thousand and eight hundred copies are for free subscription and are charged.

Others

campaign and other methods.

J. Other matter :

At the time when the Common Struggle Committee was formed immediately before the formation of the Grand Metal Union brisk activities were seen to some extent. Since the union's start as the Grand Metal Workers Union, however, activities of participated workers of the Metal and Electric industries have been remarkable. But, activities of the Grand Metal Workers Union itself are negligible.

III. Conclusion

None.

IV.

Investigations completed.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

(4SEC.No. 250)

December 31 , 1949

FROM : Director Mitsusada Yoshikawa, S.I.B.

A.G.O.

FOR : Major Jack P. Napier, G. S. G.H.Q.

SUBJECT : Investigation of Marx-Lenin Kenkyujo

(Marxism-Leninism Research Institute)

マルクス・レーニン研究所

1. Asked on Dec. 1, 1949, by G.S. to repor the details of the research institute.

2. Secretary Mokichi ABE, of the 5th sub-section, 4th section, started investigations on Dec. 2, 1949 and found the following facts.

(a)Name :

Marxism-Leninism Research Institute (abbr. M.L. Research Institute)

(b)Locality :

In a small room of the second floor of the Japan Communist Party Headquarters, at 714 Sendagaya 4-chome, Shibuya-ku Tokyo.

(c) Principal sonc constituent members:

President (responsible person) : Sanzo NOSAKA

Secertary-General : Muraichi HORIE

Memeber :

Yoshio SHIGA

Shigeo KAMIYAMA

Kenji MIYAMOTO

Kanichi KAWAKAMI

Kinnosuke ISHII

Kimio IZU (Real name Hisashi AKABANE)

Tomoyoshi MURAYAMA

Remark :

The principal constituent membersof this Research Institute are scheduled for professorship or lectureship of the Japan Communist Party University of which mention is made later in this report.

(d) Establishment :

April 28, 1946.

(e) Structure:

Under the direct control of the Secretariat of the Japan Communist Party, this Research Institute does not have such a thing as what we can call specifically "structure ". The abovementioned constituent members, under the leadership of Sanzo NOSAKA, are in charge of the education of the students (whose number is said to be around 20, but nothing is known of the nature of them).

They hold a gathering once a month for the study of Marxism and Leninism.

(f) Aim:

This research institute is aimed at giving one-year instruction in the highest theory of Marxism and Leninism to those able students picked up from among the graduates of universities and colleges and set having them cultivate the calibre as senior leaders of the Party.

(g)Main activities and achievements:

1. Graduates :

Three classes have so far graduated from this research institute since it was founded, but nothing is known about the names and number of the graduates.

2. Publications (those published as the fruits of researches conducted by this institute).

"History of the Communist Party in the U.S.S.R.", 2 vols., published on Aug.20,1946 by the Publication Dept. of the Party.

Selections from the Writings of Marx and Lenin. Monthly Bulletin No, 1 published on Nov. 30, 1949 by the Taigetsu Bookstore.

Selections from the Writings of Marx and Lenin. Book (2 vols.) China, India and Problems concerning Conlonies, published on Nov. 30, 1949 by the Taigetsu Bookstore.

It may be mentioned here for your reference that the Selections from the Writings of Marx and Lenin will be completed in 18 books with 36 volumes, and that Book 6 is expected to be issued within the month of December.

(h) Present situation :

Is for the present situation of this Research Institute, the system of students as planned at the time of its founding is not clearly established at present, and principal works of this institute now are gatherings of the constituent members and translations of foreign books.

Note: The fact that the activities concerning the publication of translations has become very noticeable this year is said to be due to the advance of the "NOSAKA line" and also because of the Party's campaign to raise funds.

A new translation of "Communist Manifector" is expected to be published in the near future..

1, Future prospect :

The Communist Party is planning to make this Research Institute the supreme organ for training senior leaders of the Party. In future students will be chosen from among the graduates of the "Japan Communist Party University" and they will be given special education for one year. During the period they are to make a profound study of both theory and practice of Marxism and Leninism.

Furthermore, the Party is contemplating to give opportunity to go to the Soviet Russia for study to excellent graduates in order to make them improve their faculties as senior leaders of the Party.

Note :

The Education & Propaganda Dept. (of which Yuichiro KOMATSU is the chief) of the Communist Party, at the direction of the Secretariat, is now planning to open Japan Communist Party University at Amonuma, Suginami-ku Tokyo, from 1950. The university is aimed at giving special education to those party members or non-party members who are going to make a study of the theory of Marxism and Leninism.

Entrance requirements: Graduates of senior High schools or above.

Party members : One-year Semmon-ka (special course)

Non-party members : One-year Kenkyu-ka (research course)

Those party members who are lacking in entrance requirements will be enrolled in the three-month special course.

President : Sanzo NOSAKA

The following persons are now scheduled for professorship and lectureship :

Kenji MIYAMOTO ; Shigeo KAMIYAMA ; Yoshio SHIGA ;

Kimio IZU ; Kan-ichi KAWAKAMI ; Takashi IDE ; Tomosaburo KAWASAKI ; Yoshi HIJIKATA ; and Tomoyoshi MURAYAMA.

The M.L. Research Institute is an organ for training senior leaders of the Party, while this university is aimed at training junior leaders of the Party. This is the special mission of the contemplated university.

III. This Research Institute is not is conflict with the law.

IV. This Research Institute has an important role in the future activities of the Japan Communist Party, so we intend to keep watch continuously on its movements from now on. However, we have concluded this investigation.

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

(4SEC No. 252)

December 21, 1949

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

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

SUBJECT : Seinen Fujin Kensetsu Tai (Young Men and Women's Construction Corps).
(青年婦人建設隊)

I. Inquiry from G. S. on Dec. 2, 1949.

II. Investigations have been started on Dec. 2 by Secretary SHIBATA of 5th Subsection of 4th Section and other four members of the subsection, and the following facts have been detected.

a. Any organization formally called "Seinen Fujin Kensetsu Tai" cannot be discovered. But the Young Men's Department and Women's Department of the National Communications Workers Union

united one with the other in the case of struggle so as to form "Seinen Fujin Kensetsu Tai" for a time, and we may find the facts that it has made activities as the promoting power of the National Communicating Workers Union. In 1948 when it was formed it was generally called "Seinen Fujin Kensetsu Tai" or "Seinen Kensetsu Tai". In the Seinen no Hata" (Youths' Flag), (dated March 27, 1948), Central Organ Paper of the League of Japan Young Communists proposal was made to the organizations connected with the League of Young Communists to form "Seinen Kensetsu Tai" after the example of the National Communications Workers Union.

But in the National Communications Workers Union it is simply called"the Construction Squad."

We are going to state something about the "Seinen Fujin Kensetsu Han".

b. Circumstances under which it was formed.

On Feb. 7, 1947, the Young Men's Movement Scopps of the National Communications Workers Union was ordered for dissolution by the General Headquarters of Allied Forces on the ground "it has the militaristic character."

Later from the second half of 1947, as the areal struggles of the National Communications Workers Union advanced an organization to take place of Seinen Kodo Tai was planned. Regarding it all right to have the name of "Seinen Fujin Kensetsu han" (Youngmen and Women Construction Squad) (who was abbreviately called "Sei Fu Ken"), the establishment of Seinen Fujin Kensetsu Han was decided at the Fifth Conference of Representatives of All Japan of the Youngmen's Department which was held from Feb. 20 to 22, 1948, and as for the Women's Department the same decision was made at the Conference of Representatives of the Areal League of the Women's Department. Thus, as a special department prescribed in the Regulations it was decided the message to be the promoting power of the Union movement should more thoroughly be carried out.

Just then, on Feb. 18, it was decided at the Central Committee of the National Communications Workers Union that they would take the attitude toward the struggle in which they might go on strike, accordingly, the Youngmen's Department

and the Women's Department notified to the areal Conference of every Branch to organize at once Seinen Fujin Kensetsu Tai respectively. From then to June, 1949, the Youngmen's Department and the Women's Department are presumed to have generally made the common movement as the Construction Squad.

c. March Struggle and Seinen Fujin Kensetsu Tai.

The March struggle of the National Communications Workers Union was developed as the areal struggles occurred in succession in all parts after the Great Meeting of All Japan in Matsue in June, 1947. The attitude was arranged by the Headquarters and branches, and requesting "the establishment of the lowest wages system." and making "the opposition to the revision of the laws connected with labour" and "the opposition to the carrying out of the administrative adjustment" as the slogans, and the struggle was started. Thus, to almost every part of Japan the strike was extended, and finally on March 29 a Memorandum was dispatched to the Japanese Government from Major-General Maccat, Chief of Economy and Science Section of

General Headquarters, and the situation was at last saved.

In this struggle the policy of struggle was decided by Seinen Fujin Kensetsu Han according to the plan of struggle A. of the Central Committee decided on Feb. 18,and "the directive of Kensetsu Han" was issued, and at the head the struggle in all parts the squad members struggled bravely.

Above all, in the Headquarters of Tokyo Area, on account of cutting off the telephone line, Shozaburo NOZAWA, Director of the Youngmen's Department of the National Communications Workers Union, and Mitsuji SHINOZAKI were put on the Military trial on March 29, together with Toshio YAMANOUCHI, Chairman of Struggle Committee "for the refusal of lawful order of the qualified men in public service of the Occupation Army, on April 15, YAMANOUCHI was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of 75,000 yen, and SHINOZAKI to one year's imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of 50,000 yen.

Tomio TAJIMA, of the Fukuoka Receiving Office of the International Electric Communications Equipment Department, was put on the Military trial for obstructing the safety of the Occupation Army and was sentenced on May 21 to one year's imprisonment with

hard labour (on probation for three years) and a fine of 75,000 yen.

These all belonged to the Youngmen's Department, and they are presumed to have been members of Seinen Fujin Kensetsu Han.

d. The Korean disturbance incident in Osaka and Sei Fu Ken.

On Apr. 23, 1948, some ten memebers of the Youngmen's Department and Women's Department, (that is, Sei Fu Ken) of the Osaka Central Telephone Office took part in the People's Great Meeting for winning self-governing right of the Korean education held in front of the Osaka Prefectural Office. Thus, have relations with the so called the Korean Disturbance Incident, Yonekichi AZUMA, Director of the Youngmen's Department of Osaka Areal Conference, Tamae YASUI, Director of the Women's Department of the said Conference, and Shiro KATO, member of the Youngmen's Department of the Osaka Central Post Office Branch were arrested together with six other members of the National Communications Workers Union and were put on the Military trial. Then Suekichi AZUMA was sentenced

to four years' imprisonment with hard labour and Shiro KATO to three years' imprisonment with hard labour. They are all recognized to have been the members of the Youngmen and Women Construction Squad.

e. Giving up the shopping and the Sei Fu Ken.

The situation of the March struggle was saved by the Memorandum of Major-General Maccat, and in the July attack they found it impossible for the Union to develop the areal struggles as through the letter from General MacArthur the Cabinet Order No. 201 was promulgated. Therefore the National Communications Workers Union and the National Railway Workers Union began in August to take up the tactics of the abandonment of their post aiming to oppose to the Cabinet Order No. 201 and to improve their treatment. At the National Communications Workers Union the abandonment of their post was accepted and encouraged by the directive No. 23 on Aug. 19. On Aug. 20, this was responded by Shiogama Post Office, and the abandonment of their post was carried out. This tactics spread all over Japan, and finally, by the directive No. 26 of Sept. 11 it was suspended. A greater part of those who abandoned

their post belonged to the Youngmen's Department and Women's Department, and so it is recognized to have been the movement of Sei Fu Ken, namely, the Youngmen and Women Construction Squad .

The abandonment of their post at Shiogama Post Office five persons carried it out as the first Youngmen's Movement Scorps on Aug. 20, and on Aug. 23 the General Meeting of Youngmen and Women Construction Squad of Shiogama Branch was held, and it was resolved that "all the squad members should tender their resignations to the Chief of squad by 4 p.m. on Aug. 24." This proves that the abandonment of their post at Shiogama have been the movement of Youngmen and Women Construct Squad.

The abandonment of their post at Hidachi Post Office was mostly carried out by Youngmen and Women Construction Squad. Masatomo KIKUCHI Director of Youngmen's Department and Hatsue TSUMURA, Director of Women's Department were dismissed disciplinarily, and TSUMURA and eleven other persons (including those outside of

Youngmen and Women Construction Squad we indicted for the violation of the Cabinet Order.)

At the Osaka Railway Post Office some thirty members of Youngmen's Department abandoned their post from Aug. 23, and the ringleader Shoji MORIMOTO, Director of Youngmen's Department and Fusaji O-OTA, Vice-Director of the said Department were indicted for the violation of the Cabinet Order, and on Dec. 24, they were sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour respectively.

At Tajimi Branch of Gifu Electric Communications Construction Bureau, the abondonment of their post was decided by nineteen members of Youngmen's Department on Sept. 3, and they carried it out. Therefore, Keijiro WATANABE, Director of Youngmen's Department, Fujio IMAI, Vice-Director of the said Department and seven other members were indicted for the violation of the Cabinet Order, and on Oct. 29 they were sentenced to be found not guilty, but the prosecutor appealed against the judgment.

f. Samidare (Early summer rain) tactics and the Youngmen and Women Construction Squad.

At the National Communications Workers Union which

sacrifised a large number of workers on account of the abandonment of their post, it changed the tactics, and on Sept.11 it directed the "Semidare" tactics.

To comply with it the Great Meeting for Action of Construction Squad was held at Shimizu Post Office on Sept. 10, and the policy of one request for one person was decided. On 11 Hanae TOYOSHIMA and Tamiko INOUE, of the Women's Department and on 12 Shoichi YAMAMOTO, Representative of Construction Squad and on 13 the Youngmen's Department began to negotiate with the Postmaster showing their requests of several matters respectively and continued to negotiate with him day after day. And on 24 Defance Scorps was organized together with outside organizations such as League of Young Communist, and forcing the Postmaster to draw up the written affirmation for their demand. On Sept. 30 Shoichi YAMAMOTO, Director of the Youngmen's Department, and Chuji SHIMOJO, Vice-Director of the said Department, and four other persons were arrested for the suspicion of forcing the Postmaster to do so, and on

Oct. 1 were dismissed decipliнarrily. On Dec. 11 they were indicted for the forcing crime, and on 28 of the same month were sentenced to five or six months' imprisonment with hard labour respectively (among them four persons were on probation for one year).

At the Tokyo Central Post Office the Youngmen and Women Construction Squad of the Youngmen's Department and the Women's Department took the lead and carried out the "Samidare" tactics.

At the Shiogama Post Office the workers' post was abandoned since October, and then they changed into the "Samidare" tactics, and forcing the postmaster to negotiate with them, Chikao TOYOOKA, Director of the Youngmen's Department, and three other persons, who were regarded as the ring-leaders, were arrested for the violation of the Cabinet Order.

At the Osaka Central Post Office chiefly the members of the Youngmen and Women Construction Squad began the workshop demand on Nov. 6 and from 8 to 17 they left their workshop and obstructed the business.

At the Tokyo Central Telephone Office the request to the Chief of the Telephone Office was started on Nov. 24 under the leadership of the principal members of the Women's Department such as KIMOTO, KABU, TOMIZAWA, and MATSUDA, and with the tactics of "tomarikomi" (spending the night at the office). Thus they forced the Chief of the Telephone Office to accept their request, and finally on November 28 seven of them were arrested.

These were only general instances of the concrete movement of the Youngmen and Women Construction Squad. But these tells how forcibly they made their activities so as to be the promoting power of the struggle by their street propaganda, their liaison with the friendly organizations, or their appealing to other branches and their encouragement of the struggling committee.

g. True nature of the Youngmen and Wome Construction Squad.

The Youngmen and Women Construction Squad is the name given for making the common movement by the Youngmen's Department and the Women's Department

at the time of the struggle. And we must say that its substance is the Youngmen's Department and the Women's Department. But during 1948 they engaged in the struggle almost all the time, and the Youngmen's Department and the Women's Department existed intermittently as the Construction Squad. Accordingly, at the Conference of the Representatives of All Japan of the Women's Department held from June 2 to 4, some one said "The Youngmen's Department and the Women's Department have been moved to the Construction Squad and so this should be the conference of the Youngmen and Women". In fact, from Apr. 6--8, 1949, the joint Conference of Youngmen's Department and Women's Department extending to All Japan was held. This was, so to speak to be called the Conference of Youngmen and Women Construction Squad of All Japan.

But, in the Regulations of the National Communications Workers Union, no provisions are found about the Construction Squad. They are separate organizations to the end in accordance with the Regulations of the Youngmen's Department and those of the Women's Department. But they are

prescribed as special parts in the same way, and the purpose is prescribed, "The Youngmen's Department shall be the strong promoting power of the union carrying out the self-governing discipline under the unified orderly manner," and "The Women's Department shall be the promoting power for strengthening the union movement making a good use of women's characteristics by the self-governing movement." By this we can recognize these two Departments have the same nature. It is quite easy for them to be one by moving to the Youngmen and Women Construction Squad. It is considered that, as far as observing existing Regulations (any considerable revision was made at the Great Meeting of the Union Workers of a All Japan held in Oct. 1949), it will rather be natural to be one as the Construction Squad.
It is not difficult to imagine that the actual leadership of the Youngmen and Women Squad has been grasped by the Communist Group in the Youngmen's Department and the Women's Department.

h. Present circumstances of the Youngmen and Women Construction Squad.

After the administrative adjustment in July the National Communications Workers Union itself have been divided into the Unifying Party and the Legitimate Party. In the Legitimate Party the Youngmen's Department and the Women's Department are not recognized. It has only the Counter-measure Department for Youngmen and the Counter-measure Department for Women in the Secretariate Bureau.

But in the Unifying Party the Youngmen's Department and the Women's Department have still been recognized after the Great Meeting of the Union Workers of All Japan held on Oct. 25--28. The Directors of these Departments were transferred to the post of the Central Committee members, and have the separate regulations and have been made the special parts having the message for being the promoting power of the union. Consequently, though they have not the name of Construction Scorps their substance may be said to be still remained.

But, of the twenty-five members of the Central Committee, the twenty-four of them were discharged, and they are not the employees of the Communications Ministry. The following officers of the present Youngmen's Department and the Women's Department are all those who have been discharged, so the dissolution of it is regarded as a question of time.

Shozo KAMIJO, 22, Director of Youngmen's Department.

Kazuma SUZUKI, 23, Vice-Director of Youngmen's Department.

Ai KAWAMURA, 24, Vice-Director of Youngmen's Department.

Motoe JIMMON, Director of Women's Department (her age is unknown)

Chiyo HARIE, 29, Vice-Director of Women's Department.

Fumiye KAOI, 32, Vice-Director of Women's Department.

Notes :

The Unifying Party of the National Communications Workers Union had all its funds at the time of the division. Then it is regarded to have had about 15,000,000 yen, and after the Great Meeting of the Union Workers of All Japan it is regarded to have still 5,000,000 yen or 6,000,000 yen. But, as the Union fees have not been collected, and so, if the money they now have has been spent away, the funds is regarded to flow naturally into the Legislate Party.

As to the distribution of the power after the division, it is regarded that approximately 370,000 of all employees :

Legislate Party	60 o/o
Unifying Party	10 o/o
Intermediate	30 o/o

Investigators : Secretary Doken SHIBATA and Secretary Masanari HOTTA.

III. The Youngmen and Women Construction Squad has the side substantially having no difference with the Youngmens Movement Scorps. At the time of the struggle they call themselves Movement Scorps, and, therefore, it is suspected very much of violating the Dissolution Order issued by General Headquarters on Feb. 7, 1947. Further, it is against the purport of execution and planning of the education of Labour Union directed by Educational Progress on Trade Union Organization and Structure to Civil Affairs Labour Officers issued by ESS, SCAP on July 1, 1949. The Youngmen's Department and the Women's Department of the Unifying Party of the National Communications are pressing against the whole of the Union their plans or executing the double voting by sending special representatives to the Ececuting Committee, and it is a matter of course that they should either be abolished or reconstructed.

IV. We may say that the Youngmen and Women Construction Squad has almost been dissolved, but as

far as its mother's body, the Youngmen's Department and the Women's Department exist, strong advice should be given by the Labour Ministry to abolish it or reform it. On this point observation shall be made by this Bureau, but the investigation shall be brought to a close for the present.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office

(4SEC No. 2379) 52

December 31, 1949.

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

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

SUBJECT: Investigation on "Chishikijin no Kai" (Association of Educated Men).
(知識人の會)

I. Cause of investigation

The details of present investigation were made according to the special directive of G.S. dated 1 December, 1949.

II. Result of investigation

Shibata and Sugiyama, Secretaries of Fifth Unit, Fourth Section, Special Investigation Bureau, started the investigation from 3 December, 1949, and found out following contents through investigating the bureaus of AKAHATA (central organ of Japan Communist Party), BUNKA TIMES (an organ of Nippon Minshushugi Bunka Remmei or Japan Democratic Cultural Association), and NIPPON DOKUSHO SHIMBUN (Japan Reader's Weekly News), etc.

(a). Title:

Chishikijin no Kai

(b). Location:

Temporary Office in Nippon Dokusho Shimbun Sha.
Kodokan Building. 1, 1-chome, Kasuga-cho,
Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo-to.

(c). Establishment:

19 March, 1949 (Inaugural meeting).

(d). Officers and Organization:

Chief Secretary	NAKANO Yoshio (Prof. Tokyo University).
Vice-chief Secretary	KAINO Michitaka (Prof. Waseda University).
Secretary	SHIMIZU Ikutaro
"	AONO Suekichi
"	ARA Masando
"	OKAMOTO Taro
"	NIIMURA Takashi
"	SUZUKI Yasuzo
"	HIRANO Gitaro
"	SENDA Korenari

and others, 49 persons in total.

Secretary shall be the standing secretary and organize the Bureau of Secretary. Unsettled.

(e). Local Lower Organization

(f). Object of the Association

Chishikijin no Kai shall look forward to make protection of the rights of man, and especially to secure the liberty of art and science with affilication and cooperation of educated man in order to establish Peace, and shall make a move when deem it necessary.

(Regulation Article 1.)

(g). Passage of establishment

The establishment of association were originated in announcement of Opposition to War and Anti-Fascistic Decralation which are made on Yomiuri Shimbun by Nakajima Kenzo (Lecturer of Tokyo University) on 19 July 1948.

As he is the Chief Secretary of Nippon Chosaku-ka Kumiai (Japan Writer's Union), he made a talk with the members concerned, and critics, schdars and those artists who have interest on the social problem and making their activities on the face of journalism had assembled on September.

They made satisfactory conclusion on their opinion to have some organization concerning the problem of "Protection of basic rights of man and to insure the Peace."

As a result of which First Bungeika Kondankai (Round-table Conference of Literary Workers) were held on 14 January 1949. Then, when the Prime Minister Yoshida announced the opinion of establishment of Hinichi Katsudo Iinkai (Non-Japanese Movement Committee) on February, OKAWACHI Kazuo and NAKANO Yoshio with 29 scholars, and cutural peoples who profess liberalism made announcement of "Declaration against the Non-Japanese Movement Committee." This declaration had induced a sudden development and the opinion for establishment of "Chishikijin no Kai" had come to satisfactory conclusion at the Second Round-table Conference of Literary Workers of 11 March 1949, and in the meatime they held the Inaugural Meeting at the assembly-hall of Toyo Keizai Shimpo Sha (Oriental Economic News Office) on 19 March 1949.

Invitation cards of this Inaugural Meeting were sent to 344 individuals, 11 cultural organizations, 16 News Offices, however the number of attendance were 122 in total.

At the time of establishment of aforementioned "Chishikijin no Kai", the International Affiliation Committee of Cultural Movers for the Protection of Peace (Heiwa Yogo Bunka Katsudoka Kokusai Renraku Iinkai)

were formed by the representatives of Soviet Union and other 16 countries on February, and the announcement of declaration for opening of the Heiwa Yogo Sekai Daikai (the Great International Meeting for the Protection of Peace) on April is also observed that it had made a remarkable source in establishing Chishiki-jin no Kai. We could judge this fact as the promoters of Heiwa Yogo Nippon Daikai (the Great Japanese Meeting for the Protection of Peace) are almost same members of the Great International Meeting.

On the 17 May, they made definite start of the Association after decision of their Regulation, Propectus of Establishment, and the Secretaries.

(h). Movement after the establishment.

The First Meeting of the Secretaries were held on 8 July, 1949, and from thence they hold a regular meeting once in every month in exchanging their opinion for the Problem of the Rights of Man, Problem of Peace, and Problem of Copyright.

For instance, they held a regular meeting with cooperation of Jiyu Jinken Kyokai (Association of Liberty Rights of Man) at Nippon Ishi Kaikan, Kanda, on 12

November 1949, and they made introduction of the tone of argument concerning Eils Declaration which appeared in American News-papers, explanation of Nambara Declaration, introduction of the facts of terrorism which made outrage upon personal rights at every part of the country. After that, they made a friendly talk for the determination of attitude of the educated men on these problems.

(1). Character

By observing from the passage of establishment and the movement thereafter, the character of this association seems to have a strong iffluential power of NAKAJIMA Kenzo. Therefore, it was called as Nakajima no Kai (Association of Nakajima) by the general criticism.

We could see no active movement at the present condition of their fund bares only upon the income of membership fees of 300 yen per half year, so they are almost unable to make their activities.

Moreover, they entirely stand for "Super-Party" upon politics. However, it could be concluded naturally that the association have strong leftist thendency, if we observe the following List of Member.

(j). List of Members of Chishikijin no Kai

(mark ✱ signifies the Promoter)

Secretary			
AOKI Shigeru	✱		
AONO Suekichi	✱		Writer, former Farmer-labour Party.
ARA Masando	✱		Shin Nippon Bungaku Kai; Chosakuka Kumiai; "Kindai Bungaku".
IIZUKA Koji	✱	Sympathizer	Descritive Geography; Department of Civil Case; Professor of Tokyo University.
URYU Tadao	✱	Member of Party	Critic of a Play and a Cinema; Lecturer of Hosei and Rikkyo University.
OMORI Naomichi	✱		
OKAMOTO Taro	✱	Member of Party	Undependant.
KAINO Michitaka	✱	Associate-Member of Party	Professor of Waseda University.
KIDO Yuichi			EditorialnCommittee of Mainichi Shimbun.
GOSHO Heinosuke	✱		Producer of Toho Cinema.
NIIMURA Takeshi	✱	Associate Member of Party	Shin Nippon Bungaku Kai; Writter; Critic.
SHIMIZU Ikutaro	✱		Philosophy. Minkyokyo.

SUZUKI Yasuzo	☆	Associate-Member of Party	Standing Director of Seijigaku Kenkyu kai; Department of Civil Case.
SUGI Masao	☆	Sympathizer	Writer; Translator.
SERIZAWA Mitsujiro			Writer.
SENDA Korenari	☆	Member of Party	Haiyuza (theatre).
TAMAMUSHI Bunichi			
TAKEDA Kiyoko	☆	Member of Party	
TAGUCHI Tetsu	☆		
TSUGE Hideomi	☆	Associate-Member of Party	Department of Civil Case; Chief Secretary.
TSURUMI Kazuko	☆		Philosophy. Department of Civil Case.
TOKI Hidemaro	☆		Poet; Staff of Asahi Shimbun Sha; Lecturer of Waseda University.
NAKANO Yoshio	☆		Literature Critic; Professor of Tokyo University.
NAKAJIMA Kenzo	☆		Writer; Shin Nippon Bungaku Kai; Chosakuka Kumiai.
NAKAMURA Tetsu	☆		Shin Nippon Bungaku Kai Department of Civil Case.
NAKAMURA Mitsuo	☆		Critic of Literature.
NAKAMURA Masayuki	☆		
NOMA Hiroshi	☆	Member of Party	Writer; Seinen Bunka Kaigi.
HATANAKA Masaharu	☆	Associate-Member of Party	Nisso Bunka Renraku Kyokai; Soviet Kenkyu-Sha Kyokai.

HIJIKATA Teiichi	*		Literature Critic; Nippon Bijutsu Kai.
HIRATA Jisaburo	*		Bungaku Kai.
HIRANO Gitaro	*	Associate-Member of Party	Chief of Chugoku Kenkyu Jo; Soviet Kenkyu-Sha Kyokai.
MATSUMOTO Masao	*	Member of Party	Journalist Renmei.
MATSUOKA Yoko	*		Fujin Minshu Club; Nippon Pen Club.
MARUYAMA Masao	*		Department of Civil Case; Seinen Bunka Kaigi; Assistant Professor of Tokyo University.
MIYAHARA Seiichi			Professor of Tokyo University.
MIKUMO Yonosuke	*		
YOSHII Tadashi	*		
YOSHINO Genzaburo	*		Department of Civil Cases; Journalist Renmei.
YAMADA Hajime	*		Shin Engeki-Jin Kyokai.
YAMANOUCHI Toshio	*		Department of Civil Case; Journalist Renmei.
KINOSHITA Junji	*		Chosaku-ka Kumiai.
TSUJI Kiyoaki			Assistant Professor of Tokyo University; Department of Civil Case; Seinen Bunka Kaigi.
UGAI Nobunari			Professor of Tokyo University.
HARADA Yoshindo			Assistant Professor of Tokyo University.
UJIHARA Shojiro			Labour Problem; Seinen Buka Kaigi.

Ordinary Member			
ITO Tadashi	☆		Writer.
IMAIZUMI Atsuo	☆		Critic of Fine Arts.
ITO Takero	☆	Member of Party	Cinema Producer; Nichi Ei-En.
IWASAKI Hajime	☆	"	Critic of Cinema; Eigajin Shudan; Nippon Journalist Kyokai.
INAMURA Takao	☆		Department of Civil Case.
UCHIDA Yoshihiko	☆		Department of Civil Case.
UMEZAKI Haruo	☆		Writer.
OGURA Kinnosuke	☆		Department of Civil Case; Mathematician.
OYAMA Teiichi	☆		
KATAOKA Ryoichi	☆		
KAMICHIKA Ichiko	☆		Minshu Fujin Kyokai.
KIMURA Kihachiro	☆		Farmer-labour Party; Journalist Remmei.
KIKUCHI Shoichi	☆		Shin Nippon Bungaku Kai; Critick of Literature.
KIMURA Takuzo	☆		
KINOSHITA Keisuke	☆		Director of Cinema (Shochiku).
KUBOKAWA Tsurujiro	☆		Writer.
KUROSAWA Akira	☆		Director of Cinema.
KOBAYASHI Yoshimasa	☆		Lecturer of Senshu Universtiy.
SAKAI Mosaku	☆		Writer.
SABA Hajime	☆		Fine Arts Critic.

SATA Ineko	☆	Member of Party	Writer.
SAKAI Setichiro	☆		
SUGIMURA Haruko	☆		Actress of Bungakuza.
TACHIKA Kenzo	☆		
TANAKA Ichimatsu	☆		Bijutsu Hihyo-ka Kyokai.
TAKIGUCHI Shuzo	☆		
NOGUCHI Yataro	☆		Nippon Bijutsu Kai; Dokuritsu Bijutsu Kai.
TANI Inosuke	☆		Painter; Issui Kai. real name-Sugimoto Eiichi.
HIJIKATA Yoshi	☆	Member of Party	Producer.
HIRABAYASHI Taiko	☆	Associate-Member of Party	Writer.
HIROTSU Kazuro	☆		Writer.
FUKUZAWA Ichiro	☆		Shin Nippon Bijutsu Kai.
YOSHIDA Shozo	☆		
HONDA Kiyoji	☆	Sympathizer	Department of Civil Case; Sogo America Kenkyu-jo.
MATSUDA Tomoo	☆		Department of Civil Case.
MURAYAMA Tomoyoshi	☆	Member of Party	Producer; Writer; Shin Engeki-jin Kyokai; Shin Nippon Bungaku Kai.
YAMANOUCHI Toshio	☆		Department of Civil Case; Journalist Renmei.
YAMAMOTO Yasue	☆		Actress (Shin Engeki-jin Kyokai).
YAGI Yasutaro	☆		Scenario writer.

HATANAKA Shigeo	☆		Chief Secretary of Nippon Journalist Remmei.
YUBE Kyuzo			Assistant Professor of Economic Division, Keio University.
AKAIWA Sakae	☆		Critic of Religion; Pastor of Uehara Kyokai.
HASEGAWA Yukio			
HIRAMATSU Shigeo			
HORI Makoto			Member of Cabinet Adviser; Gakujutsu Shinko Kai; Department of Civil Case; Jiyu Konwa Kai.
HONGO Arata	☆	Member of Party	Shin Nippon Bijutsu Kai; Sculptor.
IMAI Seikichi			
ISODA Susumu	☆		Assistant Professor of Tokyo University.
ISHIMODA Tadashi			Lecturer of Waseda University; Department of Civil Case.
IBUSE Masuji			Writer.
INOUE Seimaru			Secretary of Department of Civil Case.
INOUE Chozaburo	☆		Oil Painter; Jiyu Bijutsu-ka Kyokai; Nippon Bijutsu Kai.
IZU Takashi		Member of Party	Professor of Tokyo University; Department of Civil Case.
IZU Kimio		Member of Party	Real Name-Akaba Makoto (Akagi Kensuke); Depatment of Civil Case; Bungaku Kai, etc.
KOMORIDA Kazuki	☆		Director of Sekai Hyoron Sha.
KURIBAYASHI Nobuo			Shin Haiku-jin Remmei.

KATAYAMA Shuzo			
KOBAYASHI Kiyoshi			Literature Critic; Nippon Pen Club.
KUMABARA Takeo			French Literature.
KO Harundo			
KAWAMORI Kozo	☆		Bungaku Kai; Critic.
KOZO Toshio			
KAWABATA Yasunari	☆	Member of Party	Novelist.
KAMIBAYASHI Akira	☆		Writer.
KUNO Osamu			
MORINAGA Eisaburo			Jiyu Hoso Dan (Liberal Judicial Officers Group).
MIZUSAWA Sumio		Member of Party	Critic; Scholar in History of Japanese Fine Arts.
MAKINO Toshio			
MUNEKATA Seiya			Professor of Tokyo University.
MORITA Sohei		Member of Party	Writer.
MASUYAMA Motosaburo		"	Department of Civil Case.
MIYAMOTO Yuriko	☆	"	Writer; Nisso Bunka Renraku Kyogi Kai; Soviet Kenkyu; Bungaku Kai.
MORI Michiyo			Writer.
MIYOSHI Juro			Playwright.
MIMASAKU Taro	☆	Member of Party	Journalist Renmei; Chosaku-ka Kumiai.
MATSUMURA Kazuto		"	
NIIJIMA Shigeru		"	Critic; Jiyu Konwa Kai; Chosaku-ka Kumiai.

NASU Kunio			
NIWA Fumio	*		Writer.
NARAMOTO Tatsuya			
NAGAI Kiyoshi			Issui Kai; Nippon Bijutsu Kai.
NAKANO Juji	*	Member of Party	Bun Ren; Bungaku Kai; Member of Canibet Adviser.
NAKAMURA Gen			Assistant Professor of Tokyo University.
OGATA Shoji		Member of Party	Former Chief of Investigation Bureau, Foreign Office; Nisso Shinzen Kyokai.
OKAWACHI Kazuo			Professor of Kyushu University; Economist; Bungaku Kai.
ODAGIRI Hideo	*	Member of Party	Lecturer of Hosei University; Critic of Literuture; Bungaku Kai.
OTANI Shozo			
SATO Shigeo			
SUZUKI Yasuzo			Standing Director of Seijigaku Kenkyu-Kai; Department of Civil Case.
SASAKI Kiichi			Critic of Literature; Real Name-Nagai Zenjiro; Shin Nippon Bungaku Kai.
SHIINA Rinzo	*		Writer,
SHIBAKI Yoshiko		Member of Party	Writer; Bungaku-Kai; Real Name-Oshima Yoshiko.
TAMIYA Torahiko			Writer.
TAKAHASHI Tadaya			
TSUKAMOTO Juichi			
TOYOSHIMA Yoshio			Writer.

TAKAHASHI Yoshitaka			Professor of Tohoku University.
TAKAHASHI Zenya			
TOKUNAGA Tadashi		Member of Party	Writer; Bungaku Kai.
UNNO Shinkichi	☆		
USUI Yoshimi			
WATANABE Shigeo			
WATANABE Kazuo	☆		Professor of Tokyo University; French Literature.
WATANABE Junzo		Member of Party	Shin Nippon Kajin Kyokai.
YOKOI Yuichi			
YOSHIMURA Kimisaburo	☆		Director of Ofuna Shochiku, Jiyu Eigajin Shudan.
YOSOMURA Kichitaro		Member of Party	Nisso Bunka Renraku Kyokai; Soviet Kyokai. Bungaku Kai.
YOSHIKUNI Kinichi			
YAMAMURO Tamiko			Chief of Facilities Section, Social Education Bureau, Ministry of Education.

Note:	Promoter	95 persons
	Secretary	46 "
	Membership	109 "
	Total member	115 "
	Canvasser	287 "

III. Conclusion.

This association does not conflict with a law.

IV. Opinion.

We shall continue our surveillance on the movements of this Association, therefore we conclude our investigation.

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

Investigator: SHIBATA Doken, SUGIYAMA Nao.

(4SEC.No.23-6)

December 31, 1949.

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

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

SUBJECT : Nihon Seinen Kyosan Domei
(Japan Youth Communist League)
(日本青年共産同盟)

1. The Japan Youth Communist League disolved itself on August 31, 1949 and reported its dissolution to the authorities. We can say this dissolution is for the purpose of making itself advance forward and it has been reborn as the Japan Democratic Youngmen's Association which is now active as the rucleus of the larger Youth organizations.

The JYCL has itsorigin in the Japan Proletarian Youth League which was organized in 1925 and was equivallent to the Branch in Japan of the International Youth Communist League. But it was ordered to dissolve by the authorities in April 1928, Since then, it deteriorated into an illegal orgamization and collapsed since around the Manchurian Incident.

As soon as the Japan Communist Party was reconstructed after the war-end the JYCL was also reconstructed at once. On February 3, 1946 it had the 1st National Conference, although its members numbered about 2,300 at that time. Thereafter under the exclusive leadership of the Communist Party it staged brisk activity and expandad its machinery and its members ainounted to about 40,000.

2. Structure

The JYCL, as clarified in its covenant, is almost in line with the Communist Party's structure. This is amass organization consisted of youngmen. With respect to its machinary, it patteaus after the so-called democratic centralism. Under the National Conference, the top-ranking organ, which has the Central Committee accompanied by the Secretary Bureau and varions departments as its standing committee, there are local organizations and further these organizations are divided into small organizations such as prefectural committees, district committees and chapters.

Now I will show its whole machinery by a diagram as follows.

Central Committee | Local Conference | Prefectural Committee | District Committee | Chapter

- Secretary Bureau
  - Education & Propoganda Department.
  - Organ Department
  - Culture Department
  - Finance Department
  - Publication Department
  - Business Department
- Central Political University
- Central Music School
  - Chorus Practise Group
  - Music Lecture-room of Noriko Seki
  - Singing Society by everyone
- Central Dramatic School
  - A class Movie or Drama Org.
  - B class Leaders of Independent Theatrical Group
  - C class Lovers of Drama

Members of the Secretary Bureau

Secretary General	Shigeru NAGASHIMA
members	Masahiro NAKAJI
"	Noboru HAYASHI
"	Yohei HIJIKATA
"	Yoshihiko KOKETSU
"	Hiroshi TORII
"	Tomoo MATSUMURA

Persons in charge of various departments

Leading department of organizing activity	Shigeru NAGASHIMA
Finance department	Yoshihiko KOKETSU
Editorial department of 'Youth's Flag'	Hiroshi TORII
Culture department	Takao IDA
Management & business department	Masao KUROKAWA
General affairs department	Masao TAKAHASHI
Publication department	Hiroshi OSHIMA
"	Yoshie MIYAMARU

Central Committee members at the time of dissolution are as follows

Central Committee	Shigeru NAGASHIMA
"	Noboru HAYASHI
"	Masahiro NAKAJI
"	Masao KUROKAWA
"	Takao IDA

Central Committee	Yohei HIJIKATA
"	Hiroshi TORII
"	Fumio SHIBUKAWA
"	Kunihiko SATO
"	Masao TAKAHASHI
"	Shozo OKI
"	Hinako USAMI
"	Mitsuyuki AKITA
"	Yoshitsugu TSUKYO
"	Takeshi KURINO
"	Tetsu YOSHIDA
"	Hiroshi MIURA
"	Tomoo SUGIMURA
"	Shoji YOSHIKAWA
"	Goro NIOIZAKA
"	Isamu MORIYAMA
"	Satoshi OKA
"	Hideo KURIMURA
"	Takeo SATO
"	Yasuyo SHIBUYA
"	Toshihiko TAKAHASHI
"	Ichiro MATSUMOTO
"	Hisao YOSHINO
"	Misao FUSE
"	Yoshihiko KOKETSU

3. Character and activity

Judging from the covenant and platform of the JYCL, in which its purpose is regulated as follows. "The JYCL aims to secure the political, economic and social right and benefits peculiar to youngmen in cooperation with all working mass, by banding together widely progressive working young mass in usban and rural districts of Japan and by learning commism under the leadership of the Communist Party," in was an organization just like a youth department belonging to the Communist Party at the beginning of its reconstruction. But the JYCL revised its covenant and platform at the Central Committee's General Meeting in September 1946 and at the 2nd General Meeting in March 1947 and reported it to the authorities on October 12, 1946. Moreover in order to fulfil faithfully the resolution passed at the 6th General Meeting of the International Youth Communist League immediately after the 7th General Meeting of the Comintern held at Moscow in 1935, the JYCL stopped to model after the Communist Party and clarified its character as a truely popular and super-party youth organization.

But judging from the platform in which such words as 'wage democratic revolution' or 'bseak down

system and influence which are suppoessing people' are described and from the resolution of the Central Committee's General Meeting to the effect that the words 'its members study communism' should be inserted into the platform, this League is not an organization having no connection with and independent from the Communist Party. To the contrary, the Secretary General of the League is sometimes led and given orders at the Headquarter of the Communist Party and the highest policy of the League is decided by the Counter-measure department toward youths of the Party, of which chief is Hideichi Onda who was the Secretary General of the JYCL until November 1948. Judging from these facts, it is very doubtful if this is a mass organization in its character, but it is rather a camouflage aiming at the unification of People's front under the slogan of anti-Fascism. This peculiarity is the same as in the former days, even now that the Democratic Young Men's Association has been organized after the dissolution of the JYCL.

The sphere of activity is naturally decided by this peculiarity of the JYCL. Chitil 1947 after its reconstruction it staged activity just like a young men's department of the Communist Party. It acted the role to increase members by enforcing fraction

activity among students and labor unions and to drive the Communist Party's activities as its vanguard. Youth action corps belonging to labor unions and student action corps are its examples. Moreover activities by the cultural movement corp of the Communist Party are mostly waged by the JYCL's members.

The JYCL members are most laying stress on fraction activities aiming to make various student organizations and young men's organizations follow the course of activity of the JYCL and the Communist Party, by smuggling themselves into those organizations. Activities by youth departments of labor unions and student movements since 1947 show vividly how self-governing societies of various schools district young men's associations and the other youth organizations were going to be dragged themselves into the Communist Party.

4. The JYCL and Democratic Young Men's Association

The JYCL has asserted the Democratic Liberal's Cabinet to be the rightest reactionary one since the 3rd National Conference held in November 1948 and it confirmed that the youth pleopleds front should be organized, to cope with this cabinet. In its consequence it determined to unify the democratic young men's front and it consulted with the Communist Party on its

concrete method. On February 12 and 13 it had the Democratic Young Men Amalgamation Speeding up General Meeting. And with the dissolution of the JYCL, it organized the Democratic Young Men Amalgamation Committee. Further with the abolition of three organs such as 'Youth's Flage,' the organ of the JYCL, All Student's Front' the organ of the General Federation of Cell Students Self-governing Society and 'Labor Youth', the organ of the youth department of labor unions, 'Democratic Young Men' was decided to be published as an organ of this Amalgamation Committee since March 16.

This Amalgamation Committee held the Preparatory Meeting for organizing a single league and decided to expedite organization of the Democratic Young Men's Association which is an unified organization of young men's front, under the joint driving force of the All Japan Democratic Youth League, the Democratic Youth League the JYCL, and the Democratic Student League and under the participation of the General Federation of all Students Self-governing Society, Youth department of labor unions, NFLU, Japan Youth Congress, APWU, All Monopoly Corporation Workers Union, All Metallic Industry Workers Union.

As stated above, the Democratic Young Men 's Association is on the way of organization and movements to organize this association are staged in every district under the initiative of the JYCL.

In districts where the Democratic Young Men's Association was organized, the JYCL is disoolved and the DYMA Preparation Society is taking the place of it. In the other districts the JYCL remains unsolved and is waging movement to organize this association.

Therefore the JYCL is rather the mother of the DYMA which contains left elements more widely than the JYCL. In other words this is a variation of the JYCL.

5. The relation between the JYCL and the Communist Party It was propagandized that the JYCL stopped to model after the Communist Party in order to faithfully carry out the resolution passed at the 6th General Meeting of the International Youth Communist League in 1935, and the JYCL was not the youth department belonging to the Party because of a super-party organization of youngmen. But judging from these words 'study communism' or 'execute democratic revolution' in its platform and from activities of the present youth departments of labor unions and students movements, it is clear that the activities by the JYCL is led by the Youth Counter-meesure Department of the Communist Party. Moreover at the beginning of the establishment, the JYCL was given directly financial help by the Communist Party.

At present the JYCL is staging joint struggle in cooperation with the Communist Party in every point, following the Party's policy. The JYCL is the most important organization of the Communist Party amd declared vividly the joint struggle with the Party, supporting it. Therefore it is undeniable that the JYCL is playing a part as a youth department of the Party. And this relation is the same as before even now that the JYCL changed into the DYMA.

8. The funds

Concerning the funds it is regulated in the covenant as follows. "The funds of the JYCL is consisted of membership fee, income from its enterprise and the other income". At the beginning of its establishment the JYCL was given funds by the Communist Party and the Korean League Owing to lack of funds it had ever raised money from its members. At persent it is covering its expenses by membership fee, money gotten by fund campaign and the other income. Moreover the income from educative pamphlets such as the JYCL series and the JYCL collection and from its organ 'Youth's Flag' forms a part of its funds.

9. The relation between the JYCL and the Pioneer or women's organizations.

The Communist Party has the Pioneer, its children's organization. The JYCL is in charge of the work to organize Pioneer, and is educating and leading children. The Pioneer aims to cultivate children's cooperative spirit and fighting spirit. For this purpose, drama, paper-picture show, meeting listening to story, studying society, discussion society, visit of inspection, hike, and entertainment are held and children's parents are also requested to present at these meetings.

The JYCL is going to make children belonging to opposing organizations in thought combative, taking up uneasiness of children and is going to put those organizations under its leadership by outward movements of the cultural movement corp. The machinery of the pioneer is the same as that of the Communist Party, having committee members, chairman and general meeting, the highest organ. The Committee has various departments such as planning literary, drama, physical culture and finance department, and some too large departments are divided into chapters. In this way it is training children so as to make them grow up politically.

Speaking of women's organizations, it is trying to drag them into the JYCL and Communist Party's side by making smuggle fractions into women's departments of labor unions and various women's organizations.

The covenant of the Japan Youth Communist League

(revised on October 31, 1948)

Chapter 1. Qualification and duty of members

Article 1. Every youth (ranging from 14 years old to 25 years old as a rule), who approves the League's covenant and makes efforts to reconstruct democratic Japan according to the Covenant, is qualified to become.its member.

Article 2. League's members form a part of the League, wage mass activities for the benefits of people and constantly make efforts to master the right theory.

Article 3. League's members are allowed to do the following matters.

(1). To discuss about its course of activity in the League, its meeting and its publications and to criticize each other.

(2). To elect the League's organ and to be elected its organ.

(3). To discuss freely about every problems being decided by the majority vote.

Chapter 2. The Structure of the League.

Article 4. The League is organized following democratic centralism.

(1). All League's organs are selected by election.

(2). High-class organs periodically report to lower. organs on their activities.

(3). Low class organs periodically report to high class organs on their activities according to the decision and order by high class organs.

Article 5. The highest organ of the League is the National Conference. Therest cut out..

Article 6. Cut out.

Article 7. Delegates to present at the National Conference are elected at the Local League's Conference. Percentage of delegates are allotted by the Central Committee.

Article 8. The Central Committee is the highest leading organ until the National Conference is held. The Central Committee holds its general meeting once in three months.

Article 9. Cut out.

Article 10. The Local League's Conference is the highest organ of local organizations of the JYCL. The rest cut out.

Article 11. The Local Committee is, as a rule, composed of 15 members who are elected at the Local League's Conference and must be confirmed by the Central Committee.

Article 12. The District Committee is, as a rule, composed of 10 members who are elected at the District League's Conference and must be confirmed by the Local League's Conference.

Article 13. The Local and District League's Conferences are held in accordance with the National Conference.

Article 14. The basis of the League is chapter. Chapter is organized in factories, managing bodies, farming villiages, schools,and residential districts where more than 3 League's members exist.
Chapter must be confirmed by the Local Committee.

Article 15. Chapter holds its general meeting periodically and discusses about and decides what to do urgently on demand by young mass and stages practical activity in cooperation with youn mass.

Article 16. Cut out.

Article 17. One who does not pay membership fee for more than 3 months without special reason is regarded as seceder.

Article 18. Cut out.

Article
Chapter 3. The League's Funds.

Article 19. The funds of the League is consisted of membership fee, income from its enterprise and the other income.

Article 20. Cut out.

End.

The platform of the Japan Youth Communist League (Revised on October 31, 1948)

Now the world people are striding toward establishing a democratic society radiant with peace and freedom. In our country, too, the democratic revolution is in progress peacefully and rapidly and the emancipation movement of the public mass is marking a great growth. But the Japanese people are in very miserable conditions. In the past the ruling class enforced a reckless aggressive war to satisfy its own ambition and as a result of it made a great damage to the people. Even after the war-end, it is absorbed in securing its own benefits and has no passion and ability to reconstruct our country. Owing to its destructive policies, it is leading the Japanese race to the verge of ruin. But young men, who are the severst victims of war and have been suffering from suppression for a long time, are still now given very low positions and extreme poverty. In spite of these conditions people's mass campaign aiming to emancipate our country from this situation and to expedite the reconstruction of our country is not staged rapidly. This democratic mass activity and the democratic front based on democracy are the only real steps to secure freedom, peace and living to the people. It is this power that bring about freedom and rich life to young

men and the only way to emancipate them is that all young men fight for this democratic revolution. Young men! The JYCL is a revolutionary mass organization consisted of young men fighting for the construction of new democratic Japan. This League fights for the emancipation of young mass and the elevation of their living as a driving force of our young men's movement. We have many difficulties ahead of us, but our victory is promised. The unity of all democratic young men and their struggle give rise to a great power. Let us fight with all might. We must bring up new people's culture by this power. In place of the declining ruling class, we young men ourselves must bring up a bright and strong culture of the working people in all spheres of industry, science, art and sport. Thanks to this efforts, a truely bright racial culture is given rise. Through all these efforts we can realize rightly the theory on emancipation of laboring people and communism.

Young men! All young men aiming to create a new era with young passion and strong will Future is in your own hands. Let us stage an emancipation campaign under the flag of the JYCL.

1. We all do our best for the rehavilitation if our fatherland and the construction of peaceful and rich democratic Japan.

2. We oppose to all feudalistic suppression and Fascism and fight for freedom and peace to the last.

3. We fight for the stabilization and elevation of working youth's living devotedly.

4. We fight for the creation of bright and strong culture of working people.

5. We fight for the unity of youth's front, joining hands with all democratic youth's organization.

The platform and agreed matter of
Preparation Society for Japan Democratic Young Men's Association
(April 20, 1949)

Platform

1. Let us protect young men's life and reconstruct economy with our own hands.
2. Let us oppose to Fascism and drive home democracy.
3. Let us defense education from colonization and create rich culture.
4. Let us expand the democratic front, banding thgether all young men.
5. Let us make Japan independent completely and keep world peace.

Agreed matters

1. This is called the Preparation Society for Japan Democratic Young Men's Association and its Central Headquarter's office is set up in Tokyo,
2. All young men who approve the platform and agreed matters, pay membership fee and wage activities positively can become its member.
3. This organization is the democratic organization unifying all young men in the whole country.
4. This organization is systematized as follows.

Central Headquarters

Prefectural Headquarter

County (or City) Branch

Chapter (in Working place, school, town or village)

But in conformity with local situation, various names can be given such as prefectural association, county association, branch association, --- town democratic young men's society or --- school democratic young men's league and so on.

5. Until a national conference for organizing this association is held, the Central Committee of Preparation Society is set up as a leading organ covering the whole country.
6. The Central Executive Committee and special departments are set up in the Central Headquarter.
7. With respect to the membership fee, the central fee is set at ¥ 3 and the other fee is set in conformity with local situation. And the sum of central fee is also changeable in accordance with local situation. But the total of fee and exceptional central fee are needed to be approved by the Central Executive Committee.

List of the Central Committee members of the Preparatory Society for organizazing the Democratic Young Men's Association.

(Decided on April 20, 1949)

District	Member's name	Formerly belonged organization
Tohoku	Sawaki	Democratic Youth Amalgamation Committee
"	Takeuchi	"
Kanto	Noboru Hayashi	JYCL
	Watanabe	Democratic Student League
	Fujisawa	Repatriates League
Hokuriku	Kyusuke Hama	Unification Conference in Nagano Pref.
	Yamaguchi	Amalgamation Committee.
	Kobayashi	Local Self-Government Workers Union
	Kiyoko Mitsui	JYCL
Kansai	Uchida	Local Self-Government Workers Union
	Kaneko	Democratic Young Men's Association in Kyoto Prefecture
	Nomura	JYCL
Chugoku	Okubo	"
	Shimabara	Democratic Student League
	Hideo Awamura	JYCL
Kyuchu	Kyo Sasa	Democratic Youth League
Shikoku	Izushi	JYCL
	Kayahara	Local Self-Government Workers Union

Headquarter	Sawaguchi	Democratic Youth League
	Matsumoto	JYCL
	Shozo Oki	"
	Setsuko Hashiguchi	Democratic Youth League
	Hideo Fukuyama	All Japan Democratic Youth League

Upto-date Structure of the Democratic Young Men's Association and its leading officers

Chairman of the Central Executive Committee	Kyo Sasa	
Nive-chairman	"	Hideo Fukuyama
Director General	"	Noboru Hayashi
Members	"	Yasutoshi Watanabe
	"	Kazukuni Sawaguchi
	"	Shozo Oki (attached to JYCL)
	"	Tsuyoshi Ishida (")

National Conference
Central Committee
Centrel Executive Committee
- Secretary Bureau
  - Movement Corp
  - Finance Dept (Oki)
  - Organ Dept (Ishida)
- Centrel music School — Noriko Seki
- Centoral Chorus Gorup — Masamitsu Kiyomiya

Director of Special Investigation Bureau

Attorney-General's Office

Investigator : Teiji NAKANO

7

(4SEC.No.247)

December 31, 1949.

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

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

SUBJECT : On the Free Jurist Corps.
Free Bar Association (Jiyu Hoso Dan: 自由法曹團)

We have the honour of reporting to you the following result of our investigation.

Name : Free Jurist Corps.

Address : NO. 12, 7-chome, Shiba, Shimbashi, Minato Ward, Tokyo.

Membership : Susumu KAMIMURA, Chief of Staff.

Standing staff members :

Mario ACYAGI, Shin OIZUMI,
Eizaburo MORINAGA, Sakujiro NASHIKI,
Kazuo OKAZAKI, Yoshio MAKINO,
Tatsuo OKABAYASHI,

Staff members :

Kanji SHINDO,
Hiroo MIYAYOSHI,
Shigeru OZAWA,
Umon TAKAGI,
Shigenori KAMIYAMA,
Ginji TAKAHASHI,
Naoo TANIMURA,
Hiroshi TAKEDA,
Shigeharu KIDA,
Yoshio IOT,
Toshitaka SEIGEN,
Mitsuyasu TSUCHIDA,
Shozo SATO,
Sueharu AMANO,
Jitsugorô OKADA,
Giheiji TSUNODA,
Takashi MASAKI.

Tonosuke FUKUDA,
Yonosuke TAMENARI,
Takeshi HOTA,
Hideo FUJII,
Shizuharu SAIKI,
Reisaku TAKEUCHI,
Toshio KITAMURA,
Umejiro TAKEUCHI,
Mitsuru KATO,
Katsuo NOSE,
Jiro NUGA,
Shinryo SAKAMOTO,
Gyohei TANAKA,
Takenosuke YAMAMOTO,
Masayoshi TAKAHASHI,
Shigeru SASAKI.

Councillors :

Kiyoshi IGUCHI,
Sekitaro URATA,
Shunji WATANABE,
Unjyuro MUTO,
Hideyoshi ISHIWATA,

Norikata HIGASHIMOTO,
Mitsuaki SHIGETA,
Toshio KURODA,
Takahisa KATO,
Shin-ichiro ANDO,

Takeshi SHIMANO, Tsunayoshi HOSODA,
Yutaka IIJIMA, Shin KOMATSUZAKI,
Shoichi ABE, Kozo INOMATA,
Matsutaro OWAKI, Masaji NOJIRI,
Ichiro ITO, Ikuo KAKIHARA,
Tatsuya DONO, Toshio SATO,
Takehito MAKONOUCHI, Saiki MATSUMOTO,
Hyakuro HAYASHI, Gozo AMANO.

Adviser :

Saichiro YOSHIDA, Katsuro EBASHI.
Sadao TAZAKA.

Standing clerk :

Kihachiro SAKIGUCHI.

1. Its history and character.

A. It was established on 15 August, 1919 for the purposes of the protection and development of the human rights as well as of the renovation of the legal system, having been engaged so far in defending the leftist cases, but suspended its functions during war years. At the end of the war in November 1945 in quickly made its restart. The regular convention is held twice a year, one in June and the other in November.

B. It is under obligation to make a report in accordance with Article 5 of the Organizations Control Order of July 28, 1949.

2. Principal activities.

Its principal activities are made in connection with the following incidents ; the Mitaka runaway train incident, Nakano incident, Katsushika incident, Akahata newsprint allocation incident, Taira incident, Fukushima runaway train incident and Osaka wall paper news incident. It is noted that it invariable defended the cases of the Communist party members and their sympathizers when they were arrested or indicted, developed court struggles and in making efforts to expand the Communist influence.

Particulars on the membership are as follows :

Name	Age	Address	Career in army or police	Party affiriate	Remarks
Susumu KAJIMURA	67	No. 1515, Araijuku, Ota-ku.		Communist	*
Kanji SHINDO	49	No. 2-4, Sakae-dori, Shibuya-ku.		"	*
Rikinosuke FUKUDA	47	No. 4-1734, Ike-bukuro, Toshima-ku		"	*
Hiroo MIYAYOSHI	48	No. 4-620, Koenji, Suginami-ku.			*
Yonosuke TAMENARI	44	No. 229, Yono-machi, Kitaadachi-gun, Saitama-ken			*
Shigeru OZAWA	45	No. 660, Kamirenjyaku, Mitaka-machi, Tokyo			*
Takeshi HOTA	47	No. 350, Eifuku-cho, Suginami-ku.			
Umon TAKAGI	45	No. 3-600, Ten-numa, Suginami-ku			
Hideo FUJII	39	No. 4-450, Hyakunin-cho, Shinjuku-ku.			Propably Communist district committee chief of Kobe. *
Shigenori KAMIYAMA	39	No. 2259, Kitakojiya-cho, Ota-ku.			*
Seiji SAHEKI	39	No. 288, Nishikubo, Musashino-shi, Tokyo.			*

Ginji TAKAHASHI	46	No. 3-6078, Nerima-minami-machi, Nerima-ku.	〃
Reisaku TAKITA	45	No. 542, Kasu-machi, Kitasaitama-gun, Saitama-ken.	Socialist
Tadao TANIMURA	47	No. 178, Kitaya-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	〃
Toshio KITAMURA	44	No. 1018, Oyaguchi-machi, Itabashi-ku.	〃
Kiyoshi TAKEDA	45	No. 2401, Kitakoji-ya-cho, Ota-ku.	〃
Umejiro TAKEDA	46	No. 2-227, Hataya-hom-machi, Shibuya-ku.	〃
Shigeharu KIDA	50	No. 9-3, Odori, Sapporo-shi, Hokkaido	Communist
Mitsuru KATO	47	No. 1056, Higashi-hachinami, Sango-machi, Kitakawa-chi-gun, Osaka-fu	〃
Yoshio ITO	49	No. 533, Yuki-machi, Itami-shi.	〃
Katsuo NOSE	48	No. 2, Shimokamo-Kamikawara-machi, Kyoto-shi.	〃
Toshitaka KIYOMINATO	49	Tsuchida, Masaka-mura, Shimoge-gun, Oita-ken.	〃
Jiro NUKAGA	49	Kamiochiai, Sugaya-machi, Naka-gun, Ibaragi-ken	〃
Mitsuho TSUCHIDA	46	2-chome, Chosugi-ten-machi, Gifu-shi, Gifu-ken	〃
Shinryo SAKAMOTO	47	No. 7-1779, Sugamo, Toshima-ku.	Socialist
Shozo SATO	45	c/o Susugi Office, No. 395 Marunouchi Building.	Socialist

Gyohei TANAKA	45	c/o HARADA, Sado-machi, Tokuyama-shi	Communist	*
Sueji AMANO	50	No. 33, Idamachi-minami, Okazaki-shi.	"	
Takenosuke YAMAMOTO	55	No. 452, Hisaki, Zushi-machi, Kanagawa-ken.		
Jitsugoro OKADA	48	(ni) No. 1-5, Kandasuda-cho, Chiyoda-ku.	O	
Masayoshi TAKAHASHI	56	Chogo-dojuku, Shibuya-machi, Koza-gun, Kanagawa-ken		
Gihaiji TSUNODA	48	No. 12, Minami-kuruwa-cho, Maebashi-shi, Gunma-ken		
Shigeru SASAKI	41	No. 52, Osuwa-machi Numazu-shi, Shizuoka-ken		
Takashi MASAKI	51	Usui-machi, Inba-gun, Chiba-ken		
Morio AOYAGI	39	No. 1-516, Kamimacho, Setagaya-ku	Communist	*
Shin OIZUMI	45	No. 6-8, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku	Socialist O	
Eizaburo MORINAGA	43	Sagamidai Residential Quarter, Matsudo-shi, Chiba-ken.		*
Sakujiro NASHIKI	40	No. 3-2, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku.	Communist	*
Kazuo OKAZAKI	49	No. 9915, Wakakamishita, Chigasaki-machi, Kanagawa-ken.	"	*
Yoshio MAKINO	42	No. 2-461, Nishi-ochiai, Shinjuku-ku	"	
Tatsuo OKABAYASHI	42	No. 1-21, Tennuma, Suginami-ku	"	*
San-ichiro YOSHIDA		2-chome, Araijuku, Ota-ku.		

Katsuo EHASHI		5-goshitsu, NO. 12 Maruncuchi-naka, Chiyoda-ku	
Sadao TASAKA		N°. 4,831, Kanoe-Zaka, Oi, Shinagawa-ku,	
Kihachiro SEKIGUCHI		No. ∅-1,778, Shimocchisi Shinjuku-ku.	Communist
Kiyoshi IGUCHI	42	No. 2-1,433, Setagaya Setagaya-ku.	
Kiyokata TOMOTO	47	N°. 3-600, Amanuma, Suginami-ku.	
Sekitaro URATA	50	NO. 36 , Naka-cho, Otsuka, Bumkyo-ku.	0
Mitsuaki SHIGATA	51	No. 1021, Tozuka-cho , Ebara, Shinagawa.	
Shunji WATANABA	49	NO. 1-397, Okuzawa-machi, Tamagawa, Setagaya-ku.	0
Toshio KURODA	50	NO. 2-457, Todoroki-machi, Tamagawa, Setagaya-ku.	Labor-Farmer
Unjuro MUTO	50	NO. 1, Sanko-cho, Yotsuya, Shinjuku-ku.	Socialist 0
Takahisa KATO	49	NO. 37 Masago-cho, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku.	
Hidekichi ISHIYATA	47	NO. 183, Oyama-cho, Tamagawa, Setagaya-ku.	
Shinichiro ANDO	49	NO.62, Kuruma-cho, Shiba, Minato-ku.	0
Takeshi SHIMANO	47	NO. 10-4, Nishikata-machi, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku.	Socialist
Tsunayoshi HOSODA	49	NO,3-4, Kaki-cho, Nihonbachi, Chuo-ku.	"
Toyo NISHIMA	49	NO. 2-21, Kanamo-cho, Toshima-ku.	
Nobu KOMATSUZAKI	48	NO. 618, Tokiwamatsu-cho, Shibuya-ku.	0
Shoichi ABE	49	No. 2,038, Sugano, Ichikawa-shi, Chiba-ken	0 Socialist
Kozo INOMATA	50	Miyamae, Choja-machi, Chiba-ken.	"

Matsutaro OWAKI	50	NO. 1,1515, Arai-juku, Ota-ku.	Socialist	
Masatsugi NOJIRI	49	Hara-machi, Tomochi-cho, Shimo-masuki-gun, Kumamoto-ken		
Ichiro ITO	39	NO. 292, Edo-cho, Iida-shi, Nagano-ken.		
Ikuo KAKIHARA	50	NO. 1,521, Tomigaya, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku,		
Tatsuya DONO	43	NO.7-1003, Koenji, Suginami-ku.		
Toshio SATO	45	NO. 1-210, Nishiogikubo, Suginami-ku.		
Taketo MAKINOUCHI	48	NO.1, Nishikubo-tomoe-cho, Shiba, Minato-ku.	Socialist	
Saiki MATSUMOTO	45	NO.8-514, Koyama-cho, Shinagawa-ku.		
Momoo HAYACHI	39	NO.12, Jyomiyo-ji, Kamakura-shi.	Communist	N
Kozo AMANO	50	NO. 664, Yukigaya-cho, Ota-ku.		
Umeichi ADACHI		1-kai, Totaku-biru, NO. 1-2, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku.	Socialist	
Tatsuo INEKAWA		NO.109, Mishuku-cho, Setagaya-ku.		
Toshiichi KAJI		NO. 1-4-1, Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku.	O	N
Yoichiro KUROMINATO		NO.2,787, Nishi-Tama-mura, Nishitama-gun, Tokyo-to		
Norio MORIYA	45	NO. 3-1,374, Arai-juku, Ota-ku.	Communist	
Tomoaki SHIRAISHI		NO. 919, Kugahara-machi, Omori, Ota-ku.		
Jiro SUGANO		HASEGAWA-Office, NO. 425, Marubiru-4-kai, Chiyoda-ku.		
Kiyoichi TAKAHISA		No. 15, Masago-chi, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku.	O	
Kazukiyo YOSHINO		NO.5,425, Kugamuma, Fujisawa-Shi, Kanagawa-ken.		

Ichiro ISHII		NO. 3-21, Tozuka-machi, Shinjuku-ku.	
Ichiro OKADA		NO. 100, Y dahar -machi, Yoshihara-Shi, Shizuoka-ken.	
Susumu MAKINO		NO. 129, Wayamatsu-cho, Yokosuka-Shi,	
Toshio ITO		NO.2-5, Murata-Chô, Showa-ku, Nagoya-shi.	O
Ken MORI		NO 3-9, Hisaya-cho, Higashi-ku. Nagoya-Shi.	
Miki NISHIMURA	63	NO.33, Furukawa-minami-cho, Tsu-shi.	
Shunsuke SHIRAI		NO. 1-3, Otsu-Tori, Naka-ku, Nagoya-shi.	
Tsutomu SANO		NO. 1-12, Shirakabe-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya-shi.	
Nori SAKURAI		NO. 69, Shimazaki-cho, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya-Shi.	
Shinichiro SHOJI		Bochu, kurokawa-mura, Aso-gun, Kumamoto-ken.	
Hideo KINOSHITA		NO. 577 Kita-kawauchi, K takawauchi-mura, Yame-gun, Fukuoka-ken.	
Suke MATSUI		NO. 33-Jutaku, Fukukoo-Jutaku, Nishi-machi.,Kurume-Shi.	
Kenmaru NAGANO		Sakakihara-machi,Nakatsu-Shi, Oita-ken,	
Tuguo MURATA		NO. 760, Kami-Arata-machi, Kagoshima-Shi.	
Kakuo HARADA	30	NO. 1-38, Hachiman-Tori, Kure-shi, Hiroshima-ken.	Communist
Teizo KASAHARA		Niban-cho, Gakko-machi, Nigata-Shi, Nigata-ken.	O
Kazunari KUBOKI		Hakusan-mae, Totto-machi, Kita-Soma-gun, Ibaragi-ken.	
Choji TAMAI		Niban-cho, Gakko-machi, Nigata-shi, Nigata-ken.	

Masato SUGAWARA		No. 35 Momotani-machi, Minamiku, Osaka-fu.		
Kensuke SASAKI		NO. 2-15, Kita-kufoji-machi, Higashi-ku. Osaka-fu.		
Tumetaro KOBAYASHI	42	Ishibashi-cho, Jodo-ji, Sakyo-ku. Kyoto-shi.	Communist	
Hideo TOYODA		218-3, Hirose-machi, Okayama-shi.	"	
Takeshi WADA		3-49, Nishi-Ogikubo, Suginami-ku.		O
Takeo FUJINUMA		1,433, Tomida, Shimo-tsuga, Tomiyama-mura, Tochigi-ken.		
Shigeichi SHIMIZU		NO. 11, Kami-negishi, Taito-ku.		
Matsugoro YABU		Ishizaki-biru, NO. 2-1, Yoshi-cho, Chuo-ku,		O
Chuzaburo KATSUNO		2-7-2, Nishi-kanda, Chiyoda-ku.		
Shinishiro SATO		No. 1, Kasumi-cho, Minato-ku.		
Tamizo CHOJI		NO. 1,362, Sasazuka-machi, Shibuya-ku.		
Ichiro SANMONJI		NO. 143, Sanya-machi, Yoyogi, Shinjiku-ku.		
Saiao FUKUBE		NO. 6-415, Kita-shinagawa, Shinagawa-ku.		O
Kataiwa COGAMI		NO. 1, Nishi-7-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku.		
Toraji HIRAI		NO. 483, Izumi-cho, Suginami-ku.		
Koichi NAKAMURA		NO. 2,128, Kichijoji, Musashino-shi, Toka.	Socialist	Seceded on March 1949.
Toshio KURIBAYASHI		NO. 1-4-5, Fujimi-cho, Chiyoda-ku.	Communist	*
Kesaya YAMAZAKI		Hebido, Kawagishi-mura, Suwa-gun, Nagasaki-ken.		
Tatsuji FUSE		NO. 4-480, Matsubara-cho, Setagaya-ku.		*
Yonefusa WAKO		No. 3-5, Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku.		

Michio OTAKA	NO.35, Kuruma-cho, Minato-ku.		Seceded on March 1949.
Haruji TAKAHATA	Tuchiya-Shoji, NO.758, Maru-biru, Chiyoda-ku.		
Banzo MOROTOMI	NO. 20, Fukushima-cho, Yame-gun, Fukuoka-ken.		
TAdayoshi YAMAUCHI	c/o TAKAYANAGI , NO.91,Higashi-Tamagawa-cho, Setagaya-ku.		
Kazuo OTSUKA	c/oKazuo KAWASHIMA, NO. 41, Sumiyoshi-cho, Nakano-ku.		*
Chotatsu MIYAYOSHI	NO. 2-1,446, Setagaya-cho, Setagaya-ku.		
Yoshirei ZONNO	NO.2-46, Shoya-Tori, Nakano-ku.		*
Sedao HARUTA	NO. 247, Kichijoji.		Seceded on March 1949.
Wataru NARAHASHI	Nagasaka-cho, Minato-ku.	Democrat	Seceded on March 1949.
Kanemitsu SAIHAKU	Atsusa-machi , Atsusa-gun, Yamaguchi-ken.		
Syuzo OKAWA	NO. 85, Kita-7ban-cho, Sendai-shi. Miyagi-ken,		
Sosaku ITSUMI	Kita-4ban-cho, Sendai-shi, Miyagi-ken.		
Seijiro SATOH	Miyagino-machi,Higashi-Juban-Cho, Sendai-shi, Miyagi-ken.		
Hiroshi SINOZUKA	c/o KIKUCHI, NO. 127, Higashi-7ban Cho, Sendai-shi, Miyagi-ken.		
Kiichi NAKAMURA	Kita-4ban-cho, Sendai-shi,Miyagi-ken,		
Ganji NAMIE	NO. 1,124,1. Soneharada, Hankyu, Osaka-shigai.		
Kakusuke NAGANO	(Office) Saiwai-biru, No. 1-7, Saiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku.		
Kiyohiko OGISAWA	c/o SHIROKO, NO. 642, Kita-Senzoku-cho, Ota-ku.		
Iwakichi YAJIMA	NO. 75, Chausuyama-machi, Tanno-ji, Osaka-fu.		
Sumio WATARI	Taga-cho, Naokata-Shi, Fukuoka-ken.		

Note : C: sign denotes member's affiliate with the Socialist Jurist Corps at the same time.

W: sign denotes counsellors who were in action on the aforementioned incidents.

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

Investigator: Choji TANAKA .

4 HATSU. No 238

December 16, 1949.

FROM : Director Mitsusada Yoshikawa, S.I.B.

FOR : Major Jack P. Napier, G.S., G.H.Q.

SUBJECT : Synthetic Report of the Investigations made by the Fourth Section from December 1 to December 15, 1949

I.

a. Zenshinza Troupe.

An inquiry was made by G.S. about this troupe. on December 2.

b. Nihon Seinen Kyosan Domei (Japan Young Communists' League)

An inquiry was made by G.S. about this organization on December 2.

c. Marx-Lenin Research Institute.

An inquiry was made by G.S. about this institute on December 2.

d. Seinen Fujin Kensetsu Tai (Young Women's Constitution Corps)

An inquiry was made by G.S. about this organization on December 2.

e. Chishikijin No Kai (Intelligentsia's Society)

An inquiry was made by G.S. about this organization on December 2.

f. Zen Nippon Kinzoku Sangyo Rodokumiai Kyogi Kai (Nat onal Conference of the Metal Industry Workers Unions).

An inquiry was made by G.S. about this organization on December 2.

g. Zen Nippon Denki Kogyo Rodokumiai (All Japan Electric Industry Workers Union).

An inquiry was made by G.S. about this organization on December 2.

h. Zen Nippon Kinzoku Rodo Kumiai (All Japan Metal Industry Workers Union)

i. Zenkoku Rodokumiai Renraku Kyogi Kai (National Liaison Conference of Labour Unions)

An inquiry was made by G.S, about this organization on December 2.

j. Zen Nippon Sangyobetsu Rodokumiai (National Congress of Industrial Unions)

An inquiry was made by G.S. about this organization on December 2.

k. Zen Kankocho Shokuin Rodo Kumiai Kyogi Kai
(National Conference of Government and Public Office Workers Unions)

An inquiry was made by G.S. about this organization on December 2.

1. The table of suspected cases in connection with the violation of the declaration provisions of Article 6 of the Organizations Control Order.

We were asked on December 6 to submit it to G.S.

II.

a. The prosecution case against the Town Administration Renovation League of Tsugawa-cho, Higashikambara-gun, Niigata-ken for the violation of the provisions of the Organizations Control Order.

This matter was brought to a close after reported to G.S. with our suggestion to the Prosecution Affairs Bureau that the detection should be refrained to a Minimum extent.

b. Soviet-Japanese Goodwill Party held at the Soviet Russian Embassy on November 11.

The investigation was brought to a close after reported to G. S.

c. Movements of the Korean residents in Japan in connection with the registration of the Korean nationals.

The investigation was brought to a close after reported to G.S.

d. Investigation as to the students' movements and the Leftist organizations within the schools.

The investigation was brought to a close after reported to G.S.

e. Words and deeds of the repatriates from Soviet Russia.

The investigation was brought to a lose after reported to G.S.

f. The 32nd aniversary of the Russian Revolution.

The investigation was brought to a close after reported to G.S.

g. The prosecution case against the Democratization League for the Yamanashi Prefectural Labour Unions for the violation of the provisions of the Organization Control Order.

In view of the character of this organization being but similar to that of a labour union and its slight political activity of this time, the investigation was brought to a close after reported to G.S.

h. The Communists' tactics at the court in the trial of the Mitaka Electric Cars' Run-away Case,

The investigation was borught to a close after reported to G.S.

M. Yoshikawa

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.