Japanese is "unparraled in the social history of the world." Given encouragement and the opportunity to develop, it can, he believes, become more solid than the foundation on which their false faith was built.

The new Japan is largely MacArthur's own creation. As Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, he tossed out all preconceived ideas of military government, set up SCAP headquarters in Tokyo as a directing and supervisory body, and ordered the Japanese to do their own housecleaning. His first directives gave the people a Bill of Rights guaranteeing freedom of religion, press, speech, assembly, and rights to labor and political organization. He prescribed a new constitution, demanded votes for women, and called for an early election of a new Diet. He directed sweeping reforms of the educational system; promised land to the oppressed tenant farmer; ordered immediate dissolution of the Zaibatsu, the family holding companies which controlled most of Japan's wealth. The New York Times last spring pointed to Japan as "the one bright spot in Allied military government of either liberated or defeated countries."

Now, however, the same conflict which has turned postwar Europe into a nightmare assails Japan. The imminence of a strong, independent, democratic Japan has aroused the antagonism of Soviet Russia. Thus Japan, before she could develop the sinews of democracy, is being pulled in opposing directions by two forces, both of which promise, bewilderingly, the ideals of freedom.

After the surrender, Japanese leaders familiar with democratic processes were slow to emerge from the shadows of totalitarian collapse. But another type of leadership, trained for the opportunity, was readily available. Release of political prisoners restored to activity the doctrinnaire Communist group headed by Kyuichi Tokuda. A few months later the Yenan group of Communists, head by the Moscow-trained Sanzo Nosaka, was repatriated from Red China. As a result the Communists captured control of th new Japanese labor movement, the radio and press.

By January 1946 most of the large-circulation Tokyo and Osaka dailies and some of the smaller provincial newspapers had swung sharply to the left. Those that were not frankly Communistic were loud in their espousal of Communist causes. The employes of three large Tokyo dailies ousted the owners and chief editors -- on the ground that they were "war criminals" -- and assumed editorial control. Until it was forbidden by the government, this technique replaced the conventional strike as a labor weapon.

Leftists seized the powerful publishers' association, which controlled paper rationing, and exercised a life or-death authority over virtually every newspaper and magazine in Japan. If an editor's policies were not sufficiently leftist he was labeled a "reactionary" or "war criminal," and his paper supply was shut off. Meanwhile,

new magazines sprang up like mushrooms and most were exponents of Marxism and Leninism.

At first SCAP headquarters seemed reluctant to interfere in what appeared to be a matter involving press freedom. Indeed, a few fellow travelers, holding responsible jobs in SCAP, were covertly encouraging the Japanese leftists. When the real situation was brought to MacArthur's attention, paper rationing was placed in more trustworthy hands, some Americans were "sent home," and the entire Japanese publishing business got a stern lecture on the duties and responsibilities of a free press.

But months passed before SCAP officials caught up with the malefactors in the radio business. By that time the semiofficial Japan Broadcasting Company had the air waves so heavily charged with anti-capitalist diatribes, dramatized labor-management strife, and even a serial biography of Karl Marx, that the Japanese (who pay for the privilege of listening) complained that they could tune in nothing but Communist propaganda. Beginning in July 1946, however, control over broadcast material was tightened. The commendators still lambaste the government and the "reactionaries," but the programs are better balanced.

In view of this hold on public opinion, it was surprising that MacArthur's call for a general election early in 1946 caused such panic on the left wing, which sent up a cry that the Japanese were "still too unfamiliar with democratic ways." This hardly made sense. Almost any new government, freely elected, would be preferable to the incumbent wartime Diet and the makeshift postsurrender cabinets.

MacArthur was adamant. A general election, with women participating, was a cardinal point of his policy. The best way to familiarize the Japanese with democracy, he argued, was to let them begin to utilize democratic processes.

The election held April 10, 1946, was preceded by one of the liveliest political campaigns in Japanese history. Every right of political organization, public assembly, free speech and press was exercised to the limit. The number of eligible voters who went to the polls reached an all-time high. The two conservative parties came out on top; with a total of 233 seats. The Social Democrats won 94 seats; the Cooperative Party (mildly socialistic) 17; various minor parties 35; and the independents, without party affiliations, 83. The Communists won only five seats.

Following the elections a number of newspapers began to shift toward the less extreme left. Soviet Russia, thoroughly alarmed by this trend, determined to stop it.

Press, radio and soapbox orators chorused one theme: "Democracy of the American type is for the capitalist, the landlord, the banker. The Soviet democracy belongs to the farmer, the workingman, and plain people everywhere." The ideological war was on.

Today the Japanese people are under extreme pressure from the left, and little effort is made to conceal the fact that the source of this pressure is Moscow. It is applied constantly on two levels: openly in the Allied Council in Tokyo; covertly on the level of public opinion, where it serves to confuse and agitate the Japanese masses.

On the high level, the Soviet is represented by a decorous but vastly oversize diplomatic mission, headed by Lieut. General Kuzma Derevyanko and numbering about 500 persons. (The British Commonwealth delegate gets by nicely with a staff of 32.) The Russians have no active role in the occupation; Derevyanko's functions consist almost entirely of leveling shafts of Soviet criticism at MacArthur's policies during the Council's biweekly meetings— thrusts ably parried by MacArthur's deputy, George Atcheson, Jr.

On the lower level, Soviet tactics are far more effective. The Russian short-wave radio in Siberia daily beams to Japan a strong line of anti-MacArthur, antigovernment invective. There are fewer than 500 short-wave receivers in Japan but channels exist to relay this propaganda to Japanese minds. Repercussions can be found in the Japanese leftist press 24 or 48 hours after any particular broadcast.

Scrutiny of the Soviet propaganda line leaves no doubt about its objectives. Everything that does not originate on the left wing is denounced as "reactionary." The new constitution--which clearly asserts the sovereignty of the people and the political supremacy of a freely elected parliament -- is described as a phony covenant, full of hidden meanings.

The people are told that their "reactionary" government, in cahoots with the landlords, has sabotaged land reform. The truth is that plans are under way to uproot the feudal tenant-farmer system and enable most of Japan's 3,700,000 tenant farmers, for the first time in history, to acquire land quickly, at low cost and on easy terms.

Charges that the government is shielding the Zaibatsu, or "moneyed clique," and sidetracking economic reform were broadcast at a time when the hugh family trusts were already in process of liquidation, when a bill before the Diet proposed a capital levy tax that would confiscate 90 percent of privately held fortunes, and when another measure canceled the billion-dollar war indemnities owed to banks and

private industries.

Franker than most Communist publications in Tokyo is a mysteriously financed monthly called Soviet Culture. Its readers are assured that there is "no joblessness in Russia" and that "prices in Russia are low and consumer's goods are plentiful." Lest the hungry and jobless Japanese people miss the point, the moral is stated in an editorial: "Japan's reconstruction can never be attained by liberal economy or the capitalist system. Japan must look to the Soviet experience."

In metropolitan Tokyo, and the old cultural city of Kyoto, there are several thriving schools conducted by the Communist Party. These are staffed by men schooled in Moscow and Yenan, designed to train party workers and organizers. The curriculum is heavy on such practical operations as propaganda, political organizations and infiltration.

Many Japanese ask why the Americans do not put a stop to these activities. The answer is: Under the democratic way even the extreme opposition to the status quo has the right to speak out, criticize and agitate, even though it distrots the facts. It is up to the individual to distinguish between the true and the false. To throttle the press, close the schools, suppress the Communists — that would be the way of totalitarian Japan or of Soviet "democracy."

MacArthur is fully aware of what is going on, but he remains convinced that true democracy will weather the storm. He has cautioned his aides to go slow on counter-propaganda, preferring "democracy by demonstration." He is unafraid of the non-Communist left, and on occasion has shown a willingness to depart from a strict American pattern (as, for example, in his consideration of possible nationalization of the coal mines) if the move will serve the best interests of Japan. But he has made plain to the Japanese his concern lest "a people so long regimented under the philosophy of an extreme consertive right prove easy prey to those seeking to impose a doctrine leading again to regimentation under the philosophy of an extreme radical left."

Last summer a poll conducted by the Asahi newspapers indicated that the conservative parties had lost considerable ground since the elections. But this support was gathered up almost entirely by the Social Democrats, with the Communists showing only a fractional gain. So far the Socialists have spurned all Communist invitations to form a "democratic front." Many observers look to them hopefully as the future party that may take Japan safely down the middle way.

There are signs that the Japanese will see through the deceptions of "Soviet democracy" and avoid the extreme left. Bitter memories of an ordeal under one form of dictatorship may be Japan's salvation from slavery under another.

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EDITORS:

Following is the full text of the article in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post, a summary of which was carried by the U. P. yesterday from New York. This text was furnished U. P. in Tokyo by the author, Mr. Noble. -----Ups TOKYO

THE RUSSIANS ARE BUSY IN JAPAN
by
Harold J. Noble

TOKYO

28 November 1946

While Russian interests in Japan are profound their activities are obscure. Because the Russians were our allies so recently the American authorities here are saying nothing for the record and very little off it to dispel that obscurity. For the past year we have been so busily chasing down Japanese militarists that we've paid little attention to the activities of Japanese leftist extremists. Although now we are coming to see that our interests and Russian interests in Japan are sharply opposed, it is vastly difficult for us to act accordingly.

There is an enormous superficial similarity between Russian and American interests here, and it is hard for many Americans to get past those superficialities. Briefly, we both want to end the menace of Japanese militarism. Imperial Japan was a constant threat to Russian security, and certainly no American can have forgotten what Imperial Japan meant to us. For nearly four years our men fought and died to destroy Japan's capacity to endanger us then and in the future. For the last six days of the war the Russians too fought and died to the same end, on the plains and in the mountains of Manchuria. Unhappily, the Russians are under the illusion that those last six days determined the issue of the war. The fact that the Japanese already had begun surrender negotiations before Russian entered the war has never penetrated to the knowledge of the average Russian, civilian or soldier.

A Russian "documentary" film, "The War in the Pacific", shows the signing of the Japanese surrender aboard an unnamed battleship in which only Japanese and Russians are seen. General MacArthur is not present. The film very skillfully makes it appear that the whole lineup of officers along the decks of the "Missouri" were Russians. At the finish the lenses flash back to the fantail where a Russian band is playing and the Red flag snaps in the breeze. Undoubtedly, millions of Russians have seen that film,

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and they know, because they have "seen" the event with their own eyes that the war was formally terminated by a ceremony in which only the Russians and the Japanese participated, on a Russian ship of war in Japanese waters. The fact that the Russians have been presenting this picture of the Pacific war is tremendously important in judging current Russian policy in Japan.

The essential fact about Japanese military power is that it was based on a very considerable empire, that the basic material of war to support their fighting forces was drawn from Korea and Manchuria and Formosa and China. The four main Japanese islands could not possibly have supported a military establishment such as menaced us so recently. The day we tore from Japan her empire we destroyed Japan's military potential until such a time as she could reestablish a new empire, or get the backing and support of some other great power which possessed the necessary material. This is the essential fact about Japan which we must know and remember.

Since the day the Americans first landed at ATSUGI airport the occupation authorities, called SCAP here, have been concerned with far more than destroying Japan's military potential. It had been destroyed already. Only the four main islands were left to Japan. The navy was sunk. The air force was shot down or cracked up. The army had surrendered and was rapidly demobolized and sent home. The great cities and factories were burned out. SCAP set itself to eradicating these influences and institutions which had made it easy for Japanese militarists to come to power, to stay in power, and to lead their nation into disastrous war. SCAP is still engaged in that task, through education, through political reorganization, through land redistribution, and through bringing to the Japanese the freedoms of speech, or press and of assemblage. The Americans are sure that if the Japanese have these freedoms, can make a decent living, and have enough time, they will grow naturally into a decent and democratic nation. But the Americans are not under the illusion the democracy can be forced upon the Japanese, nor that it can evolve overnight, or in a year, or in three years. Nor do they believe it can evolve in a society of fear and chaos and hopelessness.

MacArthur and his command, military and civilian, aim so to conduct the occupation that the totalitarian Japanese right shall never be able to reassert itself. But they are not under the illusion that the totalitarian left would be any safer for us than the forces which we destroyed so recently. Here is the crux of the Russian problem in Japan. The freedoms which we prize, the democracy which we preach and try to practice, can no more flourish in a communist Japan than they could in a fascist Japan. Each form of extreme inherently within itself holds the same denial of these privileges. But whereas the totalitarian right, the militaristic Japan which we defeated, was dependent upon itself for its strength and its decisions, and could build up its power based on the wealth of the Asiatic continent controlled by itself, a communist Japan would be another segment in a vast Soviet Empire, backed by the millions of men and the incredibly vast resources of that empire. When

Ambassador George Atcheson, Jr., MacArthur's political advisor, publicly declared that the United States was opposed to communism both at home and in Japan, he had in mind not only that this form of society was totalitarian and suppressive of the liberties which we are trying to develop among and for the Japanese people. He had in mind as well that if Japan went communist it would also go Russian.

The Russian strategical interest in Japan is obvious. Look at your map and see how the Kurile Island chain, plus Japan and Korea turn the Sea of Japan into a Russian lake, serving as an outerbarrier reef against any assault from across the Pacific, or in reverse as a spring board for their own assaults across the Pacific. The Russians now hold the Kuriles and northern Korea; they hope soon to hold southern Korea. That would leave the Japanese islands still to be gained, or if they cannot gain them to be rendered harmless and ineffective as a base of operations against Russia. Rocket bomb sites in Japan, for instance, would be a most serious hazard to the great Russian army and the new military industry in Siberia.

As the Russians see the situation in Japan, there is no immediate chance for them to get control of these islands. Therefore, since communist doctrine leads them to believe in the inevitably of war with capitalist America, they think it most important to render the islands useless as an American base of operations. Their program has four integrated parts. First, they push for every possible weakening of Japanese economic capacity and the destruction of her industrial strength. Second, they try to obstruct the American occupation program, as a corollary to the first, to delay reconstruction, to confuse the Japanese, and to undermine American prestige. Third, they do all they can to develop the Japanese communist party both as an agitating agency to disturb and confuse the Japanese mind, and eventually to become the dominating political force in this country. Fourth, they engage in espionage activities to learn all they can of the American forces, their distribution, strengths, morale, equipment and intentions.

Unfortunately for us, the first part of this program so often seems so similar to ours that many people are confused into believing it is the same thing. When we say we want to destroy the ZAIBATSU, the financial and industrial monopolies which played an important part in bringing on and supporting the recent war, the Russians say they too want to destroy the ZAIBATSU, only their program is more thorough and aimed at the more complete destruction of the Japanese military potential. They allege that where we do permit various Japanese factories to continue operating we are encouraging fascism and in fact are rebuilding a reactionary order. When we set out to redistribute the land so that the oppressive Japanese landlord class shall have their power curtailed, and a new class of small landholders shall emerge, the Russians proclaim that we really are supporters of landlordism while only they wish to liberate the peasants. It is not surprising that many people, not just Japanese, get confused.

Some of the Russian policies in Japan have been very shrewd; some have been stupid. Their wisest decision was not to send any army here. An occupation force always arouses irritation; it could not do otherwise. Inevitably, there is a minor percentage of American soldiers who misbehave themselves and give all Americans a bad name. There are no Russian troops here to take away the sting by their own misconduct, as there are, for example, in Korea.

But there are a lot of Russians in Tokyo, a surprisingly large number considering that they have no occupation force to command. At last count they numbered 488, chiefly officers, or, after deducting the numbers attached to the International Tribunal, 424. The total number in the Chinese mission is 94, in the British 65. This large number of men and women is supposed to be here as part of the Soviet section of the Allied Council for Japan, to which Lieutenant General K. N. Derevyanko is chief USSR delegate. The council meets bi-monthly, engaging in desultory if heated debate. The American member, George Atcheson, Jr., has a total staff, including himself, other officers and clerks, of 16. In addition to his Council duties Atcheson serves as MacArthur's political advisor and as State Department representative in Japan. Admitting that his staff is overworked and that for part of his information Atcheson can call on various sections of SCAP, the number of the British mission, 65, or the Chinese, 94, might be taken as a fair criterion of necessary officials, officers, clerks, drivers, cooks and whatnot necessary to the carrying out of the functions of a representative on the Allied Council. It is not unfair to ask, what are all these Russians doing?

General Derevyanko is a big man of pleasant appearance, hair cropped in German fashion, with a pleasant smile, an ability to express himself clearly and tersely, and usually soft spoken. He is no political general, but was a combat officer of distinction in the war against Germany. Unquestionably, Derevyanko has instructions to obstruct MacArthur, and he does his best, but since MacArthur's authority is supreme in these islands it is not too easy for him to carry them out excepting by propaganda statements.

Not counting the Russians on the International Tribunal, Derevyanko has sufficient officers of appropriate rank to staff the command of a full amphibious army. For example, he has two major generals, eight full colonels, eighteen lieutenant colonels, three navy captains, and two full air corps colonels. He has sufficient numbers of lesser ranks. He has officers on his staff from every brank of the service from tanks to transportation corps. Many members of his staff are listed as civilians, but are believed also to be officers on active duty. The major difference between the officer complement of Derevyanko's staff and that of a field army is the heavy weighting of military intelligence as against operations and supply. In numbers, then, Derevyanko has a command sufficient to staff an amphibious army, but in specializations he has a very large intelligence corps, with specialists for every branch of the service. Here seems to lie the answer as to what all these Russians are doing in Japan, although it is far harder to say how they are doing it.

Since these Russian officers rarely wear uniforms, but usually appear on the streets of Tokyo in civilian clothes, they are inconspicuous and the average American or Japanese is not aware of them. For the most part they pass as American civilians or foreign nationals rather than as Russian army and navy officers.

The Russians live chiefly in three places; at the former Russian embassy, in a large Japanese government building across from their embassy, and in a billet known as "Mitsubishi 21". The embassy always was an imposing building, but the Russians have done so much remodelling and adding of concrete garages and high concrete walls lately that it has has taken on the appearance of a castle. The gate, of course, is closely guarded by Russian soldiers, as are the gates of the British Embassy by British soldiers, but the Russians show a peculiar sensitivity to having their structure photographed and their guards chase away the would-be photographer, which the British do not. While the embassy is Russian headquarters, and the center of Russian activity, it is unlikely that it is used much for direct contact with the Japanese, although of course Japanese friendly to the Soviets have a ready welcome there.

"Mitsubishi 21" is a house of a different color. When the Americans came in they took over a large number of Japanese office buildings in downtown Tokyo and turned them into billets and offices. This five story office building in the heart of town is one of those. It is flanked at the rear by the Foreign Correspondents' Club, while across the street on the opposite side is the Yuruku Hotel, a billet for American army personnel of company officer rank. It is not more than three blocks from MacArthur's headquarters at the DAI ICHI building. "Mitsubishi 21" is not only a billet for Russian officers and men, where they are many small apartments for married officers as well, but it also houses the offices of the Russian Cultural and Educational Section.

The Cultural and Educational Section not only maintains reading rooms and communist and Russian reference material, as well as uncensored movies, but also supplies material advice to communist dominated Japanese magazines and societies. The Russians are showing a hearty interest in cultural liason with the Japanese, while the Americans show little or no interest. Before the war there was an influential Japanese-American Society here; there is nothing like it today. But there is the Socialist Scientific Research Society, the Soviet Cultural Association, the Soviet Research Association, and the Japan Soviet Cultural Liason Association. All of these societies have contacts with the Russians at "Mitsubishi 21". All of these societies are dominated by the Japanese Communist Party, although several of them have a heavy non-communist membership while the control is executed by interlocking directorates with the key communist party organization, the Japan Soviet Cultural Liason Association.

It is more than probable that the Russian officers in the cultural section are the contact men for Japanese espionage, and that the contact is with some apparently minor figure in the Japanese communist party. It doesn't seem likely that the Japanese communist front men would risk their

positions and their freedom by direct participation in espionage. Whether these assumptions regarding espionage are accurate, in any case it is certain that these Russian officers at "Mitsubishi 21" maintain regular contact with the Japanese communist leaders to advise them on strategy, tactics and the correct propaganda line.

American interest in these activities should be clear. We are occupying Japan, with British assistance, and giving orders for changes in japanese political and social structure, as a result of our victory over Japan. If any Japanese rightist or militarist tries to undermine our authority or our orders or our program by propaganda, by espionage, or by any other action, we'll grab him and throw him into prison. We mean business, and we won't tolerate any attempt to subvert the occupation. Equally, any attempt from any other sources to subvert or weaken the occupation is an offense which we cannot tolerate. But so far when it has come from the left we have felt helpless since all our previous concern has been with the rightists, since the leftists have the support of one of our allies and it is in accord with our principles that the formerly suppressed minority should have freedom of expression and organization and activity.

The Japanese Communist Party is the most intelligently and skillfully led political party here today. All other Japanese are bewildered and uncertain. The defeat has left them groping for the answers to their future. The communists alone know what they want and think they know how they are going to get it. All the other energetic leaders are in jail or barred from office as supporters of the old regime. The current government leaders while often men of intelligence and sincerity are not men of energy and dramatic appeal. The parties in power suffer from the fact that they are the government with whom we are still at war, that the reparations settlement hasn't yet been made, that the food supplies are short, that there is extensive unemployment for which there is no solution till the factories get going and Japanese exports again compete in foreign markets. The communists have none of these handicaps. They represent a group who showed the greatest courage in opposing the militarists. They are not in power and so share none of the responsibilities for conditions leading to popular discontent, but they have a program which feeds on discontent. They have the complete backing of one of Japan's recent enemies, while none of the other parties has the backing of the Americans. And they have extremely able leadership.

The best known communist leaders are SANZO NOSAKA, TOSHIO SHIGA and KYUICHI TOKUDA, the Secretary General of the Japanese Communist Party. Both Shiga and Tokuda spent the long, long years from 1929 to 1945 in Japanese prisons. These men, and many more like them, were in prison for their beliefs, and no American can avoid sympathy, even admiration, for their devotion to their convictions no matter how he disagrees with them. Tokuda's capacities are hard to gauge, but Shiga is a man of obvious strength of character, a very forceful and compelling public speaker, and currently the chief spokesman for the Party. He is the editor of AKAHATA (Red Flag) the communist party newspaper, although his duties as member of parliament force him to delegate most of his editorial duties to another man.

The communist best known to Americans, and probably to Japaness as well, is NOSAKA, This man is smooth, intelligent to the point of brilliance, open and friendly in his manner, unruffled in argument, a quiet yet forceful and persuasive public speaker. More than any other he appears to reflect the Russian point of view on tactics in party councils. He escaped to Russia in 1931 and spent the intervening years in party activity there, in North China early in the war, and latterly at Yenan, the seat of Chinese Communist Party Headquarters. Until its official dissolution in 1943 NOSAKA was a member of the Supreme Praesidium of the COMINTERN. He now assures me that the Japanese communist party has no organic connection with the Russian, and has only spiritual ties, and that the coincidence in their activities is due only to their common beliefs and ideals, but the facts seem otherwise.

The Japanese Communist party is organized on the model of the Russian communist party. Like all such parties the Japanese insist on strict discipline exerted from the top, with cells and fractions operating at the bottom. The cells are organized within factories and ships or in neighborhoods. An especial attempt is being made to establish neighborhood cells of women to control the Japanese neighborhood association which distribute rations and otherwise work in the interests of local groups. In addition to the cells they organize "fractions" within organizations which predominately are non-communist so that the degree of their control shall be far beyond that of their actual numbers. Already this program has shown remarkable success.

The Japanese communist party publishes some magazines and newspapers of its own, specifically AKAHATA (Red Flag), AKAHATA TSUSHIN (Red Flag News) SEINEN NO HATA (Young Men's Flag); and SHUKAN JIYU (Liberal Weekly). But in addition to these journals there is a very considerable number ostensibly published by non-communists, yet which preach the same doctrines and slant the news in the same way. Some are for children, some of women, some of young people, some for the serious reader, some for farmers and working men. Some betray their origin by a key word in the title, such as flag ("The Children's Flag", "The Flag of the Masses") but others are indistiguishable as to name. Some of the communist or pro-communist publishers are meeting a real demand and making money by publishing cheap editions of Marx, Lenin, and the like. Other firms keep losing money every week, but continue in business with no apparent thought of bankruptcy. For example, there is a publishing house called "The Monday Shop", which is losing money hand over fist. At last report the publisher has lost over four hundred Thousand yen, yet said he had no interest in making money and could keep going at the present rate for three more years. His firm is organized as a joint stock company which normally is a form of organization interested in dividends.

There is a third group of magazines published ostensibly by friends of the Soviet Union merely in the interest of democracy and good will. Between them the Soviet Cultural Society and the Soviet Research Association publish a magazine, SOBIETO BUNKA (Soviet Culture) and the news sheet, SOBIETO TSUSHIN (Soviet News) devoted largely to articles on Soviet domestic economy. They do not attack the United States, but rather describe by contrast the true democratic way of life to be found in the USSR. The same societies turn up articles on similar subjects for publication in other journals.

The membership of these cultural societies is heavily communist, and in one case wholly so. They get much of their material and advice at "Mitsubishi 21". A suspicious mind would wonder whether they do not get some of their money there as well.

Naturally, the question of the source of communist funds is an important one. During the April elections the communist spent three times as much money on the campaign as the socialists yet won only five seats to the socialists ninety-two. Certainly the socialists are dependent solely on their own financial resources, and they are very poor. It is not unfair to ask whether the communists received some of their considerable funds from their Russian friends.

The communists are extremely active in publishing books and magazines, in supporting public demonstrations and strikes, in organizing labor unions in areas where there have never been any or in opposition to existing unions, in legal political activity, in leading parades using numerous trucks and cars in a fuel scarce country, in operating numerous adult education schools, and in many other money consuming enterprises. How they can support these numerous activities on their slender resources in a considerable mystery. They claim only 15,000 members, most of whom are poor men, who pay party dues of 1% of their wages. This cannot amount to much. They have some profits from some of their publishing ventures, but these must be offset by their losses from others. They claim to have considerable private donations, yet it is doubtful that there are many rich angels for the Japanese Communist Party. This line of inquiry leads us back to the doorway of "Mitsubishi 21".

If the Russians are financing any part of the activities of the Japanese communist party it is unlikely that many members of the Russian mission or even of the Japanese party are aware of it. If funds change hands, as a matter of tactics it is unlikely that NOSAKA or SHIGA or TOKUDA have any part in the exchange. If the Americans know the facts about this, they are keeping a tight silence. On the surface, it does not appear that the Russians have a great deal of money to spare. Up to August they had asked through SCAP to receive in the neighborhood of fifty million yen; instead they were given a little over nine million yen. Even this amounts to about 11,000 yen per head in the Russian mission, a sum to be measured against the ¥750 per capita spent by the Americans, giving the Russians a considerable, though not very magnificent margin for contribution to what they may feel to be a worthy cause.

In addition to these nine million yen, it is known that the Russians had available in Japan nearly five million yen more, about half of which they have been able to convert into new currency through a Japanese bank. At present the balance is blocked. While they claim this money as normal funds held by the former embassy, it is possible that they are captured yen from North Korea or Sakhalin or even North China. Whether they have been able to bring in other captured funds and distribute them is a matter for speculation.

The communists estimate that their strength in the general population for voting purposes has now increased from about 3% in April to about 5%.

According to N OSAKA this increase is due chiefly to the growth of the National Congress on Industrial Organization, the NCIO, called in Japanese ZENKOKU SANGYO BETSU RODO KUMIAI KAIGI, which in about five months has jumped from nothing to 1,600,000 members. In the same period it has considerably outstripped the socialist dominated National Federation of Labor. While the mass of the NCIO are not communists, the leaders of the member unions predominantly are.

The union problem in Japan is easy to misrepresent. The facts are that before the Americans came here there were no free unions. By SCAP order not only were the Japanese allowed to organize in unions, but the Americans gave the Japanese advice on means of union organization and activity, advice not from army officers but from civilians with strong pro-labor and pro-union sympathies. General MacArthur has insisted from the first that labor should have all the rights which labor has in America, including the right to organize, the right to bargain collectively, and the right to strike. The union activities which now bother us are aimed at political objects, organized and led by the communist party and its members. They are designed to disrupt and confuse the nation, to destroy production and transportation, to lead to hopelessness and deepair, and so contribute to the growth of communist influence and ultimately to Russian control.

How can the Americans call agitation, organizations and subversive activity on the part of ultra-nationalists illegal, and yet find the same activities and the same results when carried out by communists or labor unions in accord with the aims and needs of the occupation?

Currently there are twenty member unions of the NCIO, in which the white collar unions play the guiding roles. The Secretary General of the NCIO, KATSUMI KIKUNAMI, is also president of the All Japan Newspaper and Radio workers Union. Although KIKUNAMI, formerly an editorial writer for the ASAHI SHIMBUN and before that correspondent in London, denies being a member of the communist party, he admitted to me that he votes the communist ticket, and his union conduct clearly shows communist party direction. He is engaged currently in fostering a twenty-four hour strike of the Railway Workers Union, which is not a member of the NCIC but whose Tokyo chapter has joined the NCIO and is trying to force such a strike on the country. He also is trying to get general 24 hour sympathy strikes from all the other NCIO member unions. The alleged purpose of the strike is to block dismissals of workers in the postwar reorganizations of the railway lines, but clearly the purpose is political, to frighten the government and to confuse the people. TOSHIO SHIGAI, communist editor of AKAHATA said as much in a recent editorial advocating the strike, and urging the strikers to organize bands to protect themselves from the violence which would be "forced upon them by reactionary elements".

This strike and many others now being pulled fit into the pattern of communist and Russian interest in confusing the Japanese public, in spreading discontent and distrust, and so slowing up the reconstruction of the country. They also coincide with many working conditions which are appalling and must be remedied. In other words the issues between the American authorities and

the Communist labor program are not clearcut, since both recognize that there are basic needs to be met. And the American liberal, reading of the poverty or long hours of Japanese workers is likely to see these strikes and this agitation as solely responsive to such needs. He forgets that the Japanese Socialist Party is also alive to the same distressing conditions, but the socialists are not fostering such turmoil which will lead inevitably to greater chaos and unemployment. The socialists are a native Japanese party, the communists are not.

The more chaos, the more bewilderment, the more hatred, the more fear that can be aroused in Japan, the slower will be Japan's recovery, and probably the more rapid will be the growth of the communist party. The Russians stand to gain either way.

Actual Russian espionage is difficult to detect. It proceeds at three levels. There are the many intelligence officers attached to the Russian mission, gathering such information as they can directly. They are pretty much confined to Tokyo, and get around the countryside very little. Now and then one or two of them dashes off in a jeep somewhere without legitimate orders, but he is usually picked up and directed to return to the capital. Actually, their job must be rather frustrating, excepting as it is to evaluate information brought in from non-Russian sources.

Of more direct moment is the Japanese communist party. One would be simple to think that the party members are openly engaging in espionage for the Russians, but it is known that members of the party are so engaged, especially in reporting on American troop movements and strengths.

There is a third level of Russian espionage. The Russians control three types of Japanese communists who have sought refuge in Russian territory from time to time; Japanese civilians who have come under Russian jurisdiction, especially on Sakhalin; and the Japanese army which surrendered to the Russians. Some of the first have returned to Japan, and today are openly active in the communist party, but others have not shown up. They may be being reserved for this most secret class of spies. Many Japanese citizens can be returned to Japan to engage in espionage against the Americans by holding their families and threatening the lives of their wives and children. Such men can be infiltrated either across the Korean border or into the northern island of Hokkaido. Probably the sea route into Hokkaido from Sakhalin is the most satisfactory, since it can also serve as an exit. In any case, there seem to be numerous Japanese spies in Japan recruited in that fashion.

Out of the 750,000 Japanese soldiers who surrendered to the Russians in Manchuria and on Sakhalin there must be some whom the Russians can convert to their way of thought, and who will be willing to serve as Russian agents here. Whether any of them have been introduced into Japan as yet I do not know, but they are expected to be along one of these days. That many of them will remain loyal to Russian once they got here is doubtful unless they are completely sincere communists, since the Russians have no hold on them through the ability to hold hostage their families. The families of all of these soldiers live in Japan itself.

Basically, Japanese society is not good soil for Russian and communist propaganda. The Russians know this and are proceeding slowly. Neither they nor the Japanese communist party currently is advocating the immediate socialization nor communization of Japan. They know the Japanese family is a powerful unit, that the Japanese believe in private property, and that the Japanese farmer wants to own land himself, not to be part of any collective farm. The Soviets also suffer from a profound Japanese fear of Russia which dates back to long before the days of the Revolution. Although it was American planes which bombed and bombed and burned Japanese cities, the Japanese still remain more fearful of the Russians than they ever were of us.

Russian conduct has not lightened that fear. Their imprisonment of the surrendered Japanese troops, their opposition to American shipments of food to Japan, their opposition to the extension of Japanese fishing grounds have had a deep effect on the Japanese, who know not only that we give them food, but that we have made it possible for them to get their own food out of the seas, and that the Russians have tried to block both.

Ugly stories of Russian conduct in the north are beginning to seep down through these islands. Russian held Sakhalin is not fifty miles due north of the big Japanese island of Hokkaido, and caught on Sakhalin are half a million Japanese citizens. Frequently, Japanese try to escape in fishing boats, making the run as far as possible in darkness. Russian planes machine gun those boats, and Russian patrol boats take them in tow. What happens to those recaptured is anyone's guess, but the Japanese do not believe their treatment is gentle. Russian patrol boats have come down very close to Hokkaido in pursuit of escaping Japanese boats. The Japanese claim they have both opened fire and have seized Japanese boats in Japanese waters. The Japanese insist that many wounded Japanese have managed to reach the beach where they are rescued by the Japanese police. These stories are spreading by word of mouth, and they make the work of the communist agitators harder.

Actual communist strength in Japan still is small, but their power in key unions and among persons of influence such as school teachers, editorial writers and reporters is very high. Our problem is how to maintain the freedoms which we believe essential to a democratic state; speech, assembly, political and union activity, and still to keep a democratic state developing in Japan. The Japanese communists have no more interest in creating a democratic state here than the Russians have. They aim at the creation of a one party dictatorship.

Our best chance to offset the communists and the Russians is Japanese industry and commerce moving again, to get the Japanese back into international trade, and to see to it that American and British books and magazines shall pour into this country. The Japanese are hungry for knowledge of foreign ways of thought. They want our books and magazines, but we have been so worried about publishers rights and royalties that so far not a single American book has been translated and published in Japan since the end of the war, excepting for a few released by a correspondent who

happened to be stationed here. The Russians, however, have given flat permission to reproduce anything appearing in the Soviet Union witnout regard to royalties or copy-right. The Japanese want our stuff, but they'll take the Russian if they can't get ours. The Japanese are eager, burning to learn what our democracy is, and know how it functions. Surely the books and magazines of the United States and Great Britain are the primers of modern democracy. We don't need organized propaganda; we need only to let the Japanese have a chance to read what we read.

But the democratic ideas will be no use in saving his country if the Japanese can't make a living. The best propaganda for the communists and Russians in Japan is unemployment and hunger. When we talk to them of the democratic way of life we are thinking of the bill of rights in a society in which men can make a living by exercise of energy and initiative. That's why we must be willing to see the Japanese get back on their feet economically and commercially as rapidly as possible. The time has come not only to revise Japanese textbooks and the Japanese constitution, which we have done, but to help them get back into world society with the manufacture and exchange of goods which they are suited to make and Asia is eager to buy. If we are unwilling to let the Japanese get going in world trade again, we will foster instead unemployment, hunger, apathy, confusion, and a dangerous mixture of nationalism and communism.

Today the Japanese still have hope hope in use and in their future. They are bewildered, they aren't sure where the road will lead them, but they confidently expect to walk down the road with us. But if because of hatred for what they did to us during the war we don't let them go down our road, then they may well go down that other one. The Russians will be happy to welcome them into their way if we don't want them in ours. Japanese social patterns are closer to the collectivist pattern than to the individualist. If the extreme left gets control it should have no more difficulty in imposing its will on the majority than the extreme right did so recently.

The battle for Japan has been opened. It is not a battle of planes and rockets and atom bombs. It is a battle of ways of life, and the results of defeat are incalculable. The weapons are food and jobs, industry and trade, books and magazines, unions and strikes, the schools and the radio, and party politics. If we are intelligent the odds are all on our side, but they are against us if we let hatred and bitterness guide us. We won the war with Japan, and we need not lose the peace here.

4 December 1946

SUBJECT: Corelation of Noble and Monahan Articles with CIS Reports.

Subject Articles deal with substantially the same subject; Russian Activities in Japan. One of these articles is that written by James Monahan and published in the December 1946 issue of The Readers' Digest; and the other, that written by Harold J. Noble and published in the 28 November issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

All of the factual information in these articles has been covered by reports prepared and submitted by Civil Intelligence Section, G-2 or is being covered by reports now in preparation. The following tabulation shows the essential topics discussed in the articles and the reports dealing with the same topics prepared or being prepared in Civil Intelligence Section.

Topics in Noble Article	Topics in Monahan Article	Civil Intelligence Section Reports
1. Russian strategic interest in Japan. 2. Russian Program anent Japan. a. Weaken & financially disrupt Japanese industry. b. Obstruct the U. S. occupation program. c. Develop Japanese Communist Party. d. Espionage 3. Discussion of make-up and functions of Russian Mission to Japan		. Study of "Soviet Undercover Activities", dated 4 August 1946, to Director of Intelligence, War Department, General Staff, Washington. . Supplementary study, same subject; dated 17 October, to same addressee.
4. Discussion of Cultural and Education Section of Russian mission to Japan.	1. Ideological battleground (Pages 73-74) 2. "Soviet Democracy" propaganda (Pages 75-76) 3. Pro-Soviet magazine, Sovieto Bunka (Soviet Culture) (Page 76)	. Special staff study on Sovieto Bunka (Soviet Culture), pro-Soviet monthly magazine; submitted 3 Sept 46 to C/S and C-in-C. Returned 6 Oct 46 with memo from DC/S to C/S, dated 10 Sept 46, in which DC/S disapproved recommendations for counteracting what was considered undesirable pro-Soviet propaganda. No further studies have since been prepared on Sovieto Bunka, but Special Activities Br. is continuing investigation and research on the magazine and its publishers. . Civil Censorship Detachment in cooper tion with Special Activities Br. made a detailed staff study for the C/S on Soviet infiltration into Press and Movies, and submitted it on 21 Oct 46.

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Topics in Noble Article	Topics in Monahan Article	Civil Intelligence Section Reports
		. Special Activities Br. is currently assembling data for a detailed study of Soviet propaganda activities centered at the Mitsubishi No. 21 Building, Tokyo. . Special Activities Br. has now in preparation a general study of all pro-Soviet cultural groups, their publications and propaganda activities.
5. Japanese Communist Party.	4. Communist influence in labor, press and radio (Pages 74-75)	. This general subject was dealt with in great detail in two memos: Memo to C/S & C-in-C, 5 Oct 46, subj: Communist Strategy in Japan Labor Disputes. Relation with the Soviets. This was noted by C/S on 7 Oct 46, with remark that it "falls short of evidence" and returned to CIS. . Follow-up memo, same subject to C/S & C-in-C, dated 23 Oct 46, returned by C/S without comment. . In addition the following memos and reports were submitted which deal with this general subject: Memo for C/S & C-in-C on Communist-inspired October Labor Offensive, submitted in revised form on 21 Nov 46. . Memo to AC/S, G-2, 26 Sept 46, General Strike Movement, Communist Activity in. . Memo to AC/S, G-2, 15 Oct 46, Threatened General Strike, Communist Influence in.

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Topics in Noble Article	Topics in Monahan Article	Civil Intelligence Section Reports
		• Memo to AC/S, G-2, 2 Oct 46, Summary of Strike Situation • Memo to AC/S, G-2, 2 Oct 46, Secret Conference of Central Executive Committee, Japan Communist Party Specifically dealing with Communist influence in the press are the following memos: • Memo to AC/S, G-2, 5 July 46, regarding question of paper allocation and Communist influence in. • Now in preparation by Special Activities Br. detailed account of paper allocation, Communist influence in, and recent measures taken by Japanese Gov't to remedy this situation. • Staff Study in process in Special Activities Branch, Civil Intelligence Section, G-2.
	5. Leftist personnel in GHQ (Page 75)	Memo to C/S, 25 Sept 46, Leftist Classification of Civilian Employees of GHQ; a detailed study of nine cases. Memo to C/S, 18 Sept 46, staff study on undesirable activities of Theodore Cohen and Anthony Costantino of Labor Division, ESS, with recommendation that they be removed from rolls of GHQ and contracts terminated.
	6. Communist Schools (Page 77)	Data currently being assembled by Special Activities Br. for preparation of detailed study.

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Topics in Noble Article	Topics in Monahan Article	Civil Intelligence Section Reports
		. Memo to AC/S, G-2, 2 Oct 46, Summary of Strike Situation . Memo to AC/S, G-2, 2 Oct 46, Secret Conference of Central Executive Committee, Japan Communist Party Specifically dealing with Communist influence in the press are the following memos: . Memo to AC/S, G-2, 5 July 46, regarding question of paper allocation and Communist influence in. . Now in preparation by Special Activities Br. detailed account of paper allocation, Communist influence in, and recent measures taken by Japanese Gov't to remedy this situation. . Staff Study in process in Special Activities Branch, Civil Intelligence Section, G-2.
	5. Leftist personnel in GHQ (Page 75)	Memo to C/S, 25 Sept 46, Leftist Classification of Civilian Employees of GHQ; a detailed study of nine cases. Memo to C/S, 18 Sept 46, staff study on undesirable activities of Theodore Cohen and Anthony Costantino of Labor Division, ESS, with recommendation that they be removed from rolls of GHQ and contracts terminated.
	6. Communist Schools (Page 77)	Data currently being assembled by Special Activities Br. for preparation of detailed study.

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ANALYSIS OF ULTRA NATIONALISTIC SOCIETIES

1. On the basis of extensive study of registration records, police surveillance records and other authenticated source materials, it is proposed to revise the list of banned societies and organizations covered by SCAPIN 548 and the list of organizations whose officials are purged mandatorily in Category C of Appendix A of SCAPIN 550 to cover the following:-

AIKOKU SHA (Patriotic Society), TOKYO

Branches:

AIKOKU SHA SON JUKU, KANAGAWA
AIKOKU SHA BANCHU SHIBU, HYOGO

Subsidiary Societies:

AIKOKU GAKUSEI REMMEI, TOKYO

Branches:

CHUO DAIGAKU SHIBU, TOKYO
HOSEI DAIGAKU SHIBU, TOKYO
NIHON DAIGAKU SHIBU, TOKYO
FUKUOKA SHIBU
KYOTO SHIBU

AIKOKU HOSO REMMEI, TOKYO

Branches:

KOBE BRANCH

AIKOKU RODO REMMEI, TOKYO

AIKOKU SEINEN REMMEI, TOKYO

Branches:

TOKYO BRANCH:
JOTO SHIBU
NIPPORI SHIBU
KANDA SEIKA ICHIBA SHIBU
OSAKA BRANCH
HYOGO BRANCH:
KOBE SHIBU
NISHINOMIYA SHIBU

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Branches:

NIIGATA BRANCH:
RANKEI SHIBU
SAITAMA BRANCH:
FUKAYA SHIBU
IWATE BRANCH:
ISHISHITA SHIBU
SHIMANE BRANCH:
MATSUE SHIBU
WAKAYAMA BRANCH:
WAKAYAMA SHIBU

AIKOKU KINRO TO (Patriotic Labor Party), TOKYO

Branches:

KOBE SHIBU
NANSHIN SHIBU
WAKAYAMA SHIBU

Subsidiary Societies:

KOKUMIN SHISO KENKYU JO (National Thought Investigation Institute), TOKYO
KOKOKU NOMIN DOMEI (Imperial Farmers League), CHIBA

Branches:

OSAKA SHIBU
AKASHI SHIBU, HYOGO
NAKAYASU SHIBU, OSAKA
WAKAYAMA SHIBU

AIKOKU SEIJI DOMEI (Patriotic Political League), FUKUOKA

Branches:

HOKKAIDO:
NOKKEUSHI SHIBU
MONBETSU SHIBU
TOKYO:
TOKYOFU SHIBU RENGO KAI
ASAKUSA SHIBU
ARAKAWA SHIBU
KUZUSHIKA SHIBU
CHOKUZOKU

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Branches:

KYOTO SHIBU RENGOKAI
OSAKA:
KINKI RENGOKAI
OSAKA SHIBU
KANAGAWA SHIBU RENGOKAI
YOKOHAMA SHIBU
KAWASAKI SHIBU
HYOGO:
HYOGOKEN RENGOKAI
AMAGASAKI SHIBU
NISHINOMIYA SHIBU
BANSHU SHIBU
TSUKAGUCHI SHIBU
NAGASAKI:
NAGASAKI KEN SHIBU RENGOKAI
NAGASAKI SHIBU
ISAHAYA SHIBU
CHIBA:
CHIBAKEN RENGOKAI
HIGASHIKUZU SHIBU
AICHI:
NAGOYA SHIBU
SHIZUOKA:
SHIZUOKAKEN RENGOKAI
HAMAMATSU SHIBU
GIFU:
GIFUKEN SHIBU RENGO KAI
GIFU SHIBU
CHOKUZOKU
NAGANO:
SHIMOINA SHIBU
ISHIKAWA:
KANAZAWA SHIBU
HIROSHIMA:
HIROSHIMA SHIBU
FUKUYAMA SHIBU
YAMAGUCHIP
SHIMONOSEKI SHIBU
FUKUOKA:
FUKUOKAKEN RENGOKAI
YAWATA SHIBU
NAOKATA KURATE SHIBU
MOJI SHIBU
TAGAWA SHIBU
KAO SHIBU
KAGOSHIMA SHIBU

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AIKOKU SEINEN DOMEI (Patriotic Youth's League), TOKYO

Branches:

AICHI BRANCH
TOYAMA:
SHIMMINATO SHIBU
FUSHIKI SHIBU
NAKASHINKAWA GUN SHIBU
HOKKAIDO SHIBU
HIROSHIMA SHIBU

Subsidiary Societies:

AIKOKU RODO NOMIN DOSHI KAI (Patriotic Labor Farmers' Union), SAITAMA

Branches:

CHOKUZOKU
NIHON RODO DOMEI
CHOKUZOKU
KYOTO SHIBU
OSAKA MOKUZAI RODO KUMIAI SHIBU
TOYAMA HOKURIKU GODO RODO KUMIAI SHIBU
WAKAYAMA RODO SHA KUMIAI SHIBU
NIIGATA:
KOKOKU NOMIN REMMEI SHIBU
SAITAMA:
KAWAGUCHI SHIBU
SEINEN GIYU TAI
OMIYA SHIBU
KAMINE SHIBU
WARABI HAN
IBARAKI:
IBARAKI KOKOKU NOMIN REMMEI SHIBU
AIKYO JICHI REMMEI SHIBU
AICHI:
KOKOKU NOMIN KUMIAI DOMEI JUMBIKAI
YAMANASHI:
YAMANASHI AIKOKU NOMIN REMMEI SHIBU
SHIGA:
SHIGA KINRO MINSHU DOMEI SHIBU
YAMAGATA:
TOHOKU KOMIN NOMIN REMMEI
FUKUI:
FUKUI KOKOKU KINRO NOMIN DOMMEI JUMBIKAI
TOYAMA:
TOYAMA KEN KINRO NOMIN REMMEI SHIBU
KOCHI:
TOSA NOMIN SOKUMIAI SHIBU

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Branches:

GIFU:

AIKOKU RODO NOMIN DOSHIKAI DACHI SHIBU

AIKOKU RENGOKAI (The Patriotic Confederation), TOKYO

Branches:

GAKUYO SHIBU

AIKYO KAI (Love Land Society), IBARAKI

Branches:

IBARAKI:

FUKURODAMURA SHIBU
GODAIMURA SHIBU
HIGASHI OZAWAMURA SHIBU
ITOMIMURA SHIBU
KAMIONO MURA SHIBU
KOMATSU MURA SHIBU
KONDA MURA SHIBU
KORIDO MURA SHIBU
NAGAKURA MURA SHIBU JUMBIKAI
NAKANO MURA SHIBU JUMBIKAI
NANAE MURA SHIBU JUMBIKAI
NUKADA MURA SHIBU
OBAMURA SHIBU
OGAMURA SHIBU
OYAMURA SHIBU
SAIGOMURA SHIBU
SEKIAMURA SHIBU
SHIMONOMURA SHIBU
SUWAMURA SHIBU
TAKAHAGI SHIBU JUMBIKAI
TAMAGAWAMURA SHIBU
TODAMURA SHIBU
TSUSUMIMURA SHIBU
UENOMURA SHIBU
URIZURE SHIBU
YANAGAWAMURA SHIBU

C. Training Centers:

AIKYO JUKU, IBARAKI

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AJIA SEINEN SHA (Asia Young Men's Association), TOKYO

Subsidiary Societies:

KOA SEINEN UNDO (Rise Asia Youth Movement), TOKYO

AKEBONO SHA (The Dawn Society), TOKYO

Subsidiary Societies:

NIHON BUNKA SENYO KAI (Japanese Culture Enhancement Society), TOKYO

BOGAKU RYO (FUJI View Dormitory), TOKYO

BUSHIN KAI (War God's Society), TOKYO

DAI AJIA KYOKAI (Great Asia Society), TOKYO

Branches:

NAGOYA SHIBU
FUKUOKA SHIBU
HIDA SHIBU, GIFU
HYOGO SHIBU
KOBE SHIBU
HOKURIKU SHIBU
KANAZAWA SHIBU
KYOTO SHIBU
OSAKA SHIBU
OSAKA SHIBU GAKUSEI BU

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DAI AJIA KENSETSU SHA (Great Asia Establishment Society), TOKYO

Branches:

ASHIO SHIBU, TOCHIGI

DAI AJIA NIHON SEINEN REMMEI (Great Asia Japanese Youths League), TOKYO

Branches:
TOKAI SHIBU:
NAGOYA, SHIZUOKA, AICHI, MIE, GIFU,
HOKURIKU SHIBU:
KANAZAWA, ISHIKAWA, FUKUI, TOYAMA, NAGANO, NIIGATA
KINKI SHIBU:
KYOTO, WAKAYAMA, NARA, SHIGA, OSAKA, HYOGO
CHUGOKU SHIBU:
YAMAGUCHI, HIROSHIMA, OKAYAMA, SHIMANE, TOTTORI
SHIKOKU SHIBU:
TOKUSHIMA, KAGAWA, EHIME, KOCHI
KYUSHU SHIBU:
FUKUOKA, SAGA, NAGASAKI, OKINAWA, KUMAMOTO, OITA,
KAGOSHIMA, MIYAZAKI
TOHOKU SHIBU:
MIYAGI, FUKUSHIMA, IWATE, YAMAGATA, AKITA, AOMORI, SENDAI
HOKKAIDO SHIBU:
SAPPORO, HOKKAIDO
TAIWAN SHIBU:
TAIHOKU
CHOSEN SHIBU:
KEIJO
KANAGAWA SHIBU
SAITAMA SHIBU
CHIBA SHIBU
TOCHIGI SHIBU
IBARAKI SHIBU
GUMMA SHIBU
YAMANASHI SHIBU

DAI AJIA SEINEN DOMEI (Great Asia Young Men's League), KYOTO

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DAIA TAKUSHI GIDAN (Greater Asia Pioneers Association), FUKUOKA

DAICHOKU KAI (Great Righteous Society), TOKYO

DAIDO JUKU (Cardinal Principle Academy), KYOTO

Subsidiary Society:

DAI NIPPON SEISAN TO Youth Group

DAIDO KURABU (Great Unity Club), TOKYO

Branches:

KYOTO BRANCH

Subsidiary Societies:

JIMMU KAI (JIMMU Society), TOKYO

Branches:

HOKKAIDO:
HAKODATE SHIBU
SAPPORO SHIBU
TOKYO:
SEINEN BU
TOKYOFU SHIBU RENGO KAI
JOSAI SHIBU
TOKYO GASU JIMMU KAI
JONAN SHIBU
NOTO SHIBU
NAKANO SHIBU
JOHOKU SHIBU
KBARA SHIBU
KANSAI RENGO KAI
KYOTO SHIBU
OSAKA SHIBU
RAKUHOKU SHIBU, OSAKA

CONFIDENTIAL

Subsidiary Societies:

Branches:

OSAKA SEINEN JIMMU TAI
HYOGO:
KOBE SHIBU
BANSHU SHIBU
KATSUMA SHIBU
NISHIMAN SHIBU
NARAKEN SHIBU
OKAYAMA SHIBU
BIHOKU SHIBU
TSUNUMA SHIBU
YAMAGUCHI:
TOKUYAMA SHIBU
WAKAYAMA:
WAKAYAMA SHIBU
TANABE SHIBU
SHUSANMI SHIBU
CHIBA:
CHIBAKEN SHIBU
KOMINATO BUNKAI
NANSO SHIBU
IBARAKI:
MITO SHIBU
MAKABE SHIBU
AICHI:
NAGOYA SHIBU
CHITA SHIBU
SHUNPU KURABU SHIBU
SHIZUOKA:
CHUSHUN SHIBU
SHIZUOKA SHIBU
YAIZU SHIBU
GAKUYO SHIBU
SEINEN KENSETSU SHA SHIBU
SEIJIN SHA SHIBU
YAMANASHI:
KOFU SHIBU
NAGANO:
NAGANO SHIBU
SHIOJIRI SHIBU
FUKUSHIMA:
FUKUSHIMA SHIBU
SEGAMI SHIBU
YASUHARA SHIBU
IWATE:
IWATE SHIBU
MINAMI IWATE SHIBU
AOMORI:
HACHIKO SHIBU
HIROSAKI SHIBU

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Subsidiary Societies:

Branches:

AOMORI:
AOMORI SHIBU
MINAMI TSUGARU SHIBU
YAMAGATA:
SAKATA SHIBU
YAMAGATA SHIBU
KIYOKAWA SHIBU
TENDO SHIBU
AKITA:
AKITA SHIBU
GOJONOME SHIBU
TSUCHIZAKI SHIBU
YUZAWA SHIBU
MASUDA SHIBU
MISHIMA OTONAI SHIBU
FUKUI SHIBU
ISHIKAWA SHIBU
TOYAMA SHIBU
FUSHIKI SHIBU
AIKOKU KENKYU KAI
TOTTORI:
TOTTORI SHIBU
YONAGO SHIBU
KOCHI SHIBU
EHIME:
HASSHU SHA SHIBU
KYUSHU RENGO KAI
NAGASAKI SHIBU
FUKUOKA:
FUKUOKA SHIBU
KOKURA SHIBU
FUKUOKA SEINEN TAI
KURUME SHIBU
SANCHO SHIBU
MITSUI SHIBU
FUTSUKAICHI SHIBU
SANMON SHIBU
HAYARA SHIBU
UKATA SHIBU
SHOWA GIJUKU SHIBU
OITA:
SANGO SHIBU
SAGA SHIBU
KUMAMOTO SHIBU

DAIDO KAI (Great Unity Society), TOKYO

Branches:

DAIGYO SHA (Great Deed Society), TOKYO

DAIKO IYASAKA KAI (Loyal Prosperity Society), TOKYO

DAI NIHON DOSHI KAI (Great Japan Comrades Society), TOKYO
(Former name: NICHIDOKU DOSHI KAI in 1936
DAI NIHON BOKYO DOSHI KAI in 1938)

Branches:

TOKYO:
JOHOKU SHIBU
TAISHO DAIGAKU SHIBU
AICHI, TOYOHASHI SHIBU
AOMORI SHIBU
KOCHI SHIBU
OKAYAMA KEN SHIBU
OSAKA SHIBU
SHIZUOKA SHIBU

DAI NIHON KOKUSUI KAI (Great Japan Nationalistic Society), KYOTO

Branches:

KANTO KOKUSUI KAI, TOKYO
HOKKAIDO:
KITA NIHON HOMBU
MIUTA SHIBU

Branches:

HOKKAIDO:
KYOTO:
KUKUCHIYAMA SHIBU
OSAKA:
IZUMI SHIBU
KITAKAWACHI SHIBU
HIGASHI SHIBU
OSAKA SHIBU
CHIBA SHIBU
NARA:
NARA SHIBU
YAMATO SHIBU
AICHI SHIBU
SHIZUOKA SHIBU
NAGANO:
NAGANOKEN HOMBU
SAKU SHIBU
HOKUAN SHIBU
NAGANO SHIBU
UEDA SHIBU
SUWA SHIBU
IIDA SHIBU
NANAN SHIBU
MATSUMOTO SHIBU
FUKUI:
FUKUI KOKUSUI KAI HOMBU
FUKUI KEN HOMBU
TSURUGA SHIBU
IWATE SHIBU
ISHIKAWA:
ISHIKAWA HOMBU
ENUMAGUN SHIBU
HASAKU SHIBU
KASHIMA SHIBU
TOYAMA SHIBU
TOTTORI:
TOTTORI SHIBU
YONAGO SHIBU
OKAYAMA:
HAYAJIMA SHIBU
OKAYAMAKEN HOMBU
KYOKUTO SHIBU
SAKUSEI SHIBU
KURASHIKI SHIBU
KOJIMA SHIBU
OKISHINDEN, KYOKUTO SHIBU
BINAN SHIBU
SEO SHIBU
HIROSHIMA:
HIROSHIMA KEN HOMBU
BIGO SHIBU

Branches:

HIROSHIMA:
FUKUYAMA SHIBU
KURE SHIBU
YAMAGUCHI:
BOCHO SHIBU
TOKUSHIMA SHIBU
KOCHI SHIBU
WAKAYAMA:
KISHU SHIBU
WAKAYAMA SHIBU
KUROE SHIBU
HIDAKA SHIBU
YUSACHO SHIBU
KITA ARITA GUN SHIBU
EHIME:
EHIME SHIBU
TOYO SHIBU
IMAHARU SHIBU
FUKUOKA:
YAMATA SHIBU
MOJI SHIBU
FUKUOKA SHIBU
OITA SHIBU
MIE:
MIE SHIBU
UJIYAMADA SHIBU
YOKKAICHI SHIBU
MATSUZAKA SHIBU
IGA SHIBU
TSU SHIBU
KAMEYAMA SHIBU
MUWANA SHIBU
FUKAYA SHIBU
KIHOKU SHIBU
SHIGA:
SHIGA SHIBU
KURITA SHIBU
SHINAI SHIBU
KABAO SHIBU
MABUCHI SHIBU
KOHOKU SHIBU
GIFU:
GIFU SHIBU
SAINO SHIBU
DAI ICHI BUNKAI SHIBU
EBI GUN SHIBU
FUWAGUN SHIBU

DAI NIHON GOKOKU KAI (Great Japan National Defence Society), TOKYO

Branches:

ASAKUSA SHIBU, TOKYO
IBARAGI SHIBU
NANSHO SHIBU, CHIBA

DAI NIHON ISSHIN KAI (Great Japan Renovation Society), TOKYO
(Former DAI NIHON SEISAN TO)

Branches:

HOKKAIDO:
SAPPORO SHIBU
MURORAN SHIBU
SAKURAI SHIBU
AMASHIO SHIBU
TOKYO:
TAKINOGAWA SHIBU
KYOTO:
KYOTO SOKYOKU SHIBU
SADAMU SHIBU
KAMIKYO SHIBU
FUKUCHIYAMA SHIBU
RAKUHOKU SHIBU
NANTAN SHIBU
OSAKA:
OSAKA ISSHIN KAI SHIBU RENRAKUJO
JOTO SHIBU
IMAMIYA SHIBU
SENHOKU SHIBU
SAKAI SHIBU
KANAGAWA:
YOKOHAMA SHIBU
HYOGO:
NISHINOMIYA SHIBU
AMAGASAKI SHIBU
NAGASAKI:
SASEHO SHIBU
NIIGATA KEN SHIBU
NISHIKABAHARA SHIBU
NAKAGOSHI SHIBU
GUMMA:
KIRIU SHIBU
KUROHO SHIBU
CHIBA:
KINOSHITA SHIBU

CONFIDENTIAL

Branches:

IBARAKI:
TAGA SHIBU
ICHIKAWA SHIBU
TOCHIGI:
NAKUSA SHIBU
HOKUGO SHIBU
NARA SHIBU
AICHI, TOYOHASHI SHIBU
NAGANO SHIBU
FUKUI SHIBU
TOYAMA SHIBU
SHIMANE SHIBU
OKAYAMA SHIBU
HIROSHIMA SHIBU
TOKUSHIMA SHIBU
FUKUOKA:
FUKUOKA SHIBU
KOKURA SHIBU
CHIKUHO SHIBU
YAMATA SHIBU
CHIKUJO SHIBU
KUMAMOTO SHIBU
MIYAZAKI:
MIYAZAKI SHIBU
NOBEOKA SHIBU
TOSHIRO SHIBU

Subsidiary Societies:

KOKURYU KAI (Black Dragon Society), TOKYO

Branches:

SHIZUOKA, EIRI SHIBU
OSAKA, KANSAI SHIBU
HIROSHIMA, KANSAI SHIBU HIROSHIMA SHA
HOKKAIDO, KOKURYU KAI SEINEN TO

NIPPON KOKUMIN TO
DAI NIHON SEINEN DOMEI
EX-KYUSHIN AIKOKU TO

Training Centers:

SHINNO JUKU (Sacred Agricultural Academy), TOKYO

CONFIDENTIAL

DAINIHON KEIKOKU REIMEI (National Administration League of Greater Japan), FUKUSHIMA

Branches:

FUKUSHIMA:
KANUMA SHIBU
IWAKI SHIBU
YAMAGUN SHIBU
IBARAKI SHIBU
TATEBAYASHI SHIBU, GUMMA
SHIONA SHIBU, TOCHIGI

DAINIHON KINNO DOSHI KAI (Great Japan Imperial League), TOKYO

Branches:

YAMAGUCHI KEN JIMUKYOKU

Subsidiary Societies:

KONAN SEINEN JUKU (Rise South Youth Academy), FUKUOKA

DAINIHON KODO KAI (Great Japan Imperial Way Society), TOKYO
(the former KENKOKU KAI, TOKYO)

Branches:

TOKYO:
NISHIARAI SHIBU
ADACHI DAINI SHIBU
ASAKUSA DAIICHI SHIBU
ASAKUSA DAINI SHIBU
MUKOJIMA SHIBU
HOKKAIDO HAKODATE SHIBU
AICHI TOKAI RENGOKAI
AICHI TOYOHASHISHIBU
FUKUSHIMA IWAKI SHIBU
ISHIKAWA HOKURIKU SHIBU
OSAKA KANSAI ZENEITAI

DAI NIHON SEISAN TO (Great Japan Production Party), TOKYO
(the same society as DAI NIHON ISSHIN KAI, TOKYO)

DAI NOHON TO (Great Japan Party) (the new name is YAMATOMUSUBI)

Branches:

TOKYO:
- CHOKUZOKU
- CHUO SHIBU
- TOSHIMA SHIBU
- OMORI SHIBU
- SETAGAYA SHIBU

KYOTO:
- KYOTOFU SHIBU RENGOKAI
- KYOTO UKYO SHIBU
- KYOTO CHUKYO SHIBU
- KYOTO KAMIKYOSHIBU
- KYOTO SHIMOKYO SHIBU

OSAKA:
- KANSAI CHIHO RENGOKAI
- CHOKUZOKU
- ASAHI SHIBU
- MINATO SHIBU

KANAGAWA:
- KANAGAWA SHIBU RENGOKAI
- CHOKUZOKU
- KAWASAKI SHIBU
- YOKOHAMA SHIBU

HYOGO:
- HYOGOKEN NABU RENGOKAI
- CHOKUZOKU
- KOBE HIGASHI SHIBU
- KOBE NISHI SHIBU
- NISHINOMIYA SHIBU
- SAJI SHIBU
- KASHIWABARA SHIBU
- HYOGOKEN HOKUBU RENGOKAI
- CHOKUZOKU
- KAMIKURA SHIBU
- YUKIYO SHIBU
- KUZUNOMURA SHIBU
- YOSHIMI SHIBU
- ZEIGO SHIBU
- SHIGEMATSU SHIBU
- KUROICHO SHIBU

Branches:

NIIGATA:
NIIGATA SHIBU
SANJO SHIBU
NAKANOSHIMA SHIBU
ONISHI SHIBU
GUNMA:
TAKADA SHIBU
AICHI: TOYOHASHI SHIBU
GIFU:
GIFUKEN SHIBU RENGOKAI
KAWABE SHIBU
MIWA SHIBU
KAMIYONEDA SHIBU
IWATE:
KAMIHEII SHIBU

DAITO SHA (Great Rule Association), AOMORI

DAI NIHON SEINEN DOMEI (Great Japan Youths' League), TOKYO

Branches:

TOKYO:
KASHIMA SHIBU
ADACHI SHIBU
JOTO SHIBU
KANAGAWA:
YOKOHAMA SHIBU
KYOTO SHIBU
SHIZUOKA:
HAMAMATSU SHIBU
YAMANASHI:
KOFU SHIBU
TOCHIGI SHIBU
FUKUOKA SHIBU

DAI TOA KENSETSU KYOKAI (Great East Asia Construction Association), TOKYO

DAI TOA KYOKAI (Great Eastern Asia Society), TOKYO

Subsidiary Societies:

DAI NIPPON KOA DOMEI, TOKYO

DAI TOA SEINEN DOMEI (Greater East Asia Youths' League), TOKYO

Branches:

NAGANO SHIBU

Subsidiary Societies:

AIKOKU SHA (Patriotic Society), TOKYO

KOKUTAI YOGO RENMEI, TOKYO (National Constitution Protection League), TOKYO

Branches:

DAI TOA SEINEN TAI (Great East Asia Youth's Corps), TOKYO

Branches:

SAITAMA Branch

Subsidiary Societies:

DAI NIHON KOA DOMEI's Youth Corps

CONFIDENTIAL

DAITO JUKU (Great Eastern Institute), TOKYO

Subsidiary Societies:

DAI NIHON SEISAN TO, TOKYO

DOKURITSU SEINEN SHA (Independent Youths' Society), TOKYO

CONFIDENTIAL

DAI NIHON SEKISEI KAI (Great Japan Red Sincerity Society), TOKYO

Branches:

HOKKAIDO
- SAPPORO SHIBU
- KUSHIRO SHIBU
- ABASHIRI SHIBU
- KIBURI SHIBU
- AKECHI SHIBU
- RUMOE BUNKAI

TOKYO
- SHIBA SHIBU
  - DAI 1 BUNKAI
  - DAI 2 BUNKAI
  - DAI 3 BUNKAI
  - DAI 4 BUNKAI
  - DAI 5 BUNKAI
  - DAI 6 BUNKAI
  - DAI 7 BUNKAI
  - DAI 10 BUNKAI
- MEGURO SHIBU
- ASAKUSA SHIBU
  - DAI 2 BUNKAI
  - SHINKO GUNKOKUGEKI BUNKAI
- SUGINAMI SHIBU
  - OGIKUBO BUNKAI
- NIHONBASHI SHIBU
- USHIGOME SHIBU
  - DAI 2 BUNKAI
  - DAI 7 BUNKAI
  - DAI 11 BUNKAI
- KANDA SHIBU
- SHINAGAWA SHIBU
  - DAI 4 BUNKAI
- AZABU SHIBU
- MUKOJIMA SHIBU
- FUKAGAWA SHIBU
- TOSHIMA SHIBU
  - DAI 12 BUNKAI
  - DAI 12 BUNKAI
  - DAI 4 BUNKAI
  - DAI 5 BUNKAI
  - DAI 6 BUNKAI
- ARAKAWA SHIBU
- HACHIOJI SHIBU
- SETAGAYA SHIBU
- KOISHIKAWA SHIBU
- EDOGAWA SHIBU
- KAMATA SHIBU
- OSHIMA SHIBU
- HONJO SHIBU

ADACHI SHIBU
KYOBASHI SHIBU
DAI 5 BUNKAI
DAI 7 BUNKAI
DAI 6 BUNKAI
ITABASHI SHIBU
OMORI SHIBU
SHIBUYA SHIBU
YODOHASHI SHIBU
YOTSUYA SHIBU
EBARA SHIBU
JOTO SHIBU
OJI SHIBU DAI 1 BUNKAI
HONGO SHIBU
SHIDEN RENGOKAI
TODEN NIHONBASHI BUNKAI

KYOTO
HIGASHIYAMA SHIBU
SHIMOKYO SHIBU
CHUKYO SHIBU
UKYO SHIBU
ATAGO SHIBU
FUSHIMI SHIBU

OSAKA
CHOKUZOKU
KITA SHIBU
MINATO SHIBU
KONOHANA SHIBU
IKEDA SHIBU
ASAHI SHIBU
SENNAN SHIBU
TAISHO SHIBU
NISHIYODOGAWA SHIBU
HIGASHIYODOGAWA SHIBU
TENNOJI SHIBU
HIGASHI SHIBU
NISHI SHIBU
SUMIYOSHI SHIBU
NANIWA SHIBU
SUITA SHIBU
OSAKASHI SEKISEI SEINENDAN

KANAGAWA
CHOKUZOKU
KANAGAWA SHIBU
DAI 1 BUNKAI
DAI 2 BUNKAI

YOKOHAMA SHIBU
HORINOUCHI BUNKAI
SEKIUCHI RIYO BUNKAI
YOKOSUKA SHIBU
CHUO BUNKAI
HOKUGO BUNKAI
YASUURA BUNKAI
TSURUMI SHIBU
ISOKO KANAZAWA BUNKAI
BYOBU GA URA BUNKAI
HIRATSUKA SHIBU
HATANO BUNKAI
AIKO SHIBU
KAKAT'SU BUNKAI
KAMAKURA SHIBU
KAWASAKI SHIBU

HYOGO
CHOKUZOKU
NADA SHIBU
FUKIAI SHIBU
KOBE SHIBU
KAIYO SHIBU
MINATO SHIBU
SOTO SHIBU
SHINTO SHIBU
HYOGO SHIBU
HAYASHIDA SHIBU
SUMA SHIBU
TARUMI SHIBU
AMAGASAKI SHIBU
ITAMI SHIBU
TOKO SHIBU
MUKO SHIBU
MIKAGE SHIBU
SHISHIGURI SHIBU
ASAKO SHIBU
KINOSAKI SHIBU
TSUNA SHIBU
SAMOTO SHIBU
KIHARA SHIBU
YURA SHIBU
AKASHI SHIBU
NISHINOMIYA SHIBU
KAWABE SHIBU

NIIGATA
NIIGATA SHIBU
SEINEN SEKISEI DAN
NISHI KANBARA GUN SHIBU

NAKA KANBARAGUN SHIBU
SEINEN SEKISEI DAN
KITA KANBARA GUN SHIBU
SEINEN SEKISEI DAN

SAITAMA
CHICHIBU SHIBU
MINAMI SAITAMA SHIBU

GUMMA
CHOKUZOKU
TAKASAKI SHIBU
TANO SHIBU
MAEBASHI SHIBU
SETA SHIBU
YURAKU SHIBU
SIRAKU SHIBU
TATARA BUNKAI

CHIBA
CHOKUZOKU
KIMITSU SHIBU
CHIBA SHIBU
TOKUZU SHIBU
ICHIKAWA SHIBU
INBA SHIBU
AWA SHIBU
CHOSHI SHIBU
EZOKUMA SHIBU
CHUO KUNRENSHO

IBARAKI
SARUSHIMA SHIBU
KASHIMA SHIBU
MAKABE SHIBU
MITO SHIBU
NAKA SHIBU

TOCHIGI
KITA KUZU SHIBU
TAKADA BUNKAI
MINAMI KUZU SHIBU
TAISHOMURA BUNKAI
AMAKAWA BUNKAI

MIE
YOKKAICHI SHIBU
MIEGUN SHIBU
TAKI SHIBU
INBEN SHIBU

CONFIDENTIAL

KAWAKI SHIBU

AICHI
- CHOKUZOKU
- NAGOYA NAKA SHIBU
- NAGOYA NISHI SHIBU
- NAGOYA HIGASHI SHIBU
- TOSHIN SHIBU
- SHOWA SHIBU
- HANDO SHIBU

SHIZUOKA
- SHIMIZU SHIBU
- FUJI SHIBU
- IZU SHIBU
- HAMAMATSU SHIBU
- HAMAKA SHIBU
- SHITA SHIBU
- NUMATSU SHIBU
- MISHIMA SHIBU
- ATAMI SHIBU
- SHIZUOKA SHIBU
- OGASA SHIBU

YAMANASHI
- CHOKUZOKU
- KOFU SHIBU
- HIGASHI YAMANASHI SHIBU
- HIGASHI YATSUSHIRO SHIBU
- KITA KOMA SHIBU

SHIGA
- CHOKUZOKU
- OTSU SHIBU
- AWATA SHIBU
- SHIGA SHIBU
- GAMO SHIBU
- HIKONE SHIBU
- SAKATA SHIBU
- KOGA SHIBU
- NOSHIMAGUN SHIBU

GIFU
- GIFU SHIBU
- OGAKI SHIBU
- TAKAYAMA SHIBU
- TAJIMI SHIBU
- HANEJIMA SHIBU
- BUGI SHIBU

CONFIDENTIAL

KAMO SHIBU
KORIYAMA SHIBU
DOKI SHIBU

NAGANO
CHOKUZOKU
SUWA SHIBU
KAMIMIZU SHIBU
MATSUMOTO SHIBU
KOKYU SHIBU
UKSHINA SHIBU
OGATA SHIBU
SHIOJIRI BUNKAI
NAKASHIOJIRI BUNKAI

MIYAGI
KIYOSHI SHIBU

FUKUSHIMA
WAKAMATSU SHIBU

IWATE
MORIOKA SHIBU
AKUZAWA SHIBU
KAMAISHI SHIBU
KAMISEKI SHIBU

AOMORI
MINAMI TSUGARU SHIBU
KAMIKITA SHIBU
HIROSAKI SHIBU

FUKUI
FUKUI SHIBU
MORITA SHIBU

ISHIKAWA
CHOKUZOKU
KANAZAWA SHIBU
NANAO SHIBU
EJIRI SHIBU
ISHIKAWA SHIBU
HOSHI SHIBU
NAKUI SHIBU

TOYAMA
TOYAMA SHIBU
KAMI .SHINKAWA SHIBU
NAKASHINKAWA SHIBU
HIGASHI REIHA SHIBU
TAKAOKA SHIBU

OKAYAMA
TAMANO SHIBU
KURASHIKI SHIBU
OKAYAMA SHIBU
OKAYAMA SANJOKAI
TSUYAMA SHIBU
TOMADA SHIBU
KUME SHIBU
HANIWA SHIBU
TSUKUBO SHIBU
MITSU SHIBU
KIDA SHIBU

HIROSHIMA
HIROSHIMA SHIBU
FUKAYASU SHIBU

YAMAGUCHI
SHIMONOSEKI SHIBU
UBE SHIBU
YAMAGUCHI SHIBU

WAKAYAMA
WAKAYAMA SHIBU

TOKUSHIMA
TOKUSHIMA SHIBU
ITANO SHIBU
NAGA SHIBU
UMIBE SHIBU

KOCHI
KOCHI SHIBU
NAGAOKA SHIBU
MINEKITA SHIBU
IMABARI SHIBU

KYUSHU
KYUSHU HONBU
FUKUOKA RENGO SHIBU
MOJI SHIBU
KOKURA SHIBU
KYOTOGUN SHIBU
YAWATA SHIBU
WAKAMATSU SHIBU
TOBATA SHIBU
TAGAWA SHIBU
FUKUOKA SHIBU
CHIKUGAMI SHIBU
ONGA SHIBU
SAMMON SHIBU
MITSUISA SHIBU

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

FUJIMI RYO (FUJI View Dormitory), TOKYO

FUJIZK RYO (Mt. FUJI Recongnition Dormitory), TOKYO

GAKUSEI KOKOKU REMMEI (Students Rise Nation League), TOKYO

GENRI NIHON SHA (JAPAN Principle Society), TOKYO

Subsidiary Societies:

KOKUSAI HANKYO REMMEI (International Anti-Communists League), TOKYO

(KOA MEKKO CLUB)a--- (Rising Asia Communist wiping out Club)

GENYO SHA (Black Ocean Society), FUKUOKA

Branches:

KANTO GENYO SHA (Black Ocean Society of KANTO), TOKYO

Subsidiary Societies:

KOKURYU KAI (Black Dragon Society), TOKYO

Branches:

SHIZUOKA, KIRI SHIBU
OSAKA, KANSAI SHIBU
HIROSHIMA, KANSAI SHIBU HIROSHIMA SHA
HOKKAIDO, KOKURYU KAI SEINEN TO

DAI NIPPON SEISAN TO (Great Japan Production Party), TOKYO

Branches:

(Recorded under DAI NIPPON SEISAN TO)

GYOCHI SHA (Act on Earth Society), TOKYO

Branches:

FUKUI GYOCHI SHA
OSAKA GYOCHI SHA
SHIZUOKA GYOCHI SHA
SONAI GYOCHI SHA

Subsidiary Societies:

USHIO NO KAI (WASEDA University)
TOKO KAI (Eastern Light Society)-5th High School
NOROSHI NO KAI (Beacon Society)-HOKKAIDO Imp. Univ.
TAMASHII NO KAI (Souls Society)- TAKUSHOKU Univ.
YUKO GAKKAI (Neverthe less Rise Student Society)-KYOTO Imp. U.
SOJIN KAI (Double Blades Society)-RITSUMEI KAN Univ.
HI NO KAI (The Sun Society)- TOKYO Imp. Univ.

Training Centers:

DAIGAKU RYO (Daigaku Dormitory), TOKYO
SHAKAI KYOIKU KENKYU JO (Social Education Research Institute),

 CONFIDENTIAL

HAGAKURE KYOKAI (Hide in the Leaves Society)

HAKKO KAI (Eight Continents Society), TOKYO

Branches:
OSAKA
YAMAGUCHIKEN, HIMEI
HAKKO JUKU (Eight Continents Academy)

Branches:
HOKKAIDO
SHIZUOKA
TOKYO
NAKAYAMA

HAKKO KAI (Eight Rays Society), TOKYO

Branches:
HOKKAIDO
KAGOSHIMA
MIYAKONOJO
ODAWARA
OKAZAKI
SAITAMA
SHIZUOKA
Training Center:
ISHIZAKI MURA, IBARAGIKEN.

HINOMORI DOJO (Sacred Tree Hall), TOKYO
HINOMORI JUKU (Sacred Tree Academy)

Branches:
CHIBA
GUNMA
FUKUSHIMA
IBARAKI
SHINANO; NAGANO
YONEZAWA, YAMAGATA

HOKUTO KURABU (The Dipper Club), TOKYO

Branches:
KANAZAWA, ISHIKAWA
NIIGATA

Subsidiary Societies:
JISHU KAI (JISHU Society)

ISHIN KOKUMIN SHA (Society of Public Opinion on the Restoration)

CONFIDENTIAL

YUKEIKAI DOJO (Sincere Heart Institute)

Subsidiary Societies:
KEIKEN JUKU
KOA GAKUEUKAI

JIKEI KAI (JIKEI Society). TOKYO

Branches:
HOKKAIDO
HIROSAKI
SAPPORO
TOKYO
JOSAI
TOKYO OASU JIKEI KAI
JOHAN
JOTO
KAIKAHO
JOHOKU
HARA
KYOTO
KYOTO
KAKUHOKU
OSAKA
OSAKA
HYOGO
KOBE
KAIHOU
KATSUDA
KISHIDAN
NARA
OKAYAMA
OKAYAMA
KIHOKU
TSUYAMA
YAMAGUCHI
TOKUYAMA
WAKAYAMA
WAKAYAMA
TAIKAKU
SHIRAHAMA
CHIBA
CHIBA
KOKUBUNTO
NANKO
IBARAKI
KITO
MAKABE
AICHI
NAGOYA
OKAZA
SUNPU

CONFIDENTIAL

- SHIZUOKA
  - CHUSHIN
  - SHIZUOKA
  - YAIZU
  - GAKUYO
  - SEINEN KENSETSU SHA
  - SEIJIN SHA
- YAMANASHI
  - KOFU
- NAGANO
  - NAGANO
  - SHIOJIRI
- FUKUSHIMA
  - FUKUSHIMA
  - SEGAMI
  - YASUHARA
- IWATE
  - IWATE
  - MINAMI IWATE
- AOMORI
  - HACHINOHE
  - HIROSAKI
  - AOMORI
  - MINAMI TSUGARU
- YAMAGATA
  - SAKATA
  - YAMAGATA
  - KIYOKAWA
  - TENDO
- AKITA
  - AKITA
  - GOJONOME
  - TSUCHIZAKI
  - YUZAWA
  - MASUDA
  - NISHIMA OTONAI
- FUKUI
- ISHIKAWA
- TOYAMA
  - TOYAMA
  - FUSHIKI AIKOKU KENKYU KAI
- TOTTORI
  - TOTTORI
  - YONAGO
- KOCHI
- EHIME
  - HASSHINSHA
- NAGASAKI
- SAGA
- KUMAMOTO
- OITA
  - SANGO

CONFIDENTIAL

Subsidiary Societies:

GYOCHI SHA
Branches:
OSAKA
KYOTO

Student Groups:
HI NO KAI (TOKYO Imp. Univ.)
HOKUSHI NO KAI (HOKKAIDO Imp. Univ.)
SOJIN KAI (RITSUMEI Univ.)
TAMASHII NO KAI (TAKUSHOKU Univ.)
TOKU KAI (5th High School)
USHIO NO KAI (WASEDA Univ.)
YUKO GAKUSAI (KYOTO Imp. Univ.)
DAIDO KURABU

JIMMU SEIKEN KAI

KAKUMEI SO (Cry of the Crane Villa)

Subsidiary Societies:
CHIKUSHIN RYO
NICHIDOKUI GURUPU DOMEI TEIKETSU YOSEI ZENKOKU SEINEN RENMEI
NICHIDOKUI GURUPU DOMEI KANSAI SEINEN RENMEI
SEIFU SHA
SEISHIN KAIFUKUSU DOMEI
Branches:
SHIZUOKA
WAKAYAMA
SEIDAN MUICHO KOKUMIN UNDO TOKYO HOMBU
Branches:
CHIBA
NIIGATA

KENKOKU KAI (National Construction Society)

Branches:
HAKODATE, HOKKAIDO
HONDAIKU, ISHIKAWA
IWASHIRO, FUKUSHIMA
KANSAI SEISEITAI, OSAKA
MISHI ASAI, TOKYO
TOYOHASHI, AICHI
TOKAI RENGO KAI, AICHI
AOACHI, TOKYO
ASAKUSA, TOKYO
MUKOJIMA, TOKYO
Subsidiary Society:
DAI NIHON KODO KAI

KOKUHO GOKOKU KAI (Loyalist National Defence Society)

KUSHO MAKOTO MUSUBI KAI (Loyalist Sincerity Knot Society)

Branches:

FUKUSHIMA, OSAKA
IBARAKI
ISHIOKA, IBARAKI
KYOTO
KAGAWA
KOMATSU, YAMAGATA
KURASHIKI, OKAYAMA
NAKAMA, OKAYAMA
NIJI HAMURA, CHIBA
OKAYAMA
OSAKA
TAKAMATSU, KAGAWA
TOKAI, AICHI
TSUCHIURA, IBARAKI
TSUSHIMA, AICHI
TSUYAMA, OKAYAMA
WAKI, OKAYAMA
YATSUKA, OKAYAMA

Subsidiary Society:

HITACHI TSUSHIN KAI

Training Centre:

SHIZAN JUKU

KOA KENKYO RENMEI (Asian Asia and Anti-Communist's League)

Subsidiary Society:

KOKUSAI HANKYO RENMEI

KODO JISHI KAI (Imperial Way Self-Government Society)

Training Centres:

KOHEN JUKU (TENJO SEN JUKU)

Branches:

IWATE
AOMORI
YAMAGATA
OITA
TSUKUOKA
OZUKI
HIGASHI
[illegible]
[illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL

YAMAZOE
SAI
IZUMI
KUROKAWA
MITSUCHIE
KAMO
WATANABE
TAMURA

KODO YOKUSAN SEINEN RENMEI (Imperial Rule Assistance Young Men's League)

Branches:
TAKADA, FUKUSHIMA

Subsidiary Societies:

DAI NIHON SEIJUKU TO

Branches:
TOKYO
TOKYOFU RENGO SHIBU
TOKYO CHUO OROSHIURI ICHIBA
SUGINAMI
MEGURO
ASAKUSA
UENOHIROKOJI
HONJO
KANDA
FUKAGAWA
TOSHIMA
SHINAGAWA
NIHONBASHI
SHINAGAWA
SHIBUYA
AZABU
KOISHIKAWA
JOTO
YODOBASHI
KYOTO
KYOTOFU RENGO SHIBU
HIGASHIYAMA
SHIMOGAMO
SEISEI KAI
OSAKA
OSAKAFU RENGO SHIBU
KITA
TOYONO
SEIWAN
TAISHO
FUKE
HIGASHINARI
NISHIYODO

CONFIDENTIAL

MIYAGI
ASAHI
TOHOKU
NISHINARI
KOUCHIURA
HIGASHIYODO
HANWAN
KANAGAWA
YOKOSUKA
HYOGO
FUKIAI
OZAKI
TAJIMA
SUMA
NIIGATA
CHIBA
KEIYOSU
CHIBA
ANA
HIGASHI KUSU
ICHIKAWA
IBARAKI
SANSHIRA
AICHI
AICHI SEIKOKAI
NISHI, NAGOYA
ATSUTA, NAGOYA
SHIZUOKA
SHIZUOKAKEN RENGO KAI
FUJI
IZU
ATAMI
SHIMIZU
HAMAMATSU
YAMANASHI
KOFU
SHIGA
OTSU
GIFU
NAGANO
HOKUSHIN
ISHIKAWA
NANAO
TOYAMA
FUJI
OKAYAMA
CHUGO RENGAKU SHUSHIO
TSUYAMA
OKAYAMA
YAMAGUCHI
SHIMONOSEKI

 CONFIDENTIAL

NAKAYAMA
FUKUOKA
IIZUKA
FUKUOKA
MOJI
KOKURA
TASHIMARU
TAKARA
OITA
BEPPU
HOKKAIDO
MOMBETSU

KOKUMIN UNDO KENKYU KAI

Branches:
MAKABE, IBARAKI

KIKNO MAKOTO MUSUBI KAI

NIHON KAKUSHIN SEIJIN TAI
Branches:
DAI ICHI BUNTAI
DAI SHI BUNTAI
DAI GO BUNTAI

NIHON KENSEIBU KYOKAI

TOHO KAI

KOJIKI KENKYU KAI ("KOJIKI" Study Society)

Branches:
KORIYAMA, FUKUSHIMA
NAGOYA, AICHI
OKAYAMA

Subsidiary Societies:
JISHIN KOKON
KIKNO MAKOTO MUSUBI KAI

KOKUSU NOMIN RENMEI (Imperial Farmers League)

CONFIDENTIAL

KOKUMIN DOJO (National Training Institute)

Branches:
CHUBU KOKUMIN DOJO, AICHI
HOKKAI KOKUMIN DOJO, HOKKAIDO
HOKKAI KOKUMIN DOJO SHISHIN TAI
KITA NIHON KOKUMIN DOJO, HOKKAIDO

Subsidiary Societies:
JIKISHIN DOJO
ISSHIN DOJO
KODO JUKU

KOKUSUI TAISHU TO (National Essence Masses Party)

Branches:
KYOTO
OSAKA
TAKATSUKI
TENNOJI
SUITA
ASAHIKU
TOYOKAWAMURA
TOMITAMURA
NISHINARIKU
KONOHANAKU
KISHINADA
IKEDA
HINOMO
HYOGO
SHIBAMURA
ANAJI
HIMEJI
NARA
MIE
AICHI
NAGOYA
WAKAYAMA
TOKYO
KANTO HONBU
KANTO TEISHIN TAI
OSAKA
HIGASHINARI
HYOGO
NISHIJIN HONGO BUNKAI
TADAMA
NISHINOMIYA
MIE
IGA
NAKASE

Subsidiary Societies:

CONFIDENTIAL

KOKUBUI KOKU REIMEI

KOKUBUI KOTSU REIMEI
Branches:
TENNOJI
DAIZATO

KOKUBUI FUJIN REIMEI

KOKUBO SHA

BOKOKUTEKI GUNSHUKU HAIDEKI REIMEI

KOKUBUI DOMEI (Nationalists' Alliance)

JIKYOKU KYOGI KAI (Current Problems Consultation Society). TOKYO
Branches:
TOYAMA

Subsidiary Societies:
[redacted] KENKYU KAI
SEINEN KURABU

KOKUTAI MEICHO TASSEI DOMEI (National Principles Clarification Accomplishment League), TOKYO

KOKUCHU DAN (National Pillar Group)

KOKUCHU KAI (National Pillar Society)

Branches:

OSAKA
OSAKA SHIBU

AOMORI
HIROSAKI SHIBU

SAGA
KARATSU SHIBU

AICHI
NAGOYA SHIBU

FUKUI
SABAE SHIBU

NAGASAKI
SASEBO SHIBU

MIYAGI
SENDAI SHIBU

KOBE
SHINKO SHIBU

KANAGAWA
SHONAN SHIBU
YOKOHAMA SHIBU

KOKUSAKU SHA (National Policy Association)

KOMIN DAN (Imperial Subjects' Group), TOKYO

KONAN SEINEN JUKU (Rise the South Youth Academy)

Subsidiary Society:

SOSEI KAI (Creation Society)

MEIRIN KAI (Higher Ethics Society)

Branches:

HOKKAIDO
- SAPPORO SHIBU
- HORONUKI SHIBU
- HAKODATE SHIBU
- ASAHIGAWA SHIBU

TOKYO
- ITABASHI SHIBU
- KOTO DAIICHI SHIBU

KYOTO
- KYOTO SHIBU

OSAKA
- HIGASHI SHIBU
- HIGASHINARIKU SHIBU
- KONOHANAKU SHIBU
- MISHIKU SHIBU
- MINATOKU SHIBU
- TAISHOKU SHIBU
- NANIWAKU SHIBU
- TENNOJIKU SHIBU
- SUMIYOSHIKU SHIBU
- NISHI YODOGAWAKU SHIBU
- HIGASHI YODOGAWAKU SHIBU
- NISHI NARI KU SHIBU
- ASAHIKU SHIBU
- KITAKU SHIBU
- MINAMIKU SHIBU
- SAKAE SHIBU

KANAGAWA
- YOKOHAMA SHIBU

HYOGO
- KOBE SHIBU
- HIMEJI SHIBU
- ITAMI SHIBU

SAITAMA
- CHICHIBU SHIBU

GUNMA
- TAKASAKI SHIBU

CONFIDENTIAL

CHIBA
KASHIWA SHIBU

TOCHIGI
TOCHIGI SHIBU
IMAICHI SHIBU

NARA
NARA SHIBU

MIE
SHINTO SHIBU
SHIMA SHIBU

AICHI
NAGOYA SHIBU

SHIZUOKA
SHIZUOKA SHIBU

YAMANASHI
AKIZAWA SHIBU
MIKAGE SHIBU

SHIGA
SHIGA SHIBU

GIFU
GIFU SHIBU

MIYAGI
SENDAI SHIBU

FUKUSHIMA
ADACHI SHIBU

IWATE
ICHIZEKI SHIBU
ROKUHARA SHIBU

AOMORI
AOMORI SHIBU
HIROSAKI SHIBU

YAMAGATA
SHINJO SHIBU
YAMAGATA SHIBU

FUKUI
FUKUI SHIBU

CONFIDENTIAL

ISHIKAWA
ISHIKAWA SHIBU

TOYAMA
TOYAMA SHIBU

OKAYAMA
OKAYAMA SHIBU
UNO SHIBU
TSUYAMA SHIBU

HIROSHIMA
HIROSHIMA SHIBU
ONOMICHI SHIBU
MIHARA SHIBU
KURE SHIBU

YAMAGUCHI
SHIMONOSEKI SHIBU

TOKUSHIMA
TOKUSHIMA SHIBU

EHIME
IYOGUN SHIBU
KITAGUN SHIBU
TSUSHIMA SHIBU

FUKUOKA
YAWATA SHIBU
MOJI SHIBU
FUKUOKA SHIBU

SAGA
SAGA SHIBU

KUMAMOTO
KUMAMOTO SHIBU
TOYOKAWA SHIBU
KUGINO SHIBU
OKUSAN SHIBU
KASHIWAGI SHIBU
YASHIRO SHIBU
HITOYOSHI SHIBU
KOSHIKO SHIBU
MIYAGI SHIBU

MIYAZAKI
MIYAKONOJO SHIBU

CONFIDENTIAL

KAGOSHIMA
KAJIKI SHIBU

NAGASAKI
SASEHO SHIBU

KYOTO
KASAGUH SHIBU

TOTTORI
KOSHIRO SHIBU
MIYACHI SHIBU
MIYOSHI SHIBU

WAKAYAMA
WAKAYAMA SHIBU

TOKYO
ASAKUSA SHIBU
ITABASHI SHIBU
YAMAGUCHI
BOCHO SHIBU

Subsidiary Societies:

KOKUSAI HANKYO RENMEI (International Anti-Communist League), TOKYO

MITATE JUKU (Imperial Shield Institute)

Subsidiary Societies:

HOKKAIDO
SAPPORO SHIBU
MUROHAN SHIBU
SAKURAI SHIBU
ANASHIO SHIBU

TOKYO
TAKINOGAWA SHIBU

KYOTO
SADAMU SHIBU
KAMIKYO SHIBU
FUKUCHIYAMA SHIBU
RAKUHOKU SHIBU
NANTAN SHIBU

OSAKA
JUTO SHIBU
IKAMIYA SHIBU
SEMBOKU SHIBU
SAKAI SHIBU

YOKOHAMA
YOKOHAMA SHIBU

HYOGO
NISHINOMIYA SHIBU
AMAGASAKI SHIBU

NAGASAKI
SASEBO SHIBU

NIIGATA
NIIGATA SHIBU
NISHIKANBARA SHIBU
NAKAGOSHI SHIBU

GUNMA
KIRYU SHIBU
KUROHO SHIBU

CHIBA
KINOSHITA SHIBU

IBARAKI
TAGA SHIBU
ICHIKAWA SHIBU

TOCHIGI
NASUSA SHIBU
HOKUGO SHIBU

NARA
NARA SHIBU

AICHI
TOYOHASHI SHIBU

NAGANO
NAGANO SHIBU

HIROSHIMA
HIROSHIMA SHIBU

TOKUSHIMA
TOKUSHIMA SHIBU

CONFIDENTIAL

FUKUI
FUKUI SHIBU

TOYAMA
TOYAMA SHIBU

SHIMANE
MATSUE SHIBU

OKAYAMA
OKAYAMA SHIBU

FUKUOKA
FUKUOKA SHIBU
KOKURA SHIBU
CHIKUHO SHIBU
YAWATA SHIBU
CHIKUJO SHIBU

KUMAMOTO
KUMAMOTO SHIBU

MIYAZAKI
MIYAZAKI SHIBU
NOBEOKA SHIBU
TOSHIRO SHIBU

MIZUHO KURABU (Fresh Rice-Bar Club)

Branches:

KYOTO
KYOTO SHIBU

NAGASAKI
SASEBO SHIBU

NIIGATA
REIMEI KURABU

AICHI
TOYOHASHI SHIBU
OKAZAKI SHIBU

FUKUSHIMA
WAKAMATSU SHIBU
AZUMI SHIBU
TAMURA SHIBU
TAIRA SHIBU

CONFIDENTIAL

KORIYAMA SHIBU
YAMAGUN SHIBU
MOZAWA SHIBU
NAKAMURA SHIBU
DATE SHIBU

GIFU
GIFU SHIBU
SAINO SHIBU

IWATE
MORIOKA SHIBU

FUKUOKA
FUKUOKA SHIBU
KURUME SHIBU
KOKURA SHIBU
YAWATA SHIBU

OITA
OITA SHIBU

KUMAMOTO
KUMAMOTO SHIBU

NANPO KAI (Southern Society)

NIHON JUKU (NIHON Institute)

CONFIDENTIAL

NIHON BUNKA SENYOKAI (Japanese Culture Enhancement Society), TOKYO

Subsidiary Societies:
AKEBONO SHA (Dawn Society), TOKYO

NIHON KOSEI KAI (Japan Imperial Rule Society), TOKYO

Branch:
CHIBA

NIHON SHISO KENKYUKAI (Research Society on Japanese Thought), TOKYO

RAKUHOKU SEINEN DOMEI (North Kyoto Young Men's League), KYOTO

SEIMEI JUKU (Holy Sheen Academy), TOYAMA

SEINEN AJIA DOMEI (Youths of Asia League), TOKYO

SEISEN DOMEI (Holy War League), TOKYO

SEISEN KANSHO KAI (Holy War Absolute Victory Society), TOKYO

SEISEN KANTETSU DOMEI (Holy War Accomplishment League), TOKYO

Branches:
SHIZUOKA
WAKAYAMA

SEISEN MEICHO KOKUMIN UNDO (National Movement for the Clarification of the Holy War), TOKYO

Branches:
CHIBA
NIIGATA

Subsidiary Societies:
KAKUMEISO) (Cry of the Crane Villa)

SEKAI KOKA KAI (Worl Imperialization Society), TOKYO

SEKKA BOSHIDAN (Check the Reds Society), TOKYO

Branches:
KANAGAWA
MIE
YOKOHAMA

CONFIDENTIAL

SHICHISEI SHA (Seven Lives Society), Imperial Universaity , TOKYO

SHIMBI DOSHIKAI (1931 Accords Society)

SHINNO JUKU (Sacred Agriculture Academy)

Subsidiary Societies:
DAITO JUKU (Great Eastern Institute)

SHINTO JUKU (Eastern Promotion Institute)

Branches:
AOMORI
SENSHU SHINTO JUKU, OS AKA

Subsidiary Societies:
SHINTO SHA (Eastern Prosperity Society)

SHISHIN RYO (Sincere Heart Dormitory)

Subsidiary Societies:
JIKISHIN DOJO
ISSHIN JUKU

SHIZAN JUKU (Purple Mountain Institute)

Subsidiary Societies:
KINNO MAKOTO MUSUBI KAI (Loyalist Sincerity Knot Society)

SONNO DOSHI KAI (Loyalist Comrades Society)

SOKOKU KAI (Fatherland Society)

Branches:
NIIGATA SHIBU
OSA SHIBU, NIIGATA

SOSEI KAI HOMBU (Creation Society Head Office)

Branches:
KUMAMOTO KEN SOSEI KAI
NAGASAKI KEN SOSEI KAI
OITA KEN SOSEI KAI
SAGA KEN SOSEI KAI
SOSEI KAI HIGASHI SEBURIMURA SHIBU
SOSEI KAI OMUTA SHIBU
TOKYO SOSEI KAI

Training Centers:
SOSEI JUKU (Creation Institute)
SOSEI KAI OMUTA SOSEI JUKU

SUMERA GAKUJUKU (Imperialism Academy)

Branches:
SUMERA GAKUJUKU TOYAMA KAI

SUMERA MIKUNI DOSHI KAI (Imperial State Comrade Society)

SUMERA MIKUNI UNDO DOMEI (Imperial State Movement League)

CONFIDENTIAL

TAIKA KAI (Great Era Society), TOKYO

TAISHI DOSHI KAI (Chinese Problem Society), TOKYO

TATEYAMA JUKU (TATEYAMA Institute), TOYAMA

TENCHU JUKU (Heavenly Pillar Academy), OSAKA

TENKAN DAKAI KISEI KAI (Strike-Open-The-Heavenly-Barrier Association), TOKYO

Branches:
CHUGOKU HOMBU
NISHINIHON SOHOMBU
SAGA SHIBU
SHIMONOSEKI SHIBU

TENKO KAI (Heavenly Action Society), TOKYO

TENSHO GIDAN (Sun-Shrine Comrade's Union), KANAGAWA

TOA DOSHI KAI (East Asia Comrade Association), TOKYO

Training Centers:
TOKYO GAIGO (TOKYO Foreign Language School)

TOA KEIRIN DOSHI KAI (East Asia Administration Society), TOKYO

Subsidiary Societies:
NIPPON NOMIN REMMEI (Japan Agrarian League)
MAKOTO MUSUBI SHA (Sincerity Knot Publishing House)

TOA KENSETSU KOKUMIN REMMEI (East Asia Construction National League), TOKYO

TOA KYOKAI (East Asia Society), TOKYO

TOA REMMEI KYOKAI (Eastern Asia League Association), TOKYO

Branches:

HOKKAIDO
ASAHIGAWA SHIBU
HOKKAIDO SHIBU SUMIDA MURA BUNKAI

TOKYO
TOKYO SHIBU
HARA SHIBU
NIHONBASHI SHIBU
TOSHIMA SHIBU

CONFIDENTIAL

KYOTO
KANSAI JIMUSHO
KYOTO SHIBU
TANGO SHIBU

HYOGO
HYOGOKEN SHIBU

NAGASAKI
NAGASAKIKEN SHIBU

NIIGATA
NIIGATAKEN SHIBU
TAKADA SHIBU

SAITAMA
SAITAMA SHIBU

CHIBA
CHIBA SHIBU
BOSO SHIBU

TOCHIGI
TOCHIGIKEN SHIBU
NASA NOKUBU BUNKAI
MATO BUNKAI

SHIZUOKA
NUMAZU SHIBU
SHIZUOKA SHIBU
FUJI BUNKAI
HAMAMATSU BUNKAI

YAMANASHI
YAMANASHI SHIBU

GIFU
GIFU SHIBU
TOKIWA SHIBU

NAGANO
NANSHIN SHIBU
HOKUSHIN SHIBU

MIYAGI
MIYAGIKEN SHIBU
NOMOO HANTO BUNKAI
HOTOKUSHI BUNKAI
FUNEKARA BUNKAI

FUKUSHIMA
FUKUSHIMAKEN SHIBU

CONFIDENTIAL

IWATE
IWATEKEN SEIBU

AOMORI
AOMORI SEIBU
TSUGARU SEIBU

YAMAGATA
SHONAI SEIBU
TSURUOKA BUNKAI
TAGAJOUR HANBU BUNKAI
NISHI TAGAWA BUNKAI
KAMIURAHIRA BUNKAI
NOSHIRO BUNKAI
YONE BUNKAI
YAMAGATAKEN SEIBU
YAMAGATA BUNKAI
YONEZAWA BUNKAI
KINAMI CHUSHI BUNKAI
TANIJI BUNKAI

AKITA
AKITAKEN SEIBU

CONFIDENTIAL

TOHO KAI (Eastern Society)

Branches:

HOKKAIDO
- TOKACHI SHIBU
- SAPPORO SHIBU
- HAKODATE SHIBU
- ASAHIGAWA SHIBU
- KUSHIRO SHIBU

TOKYO
- TOSHIMA SHIBU
- OJI SHIBU
- TAKINOGAWA SHIBU
- AZABU SHIBU
- ASAKUSA SHIBU
- NAKANO SHIBU
- KAMATA SHIBU
- SUGINAMI SHIBU
- ARAKAWA SHIBU
- SHINAGAWA SHIBU
- YOTSUYA SHIBU
- YODOBASHI SHIBU
- ADACHI SHIBU
- OMORI SHIBU
- ITABASHI SHIBU
- MUKOJIMA SHIBU
- MITA SHIBU
- SHITAYA SHIBU
- HONJO SHIBU
- FUKAGAWA SHIBU
- SHIBUYA SHIBU
- SETAGAYA SHIBU

KYOTO
- KYOTO SHIBU
- HIGASHI MAIZURU SHIBU
- TANGO SHIBU

OSAKA
- OSAKA SHIBU

KANAGAWA
- YOKOHAMASHI SHIBU
- KANAGAWA SHIBU
- TSURUMI SHIBU
- TOHO KAI DAI ICHIKU BUNKAI
- TOHO SEINENTAI

CONFIDENTIAL

TOHO SEINEN TAI KANAGAWA SHITAI
TOHO SEINEN TAI DAI ICHI BUNTAI
TOHO SEINEN TAI DAINI BUNTAI

HYOGO
HYOGOKEN SHIBU
FUKIAI SHIBU
KOBE KU SHIBU
SETSUYO SHIBU
AKASHI SHIBU
TAKA SHIBU
HIMEJI SHIBU
TSUNA SHIBU
SUMOTO SHIBU
MIHARA SHIBU

NAGASAKI
NAGASAKI SHIBU
SHIMABARA SHIBU
SEINENTAI NAGASAKI SHITAI
SHIMABARA SHITAI

NIIGATA
NIIGATAKEN SHIBU
NAKAKAMBARAGUN SHIBU
ITOIGAWACHO SHIBU
DAIMEN SHIBU
SEINENTAI NIIGATA KEN SHIBU
DAIMENMURA BUNTAI

SAITAMA
KUMAGAI SHIBU
KODAMAGUN SHIBU

GUMMA
GUMMAKEN SHIBU
KITAAMARAKU SHIBU

CHIBA
CHIBA SHIBU
ICHIKAWA SHIBU
FUNABASHI SHIBU
NODA SHIBU
ICHIHARA SHIBU
YAMATAKE SHIBU
CHOSHI SHIBU

TOCHIGI
TOCHIGIKEN SHIBU

MIE
HIGASHI KITASE SHIBU
UJIYAMADA SHIBU

AICHI
NAGOYA SHIBU

SHIZUOKA
SHIZUOKAKEN SHIBU

SHIGA
SHIGAKEN SHIBU

GIFU
GIFU SHIBU
OGAKI SHIBU

NAGANO
UEDA SHIBU

MIYAGI
TOHO KAI
TOHO SEINEN TAI

FUKUSHIMA
TAIRA HIBU
ADACHI SHIBU
TOHO SEINENTAI
KORIYAMA SHITAI

AOMORI
NAMBU SHINTO SEINENTAI
TOHO SEINENTAI
AOMORI SHITAI

AKITA
AKITA SHIBU
SENHOKU SHIBU
HIRASHIKA SHIBU
YURI SHIBU
KITAAKITA SHIBU
TOHOKAI SEINENTAI
AKITA SHITAI
SENHOKU SHITAI
YURI SHITAI
KITAAKITA SHITAI

FUKUI
TSURUGA SHIBU

TOYAMA
HIGASHI REIHA SHIBU

OKAYAMA
OKAYAMAKEN SHIBU

HIROSHIMA
HIROSHIMAKEN SHIBU
KURE SHIBU
FUKUYAMA SHIBU

YAMAGUCHI
SHIMONOSEKI SHIBU

WAKAYAMA
WAKAYAMA SHIBU
TOHOKAI SEINENTAI
WAKAYAMA SHITAI

TOKUSHIMA
NAGA SHIBU

KAGAWA
TAKAMATSU SHIBU

EHIME
OCHI SHIBU
YAWATAHAMA SHIBU
UMA SHIBU

FUKUOKA
FUKUOKA SHIBU
KURUME SHIBU
ITOJIMA SHIBU
OMUDA SHIBU
YAMATO SHIBU
KUWASHIMA SHITAI
TAGAWA SHITAI
TOBATA SHITAI
KOKURA SHITAI
YAWATA SHITAI

OITA
OITAKEN SHIBU
NICHIDA SHIBU

SAGA
SAGA SHIBU

KYUTOHO KAI UKYO SHIBU
KYUTOHO KAI HIGASHIYAMA SHIBU

OSAKA
JOTO SHINTOSHA
SENSHU SHINTOSHA
KONAN SHINTO SHA
NAKAGAWACHI SHINTOSHA
MINAMIGAWACHI SHINTOSHA

KANAGAWA
KANAGAWA SHINTO SHA
YOKOHAMA SHINTO SHA
SHINTOSHA SEINENTAI KANAGAWA HONTAI
KANAGAWA SHITAI
TSURUMI SHITAI

HYOGO
SETSUYO SHIBU
KOBE SHIBU
SUMOTO SHIBU
HIMEJI SHIBU
AWAJI SHIBU
BANSHU SHIBU
MIHARA SHIBU
TSUNA SHIBU

NAGASAKI
NAGASAKI SHINTOSHA
SHINTO SEINEN NAGASAKI SHITAI

SAITAMA
KODAMAGUN SHINTOSHA

CHIBA
SEINENTAI CHIBA GOTAI
CHIBA SHINTOSHA
ICHIKAWA SHINTOSHA
FUNABASHI SHINTOSHA
HIGASHIKUZU SHINTO SHA
ICHIHARA SHINTOSHA
CHOSHI SHINTOSHA
YAMATAKE SHINTOSHA

AICHI
NAGOYA SHINTOSHA

SHIZUOKA
SHUNTO SHIBU
SHIMIZU SHINTOSHA

KUMAMOTO
KUMAMOTO SHIBU

KAGOSHIMA
KAGOSHIMA SHIBU
KIMOTSUKI SHIBU

TOHO DOSHI KAI (Eastern Comrades Society)

SHINTO SHA (Eastern Prosperity Society)

Branches:

HOKKAIDO
SAPPORO SHINTOSHA
HAKODATE SHINTOSHA
KUSHIRO SHINTOSHA
ASAHIGAWA SHINTOSHA
TOHOKAI TOKACHI SHIBU

TOKYO
OJI SHIBU
ARAKAWA SHIBU
ASAKUSA SHIBU
NAKANO SHIBU
MUKOJIMA SHIBU
YOTSUYA SHIBU
AZABU SHIBU
TAKINOGAWA SHIBU
SUGINAMI SHIBU
SHINAGAWA SHIBU
TOSHIMA SHIBU
SHINTO SEINENTAI TOKYO TAI
SHITAYA SHIBU
KYU TOHOKAI SHITAYA SHIBU
FUKAGAWA SHIBU
SHIBUYA SHIBU
SETAGAYA SHIBU
KAMATA SHIBU
YODOBASHI SHIBU
ADACHI SHIBU
OMORI SHIBU
HACHIOJI SHIBU
MITAKA SHIBU

KYOTO
KYUTOHO KAI CHUKYO SHIBU
KYUTOHO KAI KAMIKYO SHIBU
KYUTOHO KAI SAKYO SHIBU

SHIGA
OTSU SHINTOSHA

GIFU
GIFU SHINTOSHA
OGAKI SHINTOSHA

MIYAGI
NIHONGI SHIBU

FUKUSHIMA
FUKUSHIMA SHINTOSHA
SHINTO SEINENTAI FUKUSHIMA SHITAI
SHINTO SEINENTAI TAHIRA SHITAI
DATE SHINTO SHA
SHINTO SEINENTAIDATE SHITAI
TAHIRA SHINTOSHA

AOMORI
SHINTO SEINENTAI AOMORI SHITAI
NAMBU SHINTO SEINENTAI

AKITA
AKITAKEN SHINTOSHA
SHINTO SEINENTAI AKITA SHITAI

FUKUI
TSURUGA SHIBU

OKAYAMA
OKAYAMA SHINTOSHA

HIROSHIMA
BINGO SHIBU
HIROSHIMA SHIBU

EHIME
OCHI IMABARI SHIBU
UMA SHIBU
YAWATAHAMA SHIBU

FUKUOKA
CHOKUZOKU
FUKUOKA SHINTOSHA
KITAKYUSHU SHINTOSHA
KOKURA SHINTOSHA
MUNAKATA SHINTOSHA
ITOJIMA SHINTOSHA
KURUME SHINTOSHA
UKIHA SHINTOSHA
YAMAUCHI SHINTOSHA
HACHIME SHINTO SHA

OMUDA SHINTOSHA
TOBATA SHINTOSHA
SHINTO SEINENTAI FUKUOKA TAI
FUKUOKA SHITAI
KURUME SHITAI
UKIHA SHITAI
ITOJIMA SHITAI
KOKURA SHITAI

Subsidiary Societies:

NAMPO KAI (Southern Phoenix Society), TOKYO
SHINTO GAKUMEI (Rise Asia Institutional League), TOKYO

Training Centers:

SHINTO JUKU (East Prosperity Academy), TOKYO
SHINTO JUKU (Eastern Promotion Institute), AOMORI
SENSHU SHINTO JUKU (Eastern Prosperity Institute SENSHU), OSAKA

TONAN AJIA MINZOKU KAIHO DOMEI (South Eastern Asian Emancipation League)

TOTEN JUKU (Heavenly Rule Academy)

TOTEN KAI (Eastern Sky Society)

YAMATO KURABU (YAMATO Club)

YUKO GAKKAI (Nevertheless Rise Society), KYOTO

Branch: YUKO GAKKAI of KYOTO Imperial University

YUSHI JUKU (Gallant Figure Institute)

ZENNIHON GOKOKU DOMEI (All Japan National Defense League), HOKKAIDO

2. It is furthur proposed to revise this list from time to time by additions as and when containing studies of other organizations makes such additions appear advisable.

Welfare, Transportation and Home Affairs

Ministry Ordinance No. of 1947.

A part of the Welfare, Transportation and Home Affairs Ministry Ordinance No.1 of 1946 shall be amended as follows:

Article 1-2. Any person who, in accordance with Appendix 1 of the Cabinet and Home Affairs Ministry Ordinance No.1 of 1947, ~~is to fall~~ has been designated as falling under the SCAP Memorandum dated 4 January 1946 (including extensions of scope of public offices and screening criteria supplemented thereto as interpretation of the original Memorandum) (regarding persons with whom the screening criteria are not applicable automatically, those who have been designated specifically as falling thereunder by the Prime Minister or the prefectural governor on the basis of findings of the Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee) shall, in case he holds at present position of staff official of Secretariat personnel in labor nuion, be removed therefrom and be prohibited to assume such position hereafter.

Article V. Any person who, in violation of the provisions of Article 1 above, remains in or assumes position of staff official or secretariat personnel in organizations connected with the labor or who, in violation of the provisions of Article 1-2 above, remains in or assumes such position in the labor union shall be liable to penal servitude of not exceeding one year or a fine of not exceeding 3,000 yen.

Supplementary Rule

The present Ordinance shall come into force as from the day ~~of~~ its promulgation

Amendment to Cabinet and Home Ministry
No. 1 of 1947

After paragraph VII, 3 in the Appendix I, the following shall be added:

"Remarks: Whether a person will fall under Paragraph VII above will be determined by inquiring into his past records. However, general criteria for such decision shall be as follows:

. THE SAME PROVISIONS WITH THE "INterpretation of Category G by the Japanese Government."

Supplementary Rule

The present Ordinance shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

THE SAME PROVISIONS WITH THE "Notes 1), 2) and 3) at the end of the Interpretation.

NOTE: It is understood that this amendment is approved as acceptable vehicle for the inclusion of the Catagory "G" interpretation (as it now stands, not as it should be in the body of Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance #1, 1947

26 February 1947

Mr. Yamada reported that the Cabinet would take the following action:

a. Amend Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947, by adding an injunction against political activity by purgees:

b. Amend Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947, by adding the Government's interpretation of Category G;

c. Extend date for filing questionnaires by candidates for House of Councillors, House of Representatives, Governors, Mayors and headmen to March 11, and initiate an adequate publicity program in this connection.

CPM

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YAMADA
6 May. 47

Statement by Director of Labor Administration
Bureau of the Welfare Ministry.

Since the end of the last year, a policy has been put into force by which principal officials or influential personnel of the Great Japan Patriotic Industrial Association, the Great Japan Patriotic Labor Association, the Japan Patriotic Navigation Association, Harmonization Association and other wartime patriotic labor organizations be expelled from positions of staff officials or of Secretariat personnel of labor organizations, thus sweeping away all persons who assumed leadership during the war time. In this connection, however, a plan has been decided to amend the ministerial ordinance concerned and to eliminate persons who fall under the public office purge from positions of staff officials or of Secretariat personnel of labor union. Under this plan purgees from public service, although they are able to obtain ordinary membership of the union, are prohibited to assume any positions of staff officials or of Secretariat personnel therein including those of temorary nature connected with labor dispute or election as well naturally as those prescribed in the code of the union.

Nothing would be more nonsensical than assumption by "undesirable persons" of leadership of labor unions which, while coming into existence as the champion of democratization of Japan, contain such persons and are led into militalistic, ultranationalistic, terroristic and other direction untterly contradictory to democracy.

Laborers

Laborers throughout the country are hereby urged strongly to see to it that such undesirable persons are not included among their own ranks and files and to bring about democratization and steady development of their labor unions.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff Directives

The Joint Chiefs of Staff Directives relating to the purge are as follows:

1. Joint Chiefs of Staff Directive 1380/5, Basic Initial Post-Surrender Directive to Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for the Occupation and Control of Japan, dated 1 September 1945.

a. Appendix B, Part I, Para. 5, Subpara. b and c state:

"b. Except as indicated in paragraph 7 c below, in no circumstances will persons be allowed to hold public office or any other positions of responsibility or influence in public or important private enterprise who have been active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression, who have been influential members of any Japanese ultra-nationalistic, terroristic or secret patriotic society, its agencies or affiliates, who have been influential in the activities of the other organizations enumerated in paragraph 5 g below, or who manifest hostility to the objectives of the military occupation.

c. You will assure that at all times, so long as the present form of government is retained, the posts of Lord Privy Seal, Privy Council, Prime Minister and Cabinet Members are held only by persons who may be relied upon to further the purposes of your mission."

b. Appendix B, Part I, Para. 7, Arrest and Internment of Japanese Personnel, Subparas a through d state:

"a. The following will be arrested as rapidly as practicable and held as suspected war criminals, pending further instructions concerning their disposition:

(1) All members of the Supreme Military Council, the Board of Field Marshals and Fleet Admirals, the Imperial General Headquarters, and the Army and Navy General Staffs;

(2) All commissioned officers of the Gendarmerie (Kempei), and all officers of the Army and Navy who have been important exponents of militant nationalism and aggression;

(3) All key members of ultra-nationalistic, terroristic, and secret patriotic societies; and

(4) All persons who you have reason to believe are war criminals or whose names or descriptions are contained in lists of suspected war criminals which have been or may be furnished to you.

b. All persons who have played an active and dominant governmental, economic, financial or other significant part in the formulation or execution of Japan's program of aggression and all high

officials of the Political Association of Great Japan, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society and their agencies and affiliates or successor organizations will be interned pending further disposition. You may intern other civilians as necessary for the achievement of your mission.

c. You may, however, for a brief period of time, utilize the closely supervised services of those persons within the categories enumerated in subparagraphs 7 a (1) and (2) above, who are absolutely required by you to insure the demobilization of the Japanese armed forces.

d. You will receive further instructions concerning your responsibility with relation to war criminals, including those who have committed crimes against peace and crimes against humanity."

2. Joint Chiefs of Staff Directive 1380/15, (Subject: Basic Initial Post-Surrender Directive to Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for the Occupation and Control of Japan, dated 3 November 1945.

a. Part II, Para. 23, Elimination of Certain Elements in the Japanese Economic System states:

"23. You will prohibit the retention in or selection for positions of important responsibility or influence in industry, finance, commerce, or agriculture of all persons who have been active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression, of those who have actively participated in the organizations emmerated in paragraph 5 g (page 141, Political and General Part) of this directive, and of any who do not direct future Japanese economic effort solely towards peaceful ends. (In the absence of evidence, satisfactory to you, to the contrary, you will assume that any persons who have held key positions of high responsibility since 1937, in industry, finance, commerce or agriculture have been active exponents of militant nationalism and aggression.)"

SUGGESTED CORRECTIONS TO PLAN SUBMITTED BY JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RE REORGANIZATION OF DEMOBILIZATION AGENCIES

I. MINISTRY OF WELFARE

New Paragraph on p. 7:

With regard to former army and navy officers subject to the provisions of SCAPIN 550, the retention of any such persons in any position in any national demobilization or repatriation agency, as well as prefectural Assistance Sections, will be authorized only in the case of those ex-career officers whose retention has been approved individually by SCAP on the basis of necessity, and the possession of technical qualifications.

II. MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION

New Paragraph under Para. B:

With regard to former army and navy officers subject to the provisions of SCAPIN 550, the retention of any such persons in any position in the Ministry of Transportation, Maritime Safety Board, will be authorized only in the case of those ex-career officers whose temporary retention has been approved individually by SCAP on the basis of necessity and the possession of technical qualifications. This does not apply to those ex-career naval officers who are crew members of minesweepers and ships in custody, except that their names shall be reported to SCAP.

PUBLIC SERVICE QUALIFICATIONS DIVISION

Steps To Be Taken In Transfer Of Affairs Of The Second Demobilization Bureau To The Welfare Ministry And Transportation Ministry Upon Abolition Of Second Demobilization Bureau.

It has been directed through para. 3 of Memorandum SCAPIN No. 17911 dated 4 October 1947 to transfer the affairs of the Second Demobilization Bureau to the Welfare Ministry or other Government organization as designated by SCAP.

We wish to take the below-stated steps in order to carry out this transfer.

1. The date of the transfer shall be 1 January 1948 and the policy of our carrying it out shall be as follows, lest any confliction with para. 5 of the above-mentioned Memorandum concerning reorganization of demobilization machinery should arise:

(a) It shall be taken into our full consideration that every effort should be made to avoid a large-scale change in the personnel to be transferred at the time of the transfer, so that any deterioration in the business efficiency of the transferred affairs should not occur.

(b) Such organizations as similar as possible to that of the present Second Demobilization Bureau shall be set up immediately after the transfer, so that any delay in business trasaction should not be caused.

(c) The reduction of the transferred personnel shall be made gradually and progressively in February, March and so on, in view of our consideration mentioned para. 1 (a) above.

2. Minesweeping, ship-maintenance and related affairs such as supply, repairing, telegraph, personnel and accounting affairs shall be transferred en bloc to the General Maritime Bureau, Transportation Ministry, while affairs concerning pure demobilization, affairs concerning various investigations which will be requested by the Allied Powers and affairs concerning winding up of the re-

maining businesses inherited from the Second Demobilization Bureau upon its elimination and related matters shall be transferred en bloc to the Welfare Ministry.

The transfer mentioned above is as shown in the separate Table No. I.

3. As many of the personnel of the Second Demobilization Bureau, being the minimum possible in number even at present, take charge simultaneously of the affairs to be transferred to the both Ministries mentioned above and consequently they are in a closely connected and inseparable condition with each other, it is hardly possible to differentiate these personnel together with their assigned duties at once into two separate categories. In principle no concurrent post shall be tolerated. We should like, however, to get your understanding over the possibility that there will be some personnel holding temporarily concurrent posts of both Ministries in some inevitable cases. (This shall be limited only to low-rank officials.) With the progress of business transaction and as the transferred affairs come to be carried out smoothly, these personnel shall be scrutinized one by one and be relieved of their concurrent posts. And it is our policy to make every effort to carry out this elimination as soon as possible so that by the end of coming March there shall be no person holding concurrent post.

4. In regard to the establishments, facilities, articles, etc., as ship-maintenance and minesweeping activities are to be transferred en bloc to the Transportation Ministry, all of those related to the above-mentioned activities shall be transferred en masse to the said Ministry, while only those which are now dealt with as the pure demobilization affairs by the Second Demobilization Bureau shall be

turned over to the Welfare Ministry.

5. The site and status of the office work for the transferred affairs shall remain for some time to come the same as at present, in view of the fact that the immediate change of the said matter will be practically impossible, because there are no accommodation facilities elsewhere.

6. The affairs to be transferred to the Welfare Ministry shall be the Demobilization Bureau of the same Ministry. The district Demobilization Bureaux (at Yokosuka, Kure, Sasebo and Maizuru) shall be similar to the Local Demobilization Liaison Office, while the Osaka District Demobilization Bureau shall be abolished and the Winding-up Office shall be set up to take care of its remaining businesses until their liquidation.

7. The organization for the affairs to be transferred to the General Maritime Bureau, Transportation Ministry, shall be one division within the same Bureau, while each local organ shall be an Office of the District Maritime Bureau in the respective area.

8. The fixed personnel of each organ as of 1 January 1948 and the estimated reduction of the personnel by around February and March of the same year are as set forth in the separate Table No.IV.

9. As for the retention of the personnel in service, it is requested that your authorization be granted over our written applications previously submitted to you, without our submitting anew further application for the matter.

Bill for Establishment
of
The Attorney-General's Office

(Excerpts Relevant to
the Enforcement of
SCAPINS 548 and 550)

Article 1. There shall be, in the Cabinet, the Attorney-General to preside over the legal affairs of the government.

The Attorney-General shall, as the supreme adviser of the Government on legal questions, give his opinion or advise to the Cabinet, the Prime Minister and the Minister of each Executive Ministry.

The Attorney-General shall administer matters concerning criminal investigation and prosecution and concerning the public procurators' offices, matters concerning examining and drafting of bills to be presented by the Cabinet and of Cabinet Orders, examining of the drafts of treaties, research of laws and legal matters, domestic and foreign, litigations concerned with the interests of the State, amnesty, extradition, nationality, family registration, registration of aliens, other registrations, deposit, civil liberties, prison affairs and rehabilitation, matters concerning other legal affairs, matters concerning prohibition etc. from formation of political parties, associations and other bodies, made in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of the twenty-first year of Showa (1946), matters concerning investigation etc. of those who were formerly regular officers of the Army and the Navy or retired officers who had specially volunteered for the Army and the Navy made in accordance with the request of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and matters concerning the investigation of activity etc. of persons who have been designated as falling under the provisions of the Memorandum, in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of the twenty-second year of Showa (1947).

Article 2. The Attorney-General shall be appointed by the Prime Minister from those persons deemed specially qualified for the position and shall be a Minister of State.

The Attorney-General shall be deemed as the competent minister mentioned in the Cabinet Law.

The provisions of Articles 4 to 7 inclusive of the Administrative Office Law shall apply with necessary modifications to the Attorney-General.

However, "ministerial ordinance" in Article 6 of the said Law shall be read as "attorney-general's office ordinance".

Article 3. Under the Attorney-General, there shall be the Prosecution Assistant to the Attorney-General, the Legislative Assistant to the Attorney-General, the Research and Opinion Assistant to the Attorney-General, the

Litigation Assistant to the Attorney-General and the Executive Assistant to the Attorney-General. Each Assistant to the Attorney-General shall supervise and direct this office and the Bureaus under him for the assistance to the Attorney-General.

In addition to each Assistant to the Attorney-General, there shall be a Secretary-General, who shall supervise and direct the business of the Attorney-General's Secretariat.

Article 4. The affairs to be administered by the Attorney-General shall be conducted in the Attorney-General's Office.

Article 5. In addition to the secretariat, there shall be, in the Attorney-General's Office, office of each Assistant to the Attorney-General and bureaus, divided as below, under the supervision and direction of each Assistant to the Attorney-General:

Prosecution Assistant to the Attorney-General

Prosecution Bureau
Special Examining Bureau

Legislative Assistant to the Attorney-General
First Legislative Bureau
Second Legislative Bureau
Third Legislative Bureau

Research and Opinion Assistant to the Attorney-General
First Research Bureau
Second Research Bureau
Data and Statistics Bureau

Litigation Assistant to the Attorney-General
Civil Litigation Bureau
Tax Litigation Bureau
Administrative Litigation Bureau

Executive Assistant to the Attorney-General
Civil Affairs Bureau
Civil Liberties Bureau
Correction and Rehabilitation General Affairs Bureau
Adult Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau
Juvenile Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau

Each office of the Assistant to the Attorney-General shall administer matters concerning the adjustment of the business of bureaus under it.

Article 6. The Prosecution Bureau shall be in charge of the following Matters:

1. Matters concerning the business of criminal investigation and prosecution and concerning the Public Procurator's Office;

2. Matters concerning the amnesty;

3. Matters concerning extradition;

4. Matters concerning the scientific study of criminal investigation;

5. Matters concerning the culture and training of judicial police officers;

6. Matters which are concerned with the prevention of crime or other criminal affairs, but which cannot fall under the jurisdiction of other bureaus;

The Special Examining Bureau shall be in charge of the following matters;

1. Matters concerning the prohibition from formation and the dissolution of organizations, of any type, form or composition made in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of the twenty-first year of Showa (1946) exclusive of receipt and disposal of property of organizations dissolved in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

2. Matters concerning the investigation etc. of those who were formerly regular officers of the Army and the Navy or retired officers who had specially volunteered for the Army and the Navy, made in accordance with the request of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

3. Matters concerning the investigation of activity etc. of persons who have been designated as falling under the provisions of the Memorandum, in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of the twenty-second year of Showa (1947).

File with M/G reports

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MILITARY GOVERNMENT LIAISON OFFICER

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army

Reference Ltr GHQ, SCAP, Subject: "Administration of the Purge", dated 13 February 1947. A number of cases of violation of procedural requirements by screening committees, prefectural governors and municipalities have been reported to this headquarters. In view of this it is desired that military government teams make an immediate unannounced inspection at all levels to insure compliance with SCAP requirements, with particular attention being paid to the following:

1. Proper posting of semi-monthly screening bulletins.
2. Availability of questionnaires immediately after results of screening are announced.
3. Availability at location of all screening committees of copies of purge ordinances.
4. Insure that all prefectural, city, town, village and ward officers have received proper instructions with regard to posting bulletins, and that screening committees have received proper instructions with regard to making questionnaires and ordinances available for public inspection.

In connection with the above it is desired that the responsible persons (Governors, mayor, chairman of screening committee, etc.) be contacted at such inspections and be required to show what is being done with regard to compliance with instructions.

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Reports on all cases of non-compliance or cases in which the local unit has presumably not received proper instructions are desired by this headquarters. Informal reports by phone to the Public Administration Division of Government Section acceptable.

5 February 1947

LIST OF INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO JAPANESE GOV'T.
REGARDING ADMINISTRATION OF THE PURGE.

1. The following information has been requested concerning past screening action:

a. A list by name, alphabetized of all persons screened by IJG prior to 4 Jan. 47. indicating those cleared + those purged.

b. A list by name and position of:

(1) Those screened whose questionnaires are normally submitted to SCAP, but which have not been submitted or reported.

(2) Those below CHOKUNIN rank which have been screened but not reported to SCAP.

c. A list of those whose questionnaires have been submitted to SCAP for review, but on which the Japanese Government has not received notification. Indicate date submitted.

2. The following has been requested concerning transfers and appointments:

a. Analysis of inter and intra Ministry transfers, promotions and the thoroughness with which such transfers have been screened, records kept and number of such cases.

b. Analysis of the number of newly created positions in the Ministries and the extent to which personnel for these positions have been screened; comparison of civil service ranks and pay scales of current and newly created positions with comparable old positions and pay scales in the wartime government.

Note: This information was requested to be furnished by 20 Feb. 47. It was also explained that the analysis should be in complete detail and broken down to show ranks and pay scales for each set of figures. It was also requested that, in connection with the above, a comparison of the wartime value of the yen be made with the average current value of the yen.

3. The following list of instructions and requirements regarding reports, has been given to Japanese Government:

a. Weekly screening report (annexed table 6 of notification to screening committees), consolidated for all Japan - submit in three copies.

b. Consolidated report of persons barred or removed (annexed table 4 of notification to screening committees) submit in three copies.

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e. Semi-monthly official bulletin of each Prefecture and of the central government. Submit in:

(1) Three English copies and
(2) Three Japanese copies

d. Two copies of the completed master card will accompany each questionnaire submitted to SCAP.

e. Submit a list of all screening committees with names of all members, including temporary committeemen. Report of any changes thereto when they occur.

f. Consolidated copy of the statistical record of cases barred or removed (annexed table 8 to notification to screening committees). Submit in three copies.

g. Any other special reports as called for will be promptly submitted and IJG will maintain adequate records to immediately furnish any statistics or information regarding the progress of the purge.

4. The following instructions with regard to submission of questionnaires has been given to the Japanese Government: (Thru Mr. Sanobe, CLO).

a. Questionnaires should be held by the Japanese Government until called for specifically or until the date indicated on the revised schedule of review to be furnished .

b. The following questionnaires will be submitted automatically; without regard to the schedule:

(1) All cases p@st-reviewed by the Central Committee in which:

(a) Prime Minister recommends reversal of action taken by Prefectural Governor.

(b) Prime Minister concurs with action taken by Prefectural Governor, but which involve reversal of the recommendation of the Prefectural Committee, the Mayor of cities having a Municipal Committee or the recommendation of the Central Committee.

c. When the Japanese Government submits a group of questionnaires to SCAP for review, a list in triplicate will also be submitted showing (1) the date of submission, (2) the names of persons whose questionnaires are submitted and (3) the position for which screened. It is further desired that this list be prepared with five (5) blank columns, titled "No.", "Processor", "Date", "Returned" and "Remarks" respectively. The blank columns will be utilized by Government Section in processing questionnaires.

5. Repeated requests have been made since 15 Dec. 46 for a list of those persons who have resigned from their positions since 1 Oct. 46 in anticipation of the extension of the purge.

6. Two copies of the purge ordinances, in Japanese, have been requested (request made 6 Jan 47).

7. Covering instances where clearance of Nominees for responsible positions in the Public Service are requested, the following instructions have been issued: -

In every instance of nomination of candidates by the Imperial Japanese Government for responsible positions in the Public Service concerning which other SCAP Staff Sections are consulted as to technical qualifications and general acceptability, the IJG will submit a duplicate list of such nominees to the Government Section accompanied by a certificate stating that each nominee has been screened on the basis of the new questionnaire and under the provisions of Imperial Ordinances Nos. 1, 2, 3 and Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947, and supplements thereto and that each nominee has been found eligible on the basis of such screening for the position or positions for which nominated.