorium Patient Alliance, is as follows :

1. The HAKUYU-KAI (White Friend Society) of the Minato Hospital, National Sanatorium.

On September 5, 1949, the society formed the KAKUSHU HANTAI KYODO TOSO IINKAI (Anti-Personnel-Retrenchment Joint Struggle Committee) in cooperation with the SHOKUIN KUMIAI (Workers Union) there so that they might stand against the retrenchment of the personnel of the hospital.

Then they demanded the collective bargaining from the director of the hospital as to the Anti-Administrative Readjustment, Return of the Official Order and the Director's Joining the Joint Struggle, making the Anti-Retrenchment Movement.



2. The SENGOKU-BO JICHIKAI (Sengoku House Self Government Society) of the Kaizuka Sengoku House, National Sanatorium.

✓ On September 5, 1949, the society formed the Joint Struggle Committee in cooperation with the Workers Union there so that they might stand against the Personnel Retrenchment, resolving the anti-administrative readjustment, return of the official order, and acknowledgement of the discharged persons as the regular personnel and so on. Thus it did the anti-retrenchment movement.

3. The SEIFU-KAI (Refreshing Breeze Society) of the Kiyose Hospital, National Sanatorium.

On September 5, 1949, the society demanding the anti-administrative readjustment and the director's joining the Anti-Retrenchment Joint Struggle, did the opposition movement.

4. The state of activities of the other chapters than the foregoing chapters did not go beyond demanding the democratization within the sanatorium, the improvement of the medical facilities and the patient's life, and the more supply of commodities, and besides there was found no trend of using the exposure tactics in their activities.



III. As said above, the state of the activities of the lower organizations of the Alliance has not been found any fact that comes under the Organization Control Order, Article 2, Item 7 or Article 6, Item 2, as against our former expectation, excepting for that of the following three chapters.

1. The White Friend Society of the Urushi Hospital, National Sanatorium.
2. The Sengoku House Self Government Society of the Kaizuka Sengoku House, National Sanatorium.
3. The Refreshing Breeze Society of the Kiyose Hospital, National Sanatorium.

These three chapters are recognized to have taken actions concerning the struggle to oppose to the discharge of the personnel of the sanatorium. Those actions are recognized to come under the Organization Control Order, Article 6, Item 2, for they acted against a Government policy, the administrative readjustment based on the Government Employees Quota Law.

IV. We should like to urge the aforesaid three chapters as well as the Headquarters of the Japan Sanatorium Patient Alliance reported already at the last time, to send in the report in accordance with the Control Order. As to the other lower organizations,



we should like to watch them and let them to make a  
report whenever they take action that falls under  
the Order, Article 6, Item 2.

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



① 本名とありの村に於て (本名)

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Attorney General's Office.

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

XLIV

SUBJECT : Towns and villages headed by Communist  
Party members. (Second report).

- I. G. S. order on December 28, 1949.
- II. Secretary KAJIKAWA, of Sixth Sub-section,  
Fourth Section compiled the following  
in accordance with reports received from  
various branches of SIB.
  - a. Shuji KAWAMOTO (43 years old).  
Headman of Murotsu Village, Kumage  
County, Yamaguchi Prefecture.



A Communist party member from the pre-war days, he stood as a candidate on the Communist Party ticket in the April 5 public election in 1947 and emerged successful. On September 24, the same year, however, he retired from his position in order to run for the prefectural assembly. In the election for members of the prefectural assembly he was defeated, but on November 15, that year, he was re-elected to the post of headman of the village.

He once attempted to put the so-called graduated taxation system into effect, but he has made no noticeable activity since the conservative forces began to raise their head.

b. Yosajiro TANAKA (50 years of age).

Headman of Okubo Village, Kase County, Kyoto Prefecture.

He is a Communist sympathizer who was elected headman of the village in the April 4 election, 1947.

His influence is weak because the conservative strength is strong in his village.

c. Nobatake MAKINO (50 years of age).

Headman of Oi Village, Minami-Kawata County, Kyoto Prefecture.



Elected village headman on April 4, 1947,  
he is sympathetically inclined toward the Com-  
munist Party, but his influence upon the village  
administration is almost none.

d. Ryokugan HOJO (52 years of age).

Headman of Asahino Village, Gamo County,  
Shiga Prefecture.

Although elected the village chief on April  
4, 1947, he is a priest of the Jodo sect by pro-  
fession. He joined the Communist Party when he  
responded to the thoughts of Communist Yoshio  
SHIGA who on September 8, 1949 came to his village  
during the election campaign for the mayor of  
Otsu City. Any peculiar activity on his part,  
however, has been found so far.

e. Saematan SUNAHARA Ex-headman of Tomita  
Village, Ochi Town, Shima Prefecture.

In the April 5 election, 1947, he stood  
as a candidate on the Communist Party ticket and  
came off successful. After that, an organization  
called MINSHUKA DOMEI (Democratization League) was  
established in the village and it launched a  
movement for the recall of the village chief.  
Finding situations unfavorable for him, he at  
once resigned from his post on March 12, 1949.

III. None.



IV. In its effort to expand the party influence, the Communist Party is pursuing such tactics as to attach importance to local towns and villages which constitute the smallest administrative unit, and gained success in some districts. For instance, in Ima Town, Niigata Prefecture. Recently, however, the conservative tendency of town or village residents has become extremely conspicuous throughout the country and they increased their influence as anti-communist forces, so that the activities of Communist heads of towns and villages have become very dull, and there is found no peculiar tendency.

We propose to suspend the investigation of his case with this report.



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Attorney-General's Office.

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

VIII SUBJECT : SAISHU TO MIN DO SHI KAI ( Qualpart  
Islanders' Kindred Spirits Association ).

I. Based upon the investigations which have  
continually been made after dispatching 4 Hatsu  
report under the date of January 7, 1950.

II. As a result of the investigations continually  
made by the Kinki Branch Office, SIB, since the  
end of January, 1950, the following facts have been  
detected.



11119. Among the Qualpart Islanders who have joined this association, there are the constituent members of the Leftist and Rightist organizations respectively one-half in it, and there have always occurred internal strife between the two parties. For that reason, many of them, either Leftists or Rightists, are requesting to dissolve this association.

b. The association has not any funds, and the influential supporters of finance have recently begun to dislike to support it. Accordingly, it is now in financial difficulties for its activity.

c. The Communist Party in the area attempted to make activities, when this organization was formed, making it one with other organizations under its banner. But later it found the want of the fund for activity and the internal strife of this association, which it probably regarded as unworth taking advantage of. In recent time it has no relations with this association and seems to keep it at a respectful distance.

d. <sup>Director of Special Investigation Bureau,</sup>  
This association is now in the state of  
<sup>Attorney-General's Office,</sup>  
dissolution and is not making any activity.



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✓  
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Attorney General's Office.

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

~~EXCISE~~  
SUBJECT : Investigation of ZAINICHI CHOSEN MINSHU  
JOSEI DOMEI (Korean Democratic Women's  
Alliance in Japan).

- I. Based on the recognition of necessity for the observation of the trend of the organization affiliated with the League of the Koreans in Japan after the designation of it and so on for dissolution in September, 1949.
- II. As a result of the examination of the investigations made by Secretaries KIKUCHI and IKEGAMI of Second Sub-section, Fourth Section, SIB since October, 1949 and the reports from Investigation Sections of various prefectures, the following facts have been detected.



a. Date of formation :

October 13, 1947.

b. Declaration :

Beginning with the Headquarters, declaration has not been filed by all its auxiliary actions.

c. Location of the Central Headquarters :

13, Hara-machi, 2-chome, Shinjuku Ward,  
Tokyo Metropolis.

d. Platform, Regulations and Declaration :

As in the Annexed Paper (1).

e. Organization, structure and principal officers :

As in the Annexed Papers(2) and (3).

f. History and character :

Korean Democratic Women's Alliance (hereafter the abbreviated words W.A. shall be used for it) originates in the Womanhood Department or the Women's Department formed within the League of the Koreans in Japan when it was formed on October 15, 1945, for the purpose of having an organization of the Korean Women in Japan. When the League of the Koreans in Japan was later organized on the scale of all Japan the Preliminary Committee for the Establishment of the Korean Democratic Women's Alliance in Japan



was formed in Tokyo on February 14, 1947, to develop itself as an outline organization, and the organization was started announcing the slogans of the release of the Korean women, as follows :

Reform of living.

Establishment of Women's rights.

Cultural aspiration.

It was difficult, however, for the Korean women who had sunk at the bottom of old swamp of the feudalistic family system to wipe out their historical custom and consciousness in a day, however widely their release might be shouted, and their organization was very slow in progress. Before or after that, the Communists came to take up the posts of principal officers in the League of the Koreans in Japan, which suddenly turned to the Left, and when the Community of the Korean Residents was formed in October the same year, it was splited. Then the W.A. which had been on the way of formation by combining all the Korean women in Japan into a unit became to stand face to face after the split with the women belonging to the League of the Koreans in Japan. Being positively appealed by the officers of the League of the Koreans in Japan who had turned to the Left, the Central Headquarters, and the



five local headquarters of Tokyo, Nagano and Kanagawa and so on were first formally started as the Korean Democratic Women's Alliance, an organization affiliated with the League of the Koreans in Japan on October 13, 1947, that is after six months since the Preliminary Committee had been established.

Then gradually the auxiliary organization, including 60 per cent of the Korean women in Japan, was completed, as we see now, under the guidance of the League of the Koreans in various parts of Japan. In spite of the foregoing lofty slogans, however, the low education and consciousness of the women of its branches in general have caused this organization to exist with the weak nature for independence, and nothing worthy is seen in regard to the practice of the slogans. Only they have turned more and more to the Left and have been urged and mobilized as a link of the League of the Koreans in Japan which have turned more and more to the Leftist political organization. After the designation for the dissolution of the League of the Koreans in Japan and so on announced on September 8, 1949, the leaders of those dissolved organizations have planned to make the place for



for their flight so as to maintain their influence, and planning to strengthen the system of this organization from the back, and using it as the base of their active scheming for the operations to win the funds for their movements. Since the League of the Koreans in Japan and so on were dissolved, more active struggle of politics and power have been repeated in various parts of Japan with all the organized power of this organization. The practice of platform and regulations are mostly in name only, and it has clearly come to have the character of a political organization.

g. Condition of activity :

As in the annexed paper (4).

- III. The declaration, platform, regulations and activity in various parts of Japan as aforesaid are recognized as the organization that should file its declaration in accordance with Article 6, No. 2 and 3, of the Organizations Control Order.
- IV. We should like to designate it as the organization coming under what has been stated above.

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



ANNEXED PAPER ( II-A )

DECLARATION ( Summary )

1. We had been leading a dog's life before we were emancipated from the Imperialistic Cabinet of Japan.
2. Now that we have been emancipated, we, women, should claim for sex equality and also make efforts for the elevation of the woman's social standing as well as the construction of the fatherland just as the woman in North Korea.
3. The woman in South Korea is still being sacrificed under the oppression of the reactionary Cabinet. We must band ourselves together and establish a Democratic unified Cabinet, ousting the reactionary "pro-Japan group" and those traitorous to Korean people.
4. As the Korean women in Japan will not be put under warm protection, we should also show brisk activities as a member of the CHOSENJIN-REMMEI (League of Koreans in Japan) which is the unified Democratic racial front.



5. We, hereby, declare that we make our utmost efforts for the international emancipation movement for the woman in order to achieve our purpose, going hand in hand with the Democratic Japanese people.



A N N E X E D . P A P E R (I-B)

Platform and Regulations of ZAI NIPPON  
CHOSEN MINSHU JOSEI DOMEI (Korean Demo-  
cratic Women's Alliance in Japan)

Platform:

1. We expect spiritual, economical and social libera-  
tion of Korean Women to a perfect extent.
2. We contribute to the establishment and the develop-  
ment of a progressive and democratic nation.
3. We strive for the cultural improvement of Korean  
Women and for the promotion of international friendship  
and thus contribute to the establishment of the world  
peace.

Platform for action:

1. We will strive for an acquisition of franchise and  
eligibility for election equal to all not less than 18  
years old, regardless of sex.
2. We will establish an economical equal right and  
autonomy for women.



3. We will abolish any licensed or unlicensed prostitution and any slave trade.
4. We will abolish ill-treatments, violences and all other discriminations against women originating in some feudal customs and the thought of predominance of men over women.
5. We will abolish any discriminatory education against women.
6. We will live up to monogamy in a thorough-going way.
7. We will abolish any forced marriage and encourage a free marriage.
8. We will simplify all ceremonies, especially marriage ceremonies and funeral rites.
9. We will make a scientific study of our domestic life and juvenile education and put it into operation.

Regulations (extracted):

Chapter I.



Article 2. This Alliance aims at the achievement of the purposes of its Declaration, Platform and Regulations.

Article 3. This Alliance shall be formed by all Korean Women not less than 16 years old, residing in Japan.

Article 4. This Alliance establishes its Central General Headquarters in Tokyo Metropolis, Prefectural Headquarters in every Prefecture and Branches, Sub-branches and Groups under the jurisdiction of each Prefectural Headquarters.

#### Chapter II.

Article 8. Each organ of this Alliance shall perform the following duty.

(1) The General Meeting shall decide upon the Declaration, Platform and Regulations of this Alliance, vote on the business program and the budget plan, review and recognize the report on the business progress and the statement of accounts and elect chairmen, Vice-chairmen and auditors.



(2) The Central Committee shall elect the members of the Standing Committee, the special committees and the other lower committees, execute the resolutions passed by the General Meeting, deliberate the proposals by the Standing Committee and make plans for the business this Alliance must perform. The Central Committee may appoint several persons to an advisory committee, if necessary.

(3) The Standing Committee shall take charge of the execution of the resolutions passed by the General Meeting and the Central Committee and of other necessary business of this Alliance, as well as the convocation of the Central Committee.

Article 10. This Alliance establishes the following divisions in the Standing Committee in order to put into effect the resolutions passed by the Central Committee and other necessary matters.

General Affairs Division

Organization and Propagation Division

Culture and Education Division

Each division shall have one representative committeeman and several committeemen.



The divisional set-up can be subject to change, if necessary, according to the resolution by the Central Committee.

Chapter III.

(Rights and Duties)

Article 16. Any member of this Alliance shall have the following rights. Franchise, Eligibility for election, Right to propose, Right to bring an action, Right of voting.

Article 17. Any member of this Alliance shall be put under the following obligations.  
To observe the propaganda, platform and regulations of this Alliance. To fulfil all decisions of this Alliance and matters concerning the Committees.

To protect each organ of this Alliance.

Article 18. Any member who neglects to discharge the duties prescribed in Article 17 or any member who commits any treasonous or destructive act against his fatherland shall be examined at an



inquiry committee and subject to any of the following disciplines.

Reprimand, Disciplinary confinement, Suspension of rights, Dismissal from office, Expulsion from membership.

Any expulsion from membership shall be, however, made by the decision of the Central Committee according to an action brought by the inquiry committee.



ANNEXED PAPER ( II )

Central General Headquarters  
of the Korean Democratic  
Women's Alliance in Japan

Consultant

Chairman of the Committee :  
KIN Onjun  
Vice-chairman of the Committee :  
KIN Seikon

Central Executive  
Committee

Central Standing Committee  
Committee members :  
KYO Hideko  
BOKU Seiken  
JO Keishuku  
GON Ryoshi  
KIN Eitoku  
KIN Seikon

Tokyo Metropolitan  
Headquarters

Prefectural Headquarters (48)

Chairman of the  
Committee :  
JO Keishuku

Local branches  
(approximately 300)

Edogawa	Branch
Adachi	"
Arakawa	"
Kita Ward	"
Setagaya	"
Koto	"
Chubu	"

Sub-branch ( Group )



ANNEXED PAPER ( III )

Name of organization	Name of Chair- man of the Committee	Number of branches	Number of sub-branches	Number of Members
Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters	JO Keishuku	7		247
Kumamoto Prefectural Headquarters	KIN Eirei	2		
Nagasaki Prefectural Headquarters	SAI Hanako			
Fukuoka	BOKU Renshin	5	4	
Ehime	RI Nanzan	1		2,980
Yamaguchi	TEI Wampun	20		
Hiroshima	RI Seien		12	717
Okayama	KIN Tanren	9		160
Shimane	BOKU Daien	3		244
Tottori	SHIN Kozan	4	1	3,000
Hyogo	RI Junnen	21		
Kyoto	HI Kozen			1,300
Shiga	KIN Tetsushu	3		
Mie	RI Kisen	8		
Gifu	RI Hideko			
Fukui	KO Yoshiko			
Ishikawa	KO Chuzen			
Toyama	KIN hitsujun	2	26	
Niigata	KIN Meilin	3		
Aichi	RI Fukunan	18		1,902
Nagano	KIN Keishoku			



Yamanashi Prefectural Headquarters	KIN Seikon	10		490
Gunma	" KIN HI	6		
Fukushima	" KAN Teishuku	3	20	570
Miyagi	" AN Seinin	1		
Iwate	" HI Gakushutsu	4		123
Yamagata	" KIN Totsubai	1		100
Akita	" TEI Sawako	3		145
Aomori	" KAN Fumiko	5		110
Hokkaido Asahikawa Prefectural Headquarters	IN Matsue			

\* \* \* \* \*

Note :

Almost all of the leaders of the above Alliance are the wives of the staff members of the CHOREN and MINSEI.



ANNEXED PAPER ( IV )

Record of Principal Activities

( As of March 1, 1950 )

Name	Date	Point
Tokyo Central Headquarters	May 9, 1949	The Central Headquarters gave instructions to its subordinate local Headquarters and Branches, concerning the opposition to the dissolution of the CHOREN (League of Koreans residing in Japan), etc. and concerning the overthrow of the YOSHIDA Government.
		The Tokyo Metropolitan Headquarters mobilized its subordinate Branches into movements in which propaganda leaflets were scattered on the streets in opposition to the dissolution and for the overthrow of the YOSHIDA Government.
	Sep. 10, 1949	The Central Headquarters made a protest to the Attorney-General.
	Mar. 1, 1950	The above held a general meeting in commemoration of March 1 Case jointly with the KAIKYU (Relief Society for Release of Koreans in Japan). After that, the members of the both organizations made a demonstration parade to the House, with slogans of "Opposition to the Military Use of Japan," "Overthrow of the YOSHIDA Cabinet" "Opposition to the Separate Peace Treaty," etc.
Osaka Prefectural Headquarters	Apr. 24, 1948	The members of the Headquarters joined the demonstration in the cause of educational struggles.



Osaka Prefec-  
tural  
Headquarters

Sep. 9, 1949

The Headquarters mobilized its subordinate Branches into movements in which propaganda leaflets were scattered, or meetings were held, on the streets in opposition to the dissolution and in demand for the educational expenses

Sep. 9, 1949

The Kishiwada Branch made repeated protests to the Mayor and the Municipal Police against the dissolution

Sep. 24, 1949

The Ikuno Branch members thronged to the Ward Office for petition.

Sep. 27, 1949

The Nakakawachi Western Branch asked the Town Mayor to do away with the dissolution and to give employments and educational expenses.

Nov. 1, 1949

The Headquarters held a meeting in opposition to the closing of the Korean schools. Its attendants proceeded to the Prefectural Office to make a protest to the Governor.

Nov. 10, 1949

The Joto Branch made a protest to the Ward Office against the closing of the Korean schools.

Hyogo Prefec-  
tural  
Headquarters

Apr. 22, 1948

The members of the Headquarters joined the demonstration in opposition to the Educational Case.

Sep. 9, 1948  
(Oct)

The Headquarters mobilized its subordinate Branches into movements in which leaflets were scattered on the streets against the dissolution.

Nara Prefec-  
tural  
Headquarters

Sep. 9, 1949

The Headquarters made a protest to the Prefectural Governor against the dissolution.

Sep. 15, 1949

Fourteen members of the Isoki Branch made a protest to the Local Section of the Prefectural Office against the dissolution.



Tottori Prefec- tural Headquarters	Sep. 1949	The Headquarters carried out a movement against the dissolution by crying on the wall papers for the overthrow of the YOSHIDA Government and the abolition of the Organizations Control Order.
Gifu Prefec- tural Headquarters	Aug. 8, 1949	One hundred and fifty members belonging to the Headquarters and to other organizations interfered in the establishment of the Ogaki Branch of the MINDAN ( Resident Community of Great Korean Republic in Japan)
	Sep. 12, 1949	The Headquarters mobilized its subordinate Branches into anti-Government movements in which meetings were held or propaganda leaflets scattered on the streets.
	Sep. 12, 1949	About one hundred members of the Ogaki Branch made a protest to the Governor
	Oct. 1, 1949	The general meeting of the Headquarters took up as practical methods for struggles the opposition to the dissolution, protection of living rights and the imposition of the educational expenses upon the Japanese Government.
Fukui Prefec- tural Headquarters.	Sep. 10, 1949	The Headquarters mobilized its subordinate Branches into movements in which propaganda leaflets were scattered, wall papers posted, on the streets.
Ishikawa Prefec- tural Headquarters	Sep. 1949	"
Fukushima Prefec- tural Headquarters	Sep. 9 1949	Jointly with other organizations the members of the Headquarters made more than ten protests to the Prefectural Governor and the police station against the dissolution by resorting to demonstrations or sit down tactics.
	Sep. 1949	The Headquarters mobilized its subordinate Branches into documentary propaganda movements against the dissolution



Fukushima Prefec- tural headquarters	Oct. 19, 1949	The Headquarters made a protest to the Governor in connection with the school problem.
	Dec. 14, 1949	The Headquarters made a protest to the Governor against the requisition of the Asahi Dormitory.
Ehime Prefec- tural Headquarters	Sep. 14, 1949	The general meeting of the Mihama Branch decided upon carrying out movements whereby to abolish the Organizations Control Order, nullify the dissolution, etc.
	Sep. 15, 1949	The members of the Headquarters carried out an anti-Government movement in which leaflets crying for the nullification of the dissolution were scattered.
Aagawa Prefec- tural Headquarters	Sep. 18, 1949	The Headquarters carried out signature movement whereby to nullify the dissolution and purge designation and, at the same time, went for agitations to pull down the YOSHIDA Cabinet by scattering leaflets on the streets.
Nagasaki Prefec- tural Headquarters	Sep. 10, 1949	Some members of the Headquarters interfered in the official execution of the property attachment, and one of them was taken to the police.
Kumamoto Prefec- tural Headquarters	Sep. 8, 1949	The members of the Headquarters interfered in the official execution of the property attachment and three of them were taken to the police.
	Sep. 1949	The Headquarters made several protests to the Prefectural Office against the dissolution.
Yamaguchi Prefec- tural Headquarters	Aug. 15, 1949	The Headquarters was involved in the Shimonoseki Case.
	Sep. 12, 1949	The above carried out a movement against the dissolution jointly with other organizations.



Yamaguchi Prefec- tural Headquarters	Oct. 19, 1949	The above made a protest to the Municipal Office in connection with the school subjects.
Miyazaki Prefec- tural Headquarters	Oct. 12, 1949	The Headquarters made a protest to the Prefectural Governor against the dissolution.
Wakayama Prefec- tural Headquarters	Sep. 1949	The Headquarters carried out a move- ment against the dissolution by scattering propaganda leaflets.
	Sep. 15, 1949	The above made a protest to the Prefectural Office jointly with other organizations.
Hiroshima Prefec- tural Headquarters	Jun. 14, 1949 18,	The Headquarters took part in the NIKKO <b>dispute</b> and disturbed the watch service of the police.
	Sep. 8, 1949	The above mobilized all the subor- dinate Branches into a movement against the dissolution.
	Oct. 20, 1949	<b>Jointly</b> with other groups' members one hundred twenty members belonging to the Headquarters thronged to the Prefectural Office, making a protest in connection with the school subjects.
Okayama Prefec- tural headquarters	Sep. 1949	The Headquarters mobilized its sur- bordinate organizations into a move- ment against the dissolution in which propaganda leaflets were scattered and signatures got.
Toyama Prefec- tural Headquarters.	Sep. 1949	ditto.
	Sep. 15, 1949	The Takayama Branch made a protest to the Local Section of the Prefec- tural Office against the dissolution.
	Sep. 15, 1949	The Headquarters demanded the Toyama Local Procurators' Board for the release of the prosecuted.



Toyama Prefec- tural Headquarters	Sep. 16 1949	The above made a protest to the Toyama District Court by resorting to sit-down tactics.
Kyoto Prefec- tural Headquarters	Sep. 11 1949	The Headquarters mobilized its subordinate organizations in a movement against the dissolution in which wall papers were posted, or propaganda leaflets scattered, on the streets.
	Sep. 15, 1949 16,	Jointly with other groups the above made two protests to the Prefectural Governor in demand for the nullification of the dissolution, release of the purgees, abolition of the Organizations Control Order or the resignation of the Governor himself.
Kyoto Prefec- tural Headquarters	Sep. 20, 1949 and Oct. 30, 1949	By mobilizing members of its Higashi-yama, Kamogawa, Uji, Nishijin and Maizuru Branches, it distributed or posted leaflets containing such words as "We oppose against dissolution of Korean organizations. Knock down the Yoshida Cabinet!" Besides, it held assemblies and practised street campaigns in opposition to the dissolution order.
Kanagawa Prefec- tural headquarters	Sep. 18 1949	The Tsurumi Branch under the headquarters presented a document of claim and protest to the prefectural governor requesting assurance of livelihood and payment of education expenses and opposing against the dissolution order to Korean organizations.
	Sep. 10, 1949 and Oct. 1, 1949	By mobilizing members of various branches under its control, it distributed propagation pamphlets and practised street campaigns opposing against the dissolution order to Korean organizations.
	Oct. 19, 1949	In connection with the government measure of closing Korean schools, it committed hindrance by force in various places.



Kanagawa Prefec-  
tural  
Headquarters

Sep. 12, 1949

TEI Meitatsu, chief member of the Eastern Branch, and 20 other persons belonging to the same branch, combined with members of other groups, practised movements directed to the City Office, the Employment Security Office and the Police Station of the area, opposing to the dissolution of Korean organizations and making the requests of "Give us jobs" and "Give us rice."

Sep. 14, 1949

The aforesaid TEI Meitatsu and 20 others made a request to the City Office and its agencies for the supply of relief rice, protection of living and security of employment.

Sep 12, 1949

Members of the Yokohama Branch presented a claim to the mayor of the city in relation to the appointment of public welfare commissioners from among Koreans and the supply of education expenses by the municipal office.

Sep. 27, 1949

35 members of the Alliance combined with members of other organizations thronged to the Yamato Town Office, where they requested to the headman for the security of employment and the immediate enforcement of the Livelihood Protection Law. On this occasion, they extorted an amount of 2,500 yen from the Office as a fund for providing food to distressed Koreans.

Dec. 10, 1949

It distributed or posted in various areas leaflets containing opposition against the enforcement of the ordinance relating to registration of foreign nationals, and practised street campaigns related thereto.

Yamagata Prefec-  
tural  
Headquarters

Oct. 19, 1949

6 members of a branch protested to the prefectural governor in relation to the problem relating to Korean schools.



Yamagata Prefec-  
tural  
Headquarters

Oct. 21, 1949

Representatives of its branches, together with members of other groups, made a protest and request to the prefectural governor in connection with the problem of Korean schools.

✓ Oct. 19, 1949  
and  
Oct. 21, 1949

In opposition to the close-up of Korean girls' schools, it distributed propagation leaflets and practised street campaigns.

Miyagi Prefec-  
tural  
Headquarters

Sep. 9, 1949

In combination with other organizations, it made a protest to the local section chief of the prefectural office against the dissolution of Korean organizations including the CHOSENJIN REMMEI (League of Koreans in Japan) and at the same time requested the allowance of free employment of buildings belonging to such organizations.

Sep. 9, 1949

The headquarters made the same action as above to the Tohoku Branch of SIB.

Sep. 14, 1949

Members of the Ishinomaki Branch, combined with persons belonging to other organizations, made a claim to the chief of the District Office and to the authorities of Ishinomaki City Office for the withdrawal of the order relating to the dissolution of Korean organizations and for the defrayal of education expenses for Koreans.

Sep. 17, 1949

Members of the Karita Branch presented a claim, together with persons belonging to other groups, to the headman of the town, requesting the right to vote and the abolition of taxes imposed on the masses.

Sep. 9, 1949  
and  
Oct. 1, 1949

In the names of respective branches under its control, leaflets were distributed and street campaigns were done opposing to the dissolution of Korean organizations and calling the knocking-down of the Yoshida Cabinet.



Aomori Prefec- tural Headquarters	Sep. 15, 1949	The prefectural headquarters made the same actions as above in opposition to the dissolution of Korean organizations and calling for the withdrawal of the Yoshida Cabinet.
Hokkaido Headquarters	Oct. 8, 1949	About 40 members of the Asahigawa Branch requested an interview with the mayor of the city, to whom they presented a claim for the security of employment and the assurance of livelihood.
	Oct. 4, 1949	Members of the same branch presented a claim to the mayor of Asahigawa City requesting citizenship, jobs and free use of the people's bank by Koreans.
	Sep. 29, 1949	Members of the Asahigawa Branch made a protest to the chief of the Asahigawa Sub-branch of SIB in relation to the measure for dissolution of Korean organizations.
Yamagata Prefec- tural Headquarters	Oct. 19 1948	8 members of the headquarters made a protest to the deputy governor of the prefecture in connection with the problem of Korean schools.
	Oct. 21, 1949	Representatives of the headquarters, together with members of other organizations, protested to the prefectural governor in relation to the problem relating to Korean schools.
	Oct. 19, 1949 and Oct. 21, 1949	The prefectural headquarters distributed leaflets and practised street campaigns in opposition to the close-up of Korean schools.



Metropolitan Headquarters	Sep. 9, 1949 and Sep. 14, 1949	By mobilizing members of all the branches under its control, it distributed leaflets and practised street campaigns for the purpose of opposing to the dissolution of Korean organizations and requesting the withdrawal of the Yoshida Cabinet. Furthermore, it presented a document of protest to the Attorney-General, objecting to the dissolution of Korean organizations ; and instructed its branches, at the same time, to develop the opposition struggles. Besides such actions, it published a "declaration of opposition" in the "Kaiho Shimbun" (a Korean's newspaper) and its organ paper "Jomei Jiho."
Shizuoka Prefec- tural Headquarters	Sep. 9, 1949 and Sep. 27, 1949	It put up and distributed bills declaring its opposition to the dissolution of the Korean Organizations and made a street propaganda in connection with the matter.
Mie Prefectural Headquarters	Sep. 9, 1949 and Sep. 15, 1949	It made a protest to chief of the Local Section of the Prefectural Office against the dissolution of the Korean Organizations.
Hyogo Prefec- tural Headquarters	Apr. 24, 1948	It mobilized and made its members join a demonstration in connection with "the school case."
	Sep. 9, 1949 and Oct. 1, 1949	It mobilized its subordinate branches in putting up and distributing bills declaring its opposition to the dissolution of the Korean Organizations and made a street demonstration in connection with the matter.
Nara Prefectural Headquarters	Sep. 15, 1949	14 members of the Isoki Branch made a protest to the Local Section of the Prefectural Office against the dissolution of the Korean Organizations.
	Sep. 9, 1949	Members of the Prefectural Headquarters made a protest to Governor of the Prefecture against the dissolution of the Korean Organizations.



Aichi Prefec-  
tural  
Headquarters

Sep. 9, 1949

The Prefectural Headquarters made a protest to Governor of the Prefecture hand in hand with other organizations against the dissolution cases.

Sep. 9, 1949  
and  
Oct. 1, 1949

It mobilized its subordinate branches in putting up and distributing bills declaring its opposition to the dissolution of the Korean Organizations and advocating the overthrow of the Yoshida Cabinet and made them go on a street demonstration.

Oct. 10, 1949

The Prefectural Headquarters sponsored a mass meeting and made it pass a resolution calling for "Give the educational expenses" and "Sell the staple food on credit."



[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 150 )  
April 4, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Secret directive of the Japan Communist  
Party.

~~EEI~~  
CXCIX

I. Received as an information of March 25, 1950, by Secretary Itohisa, Fourth Sub-section, Fourth Section, while collecting the material for the investigation of organizations.

II. In accordance with the directive of the Far East Cominform, the Japan Communist Party has dispatched, it is informed the directive of the following purport to the trade unions



of All Japan to do their utmost for the extension of the organization with revolutionary attitude.

✓  
a. Directive (Secret) No. 32, February 10, 1950.

From : Political Bureau, Japan Communist Party.

For : Areal Committee of All Japan.

(1) In view of the situation which is going to be grave, it is requested again to strengthen the party with revolutionary attitude.

(2) Arrangements shall be made for the operation of extension by immediate choice and nomination of the leaders who may be the propulsive power to the trade unions in the areas respectively.

(3) Special attention shall be paid to this point that, whatever occasion it may be, the leaders as aforesaid shall not be allowed to appear on the surface.

b. The following choice and nomination of



the cell leaders are said to have been completed for the railways and buses chiefly in Tokyo.

Tokyo Administration of National Railway	8.
Tokyo Municipal Bus	6.
Tobu Railway Bus	4.
Tokyo Express Railway Bus	3.
Odawara Express Railway	2.
Keio and Teito Railways	2.
Keihin Railway	3.
Seibu Railway	2.
Subway	1.
Sagami Railway	1.

III. None.

IV. We are on the watch for it.

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



④の防衛対策について

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 151)

April 4, 1950

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

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

CCI SUBJECT : Defencive counter measure of the Japan  
Communist Party.

I. Based on the report from Chief of the North-  
East Branch Office of Special Investigation Bureau.

II. The following summary has been made on March  
19, 1950, by Secretary KAWAMATA, Sixth subsection,  
Fourth Section.

A. On February 13, 1950, the Fourth Deligated  
Representatives Conference of Control Committee was



held by the ~~H~~ohoku Area Committee of the Japan Communist Party, and the defensive counter-measure of the Party under the new situation was discussed.

The points of the general report made on the occasion are as follows:

1. The intriguing oppression of the enemy has more and more been strengthened. The procurating case against Yamagata City Committee and other organs of the Party at present reveals it. Particularly, making an ill use of the Organizations Control Order, Special Investigation Bureau of Attorney-General's Office is extending its activity on a large scale by having a close connection with the police and the prefectural Local Sections and by using the purgees who formerly attached to Special Police. The Chief of the Branch Office of Special Investigation in the Northeast District is making his spying activity by using scores of war criminal purgees and the police officers.

America herself are likewise taking the oppressive attitude toward the Communist Party by instigating the YOSHIDA Cabinet for her colonization of Japan and also through the organs of the Occupation Forces. Particularly C. I. C. and other organs of Political information are making their active spying activity by using a large



number of the Japanese people.

2. It is a grave question that the inclination within the Party is tending toward enlargement side by side with the intriguing operation of the enemy, particularly the internal rivalry of the Party in connection with the Cominform criticism has been reflected in the auxiliary organs. Furthermore, availing himself of the chance of his having been expelled from the Party, NAKANISHI has made his activity against the Party, which has created a great sensation within the Party. The controlling activity at present is an important question, and therefore we must adjust the line of battle toward the fundamental policy of the Party by throwing off reserve.

B. After the general report, the following matters were discussed and decided in this Conference .

1. With reference to the reform of the Party life, stress should be laid on having the foundation on the general public so as to form the revolutionary allied army with Workers and Peasants as its central figures.

2. Regarding the reform of the activity of the Party, the completion of the pyramid-shaped organization of the Party, the adjustment of the organs of the Party, the close examination of the Party members, the inspection



of cell, and the adjustment of the Party members should be carried out.

3. In order to grasp the distribution and true nature of the influence of the enemy at home and abroad and to shatter the reactionary nature and ambition of the enemy to pieces, materials should be collected so as to expose them. In respect to what concerned with the Occupation Forces, it should be carefully dealt with at present.

4. Mobilizing the revolutionary power to organize the defending corps, it should be made the vanguard for the Party organs and the Party activity. Those coming and going from the office should be inspected so as to defend the intrusion of spys, and at the same time the night defending corps should be stationed so as to force out the enemy's scheming.

5. Scrupulous attention should be given to the treatment and preservation of documents. Important documents should be committed to the fire as occasion demands. Important directives should be given by word of mouth without fail, and as to the disposal of their memorandums, the responsibility should be assumed.



III. None.

IV. We should like to bring the investigation to a close with this report .

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



[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 152)

April 4, 1950

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

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

CLIV SUBJECT : On the "Unification Faction" of the  
NIPPON NOMIN KUMIAI (Japan Farmers'  
Union).

I. The materials for the present report were gathered by this office in view of the recent importance of peasantry movements.

II. Through inquiries commenced on March 22 by Secretary NOZUE of Fourth Sub-section, Fourth Section, SIB the following details were made clear :



1. History.

The NIPPON NOMIN KUMIAI (Japan Farmers' Union) has had its origin in a "Sponsors' Association for Organizing a Farmers' Union" which was formed on October 3, 1945 with a group of persons of the former NOCHI SEIDO KAIKAKU DOMEI (League for the Reformation of the Agricultural Land System) as its center and being joined by members of the DAI NIPPON NOMIN KUMIAI (Japan Farmers' Association) the NIPPON NOMIN SODOMEI (Japanese Federation of Farmers) and the ZENKOKU NOMIN KUMIAI (National Association of Farmers). Upon the decision of this "Sponsors' Association" to hold a "joint-struggle conference for the formation of a unitary farmers' union", three hundred and tens of persons from all parts of the country assembled in Tokyo on November 3 of that year and made preparations to organize the union. Thus, on February 9, 1946 a national meeting of the members was held at the lecture hall of the Japan Red Cross Society in Tokyo, and the NIPPON NOMIN KUMIAI (Japan Farmers' Union) was here established with a historical start.

In this first general meeting of the Union there were proposed three types of formation under which the Union would exist, namely, (1) the system



of a "farmers committee" insisted by Communist members, (2) the system of a "farmers' league" favoured by the group belonging to the Labour-Farmer Party, and (3) the system of a "farmers' union" which was popular with the Social Democratic Party. However, those who insisted the first two types promised to abandon their own assertions after all, and the unitary body of the Japan Farmers Union was here organized, with its established principle transcending any party colour and allowing every individual member to support whatever party he chose.

In the meantime, the second general meeting of the Union came to be held in February 1947, on which occasion it was determined that any factional manoeuvres of the Communist Party toward the Union should be completely excluded. On the other hand, the central quarters of the Union formally eliminated Rikizo HIRANO from its membership in the first meeting of its standing committee; after which HIRANO and his sympathizers, who were positively against Communist policies, organized a NICHING SASSHIN DOMEI (League for the Renovation of the Japan Farmers' Union) on February 15, 1947 and later established a new ZENKOKU



NOKIN KUMIAI (National Association of Farmers) by mustering all kindred spirits.

✓ The confrontation between the right and left within the Union seemed to be ameliorated at a time by the conciliatory announcement jointly issued by chief committeeman KURODA of the left group and a body of general representatives belonging to the Social Democratic Party, which was on the right. Later, however, the conflict between the two came to be intensified more than ever, the right insisting upon the expulsion of Union officers belonging to the Communist Party and the left arguing for the liberty to support any political party whatever. In this continued tension it was decided that a national representative farmers' conference be held in Tokyo in April 1948 under the auspices of the Union.

On the other hand, 11 prefectural federations of the Union with the Niigata Prefectural Federation as their center combined themselves into a "democratization league" and attempted to develop an internal strife against the policy of Communist elements. After the first split of the Union owing to the formation of the democratization league, the opposition between the Communist



elements and the leftist faction of the Social Democratic Party among the remaining groups within the Union came to gradually develop, and on April 4, 1948 a NICHINO SHUTAISEI KAKUREITSU DOMEI (NICHINO's Subjectivity Upholding League) was organized with the Social Democratic group and the neutral group as its constituents. From that time on the anti-Communist body within the Union assumed an explicitly combative policy, instead of the lukewarm attitude so far shown, against the agricultural committee system of the Communist Party. In opposition against this new league, the Communist faction and the KURODA group of the Union, which intended to take a unified action, set up a NICHINO TOITSU KONDANKAI (Convention for the Unity of the Japan Farmers' Union) and the Union was here divided into two main groups that were internally opposed to each other.

However, some discordance in ideology and the method of movement that existed within the "unification faction" caused the KURODA group to take a middle position afterward and finally organize a "Japan Farmers' Union Orthodox Association". But this association, whose character was strongly inclined to pro-Communist features, actually



advanced almost on the same line with the "unification faction". Later on, with the intensification of the Communists' political aggression, the ✓ strifes between groups of the Social Democratic and the Communist Parties developed in Aomori Prefecture and other areas came to reflect themselves on the Farmers' Union and the conflict between the "subjective faction" and the pro-Communist" unification faction" within the Union increased its severity all the more.

On April 21, 1949 when the fourth meeting of the Union's central committee was held at the lecture hall of the Nihon University in Kanda, Tokyo in preparation for the third general meeting to be opened on the following day, a furious controversy occurred between the two rival factions; in consequence of which the left group decided on the compulsory resignation of the 5 standing committeemen of the "subjective faction", NOMIZO, OKADA, INAMURA, SATAKE and TANAKA, while the right group held a meeting of central committee independently and determined the elimination from the membership of all the persons of the "unification faction", including the chief committeemen KUHODA, who attended the meeting of the central committee

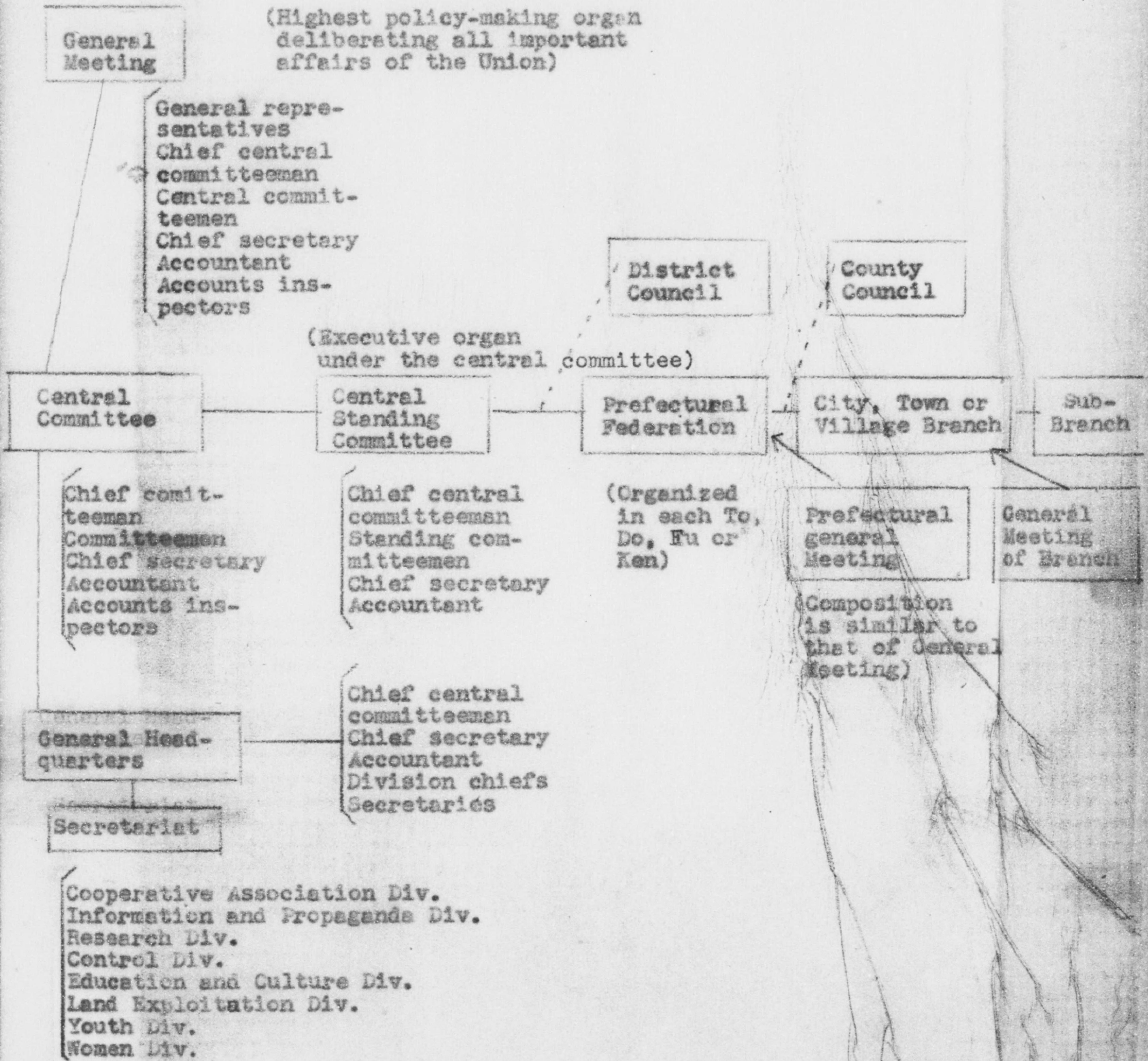


on that day. Thus, the body of the Japan Farmers' Union met a complete second-time split into the Subjective, and the Unification Factions.

- ✓ 2. Structure of the Unification Faction.  
( Shown in the separate paper following.)



STRUCTURE OF THE UNIFICATION FACTION  
OF THE JAPAN FARMERS' UNION





STRUCTURE OF THE UNIFICATION FACTION  
OF THE JAPAN FARMERS' UNION

(Highest policy-making organ  
deliberating all important  
affairs of the Union)

General Meeting

General representatives  
Chief central committeeman  
Central committeemen  
Chief secretary  
Accountant  
Accounts inspectors

District Council

County Council

(Executive organ under the central committee)

Central Committee

Central Standing Committee

Prefectural Federation

City, Town or Village Branch

Sub-Branch

Chief committeeman  
Committeemen  
Chief secretary  
Accountant  
Accounts inspectors

Chief central committeeman  
Standing committeemen  
Chief secretary  
Accountant

(Organized in each To, Do, Fu or Ken)

Prefectural general Meeting

General Meeting of Branch

(Composition is similar to that of General Meeting)

General Headquarters

Chief central committeeman  
Chief secretary  
Accountant  
Division chiefs  
Secretaries

Secretariat

- Cooperative Association Div.
- Information and Propaganda Div.
- Research Div.
- Control Div.
- Education and Culture Div.
- Land Exploitation Div.
- Youth Div.
- Women Div.



## PLATF O R M

1. We resolve to inaugurate a thorough-going reform of the land system.
2. ✓ We strive for the establishment and development of a new agricultural organizations.
3. We wish for a democratic life of rural communities and for their cultural improvement.

## R E G U L A T I O N S ( E X T R A C T E D )

### Chapter I General Rules

Article 1. This Union is called N I H O N N O M I N K U M I A I (Japan Farmers' Union) and establishes its General Headquarters in Tokyo.

Article 2. This Union shall be formed by the farming populace or day-farmers in Japan or those recognized by this Union.

Article 3. This Union aims at the realization of the purpose of its Declaration and Platform.



Chapter II Organ

Part I General Meeting

Article 4. The General Meeting shall be the highest voting organ of this Union, and constituted by Representatives of the General Meeting, Central Committee members, Chairman of Central Committee, Chief Secretary, Accountant and Accounts Inspectors and shall deliberate on all important matters concerning this Union.

Article 5. The General Meeting shall be convened by Chairman of the Central Committee one time a year regularly. An extraordinary General Meeting may be held, if considered necessary by the Central Committee,

Article 6. Representatives of the General Meeting shall be elected from each constituency on the level of Prefectural Federation and the method of election shall be decided by the Central Committee.

Article 7. Chairman and Vice-chairman of the General Meeting shall be elected at the General Meeting.



Article 8. The General Meeting shall be called into existence by the attendance of not less than half the number of Representatives of the General Meeting and the proceedings shall be decided by a majority of the Representatives present.

Part II Central Committee

Article 9. The Central Committee shall be constituted by Central Committee members, chairman of the Central Committee, Chief Secretary, Accountant and Accounts Inspectors and shall act as a voting organ during the time from the current session of the General Meeting to the next session of the General Meeting and be responsible to the General Meeting for all matters decided by the Committee.

The Central Committee shall be called in session four times a year by Chairman of the Central Committee, but it must be held at the request of not less than one third of the Central Committee members.

Article 10. The Standing Central Committee shall be constituted by Standing Central Committee members, Chairman of the Central Committee, Chief Secretary and



Accountant and execute the regular business of this Union according to the decisions of the Central Committee.

✓  
Chapter III      Officer

Article 12.      Chairman of the Central Committee shall be elected at the General Meeting and represent and preside this Union.

Article 13.      Chief Secretary shall be elected at the General Meeting and take charge of all affairs of this Union.

Article 14.      Accountant shall be elected at the General Meeting and take charge of the accounts business of this Union.

Article 15.      Accounts Inspectors shall be elected at the General Meeting and inspect the accounts of this Union.

Article 17.      Central Committee members shall be elected at the General Meeting.

Article 18.      Standing Central Committee members shall be elected from among Central Committee members.



Article 19. The term of office of any officer of this Union shall be from the current session of the General Meeting to the next session of the General Meeting.

✓  
Article 20. This Union shall keep some secretaries through the appointment by the Standing Central Committee.

Chapter V Organization

Part II Federation

Article 26. The Federation shall be established on the level of prefecture according to the rules and regulations of this Union.

Article 27. The establishment of a Federation shall be subject to the approval of the Central Committee with a report of its subordinate branches, the names and addresses of its officers and the location of its office.

Article 28. Each Prefectural Federation shall be allowed to have Area Councils or Country Councils.



Article 29. Each Prefectural Federation shall be allowed to have District Councils or Bloc Organizations.

✓ Chapter VII Organ Paper.

Article 34. This Union shall issue its organ paper at the General Headquarters.

Article 35. The expenses for the organ paper shall be put down to the special account.

RESOLUTION (of the Fourth National Convention)

We approve the application for admission by any farmers' organizations which agrees to the platform and the regulations of the Japan Farmers' Union.



5. Officer:

Title	Name	Political Party	Remark
Chairman ✓	Yoshi OHARA	Communist	All officers of the Unification Faction of the Japan Farmers' Union are Communists or Sympathizers of the Communist Party.
Chief Secretary	Yoshi OHARA	"	
Accountant	Asso MIYAWAKI		
Accounts Inspector	Yukiaki IFA		
"	Tetsu NAKATA	Communist	
Standing Central Committee member	Tsunoru KIRIHARA		
"	Midori KOMATSUBARA	Communist	
"	Kiyoshi HAMANO	Communist	
"	Sadaji SAITO		
"	Takehide YAMAGUCHI	Communist	Chief of Joto Farmers' Union, Ibaraki Prefecture.
"	Mineo IKEDA		
"	Giichi FUKUSHIMA		
"	Yoshimori FUKAZAWA	Communist	
"	Gen-ichi YONEBU		
"	Jin HAGITA		
"	Iraichi TAKEMURA	Communist	



Standing Central  
Committee member

Mitsuzo  
HORIE

"

Saige Communist  
KIMURA

Central Committee  
member

Hisayo  
IGARASHI

"

(Over 170 persons)

4. Number of Constituent Members: 1,200,000 (estimated)



5. Its connections with the Japan Communist Party.

The Unification Faction of the Japan Formers' Union is the extreme leftists' group among various formers' unions and almost all of the principal officers including the Chairman of the Committee are members or the sympathizers of the Japan Communist Party. They appear to have been active under the leadership of the Party because their activities are usually in line with the Party's platform of farmers or the directives concerning the agrarian movement.

6. Purposes of the movement, slogans of the Formers' National Mass Rally and its declaration.

A. Urgent purposes of the movement.

1. Complete land reform.
2. Democratization of delivery.
3. Justification of taxes.
4. Guarantee of funds and materials.
5. Democratization of cooperative unions.
6. Forestation, flood control and reclamation.
7. Acceleration of recovery of damage.
7. Protection of agricultural management.
8. Enhancement of cultural education of the farm village.



9. Unification of Farmers' front.
10. Reinforcement of cooperation between laborers and farmers.
11. Democratization of village, town and prefecture administration.
12. Preservation of peace and objection to Fascism.
13. Overthrow of the traitorous YOSHIDA Cabinet.
14. Establishment of Democratic Government by people.

B. The NOGYO KIKI TOPPA-ZENKOKU NOMIN TAIKAI (Agrarian Emergency-Breaking Farmers' National Mass Rally): Centering around the Unification Faction of the Japan Farmers' Union, such agricultural organizations as the NOCHI-IIN KAI ZENKOKU KYOGIKAI (National Council of Farmland Committee) and the KOBAN NOGYO KUMIAI-KYODOKUMIAI-RENGO KAI (Federation of Purchasing Agricultural Cooperative Unions), and the SANBETSU (All-Japan Congress of Industrial Unions), the ZEN ROREN (National Liaison Council of Labor Unions) and other cultural organizations held the above Mass Rally attended by approximately 800 representatives of over twenty organizations at KASEI GAKUIN College in Tokyo on July 25, 1949. The slogans, declaration and resolution of the meeting were as follows:



### Slogans

- (1) Vote for the Committee member who will fight for the complete reform of the farmland.
- (2) Give us the budget necessary for the recovery of damages.
- (3) Objection to heavy taxes which destroy our lives and agriculture.
- (4) Guarantee rice for farmers.
- (5) Unification of Farmers' front and cooperation of laborers, farmers and citizens.
- (6) Objection to personal retrenchment which destroys the farm village.
- (7) Overthrow of the YOSHIDA Cabinet and establishment of Democratic People's Cabinet.

### Declaration

July 25, 1949.

We, hereby, declare as follows:

The YOSHIDA Cabinet which is the traitorous spokesman of monopolistic capitalists, has reinforced the compulsory delivery system by trusting to numbers



in the Diet, conspired the compulsory delivery of rice in excess of quota by deteriorating the Foodstuffs Security Temporary Measures Law and also tries to revive the landowners' influence by changing laws concerning land for the worse. Moreover the Cabinet imperatively decided the prices of agricultural products which are less than half of the costs of production and also made a budget which squeezes heavy taxes amounting to 80 per cent of Farmers' income by conspiracy. While, on the other hand, it slashed the budget for the rehabilitation of agriculture to say nothing of those for the reconstruction of damages, forestation and also flood control. The YOSHIDA Cabinet levies taxes which amount to more than 70 per cent of the salaries upon the urban workers, deprived them of right to strike and that of association and never take care of millions of jobless people.

They bring pressure to bear upon the Democratic movements of laborers and farmers who are against these destructive policies, by mobilizing policemen wearing muddy shoes and batons. Thus the political dark age will soon be revived by them. The Independence of Japan has come to a crisis on account of devastation of her industry.



Now, the Japanese people will be starved to death if they don't want to fight to overthrow the YOSHIDA Cabinet.

What have we to do for that purpose, then? Forgetting all that has happened, agricultural organizations should all form a unified front aiming at the realization of concrete requests which no one can reject. In cooperation with the laborers who are now fighting against the personal retrenchment in order to protect industry, transportation and communication, farmers should form a Democratic racial front with all the other workers. This is the only way to overthrow the YOSHIDA Cabinet, protect farmers and their lives, and, thereby, accomplish an agricultural revolution.

Defend agriculture and the farmer's life from destruction!

Set farmers at liberty and rehabilitate agriculture!

Realize the unification of farmer's front!

Establish the Democratic front with laborers!

Accomplish the unification of Democratic political front.

Overthrow the YOSHIDA Cabinet and establish the Democratic Peoples' Cabinet!



Agrarian Emergency Breaking  
Farmers' National Mass Rally.

At the above-mentioned mass rally, they passed  
the following three resolutions:

Agriculture defense struggle; Joint struggle  
of laborers and farmers; Farmland Committee  
election struggle.

7. Funds.

Each member pays 5 yen as Head Quarters' expenses  
every year.

III. Although there are found some activities which  
fall under the provisions of the Organizations Control  
Order, Art. 6, we will not urge them to make declara-  
tion, according to the principle toward the farmers'  
organization.

IV. We keep strict watch over it but the investigation  
will be closed for the present.

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



[No. I-I-3]

共産党の地方自治体に対するリコールについて

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 155)

April 6, 1950

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

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

cc  
SUBJECT : Recalls arranged by the Japan Communist  
Party to the local public bodies.

I. Based on the reports from our Branch  
Offices and prefectural Sections in Charge.

II. The following summary has been made by  
Secretary TAJIMA, Six Subsection, Fourth Section,  
Since March 16, 1950, concerning the circumstances  
of the recalls arranged by the Japan Communist  
Party after the enforcement the Local Autonomy  
Law on April 17, 1947.

a. Recalls which have been concluded.



(1) Ima Town Assembly, Minami Kambara County,  
Niigata Prefecture.

The Town Headman HATTORI ( a Communist sympathizer) had been prosecuted for criminal case and retired from his post. But, for the reason that the Town Assembly had been responsible for it, the recall movement of Town Assembly was started on September 9, 1949, by the Kindred Spirits Association for the Reform of Town Administration and the Ima Town Cell of the Japan Communist Party which have been the central operation bodies for it and on November 3, of the same year the recall was concluded.

(2) Noda Village Assembly, Kariha County,  
Niigata Prefecture.

Some of the villagers including the Communists started on September 10, 1949, the recall movement of the Village Assembly on the ground that the intention of villagers had not been reflected with Shigenobu KIKI and 109 villagers as the promoters for request of dissolution of the Assembly, and on November 13 of the



same year the recall was concluded.

(3) Shiba Municipal Assembly, Niigata Prefecture.

For the reason that there were many members of the Assembly who neglected for their duties and dictatorial, their recall movement was started on October 25, 1949, by the Shibata cell of the Japan Communist Party and the group of the members belonging to the Association for the Study of the Municipal Administration, and on January 13, 1950, the recall was concluded.

(4) Headman of Nita Village and the Village Assembly, Kariha County, Niigata Prefecture.

In connection with the question of the choice of the site for the construction of the middle school in the new system, the Uchigo cell of the Japan Communist Party of the Next village stirred up the villagers of Nita by taking them in the flank that the village Headman



Ryuzaburo MAKI and the members of the Village Assembly had decided it unilaterally, disregarding the opinion of the villagers and on November 26, 1949, there was started the movement of the signature for the discharge of the Village Headman and the members of the Village Assembly, and on January 26, 1950, the recall was concluded after the result of voting.

(5) Village Headmen of Iizume Village,  
Kita Tsugaru County, Aomori Prefecture.

On the ground that Village Headman Megohachiro NAKTANI, a repatriate, had done some dishonest things in connection with the budget question and the construction of schoolhouse, the recall movement for the lack of confidence was started chiefly by the Farmers' Union including many of the Communists, and it was concluded on June 21, 1949.

b. Recalls which were not concluded (including the natural dissolution )

(1) Mayor of Sanjo, Niigata Prefecture.

On the ground that Mayor Jigoro TSUCHIDA



was not suitable for the leader of municipal administration as he was anti-democratic. May, the signature movement for the discharge of the mayor was started by Soshi ITO who was conjectured belonging to the Communist Group. But the mayor retired from his office on January 4, 1949, and the recall was naturally dissolved.

(2) Town Headman and Town Assembly of Tsugawa Town, Higashi Kambara County, Niigata Prefecture.

On the ground that some dishonest things had been done by Town Headman SAWANO and some of the members of the Town Assembly, with whom the town administration was not entrusted, the recall was proposed and started on September 8, 1949, by Hiroichi KANDA (belonging to the Communist group) of the League for the Reform of Town Administration, and yet the signatures of the townsmen did not reach the legal number, and it was not concluded. But afterwards some dishonest acts were made by the Town Headman



and some of the members of the Assembly in connection with the establishment question of the middle school in the new system, and they were arrested. Then, making Rihachi HASEGAWA, a Tsugawa cell of the Communist Party as the representatives, the recall movement was started again on November 9, of the same year. But it did not reach the legal number and was not concluded.

c. Recall pending.

(1) Members of Iizuka Municipal Assembly,  
Fukuoka Prefecture.

(3) Perceiving the fact that the amount of tax of OKA and other five members of the said assembly was lower than that of the citizens in general, YOSHIHASHI, a assembly member made it public on the bulletin board of the Akahata, the Communist organ, in the city around August, 1949. The foregoing Assembly member OKA, accordingly, proposed and resolved at the extra session of Assembly that the Assembly member YOSHIHASHI should be punished suspending his presence at the assembly for sixteen months.



Since then, at the counter-measure of it the recall movement of Assembly member OKA has been carried out by various organizations belonging to the Communist group, and it is still in dispute.

(2) Mayor of Ibaragi City, Osaka Prefecture.

When the present mayor Yoshitaka TAKASHIMA was under examination for the suspicion of Misfeasance in office in connection with the construction of the municipal police station, the municipal office, and the middle school in addition to his former acts against the Electoral Law and relating to the case of management of rice, the voice of want of confidence to him was begun to be heard and the recall movement was started on February 15, 1950, with Fumio KASAI, a Communist, as the promoter, but the result has not yet been brought to light.

III. None .

IV. Since the enforcement of the Local Autonomy Law which is the pivot of democracy making ins and outs together with the public



election of members, particularly the system for the direct request, the total amount of the recalls made by it in various parts of all Japan for the past three years is 210 cases according to the investigation of Administration Section of Local Autonomy Office (dated on October 20, 1949).

Request for the discharge of  
Mayors, Town and Village  
headman :

93

Request for the dissolution  
of Municipal, town and  
village assemblies :

92

Request for the discharge of  
the members of Municipal,  
town and village assemblies :

25

As the principal reasons for those requests, insufficiency, laziness, dishonest actions and anti-democratic actions have been given.

For the offensive against the weak auxiliary autonomous bodies, the Japan Communist Party is taking the method of recall and the announcement of the platform of Municipal, town and village administration of the Party.



But, among the people in towns and villages, many are still found to be conservative, and Communists have got comparatively few opportunities for themselves.

It was only nine cases that the real movements have been promoted chiefly by the cell of the Japan Communist Party.

With the reflection of democracy on towns and villages the recall movement is expected to be hereafter carried out far more actively. However, gathering from the real influence of the Communists in towns and villages and the feelings of townsmen and villagers toward them, it is considered that the role of the Communist Party will after all remain on many occasions within the scope of wailing it of such movements. We should bring our investigations of the subject to a close.

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



SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 156)

April // , 1950

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

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

CCTII

SUBJECT : Speech by Ikuo OYAMA in the Peace Mass Meeting  
in Shizuoka City.

- I. This report has been based on the information by  
Director of the General Affairs Section, Shizuoka  
Prefectural Office.
  
- II. Secretary, TSUNOBUJI, Fifth Subsection of Fourth  
Section, summarized the speech on March 30 as follows.
  - A Situation
    - Date: 6 p.m.--8 p.m., on March 30, 1950.
    - Place: Public Hall in Shizuoka City.
    - Sponsor: SHIZUOKA SHI HEIWA WO NAMORU KAI  
JUNBI KAI (Peace Defense Prefera-  
tion Society in Shizuoka City).



Chairman: Hideo NIIMURA, former chairman of  
Regional Committee of National  
Communication Workers Union.

Hearers: approximately 1,200.

B. Gist of speech.

War and Peace is my favorite topics. Though the war has been terminated by the atom bomb, we are now feeling the menace of its occurrence by the hydrogen bomb. In spite of proclamation of the abolition of war in the Constitution, Japan has been paving the way to the military base, colonization and piecemeal treaty. In order to stick to independence of the race and to defend the fatherland, we have to give a careful consideration to the peace treaty issue and to campaign against the reactionary authority exposing Japan to danger of hydrogen bomb.

The Peace Prevention Society is of a world-wide movement campaigning for the purpose of independence of fatherland, establishment of peaceful nation and racial independence, having been supported by the friendly countries. On the contrary, UNESCO, which is now prevalent as a worldwide movement in the name of democracy has not been derived from the mass people's



mounting power, having been primarily influenced by the government, because representatives taking part in its mass meeting have been nominated by the government. Apart from the democratic government, UNESCO movement is nothing but a manoeuvre of a reactionary organization, as far as it is participant of representatives nominated by the reactionary Yoshida Cabinet.

A peace convention was held last March in New York by civilized figures in Europe and America, and a world peace conference last April in Prague. World peace prevention movement has been prevailing all over the nations, having been promoted by laborers in cooperation with cultured people. Having established the Atomic Science Research Society, atomic scholars have proclaimed that atomic power would not be available for development of industry, as far as it would be under the control of monopolized capitalists.

In Japan, Peace Prevention Society has been established. The first session of the Society was held in the Public Hall at Hibiya last year, being assembled with some ten thousand hearers included myself. Having underestimated the issue, reactionary Japanese newspapers have given their small space to the matter. However, the press reported that news may be approvable,



since Japanese newspapers cannot maintain themselves, if they do not deal with the matters in such a way as Premier Yoshida takes pleasure.

The Government has declared that as far as the peace treaty is concerned, the overall peace treaty has been supported by any one but the problem is easily influenced by international objective circumstances which cannot be helped at the present condition of this country. As to the self-defense and guarantee of security issues, the Government has also revealed a meaningless explanation. Premier Yoshida is, to be sure, an enemy of the mass people because he was the vice-minister of the Foreign Ministry in the reactionary Tanaka Cabinet in 1928. Explaining ~~seriously~~ the self-defense and guarantee of security, the Premier has challenged us that abolition of armament ~~has~~ not meant the loss of self-defense, as warriors did not lose their self-protection, in spite of loss of a sword by the abolition of sword-wearing act.

Execution of self-defense protects their own country and guarantee of security of a country is pledged <sup>even</sup> not by exercise of military power but by boycott and other method. If it fails, the United Nations will stabilize the disorder among the countries.



If Japan is admitted to join in the United Nations, she will be obliged to prepare their army and to accommodate military base available for other countries, if things go wrong. These facts are doubtlessly violation of the Potsdam Declaration.

The Government intends to participate in the Pacific Alliance, if completely formed. The matter will be nothing but admission of a military base for a certain country, being utilized as a guarantee of security for the sake of that country because of its arbitrary intention. Pledge of guarantee of security in the separate peace is not protection of safety, but exposure to danger. Under these circumstances unfavorable effect resulted from severe control will be here again realized, as the military faction did in fortified zone.

Turning Japan to a military base or fortress is violation of the Potsdam Declaration, as it means the exclusion of the sovereignty Japan. We should stick to real self-defense and oppose to turning Japan to a military base, for the purpose of complete performance of the Potsdam Declaration, independence of the Japanese race and protection of the fatherland. The separate treaty is the preparation for hostilities, being supported by the so-called capitalists camp and its



affiliated countries, with the exemption of the Soviet Union and China. The Chinese Communist has gained liberty and peace by their own efforts.

✓ The peace movement has been favorably promoted by the independence declaration of the Chinese Communist and the Britain's recognition of Communist China. As to the Chinese-Russian agreement issued on February 2, the Government has been propagating that the agreement has been planned to invade Japan, by founding a military base on the Chinese Continent. However, this propaganda is exceedingly wrong. The Social Democratic Party has been in favor of the overall treaty of the Allied Powers exempted the Soviet Union and China, having declared the Russian-Chinese agreement has been contemplated for the invasion to Japan. It is no wrong to say that the Party has not been in favor of the overall treaty, in spite of the declaration of the support of the Treaty. As far as there are found these leaders, I cannot approve the policy of the Social Democratic Party.

After the declaration of independence, President Mao has said that the Chinese Communist and Japan should combine friendly and comrad relations in economic and other various fields in future.



To be sure, the Russian-Chinese agreement will  
in the past,  
renovate Japan, an invader, and promote the cooperation  
between Japan and China.

For the sake of independence of the race, peace  
and liberty, we should unite us, defender of peace and  
Challenge the treacherous Yoshida Cabinet.

III. None.

IV. None.

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



[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 153)

April 12, 1950

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

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

CXCII  
SUBJECT : On Establishment of CHOSENJIN DANATSU  
HANTAI KYODOTSO IINKAI (Joint Struggle  
Committee against Government Suppression  
on Koreans) Consisting of Dissolved  
CHOREN (League of Koreans residing in  
Japan) Members.

I. The following informations came out while  
Secretary KIKUCHI, Second Sub-section, Fourth Section,  
SIB was making private inquiries into this case in  
co-operation with the members of the Guard Section,  
Metropolitan Police Board.

10/1  
II. a. The CHOREN and MINSEI (Korean Demo-  
cratic Young Men's League in Japan) have brought  
to the front KAIHO KYUEN KAI (Relief Society for



Release of Koreans) since the DAITO Hall was taken over. Moreover, they are not only trying to recapture their properties requisitioned but also gave the following instructions to all the districts throughout the country.

1. The properties of the CHOREN and MINSEI, not to speak of the DAITO Hall, should be recaptured.
2. Force should be used, if necessary, against the government suppression on Koreans.
3. Concert is planned with Japanese democratic organizations to make this movement successful. ((The NICHIEIEN (Japan Screen and Stage Workers' Union), SAMBETSU (National Congress of Industrial Organizations-CIO) KAGAKU SANGYO (All-Japan Chemical Industry Workers' Union) NIHON KINZOKU (All-Japan Metal Industry Workers' Union) and other ten unions have come around into an attitude of co-operation with them. On the other hand, it is no doubt that the Japan Communist Party has assumed practical leadership of this movement.))

b. The office of the said Committee occupies the Korean Medical House located at Ueno. The House was formerly occupied by the SHOGYO REMMEI



(Commercial League). The propaganda tactics for mass mobilization are:

- (1) Suppression on Koreans will be strengthened increasingly.
- (2) The requisition of the DAITO Hall and of the CHOREN and MINSEI properties as well as a plan of sending forty percent of the Korean residents back to their country is heralding a terrible suppression of the YOSHIDA and RI Governments upon democratic groups.
- (3) Once we were forced to go back we would be put to death (murdered) or condemned to penal servitudes. Therefore we must fight thoroughly with reactionary powers in Japan to protect ourselves from the worst.

Thus they are making desperate efforts to win both Koreans in general and those belonging to the Communist Party to their side.

It is possible, then, that Koreans will interfere in various phases of Japanese struggles in the future. In any case, precautions should be taken against their offensive operations to come simultaneously or in succession.

III. No concrete fact has been revealed.

IV. Investigation is discontinued and report will be made every time a case occurs.



On Formation of CHOREN's Joint Struggle Committee  
against Government Suppression on Koreans

Since the requisition of the DAITO Hall the CHOREN and MINSEI, both formally dissolved, have brought the KAIHO KYUEN KAI to the front and gave instructions to all the districts throughout the country to push forward an anti-Government movement for the purpose of recapturing their properties requisitioned.

They are scheduled to rise up simultaneously throughout the country.

1. The office of the Joint Struggle Committee occupies a part of the SHOGYO RENMEI (Commercial League) Building located at Ueno. With the help of the NICHIEIEN, SAMBETSU, KASAN, NIHON KINZOKU and other ten organizations, calling themselves democratic groups in Japan as do the MINREN, MINSEI, KAIHO and their subordinate groups, their program is (1) to recapture the DAITO Hall (2) to recapture the properties once belonged to the CHOREN and MINSEI (3) and to enter upon a nation-wide struggle against the government suppression on Koreans. It seems that they have determined



to take up this struggle because the Govern-  
ment deprived them of the DAITO Hall and  
the CHOREN and MINSEI's properties and  
✓ referred to the sending forty percent of  
the Korean residents back to their country.

They regard these measures as leading to a  
terrible suppression of the YOSHIDA and RI  
Governments upon democratic organizations.

It is inevitable, they think, that they  
should be put to death or sentenced to  
penal servitude after they were sent back  
and that they should come to the same pass  
even though they would remain in Japan. In  
this view they are contemplating to fight  
with Japanese reactionary powers by making  
every effort to win Korean residents to their  
side.

The above is an outline of this movement  
confirmed up to now though it is as yet un-  
known whether they will rise up simultaneously  
or in succession, throughout the country.



[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 158)

April

12, 1950

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

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

III SUBJECT : The ZAINICHI CHOSENJIN KAIHO KYUENKAI  
(Relief Society for Release of Koreans in Japan)

- I. According to the investigation of trends of Koreans' organizations in Japan after the dissolution of the CHOREN (League of Koreans in Japan) and the MINSEI (Korean Democratic Young Men's League in Japan).
- II. By examining the investigation of Secretary IKEGAMI of Second Sub-section, Fourth Section, SIB and reports from every branches of SIB and from the investigation section of every prefecture, we obtained the following facts.
- a. Date of formation :  
July 20, 1947.
- b. Declaration :  
None.



c. Location of the Headquarters.

c/o Etanitto Building, 2-5, Kobiki-cho,  
Chuo Ward, Tokyo.

( After the dissolution of the CHOREN,  
they don't set up any sign-board of  
the office and appear to administer  
the affairs of the Society and hold  
the meeting separately at various places).

d. Platform and regulation are given in the  
Annexed Paper (I).

e. Organization, system and principal officers :  
Annexed Paper (II) and (III).

f. Origin and Development.

Making use of the situation of Korea which  
was divided into two, the confused social and  
economic conditions of the post-war Japan and  
also the mental states of Koreans in Japan  
who were intoxicated with joy of emancipation,  
some of the extremists in the CHOREN accomplished  
the organizations of the Society all through  
the country about an year after the establish-  
ment of the CHOREN in cooperation with the  
Communist Party under the slogan of "Communist  
Liberation of the People". Thus, in July 1947,  
the League was inaugurated in order to start a  
struggle for power against the Occupations Forces  
and other organs by utilizing its leadership  
and systematized power of the organization,



and KO Kihan, former President of the ZAINICHI CHOSEN KAGAKU GIJUTSU KYOKAI (Korean Scientists and Engineers' Association in Japan), was appointed as Chairman, KIN Onjun (Chairman of the ZAINICHI MINSHU JOSEI DOMEI -- Korean Democratic Women's Alliance in Japan) as Vice-chairman and the leaders of the CHOREN and MINSEI were also appointed as officers to make the League the progressive and effective driving force for the struggle. The branch of the League was formed in Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Toyama and Fukuoka Prefectures in the same year and its organization was gradually expanded.

However the Society was almost destroyed by the designation of dissolution for the CHOREN on September 9, 1949 because the League was the parasite on the CHOREN, whose officers were also taking the lead in the society and really nucleus of its activities. But the reconstruction movement was started by the leaders of the CHOREN and MINSEI, Korean Communists, and other extremists, through the KAIHO SHIMBUN (Emancipation Paper) -- organ paper of the movement, pamphlets or direct movements. They took up the problems concerning emancipation, school and registration, and, developed their struggle. Gradually they succeeded in



organizing the former members of the defunct CHOREN and MINSEI by taking advantage of the mental state of Koreans in Japan. Thus the Society started anew as a national organization and held an extraordinary mass meeting on February 26, when its platform and regulation were revised.

g. Character.

The Society started as one of the organizations affiliated with the CHOREN which was designated as to be dissolved, and gave out following declaration :

"With the rapid progress of the Democratic power in the post-war world, the struggle for the independence of Korea was intensified. But we fear that Korea will be occupied again by the world reactionary powers which seem to reappear as Imperialistic invaders."

"In Japan also, the people are being oppressed by the Imperialistic and anti-Democratic policy and the great leaders who made efforts for the establishment the people's sovereign power, were sacrificed at every sphere and area. It is quite necessary for us who develop our Democratic and patriotic struggle, to promote a relief movement for these leaders and their family members. We, hereby, declare to start our struggle to crush the reactionary influences at home and abroad, and defend the Democratic powers to lay the foundation of Democratic line."







III. From the Activity Platform, Art. III of Regulation and the activities, it is presumably necessary for the Society to submit the declaration in accordance with the provisions the Art. VI, Para, 2 and 3 of the Organizations Control Order.

IV. We consider that the Society will necessarily be designated as falling under the provisions of the said Article of the Order.

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



ANNEXED PAPER ( I )

Activity Platform

- (1). Opposition to the Government Authorities' interference in political freedom and to the police and Attorney-General's Office's alteration into a "Secret Police."
- (2). Safeguard of basic human rights and absolute opposition to unjustifiable arrest and detention.
- (3). Release from prison of all the champions for the democratic revolution who have served the emancipation movement.
- (4). Exhaustive democratization of lock-ups, detention places and prisons.
- (5). Extermination of all the reactionary or undemocratic systems and force groups.
- (6). Establishment of social security system for which the Government and capitalists bear expenses.
- (7). Democratization of medical system.  
Enlargement of social welfare institutions to be managed by the people themselves.
- (8). Defense of racial culture and education.



- (9). Assistance to people's guerilla corps fighting for the integrity of national territory.  
Overthrow of the Lhee Signan Puppet Government.
- (10). Opposition to rearmament of Japan.  
Hastening of the conclusion of overall peace treaty.
- (11). International co-operation of the working people through the movements in the cause of the world peace.

Covenant (Extracted)

Chapter 7. General regulations.

Article 3. The aim of this society is the following :

1. The practice of the activity platform ; protection of the living rights of the comrades residing in Japan and relief of those who sacrificed themselves in the cause of the democratic independence of the fatherland and of their surviving families.
2. Protection of human rights ; abolition of the bills acknowledging unjustifiable suppression.
3. Making presents to victims under detention ; struggle for their release.
4. Official commendation of the dead victims and preservation of their ashes.
5. Management of social institutions such as law consultation offices, medical houses and employment offices.
6. Prevention of calamities and relief for the sufferers.