

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Seki T I.D. Third (6) (Mar. 15, 1951) (454) 350. C
April 26, 1951.

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

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

Subject: Trend of Those falling under "Red Purge"
throughout the Country in and after October,
1950.

I. A Sixth Subsection member, Third Investigation
Section has been engaged in an investigation as to the
subject matter since March 15, 1951 and has obtained
the following result as shown in the ANNEXED PAPER.

II. None.

III. Concluded.

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

ANNEXED PAPER

Prefecture	Re- employed	Pedlar	Day- laborer	Individual Business	Union Officer	Party Employee	Return to Farms	House- hold Helper	No Oc- cupa- tion	Miss- ing & others	Total
Hokkaido		182	211	56		36			313	473	1271
Tohoku	71					167		277	232	195	942
Kanto(Inc. Santama Counties)	152	36	60	37		354	45	41	218	444	1387
Tokyo(Exc. Santama Counties)	201	30	20	124	10	84	26	34	314	466	1309
Shinetsu	47		11	59		28	51		196	296	688
Tokai	134	17	24	169	5	105	64	3	175	59	755
Kinki	165		106	224	25	147			1083	334	2084
Chugoku	24	12	7	32	5	31	46	10	239	330	736
Shikoku	21	9	3	3		15	15	13	26	20	125
Kyushu		161	124	161		110	278		1113	393	2340
Total	815	447	566	865	45	1077	525	378	3909	3010	11637
%	7%	3.9%	4.9%	7.4%	0.4%	9.3%	4.5%	3.2%	33.5%	25.9%	100%

Remarks: This investigation was made by our Main Office and Branch Offices and the result shows a decrease of 77 persons in the total number as compared with the investigation by the Communist Party, which we previously reported to you.

Grand Total..... 11637

Percentage..... 100%

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Takahashi, S.I.D. Third (6) Feb. 1, 1951 (24) 292, C
April 6, 1951

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

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

SUBJECT : Indefinite Strike Set Out on February 7,
1951, for a Joint Struggle of Four Coal
Mining Companies Involved in the Wage
Boost Demand of the NIPPON TANKO RODO
KUMIAI (Japan Coal Miners' Union)

I. Secretary Takahashi, Sixth Sub-Section, Third Section
of SIB, made a further investigation of the subject
case, on which SIB submitted special notes by Report
No. 139, dated February 17, 1951, and Report No. 181,
dated March 2, 1951, to know of the fact that the
sealing of the agreement has almost entirely been
ended as of March 20, which shall be outlined as
follows:

a. Brief View of the Solution of the Strike
and its Sealing:

Four Central Companies.

1. MITSUI KOZAN K.K. (Mitsui Coal Mines Company):

The strike was called off on February 17 and a provisional agreement was sealed on the same day, to be followed by a formal sealing on March 20.

2. MITSUBISHI KOGYO K.K. (Mitsubishi Coal Mining Company)

The strike was called off on February 18 and a "communique" was sealed on February 18, to be followed by a formal sealing on February 27.

3. SEIKA KOGYO K.K. (Seika Coal Mining Company)

The strike was called off on February 19 and a "communique" was sealed on the same day, to be followed by the sealing of a formal agreement dated February 19.

4. HOKKAIDO TANKO KISEN K.K. (Hokkaido Coal Mining and Maritime Company; commonly called "Hokutan")

The strike was called off on February 22 and detailed negotiations on the proposed agreement are now under way.

b. Substantials of the Negotiated Agreement
on the Wage and its Sealing:

Name of Company	Demand of Union (¥)	Draft of Company (¥)	Agreement (¥)	Sealed (¥)	
Mitsui	Out-pit	330	252	272	272
	In-pit	640	426	459	459
	Family Allowance	600	400	Efficiency bonus (monthly) 300	do. (do.) 800
Mitsubishi	Out-pit	311	246	267	267
	In-pit	565	420	455	456 (one year increased)
	Family Allowance	600	400	Efficiency bonus in maximum (monthly) 810	do. (do.) 810
Seika	Out-pit	320	245	267	267
	In-pit	560	420	456	456
	Family Allowance	600	400	Efficiency bonus in maximum (monthly) 900	do. (do.) 900

	Out-pit	320	245	2	267	
Hokutan	In-pit	560	420		456	Under
	Family Allowance	600	400	Efficiency bonus in maximum (monthly)	820	Negotiation

c. Falling Off of the Coal Output Caused by the Strike, as of March 5.

1. Four Companies:

Name of Company	Period of Strike	Deduction (in tonnage)	Area Which Went on Strike
Mitsui	Feb. 7 — Feb. 17	188, 128	Hokkaido, Fukuoka
Mitsubishi	Feb. 7 — Feb. 18	162, 732	Hokkaido, Fukuoka, Nagasaki
Seika	Feb. 7 — Feb. 19	54, 464	Hokkaido, Fukuoka
Hokutan	Feb. 7 — Feb. 22	117, 557	Hokkaido

2. Other Companies:

Name of Company	Period of Strike	Deduction (in tonnage)	Area which Went on Strike
Meiji	Feb. 7 --- Feb. 28	17,260	Hokkaido
Taiheiyo	Feb.13 — Feb. 15	7,978	Hokkaido
Furukawa	Feb.13 — Feb. 14	5,690	Kyushu

Nittan	Feb. 13 — Mar. 3	62,868	Kyushu
Meiji	Feb. 13 — Feb. 28	51,038	"
Kaijima	Feb. 13 — Mar. 3	49,765	"
Nittetsu	Feb. 13 — Feb. 24	25,200	"
Kinejima	Feb. 14 — Feb. 24	24,107	"
Taisho	Feb. 13 — Feb. 24	12,912	"
Kaho	Feb. 13 — Feb. 24	12,000	"
Nikko relations	Feb. 23 — Feb. 26	17,937	"

Total tonnage throughout the country : 809,636

II. None.

III. Completed.

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Memo. (4) I.D. First (3) (Apr. 3, 1951) (471) 299. i
April 9, 1951.

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

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

SUBJECT: Application of the Organizations
Control Order to general Allied
Personnel except Occupationaires.

I. We propose to issue a notification to governor
of Metropolis, Hokkaido or each prefecture under the
foregoing subject, of which the draft you can find
in a paper attached hereto.

II. None.

III. None.

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

A N N E X E D P A P E R

TO: Governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or each
 Prefecture; director of each branch office
 SIB.

FROM: Director of SIB.

SUBJECT: Application of the Organizations
 Control Order to general-allied
 personnel except Occupationaires.
 (Draft)

On October 18, 1950, a Memorandum (SCAPIN 2127) was issued by the Supreme Commander for the allied powers to the Japanese Government regarding the execution of the right of Civil and penal courts, by which the Japanese Court, on and after November 1, the same year, was authorized to exercise the right of penal court to the general allied personnel residing in Japan except "Occupationaires" provided by the Paragraph 1 (Please see Art. 1 of Cabinet Order 324 of 1950) of the Memorandum and as a result the Organizations Control Order was decided to be applied to general allied personnel living in Japan

except occupation personnel with the exception of special examples approved by the sprame Commander for the Allied Powers or by any person authorized by the Commander. With regards to various steps based upon the said Order such as to instruct them to make declaration however, it was decided that such steps should be taken with the approval of the authorities concerned. Based upon the decision, SIB has just directed and urged the following NIPPON CHUGOKU YUKO KYOKAI HOMBURU (Japan-China Friendship Association Headquarters) to make the declaration of formation of its organization provided by the Art. 6 of the said Order, together with the registration of its Chinese officers and constituent members who are fallen under the category of general allied personnel. And so, Governors of the Metropolis, Hokkaido or each prefecture, under the jurisdiction of which the branches of the said Association exist, are requested, following the example of SIB, to instruct and urge the branches to make declarations and to submit reports to SIB successively ^{on} the condition of their making declarations and their concrete activities.

1. The Head Office of the NIPPON CHUGOKU YUKO KYOKAI (Japan-China Friendship Association) is situated

in the TOHO GAKKAI BIRU (Eastern Academy Building),
2, Nishikanda, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo.

Chairman: Undecided.
Vice-Chairmen: TOSHIMA Yoshio (Author)
HARA Takeshi (Socialist Diet
Member)
HIRANO Yoshitaro (President of
CHUGOKU KENKYUJO
(China Research
Laboratory))
LIN Ping-sung (President of General
Assembly of Chinese
Merchant in Japan)
Chief Director: UCHIYAMA Kanzo (President of BOEKI
K.K. (Foreign Trade
Co., Ltd.) at Kure
City, Hiroshima Pref.))
Directors: IWAMURA Michio and 72 persons.
Constituent Member: about 3000, including about 50 Chinese.

With the members mentioned above, the Association
was organized formally on October 1, 1950.

2. In its objects, they advocatate the promotion
of Japan-China trade, and practical activities they
are going to do are as follows:

(1) To open lecture meetings, symposia etc.
on the overall peace, free voyage, self-reliant
foreign trade, to publicize the contents of its
organ "NIHON TO CHUGOKU" (Japan and China) and

"NITTCHU YUKO SHIRYO" (Materials for Japan-China Friendship), and for that purpose, to raise a nation wide signature campaign.

SOP

(2) To excite the national concern for reforming the unfair treatment which the Chinese merchants in Japan receive politically and economically.

(3) We should conclude that its objects above mentioned fall under Art. 6, Item 3 of the Organizations Control Order.

3. In the prospectus of this organization's creation, it is claimed to reform the relation between Japan and China generally, and its makes its object to endeavor for exchanging the both nations' culture, introducing the Chinese culture into Japan and Japanese culture into China reciprocally, and exchanging good office missions each other.

These practices fall under Art. 3, Item 3 of the Organizations Control Order.

4. As mentioned above, this organization oversteps the line of pure cultural gathering which only tries to promote friendly relation between Japan and China, and has political character to some extent. So, it is necessary for them to make declaration of formation based on Art. 6 of the said Order.

COPY

Miyata, S J.D. First (3) (Apr 10, 1951) (492) 319. i
April 18, 1951.

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

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

Subject: How to deal with declaration based upon
the Organizations Control Order, regarding
merger of cities, towns or villages.

I. By this we propose as follows regarding state-
ments to be mentioned in written declaration which
are to be made in accordance with the Organizations
Control Order in case there has been any alteration
on the administrative division, title and number of
a land.

(a) Mayor of a city or headman of a town or village
who receives the declaration or who has taken over
the declaration following an alteration on the ad-
ministrative division of a land, shall be authorized
to modify the statement mentioned in the declaration.

(b) In modifying the declaration, city mayor or
town or village headman shall cross out the matters

to be amended with a line of red ink, appending the amending matters on the right side of them and state to that effect and affix his seal to it.

(c) The regulations relative to the application of the law of house registration provide for the following :

Art. 45: In case there has been any alteration on the administrative division or title of a land, statements in census register shall be deemed amended automatically. However the mayor of the City, or head of town or Village may modify the statements.

In case there has been any alteration on the number of the land, the statements in the census register must be modified.

Art. 46: In modifying statements in census register prescribed in the above article 45, mayor of a City, headman of a town or Village must mention the reason for it and modify the statements to be amended in the column of domicile in accordance with Appendix 10 of the said law.

In the modification prescribed in paragraph 1 of the foregoing Article, title written on the cover of census register must be modified and the reason for the modification must be given on the back of the cover.

II. None

III. None.

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

Ishii, A, I.D. Second (1) Mar, 27, 1951 (457) 285, 1
April 4, 1951.

COPY

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

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

SUBJECT: Remarks made by ex-major general YOSHITAKE
Yasumasa living in Saga City in mid-March
this year.

I. YOSHITAKE Yasumasa, stationer living in Seijo
Machi, Saga City, formerly major general and the chief
of the staff of South Kyushu Army.

The foregoing person made remarks as to the rearma-
ment of Japan and other issues, the gist of which fol-
lows:

a. Recently the rearmament of Japan is being dis-
cussed, the outcome of which we are observing with much
interest. Since the termination of the war, ex-
soldiers ranging from private to general have been

abused and regarded as heretics, while no security so far has been given to the bereaved families of the war dead and wounded. We Japanese were all determined to die in the war but we survived fortunately or unfortunately. I opine that ex-soldiers and rearmament problem should not be discussed together. Even if ex-soldiers be designated to ^{join} the rearmament plan, it will probably be impossible under the present circumstances to move ex-soldiers. In my opinion the majority of ex-soldiers will reject to become soldiers again, for, it is foolish for them to do so, but some of them are of the opinion that they should rouse themselves to action in case of national emergency.

b. The reason why the Japanese Army was strong in the past is that:

- (1) We Japanese had a national spirit by which to die for the Emperor willingly.
- (2) Soldiers were supported and trusted by the people.
- (3) We had a quality of bravery, which is characteristic of the Japanese race.

Today, Tenno Sei (the Emperor System), which was the kernel of the Japanese people's thought in the past has been lost and the people regard ex-soldiers as

reactionary elements. Under such circumstances, it will be next to impossible to ask them to display their bravery.

c. If Japan needs her rearmament, she should continue to keep her emperor system. Needless to say the Emperor system in the past will not be permitted in the present Japan, but at least Tenno (His Majesty the Emperor) should be inviolable. Without Emperor, the Japanese Army will not have any ground on which it is based.

d. Why didn't the 57th graduates of the former Military academy volunteer for the National Police Reserve? It is a question to which both the Government and the nation should give a careful consideration. The National Police Reserve is said to be "Army" while it is reported to be only a national defence organ. If it is an "Army", it is nonsense to entice ex-soldiers, especially the 57th graduates of the Military Academy with retiring allowance amounting to only 60,000 yen. Does a man lay down his life for only 60,000 yen or 100,000 yen? Soldiers in the past dared to die willingly, for it was for the sake of the Emperor to do so. If ex-soldiers be enticed to join the National Police Reserve, without being given

any object for which they should die willingly, such soldiers will be of no use. I think any person who has ever learned in the Military Academy, Naval College and Army or Navy Staff College will never join the National Police Reserve. Although they are all purged persons, they are building up their living foundations step by step and they themselves are of the opinion that such an attitude on the part of the Government is wrong.

e. Although we, ex-soldiers have been keeping silent since the purge designation, we are not indifferent to the crisis of Japan. We are only in obedience to His Majesty's Imperial rescript issued at the end of the war, in which he warned us against rashness.

f. It is nonsense to establish our army in the days of such national ideas. The useless army is not only futile but injurious to our racial happiness. If we want to protect our native country only, I think it better to make the people defend their own native places themselves. It is natural that they will defend to the last for the sake of their wife, children and parents.

g. When the tide of war in Korea turned against the U.N. forces, an ex-field-officer visited me and told me that only two companies of the Communist Army would

be able to occupy Saga Prefecture easily and at the same time, the Communist Party and Koreans in Japan would start riots. He then asked me, "What shall we do, then, without arms?" We are quite uneasy when we think whether or not the present police forces can maintain the internal public peace.

h. From our experience in the overseas lands, it is clear that the Communists will try to plunder arms at first. It may be quite easy for them to plunder arms because the police forces and the National Police Reserve Corps are very small and weak in Japan. We are quite uneasy under existing circumstances.

i. Having been designated as a purgee, all the ex-soldiers are keeping silent, reflecting, on our own conducts in the past and also giving judgement on the present conditions. We have some opinions on the statesmen of our country. Not all the former soldiers are the reactionaries in the present Democratic Japan.

j. Of course, the rearmament of Japan is indispensable. In view of the international situation, it is necessary for us to reconsider the rearmament of Japan.

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

if the reconstructed Japanese army is useless for
the defense of our own native country.

II. None

✓
III. None

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

COPY

Sano, A, I.D. Second (1) (Mar. 27, 1951) (458) 283, i
April 2, 1951.

Ex-servicemen's Speech about the Situation
at Hokkaido in the Middle of March, 1951.

I. (a) Gist of the speech made by KOITO Koichi, ex-
lieutenant-general. (Obihiro City).

(1) Inevitability of the third World War and prospects
of victory.

At present when the world is divided into two
(2) and armaments are enlarged on both sides, out-
break of an armed conflict is a matter of time.

According to the announcement of the U.S., she
is absolutely predominant as regards the munitions.
But, as the main campaign shall be formed in Europe,
she will be sure to be heavily handicapped on trans-
portation.

Judging from the strenuous mental power of the
Soviet people, their durability in minimum life, the
Soviet fighter's predominance, necessity of gripping
the mastery of the air as the premise for using
atomic bombs, atomic bombs' effect on the Soviet's

vast dimensions etc., it seems that the Soviets has much possibility of winning the final victory.

(2) Rearmament of Japan.

I am opposed to an armament without soul. How many members, in the Police Reserve at present, are there who cherish the belief of being ready to die for defense of the fatherland? The Japanese Army of the former day had had the target for its education and training, while the rearmament this time lacks it. In reality, Japan had better be neutral.

(3) Peace settlement.

The Soviet was only stimulated by an unexpected utterance of Dulles. A remote island is worthless for her, but she must be thinking that she would not hand it over easily in view of her prestige.

(4) Korean Incident.

In Korea, the Allied army are holding their hands up. As soon as the problem becomes complicated Marshal MACARTHUR would say that it is out of his authority. Sooner or later, the army will be withdrawn at a certain chance.

(b) Gist of the speech of KON Fujio, manager of the HOKKAIDO RENGO IZOKU KAI HEIWA KOSEI-KAI (Peace Rebirth Association, Hokkaido Federal Bereaved Families' Association) and ex-colonel belonging to Asahikawa Division.

(1) I desire an early conclusion of a peace treaty and a rearmament.

(2) It is good to receive American assistance but not good to become mercenary of the U.S.

On an occasion of completion of rearmament, it had better assume positively offensives rather than being threatened by demagogy of Soviet invasion. We feel solemnly the discrimination of superior and inferior trained by the former soldierly spirit and existing in the bottom of mind.

I am vigorous enough to defend Emperor and the land of Japan gathering up my former men.

II. None.

III. None.

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

COPY

Takahashi. Id. I.D. Second (1) (Mar 27, 1951) (460) 289. i
April 5, 1951

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

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

SUBJECT : Words and deeds of HOSHII Masumi ,
former president of the defunct TENCHU-JUKU (Sky sup-
port Pillar Academy) in Osaka City, around the end of
March, 1951.

I. The above person had been a student of
YOSHIDA Masuzo of the defunct DAINIPPON ISSHINAKI
(Great Japan Renovation Society) but he broke with
YOSHIDA after the purge designation and has been
participated with the management of some commercial
concern establishing his own office on the first
floor of the Kinki Building, Minami-dori, Horie,
Nishi Ward, Osaka City.

Toward the end of March, he expressed the fol-
lowing opinions :

A. About YOSHIDA Masuzo, former President of the defunct DAINIPPON ISSHINKAI .

It is said that YOSHIDA will restart his campaign immediately after his depurge, but he should display his activity, openly now without paying attention to his purge designation, if he is a real patriot who loves his native country wholeheartedly.

B. About SASAKAWA Ryoichi, former President of the defunct KOKUSUIDOMEI (Ultrationalist Alliance).

Although he is a patriot with a consistent belief and is a man worthy of respect, he is already a man of the past now.

C. My own policy.

I had been a terrorist and is still holding the same idea even after my purge designation. But I don't display any political activity openly because the days of the purgees and depurgees have gone. However, I shall willingly offer my past experiences if the youths of the twenties who are really apprehensive for the future of the nation, want to do something.

D. About rearmament.

The rearmament of Japan is a matter of course but is very difficult due to the Financial reasons. The army should be put under the dictatorial leadership of a person of integrity, not of self-seeking statesmen as it is now.

Under the present conditions , autocracy is far better than Democracy.

E. About the Special Investigation Bureau, AG Office.

It is proper for the SIB to transfer its business to the police. I think that the SIB should be placed in the position of the supervisor and commander of the police.

F. Other reference materials.

HOSHII Masuni is always travelling around to Tokyo or Kyushu and is still on intimate term with SASAKAWA Ryoichi of the defunct KOKUSUIDOMEI and YOSHIMATSU Masakatsu. Recently he established the SOBIETTO JIJOSHA (Soviet Affairs Society) at

3, Kitatera-machi, Shiba-mita, Minato Ward, Tokyo,
under the management of his disciple YOKOYAMA Ryu.
The business of the Society, however, is now at a
standstill due to the financial reasons.

II. None.

III. None

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Ando, K, I.D. Second (1) (Apr. 5, 1951) (476) 305, i
April 12, 1951

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

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

SUBJECT: About the activities of ex-army officers
and constituents of disorganized groups.

I. A. The Japan Self-Defense Issue Research Group:

It seems to us that this group is headed by
TSUJI Masanobu, ex-colonel and formed by ex-army regular
officers and consulting and researching a re-establish-
ment of Japan army, and besides it has something to do
with the JUNSEI SEKISEI KAI (its detail is unknown
but it is an influential group of ex-army and naval
officers).

They are meeting twice a month in secret at various
places in Tokyo since this January and its activities
are worthy of paying our attention. The meetings
held hitherto are as follows:

1. Date: Feb. 27, 1951, 5:00 p.m.

Place: at the Toto Industry Co., in Toto
Buildg, Ueno Inaricho, Daito Ward.

Attendants:	TSUJI Masanobu	ex-colonel
	SEKIMOTO	ex-major
	WATANABE	ex-captain
	SAKIYAMA Minoru	ex-first lieutenant
	ITO	ex-captain
	FUJINO	"
	KONO	ex-major
	SATO	unknown

All attendants are about twenty.

Chairman: KONO, ex-major

Contents of Consultation:

- (1) Reconstruction problem of Japan Military Forces.
- (2) Counter-measures against Japan Communist Party.
- (3) Preventive measures against an internal disturbance.
- (4) On a Peace Treaty Issue.

2. One of their meetings was held on March 7, near
Shinjuku but its detail is unknown.

3. Date: 7 p.m., March 27.

Place: At an ex-officer's house, Ohmori
Yukigaya, Ohta Ward.

Attendants: (main members)
TSUJI Masanobu, ex-colonel.
NAKAYAMA , ex-lieutenant colonel
(ex-army staff)

- Agenda: (1) a. Re-registration of Japan Army, navy and air forces.
b. How to get rearming fund.
c. Way of the liaison conference.
(2) Methods of Rearmament Movement
a. Whether develop into overt movement or not.
b. Whether continue underground movement as before or not.

B. About the words and deeds of NAKAZAWA Naomichi, ex-president of TOTEN JUKU (a disorganized group).

NAKAZAWA's past and recent activities are as follows: He was president of the GIKISHIN DOJO (a spiritual training school). Around 1935, he went to Hachinoe City, Aomori Prefecture, his native place, and established TOTEN JUKU (a kind of spiritual training school) and engaged in farmers and labourers movement based on the Japanese Spirit.

Since the end of the war he has been taking an adviser of his friend's firm and manoeuvring against the left-wingers' activity behind the curtain.

Recently he comes often up to Tokyo to talk with OHMORI Yusei, ex-chief of GIKUSHIN DOJO.

He visited this Section on April 3, 1951 and stated as follows:

(1) "The present internal setup of Communists consists of repatriates' group headed by AIKAWA and connecting with the Cominform, groups of the third nationals and students' groups, in addition to the Japan Communist Party.

Accordingly, I don't think that mere branding Communist Party illegal would be so effective. I think, we have to cope with such setup through the strength of ideology and a national system.

We, ex-members of OJIKISHIN DOJO, were going to form an anti-communist organization in a national scale for this purpose, but it is now frustrated because of the leader OHMORI Yusei's illness.

(2) All activities that were done by Japan Communist Party in response to the invasion of the South Korea by the North Korean Army, have resulted in quite vain. They say that as a result of various scrutinies as to this failure they are going to rise up in a national scale in the country in response to a big offence of the North Korean Army planned in near future.

Our Information agency caught the above information. Its detail is as follows: They are going to carry on on April 15 the following projects.

(a) To begin a preliminary activities for the purpose of suspension of electric generating

function and paralysis of transportation.

(2) To assassinate 150 main characters, tidying with a favourable conditions and to establish a people's liberation government. This is expected to carry on around a peace treaty.

By the way AIKAWA's whereabouts is unknown MIYAMOTO and SHIGA are on their trip in Kyushu and they say TOKUDA Kyuichi is in Tokyo.

C. About the activity of KODAMA Yoshio.

When a man who was familiar with TOYAMA Hidezo, went to KODAMA to solicit a certain amount of money recently, KODAMA said "while I have been running a big business with one of my friends, he retired from this business recently. So I want to get some amount of money now. Therefore wait a little while." KODAMA is now on trip in Kansai District. He goes to Kansai frequently in these days. When we reported such an information to the officer of the 2nd Subsection of the Guarding Section of the National Police. We got the following informations: Nowadays there is the base of a smuggling group comprised of the Formosan and Chinese in Kobe City. It is conjectured that KODAMA has something to do with this group.

II. None

III. None

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

COPY

Ishii, A ,I.D.Second (1) Apr. 10, 1951 (ASO) 314, i
April 16, 1951.

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

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

SUBJECT: A plan by a former Army Captain GIGA Takeo
in Fukui Prefecture to form a national
defence army.

I. The information was reported from the chief of
our Tokai Branch.

A. The subject's career and family.

Name: GIGA Takeo
Date of Birth: August 3, 1931.
Domicile: 5 of 23, Kitashioya, Obama Town,
Onifu County, Fukui Prefecture.
Address: The same as above.

He graduated in March 1940 from the Obama Middle School and entered the High School in the Waseda University.

He left school in the next year and joined the Army. He promoted to the Army Captain and was demobilized in 1945, the year of the war-termination. According to him, he once was one of the brains to HIRANO Rikizo, a former minister of Agriculture and Forestry and engaged in some religious or political activities at his birth place in relation with the Higashikuni Sect and Republican Revolution.

His family are three, his father Tetsuji (aged 65), step mother Kinue (aged 51) and himself. Father who was a former Army lieutenant-general seems to run gay house recently in Gifu City and mother also joined the father. Father has not any relation with his son in the subject matter.

B. Summary of formation of the DAIICHI SOGUN
(First General Army).

1. TAIHEIYO DAIICHI SOGUN (Pacific First General Army) will be organized under the control of the U.S. Supreme Commander of Far East, for the purpose of defence of U.S. and Japan against Communist aggression, in view of Korean conflict.

2. The General Army consists of military and short distance army forces and puts emphasis on formation of heavy artillery, tank and aircraft corps, with 20,000 U.S. leading officers and two millions Japanese soldiers.
3. The General Army shall be strictly trained by means of military discipline and uniform common to the Pacific Unified Army.
4. The General Army will locate each area army in Tokyo, Osaka, Sendai, Kumamoto and aircraft corps.
5. Commanders in chief of each class army, heads of above the regiment and staff will be American officers.
6. Battalion, company and some corps will be organized by Japanese reserve officers and other personnel.
7. Commanding official document will be written by American languages and those of under division, by both American and Japanese languages and those of under battalion, by Japanese languages.
8.
 - a. American soldiers shall be appointed three grade rank above their proper one.
 - b. Japanese personnel shall be appointed the rank at the time of their demobilization.
 - c. Non-rank personnel shall be decided at the time of their enlistment.

- d. Twenty percent of organization quorum of every division shall be of two year service men.
- e. Personnel in active shall be of non-regular member of the General Staff.
9. All expenses necessary for arms, clothes, munitions and others shall be paid by the United States of America.
10. Pension and allowances for absentee families of Japanese personnel shall be dealt by the Japanese country, at the charge of the American expenses.

January, 15, 1951.

GIGA Takeo

president of Liberty
Vanguard Company.

The contents of this summary was drafted by himself and it was printed on about 800 postcards, of which 700 cards were sent to his acquaintances, newspapers, Obama Town's officials and the demobilized soldiers whose names he found in the papers provided in the Prefectural Demobilization Section.

However, the cards have not been mailed to the following leading military men in the prefecture.

Colonel KOBAYASHI, Tailor Kobayashi, Katamachi,
Fukui City.

Major KAWAMURA, Bookshop, Shibiguchi, Fukui City.

Major TSURUGA, Kusunoki-cho, Takeu City.

Major YAMADA, Kitafucho, Takeu City.

For the purpose of raising the expenses for printing and postage, he hold a dance party in the evening of March 24 at Obama Public Hall. Admission fee is fifty yen and a hundred fifty persons were present.

The name of "President of Liberty Vanguard Co. seen in the end of the summary is a senseless one he happened to think of.

There are megalomania points seen in him.

II. None

III. None

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

COPY

Sano. A .I.D. Second (1) (Apr. 11, 1951) (482) 315, 2
April 16, 1951

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

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

Subject: Activities of WADA Tsuyoshi, representative
of TOA RENMEI DOSHIKAI (Comrades Society
of Far East League) in Takamatsu City, on
March 18.

I. WADA Tsuyoshi, representative of Comrades Society
of Far East League held a meeting with persons concerned
of former Far East League, at Hamanoen, Hamano Cho, Takamatsu
City on the way home from Kyushu on March 18.

(a) Attendants:

WADA Tsuyoshi

Standing committee member
of Comrades Society of
the former Far East League.

TANAKA Hisashi

Responsible person in
Shikoku district of the
above Society.

SUGITA Toshio.

Head of Marugame Branch
Office of the above
Society.

TSURUNO Kinichi.

Head of Ayaka Branch
Office, of the Society.

ARAI Masabumi.

Constituent member of
Takamatsu Branch Office
of the above Society.

KUBO Tooru.

Constituent member of
Takamatsu Branch Office
of the above Society.

ODA Masanobu.

Supreme responsible
person of KYUKOKU SEINEN
DOMEI (National Relief
Youth League.)

2 or 3 others.

(b)

Situation of meeting.

WADA Tsuyoshi made a report of dealing about
100,000yen of construction funds for ISHIHARA Memorial
Hall which was suspended by advice of the Attorney-
General's Office, from a viewpoint of a sponsor. He
seems to have revealed his opinion as to reconstruction
of the League, after his depurge. WADA seems to have
mainly talked with TANAKA about situation in China.

Manchuria and Formosa. "As far as rearmament of Japan is concerned, I am opposite to it, but it is a welcoming method as an unemployment countermeasures, if America wishes it."

"Korean conflict is a tinder box for a world war."

"I think that TOKUDA Kyuichi and others may reside at Kurile or Saghalien."

"Japan will become prosperous and favorable in future."

They closed the meeting at 7:00 p.m.,

On the meeting ODA seems to have said that the National Relief Youth League is playing a role substituting the former Far-East League, in Kagawa Prefecture.

(c) Remarks.

It is supposed that WADA is visiting various places in Kyushu, for making preparations for reconstruction of the Far East League, after the de-purgee on the premises of peace treaty.

II. None.

III. None.

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Takahashi, I.D. Second (1) (Apr, 11, 1951) (483) 316, 1
April 16, 1951.

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

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

SUBJECT: Concerning the movement of former superinten-
dent HASEGAWA Sachio of DAITO-JUKU (Great
East Private School) in Okayama Prefecture
on March 24, 1951.

I. Former superintendent of DAITO-JUKU and who is
concerned with FUJI-KA-KAI (Fuji Poem Society) HASEGAWA
Sachio, having dropping in MIAKE Manzo's, Nishiura,
Tsurejima Village, Asaguchi County, Okayama Prefecture
en route of returning home after attending the wedding
ceremony of manager HOSOKI Isao of ASHIKAPI-KA-KAI
(Ashikapi Poem Society), Kochi City on March 24, returned
Tokyo on March 25, the next day and his movement at MIAKE's
residence is as follows:

A. MIAKE's family and relation, having gathered together on 24th, welcomed HASEGAWA and he played together with ten odd children singing songs like the "Farewell at Sakurai" and the "Linking Hands". He presented them writing the way of Japanese children on sheets of fancy paper as follows:

"We are the Japanese children. We are the Children of Emperor. And we are the children of wind. Being not conquered by wind and rain, we will defend our Japan. We will defend our beautiful native place."

B. In the night of the day and exclusively together with MIAKE, he HASEGAWA talked mutually about the resolution of the comrades with which they meet the affairs hereafter and the situation inside and outside and the contents of his talk was as follows:

1. The home and foreign situation is extremely stringent now. By chance, the worst condition might happen in this year.

We, changing our old attitude to form a hard mass small only seeking narrowly and slenderly purity in order to enable us to meet the occurrence of any situation and as the patriotic group,

abandoning minor differences, must be submerged for greater Common interest and seeking widely acquaintances in the masses, feel necessary to be ready not to deliver the masses to the enemy. And we make the preparation necessary that we will not be suffered in the supply of fund and provisions even when war continues for a long time in case of emergency. But our method to perform it must be such plain one to persuade the people one by one to the last.

2. Although the present force of J.C.P. is short to overthrow the government's power to secure public peace, the question exists in the movement of the Comintern including Communist China. When we confront with an emergency, methinks we will be placed in such a situation to get the comrades in the locality come up to Tokyo and fight jointly with us or to get them defend Chihaya Castle in each region.

II. None.

III. None.

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Nemoto. J., I.D. Second (1) (Apr. 12, 1951) (487) 322. i
April 18, 1951.

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

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

SUBJECT: Trial performance of Naniwabushi reciting
in memory of the late TOYAMA Mitsuru,
Adviser of former KOKURYU KAI (Black
Dragon Society), GENYOSHA (Dark Ocean Society)
and the late NAKANO Seigo, former president
of TOHOKAI (Easter Society).

The Kyushu Branch Office rendered us the following
report as to the situation of holding trial performance
of naniwabushi reciting, in memory of the late TOYAMA
Mitsuru and NAKANO Seigo.

1. Date:

From 1.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m., March 28, 1951.

2. Place:

At the main hall of the SUFUKUJI Temple,
Daigaku dori, Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Prefecture.

3. Object:

The trial performance was dedicated to TOYAMA Mitsuru and NAKANO Seigo who devoted themselves to democratic policy and cultural revolution marking the human liberation on the basis of the doctrine of "Worship of Heaven and Love of Man", as its supreme aim. Moreover the above performance has been marked to reveal spirits and merits of the both bosses, for the purpose of promotion of new morale of the rehabilitated Japan and development of its ideological principle.

4. Representative of sponsons:

HATAE Kenji, former professor of Fukuoka
High School, 9, Ganbayashi Machi,
Fukuoka City.

5. Audience:

100-odds persons.

The audience mainly consisted of 100-odd persons concerned with the Dark Ocean Society, Eastern Society and TOHO DOSHIKAI (Far Eastern Comrades Association), which respectively was a dissolved organization and of several purged soldiers.

6. Situation of the trial performance.

At 1.30 p.m., HATAE Kenji, former professor of FUKUOKA High School and candidate for Fukuoka City Assembly member, representative of sponsors made a opening speech to the effect that ideology of TOYAMA Mitsuru, herald of liberal people's right movement and that of NAKANO Seigo suicided during the war, maintaining cooperation between Japan and China as a method of peace, would be the vital principles of rehabilitation of the defeated country, Japan.

- (a) Player: TOCHUKEN Nyoun.
Title: NAKANO Seigo, pioneer.
Original writer: YOSHIDA Tomoaki,
former member of the House of
Representatives, Seiyukai Party.
Dramatizer: KAWAHARA Jisaku,
former professor of Kyushu University.

Summary of contents :

NAKANO Seigo boldly claimed the downfall of the Tojo militarists, in the autumn of 1942, when Japan was in the unfavorable situation of the Pacific War. After all, he was obliged to appeal his belief to the Japanese, with his suicide, feeling devilish oppression of the authorities concerned against himself, at the end of his tether, in imitation of example of YOSHIDA Shoin, pioneer in the Meiji Restoration. NAKANO still now revives in the breasts of Japanese.

- (b) Title: TOYAMA Mitsuru, giant.
Original writer: HIGUCHI Kenkichi,
former Journalist of KYUSHU NIPPO
(Kyushu daily newspaper).
Dramatizer: Ditto.

Summary of contents :

TOYAMA in advocacy of liberal people's right made strenuous efforts for solution of the conflict between Japan and China, in the belief that it existed on cooperation of the both countries, being busy for travelling in China and Japan, in spite of his withered body.

He ended his days of 81 years, in fear of miserable condition of the surrender of Japan. Recalling his bitter struggle, we should establish and renovate the principle of rehabilitation of Japan, with his ideology.

7. Opinions of the audience Various opinions were revealed about the naniwabushi reciting.

One of them was as follows:

"The reciting would spoil merits and spirit of TOYAMA and NAKANO." Another of them ran to the effect that the reciting would evoke misunderstanding and antipathy of the authorities and nations. After all it was decided that these naniwabushi reciting might incur misunderstanding of the popular opinion, by emphasizing and appraising the doctrine of ideology of these above persons. Such being the case, such political contents as the above reciting should be reserved.

8. Others.

It is likely supposed that the trial performance was played for the purpose of propaganda campaign

of HATAE Kenji's candidacy for the gubernatorial and local elections. Moreover, it is a noteworthy fact that constituent members of dissolved organizations would hold a meeting for promotion of their friendship, in the name of trial performance of naniwabushi reciting.

II. None

III. None.

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Takahashi, I.D. Second (1) (Apr, 12, 1951) (488)328, 1
April 19, 1951.

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

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

Subject: Public sensations created by announcement of
the draft of the Peace Treaty towards Japan.

I. Subject is now under investigation by our branches
and the following reports have been received from
April 3 to the present.

A. Ex-army officers

1. Speakers

o ISHIKAWA Shigeru, ex-Colonel.

Address: Imazu, Marukame City, Kagawa Pref.

o SHIRAKAWA Yutaka; ex-Colonel.

Address: Rokuban-cho, Marukame City, Kagawa
Pref.

- o AKUTA Masao, ex-Major.
Address: Susenji Village, Itoshima County,
Fukuoka Pref.
- o YAMASHINA Kiichi, ex-Captain.
Address: Todoin, Emisugawa-dori, Nakakyo
Ward, Kyoto City.
- o OMIYAMA Taizo, ex-Lieutenant-General.
Address: Morinoki-cho, Kurama-guchi kudaru,
Muro-machi, Kamikyo Ward, Kyoto.
- o TAKENAKA Tsuneo, ex-Colonel.
Address: c/o YACHIIE, Ogawanishi, Mushakoji,
Kami-kyo Ward, Kyoto.
- o YOSHIDA Kozaburo, ex-Gendarmery Major.
Address: Higashi-choja-machi, Higashi-iru,
Shin-machi, Naka-chojamachi, Kamikyo
Ward, Kyoto City.
- o MORI Shinichi, ex-Colonel.

2. Contents of their speech

a. On security and rearmament of Japan.

Judging from present world situation,
it is almost impossible for an unarmed country
to keep her independence and perfect neutrality.
Therefore it is necessary to rearm our country

with about 150,000 military soldiers, under the security insurance and directions of U.N., for self-defence of our country, taking a part in U.N. Forces.

b. On territory questions

It may be too much, as a surrendered nation, to require her former territory lost as a result of a defeat, but we consider it improper for Japan whose population amounts to 80,000,000 to limit the dwelling territory in four Islands.

We hope that Okinawa, Bonin and Kuriles be admitted as parts of her territory.

c. On population Issue

Population issue is to be inevitable for Japan and so we think that immigration to Asiatic nations and South America is the only way to its resolution. So, we hope this point will be considered.

d. On indemnity issue

Though it is of course a duty of a defeated nation to pay indemnity to victorious nations and yet under the present situation

of the Japanese economy it is hardly possible to do so.

✓ e. Conclusion

In short, by the reconstruction of the Japanese economy and improvement of the public livelihood, bases to Communist movement will be deprived, and by arms, we can keep our security from any aggressions by foreign nations. Thus, we can greatly contribute to the foundation of the true peace. Independence of Japanese economy is prior question to the rearmament. In this point, this draft is leniently dealing and seriously considering the reconstruction of the Japanese economy, and we support the whole of the draft.

B. Ex-~~right~~ wing concerns.

1. Speakers:

- YOSHIDA Masuzo, Ex-President of the DAI NIPPON ISSHIN-KAI (Great Japan Renovation Society)
- NAKAGAWA Hiroshi, Ex-Principal of the ISSIN-JUKU (Japan Renovation Academy)

Address: Fukuosa-cho, Mushakoji-kudaru
Muromachi-dori, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto City.

- o OHASHI Riyu, Ex-Chief of the Kyoto Prefectural Branch of the YOKUSAN-SONEN-DAN (Imperial Rule Assistance Youths' Association).
Address: Kita-han-cho, Tsuki-yama, Imaide-gawa-noboru, Muromachi-dori, Kamikyo Ward, Kyoto City.
- o HASHIMOTO Torataro, Ex-standing committee member of the DAI-NIHONTO (the Greater Japan Party, and ex-director of the YAMATOMUSUBI-HONBU (Yamato Solidarity Headquarters).
- o NAKAMURA Genshin, Ex-President of the SHINNO-KAI (Divine Farmers Association)

2. Contents of Speeches:

a. On Security and Rearmament:

We must defend Japan in cooperation with the United Nations. Rearmament to some extent is essential for preventing an aggression, but we must put it into practice carefully balancing the condition of Japanese economy after Peace Treaty and the situation of world.

b. On Territories:

We should admit the conditions which we received at the time of surrender concerning

the problem of territories, but considering the gravity of future problem of population in Japan, it is necessary for us to require the world wide understanding concerning our emigration abroad. We hope that the Bonin, Loochoo and Kurile Islands will be returned to us respecting the will of the inhabitants there.

c. On Reparation:

We are sorry to say that Phillippine is insisting on very resolutely collection of reparation from Japan in spite of America's consideration toward the self-reliant economy of Japan.

d. Conclusion:

We are grateful to the draft of Peace Treaty as a token of friendship. We should strive for promoting the conclusion of Peace with each friendly country of Allied Forces being puzzled by no propaganda of a certain country which will oppose the draft.

C. Members of Anti-Communist Organizations:

1. Speakers:

- o KADOIWA Shiro, Commander of Special Action Corps of KOKUFU KAI (Kokufu Association).
Address: Amagasaki City, Hyogo Prefecture.
- o SANO Shinji, Member of Organizing Committee of SOKOKU BOEI KOKUMIN DOMEI (Fatherland Defense People's Alliance).
Address: Amagasaki City, Hyogo Prefecture.
- o YAMAGUCHI Tenryu, Chairman of HINOMARU KYOWA REMMEI (Rising Sun Friendship League).
Address: Amagasaki City, Hyogo Prefecture.
- o HONJO Tsunemichi, Editor and Publisher of MINSHU SHIMBUN (Democratic Press).
Address: 325, Sekidotakamatsu, Wakayama City, Wakayama Prefecture.
- o TAKAGI Masaaki, Member of Hokkaido District Committee of NIPPON KAKUMEI KIKUHATA DOSHI KAI (Japan Revolution Chrysanthemum Flag Comrade Society).
- o HARAGUCHI Kozo, Member of Sapporo District Branch of RIKKEN YOSEIKAI (Constitutional Justice Party).

2. Contents of Speeches:

a. On Security and Rearmament:

We have no opposition to the scheme of security of Japan written in the draft

of Peace Treaty. Armaments are necessary for Japan after her independence, but immediate rearmament should be opposed considering the present condition of Japanese economy and universal sensation which it will create.

Besides, HARAGUCHI says that:

"Under the present condition, urgent rearmament for self-defense is necessary."

HONJO says that:

"It is evident that America will return Formosa, and rights and interests in Manchuria to Japan sending back the Nationalist Government to China proper, after defeating the Chinese Red through the strength of the army of United Nations, a part of which will be filled with the Japanese army of two millions strong which will be raised in the name of volunteer. Therefore, we should not be particular about the letters of the Treaty, and cause a confusion of which Japan Communist Party might take advantage."

b. On territory issue

The draft tells us that the territory will be limited to the sphere decided by

the terms of surrender. But we are not in favor of this point. We suppose that Japan will be colonialized as its fatal destination under a strictly limited territory. Such areas as Kuril Islands, South Sakhalin, Bonin Islands, Amamio Island, Ryukyu Islands stand on the same ground as Japan proper from the viewpoints of history, culture and race. Therefore, we claim that those areas be recognized naturally as a part of our territory. In short, we desire the rest of the territory be returned to us, except those obtained for imperialistic reasons.

c. On compensation issue.

We are very much pleased, as the people of a war-defeated nation, with a fact that the draft deals with us leniently. Though it is only natural that a war-defeated nation must compensate to a victorious nation, the assertion is not proper for the present conditions of Japan, that Japan must make reparation for damages done to other countries by her aggression. And it means a spread

of social uncertainty in Japan to carry it out. In this regard, we think that the assertion in the draft is proper. We wish America to maintain the lines of the draft through her strength on the compensation issue. In our opinion, so far as the Phillipins take a firm attitude toward this issue, any good result will not be brought about on friendly relations between Japan and the Phillipins.

d. Conclusion:

We are very pleased at the draft which is much favourable to us. Considering that the spirit of nation's independence will be lost under the long-term occupation, Japan should cultivate the spirit of independence based on a stand of her own. From this viewpoint, we desire the peace is concluded as soon as possible.

D. Social political parties and labor union circles.

1. Speakers:

Hokkaido YOKORO, Secretary of the Social
Democratic Party.

" OTSUKI, Chief of the Business
Section of the All Hokkaido Labor
Association.

2. Contents of Speeches:

In our views, the draft seems to be an observation balloon flied by the United States, but it is the focus of the problem how the people will show a repercussion to it.

We strongly call for the three principles - overall peace, opposition to military bases and adherence to neutrarity - as the voices of the people. Anyhow, it will be understood that the insistence of the Social Democratic Party is right enough.

E. Economic Circles

1. Speakers:

Hokkaido	Chief of the Investigation Division of Hokkaido Colonization Bank.
"	Tsuematsu, director of Sapporo Stock Exchange.
"	Chief of Miscellaneous Affairs Section of Mitsukoshi department store.
"	Vice-Chief of Hokkaido Branch Office of Tokyo Kozai Shokai(Tokyo Steel Co.)

Hokkaido

WASHIO Shunzo, President
of Osaka Seisazoki K.K. (Osaka
Chain Manufacturing Co.).

"

OKADA Masao, General Ma-
nager of Osaka Branch Office
of Daiei Motion Picture Co.

"

KIMURA Ryoji, general
manager of Hankyu Department
Store.

2. Contents of Speeches:

a. On security and rearmament

We desire a security by United Nations.
As for the rearmament of Japan, she must
rearm herself irrespective of her wish and
moreover it must be done within the limit
necessary for the maintenance of Public Peace
at home and for her self-defence but it is
difficult to be achieved because of its
being a relative issue.

b. On Territory Issue.

A self-supporting economy needs territory.
Loss of the Kuril and the South Saghalien
Islands is quite unfavorable to us. Therefore
much of the above question should be taken

into consideration.

c. On Reparation Issue

It is almost impossible for Japan to pay reparations to the nations and also \$ 8 billion, the U.S. expenditure of the Japan's occupation. Even if she were to fulfill her responsibility, Japan might fall into an economic confusion like the days of the termination of war. Thus, it will result in giving the stage of activities to the Japan Communist Party.

d. On Economic Affairs

As to the economic aid problem, it includes a lot of obscure points, and concerning the trade issue, it is desired that goodwill be shown more concretely.

e. Conclusion

It is exceedingly favorable that the Peace Pact with Japan is under discussion from the standpoint of equality. Since the United States is observing the repercussion to the above Pact draft, the Japanese people should express their hope more positively. On the other hand, the Soviet attitude toward her Peace Treaty is quite obscure, causing the

unrest in the world. In this point, we Japanese wish for an overall peace treaty, but if impossible, it is hoped that a separate peace will be concluded as early as possible.

F. Religious Circles:

1. Speaker: Manager of the KATORIKKU BUNKA-KENKYUKAI (Catholic Culture Research Society) in Hokkaido, KOBAYASHI Takeji.

2. Contents of Speeches:

The draft is favorable and moderate to Japan, and it is also supported by all the people. And, the South-Saghalien and Kuril Islands which were acquired not by arms should be naturally possessed by Japan from the historical point of view.

As to the Japan's rearmament, our debate on this issue at present will only cause every nation the doubts to the revival of militarism. Therefore, we are opposed to it, and also it will be impossible economically.

G. Press Circles:

1. Speaker: ICHIKAWA, Editor-in-chief of the

HOKKAI TAIMUSU (Hokkai Times) in
Hokkaido.

✓ 2. Contents of Speeches

The reaction of the people to the draft is unexpectedly little. This is because the people, suffering from America's one-sided attitude, are cherishing a feeling of indifference. The contents of the draft might well be best for the defeated nation, but as to the international stand of Japan after the peace treaty, there still remains much of questions. Therefore, a peace treaty without a sufficient security guarantee means to come to nothing.

H. General Citizens

Contents of the draft is similar to those of the Peace Treaty Seven Principles and also to the points which were revealed afterwards, but we are pleased to say that the unity of peace between Japan and the Pacific nations and economic issues such as reparations and fishing rights have been settled more clearly than in the past. But it is hoped that all-out

efforts be made to have the Soviet Union
participate in the Peace Treaty.

COPY

II. ✓ None.

III. None.

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

✓ Nemoto, J., I.D. Second (1) (Apr. 10, 1951) (491) 323, i
April 18, 1951

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

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

SUBJECT : Concerning the Holding of the Spring
Memorial Service for the Dead by The
Thirteenth Term Bereaved Family Associa-
tion at Yasukuni Shrine on April 8, 1951.

- I. The above mentioned DAI-JUSANKI-IZOKU-KAI (the Thirteenth Term Officers' Bereaved Family Association) is such kindred spirits organization exclusively composed in summer, 1949 of the thirteenth reserve naval air officers (lieutenants and sublieutenants) and their bereaved families of war dead graduated from colleges and universities and entered the Tsuchiura and Mie Naval Air Wings in September, 1943 and aiming at their mutual fraternity and assistance and it has been under our surveillance. As this Association held a such grand memorial service for the dead, we report you here its conditions.

- A. Time: April 8, 1951 (Sunday)
- B. Place: Yasukuni Shrine and Second Auditorium
Hosei University.
- C. Participants: Around seven hundred (700) persons.
Items : Classmates around a half.
Bereaved families ditto.
Others around ten odd persons.
- D. Principal attendants:
Bereaved family side:
Director YAMAGUCHI Muneo, managing director of
Riken Meter Co. Ltd.
" KASAWARA Osamu, managing director of Japan
Oil Co. Ltd.
- Thirteenth term officer side:
Director SUGI Akio, 13, Aoba-cho, Shibuya Ward.
" OHARA Yasuji, 6, 1-chome, Yoshino-cho,
Asakusa, Daito Ward.
" YASUDA Ryuichi, employee of Tokyo Branch,
Japan Express Co. Ltd.
" KANO Yasumasa, 2, 1-chome, Kyobashi,
Chuo Ward.
" ARAKI Yoshio, 536, 2-chome, Matsubara-cho,
Setagaya Ward.

Others:

Former Vice-Admiral MAEDA, former Commander of
Training Air Wing.

Former Lieutenant OGINO, former Divisional Officer of
Mie Training Air Wing.

Former Lieutenant SATO, former Divisional Officer
of Tsuchiura Training Air Wing.

Former Commander TAMURA, former Chief Trainer
of Mie Training Air Wing.

Former Lieutenant TOZAWA, former First Divisional
Officer of Tsuchiura Training Air Wing.

E. Progress of the ceremony:

The bereaved families, class-mates and other attendant gathered at Yasukuni Shrine at 10:00 a.m. and they, separating into two parties and under the guidance of a Shinto priest, by turns walked up on the court, burnt incense and paid homage to souls from 10:30 a.m. Thereafter having gathered at the second auditorium of Hosei University, they held a roundtable conference.

F. Conditions of the roundtable conference:

Having established tables composed of three class-mates and three bereaved family members each, from the table masters by turn, they made self-introduction. After this, having let the bereaved family members

write the questions about the conditions of death and news of the war-dead classmates and their expectation to the Association, they answered for those questions:

(1) Concerning the future of the Association:

As there is a fear to be misunderstood much by the general public on such a movement of this kind of organizations in view of the situation as reported in newspapers concerning the holding of this memorial service for the dead, an agreement was made among them that they would not move beyond the sphere of their aim to increase their friendship and mutual aid without touching to any political movement hereafter and simultaneously they made an agreement to establish its branches at various places all over the country to aggrandize this Association along this line and, as there being the requirement, to make best to hold it also temporarily at various places in the locality besides the two holding in Spring and autumn and to hold a kind of entertainment.

(2) Concerning the establishment of branches:

There scatteredly exist three thousand one hundred and ninety one (3,191) thirteenth term reserve officers (former reserve naval air sublietenants

and lieutenants) and around one thousand (1,000) bereaved family members over all country. In order to bring up all the more this structure, this Association is appealing to the comrades in the whole country and, at present in Kyoto, its director already having been fixed, it is on the way to its organization and, keeping the close connection with the center, is strengthening its foundation.

(3) The talks of the former divisional officers:

We think it really is a good scheme that the classmates who swore each other their death and the bereaved families have established this kind of friendly organization jointly.

This Association will, increasing its members, develop in the future, we desire to be permitted to help its aggrandizement.

(4) The Fee (of the memorial service for the dead this time):

As the fee, two hundred (200) yen per capita from the attendants of the thirteenth term officers were collected, it amounted in total to sixty thousand (60,000) yen and although it was fixed not to be collected from the side of the bereaved families, as a motion of contribution was made by them, around fifteen thousand

(15,000) yen were gathered as the price of offerings and seventy five thousand (70,000) yen were gathered in total.

(5) Concerning the execution of the memorial service for the dead at Honganji Temple, Kyoto City on April 15 (Sunday):

It was fixed that the way of the execution of the memorial service for the dead will be entrusted to the director as its branch had been established in Kyoto City and though it was slated to let SUGI Akio and other nine persons among the classmates attend it from Tokyo, the principal aim of it exist in the hardening of the foundation.

G. Other things:

After the ceremony, finishing the worship before the Imperial Palace and the inspection of N.H.K., they dispersed.

H. Our view:

Two time (in spring and autumn) execution of the memorial service for the dead is the principal annual function of the Thirteenth Term Bereaved Family Association. Though the attendants of it in last spring amounted to around two hundred (200) persons, but this

time reached to seven hundred (700) persons at a bound. We can understand the swiftness of its development and the considerable solidarity of its like-minded combination from the facts like the scheme of the establishment of its branches in the future and the temporary holding of the memorial service of the dead and the bereaved family entertainment meeting at various places. In view of the fact that there are being such excommi-ssioned officers like former commanders, divisional officers and the chief trainers of the Mie and Tsuchiura Training Air Wings among the persons who seem to be its supporters, their like-minded combination seems to be considerably solid but judging from the present conditions of its movement, we cannot recognize that they are intending the restoration or the continuance of the so-called soldier spirit. And about their trend, there seems to be something worthy for taking our attention in view of the present state of affairs.

Besides the President of the ASANO Products Co. Ltd. which is the working place of director SUGI Akio (thirteenth term officer) of this Association, having approved to the purpost of this Association and giving tremendously his fervency to its development, is holding the meeting of directores at his room every Thursday.

And concerning the publication of the bulletin which has been pending long, the Association is preparing the publication of the first issue to be in time for the holding of the memorial service of the dead in Kyoto on April 15 and it also is intending to publish its bulletin two or three times a year at least.

II. None..

III. None.

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

COPY

Nemoto, T, I.D. Second (1) (Apr, 16, 1951) (498) 327, i
April 19, 1951.

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

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

Subject: The NIHON BOEI KYOKAI (Japan Defence
Association) Organized by the Ex-
Military Group.

I. According to the report from the Kanto
Office, SIB, they received the information a NIHON
SANGUN SAIHENSEI KAIGI (Reorganization Council of
the Three Powers of Japan) by the group centering
around ex-service man TSUJI Masanobu at the residence
of a certain ex-soldier in Tokyo lately was held.
The followings have been reported upon their further
investigation as to the items, whereabouts of the
entitled organization and the conditions of the
opening of secret headquarters council concerned
with this case.

1) Date of Council: March 27, 1951 at 7:00 p.m.

2) Meeting Place: c/o WATANABE Matsutaro
1671, Nishi-1-chome, Komagome-
cho, Omori Ward, Tokyo.

3) Assembled Members:

Superintendent:

KAWABE Shozo, Ex-General,
Commander of the Expeditionary
Force in Burma.

TSUJI Masanobu, Ex-Colonel,
Chief of staff of the Kwantong
Army.

Leading Staffs:

KAWABE Torashiro, Ex-Lt. General
(younger brother of Gen.
KAWABE).

SAKURA Ryoza, Ex-Lt. General

KANNO Kenkichi, Do

TAKAHASHI Kuma jiro, Do

A certain NAKAYAMA, Ex-Lt. Colonel.

WATANABE Kiyoshige, Ex-Military Judiciary
(alias Matsutaro)

Liaison Members: Ex-young military officers
of about ten (10)

4) Meeting Conditions:

- a. With the conclusion of a peace settlement, under the anticipation of the depurge of the ex-soldiers a defense army for the reconstruction of Japan shall be organized by raising a national movement with the experts among ex-soldiers and by undertaking to guide the public opinion.
- b. At this stage of the time when the conclusion of a peace pact is ripening, all the members, recognizing they are still on purge, shall continue an under-ground maneuvering at all costs concealing their open activities.
- c. For similar organizations which have been organized freely the project shall be forced to make them concert in a union.
- d. With the coming of opportunity a maneuvering corp shall be despatched to Sakhalin to make the Japanese Corps there understand the injustice to cooperate with the U.S.S.R. by calling for them.

Pertaining to the foregoing items a secret council seems to have been held and these sorts of headquarters liaison councils seem to have such an intention to hold a general council of leading staffs at indefinite place if necessary, keeping a constant and close connexion with the residents

in Tokyo and its vicinities. Moreover, how to raise the fund is not settled as of now.

5) This organization has already started a secret movement appealing to the comrade soldiers throughout the country and it is becoming a strong body of one thousand (1,000) members supporting the aim of the organization. Its subdivisions and other bodies for which the organization is inviting to unite are as follows:

A Location of Branches:

1) Kyushu-Chugoku Area:

c/o NIKKAIAN Commercial Firm

3-chome, Sakae Street, Moji City,

Fukuoka Prefecture.

Head, HIDAKA, ex-Mj. Colonel.

2) Hokkaido Area: Unknown.

3) Okinawa Area:

Under the principle to organize with the persons from Okinawa and those there at present, it is under maneuvering.

4) Others:

Area Branches are to be gradually decided.

B. Organizations which are being invited to join in as sympathizing ones.

1) The TEMMANSHA Society (Organization established by ex-right-wing legal affairs interests)

Address: c/o Second Floor of the HAGA Paper Deal-
ing Shop.

Next to the AJINOMOTO Bldg., Kyobashi
Ward, Tokyo.

Constituent Members:

Ex-Chief of the Police Bureau of Home
Affairs Ministry, so and so.

Ex-Police Superintendent, so and so.

Ex-Military Judiciary, so and so.

2) Illegible Organization:

Address: Ichikawa City, Chiba Prefecture.

Constituent Members:

SHIMOMURA Sadamu, Ex-General.

ARISUE Seizo, do.

YAMAZAKI , Ex-Lt. General

6) Pertaining to these Organizations further
investigation is being continued.

II. None.

III. None.

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

COPY

Nemoto, J, I.D. Second (1) (Apr, 18, 1951) (SOI) 338, i
April 23, 1951.

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

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

SUBJECT: Repercussions created by Ambassador Dulles'
announcement of the draft of the Peace
Treaty with Japan.

I. Speeches by ex-army officers and others on subject
were informed from our branches located in Kinki,
Shinetsu and Hokkaido areas, as follows.

1. On security issue following the Pacetreaty.
 - (1) On rearmament.

GOTO Koshiro, ex-lieutenant colonel, and ex-staff-
officer of the ex-Japanese army stationed in Korea,
now residing at Nagare-sakuba, Niigata City.

Speech:

- a. The Earlier the conclusion of the Peace Treaty, the better. Preservation of the Japanese sovereignty depends upon arms, and an independent nation can not be existed without her own arms.
- b. The Peace Treaty with Japan is now being considered by U.S.A. to cope with the last world war, with the purpose of applying Japanese human and technical resources in the Pacific battle.

When the war between U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., breaks out, it is inevitable for Japan to stand for USA, and to fight with U.S.S.R., and so Japanese rearmament should be admitted.

NITTA Yasuhiro, director of secretariat of the HOKKAIDO MINSHUKA RENMEI (Hokkaido Democratization League).

Speech:

The necessity of rearmament for Japanese self-defence is an unquestionable issue at present.

Japanese rearmament was admitted because UN recognized Japan was making a good progress in her democratization. Therefore we must be more firmly resolved to defend our democracy against aggression.

(2). On Security and the Pacific Alliance.

(1) An-ex-soldier residing in Kobe City.

Speech:

- a. In spite of U.S. declaration that she will assure Japanese security in the vacuum condition of her powers after the conclusion of the Peace Treaty and that Japan may not be falling a victim to aggression, she says on the other hand that security guarantee by USA. is a tentative measure and therefore structure for defence of Japan must be established by ourselves as early as possible, compelling us to enter the joint security guarantee.
- b. Pacific Alliance will be formed by U.S.A., the Britain, Australia, the New Zealand, the Philippines, Canada, Chinese National Government and Japan for the establishment of the anti-Communists camp. And in case of necessity, the nations send expeditionary forces and help each other. Thus, any nation who participates in the Alliance bears a various obligations.

(3). On the U.S. Occupation of Japan.

IIJIMA Yasusaburo, President of the OBIHIROSHI
HANKYO RENGOKAI (Obihiro City Anti-Communist Federation)
in Hokkaido.

Speech:

- a. The contents of the Peace Pact draft are just as my supposition. It means to help Japan from Sovietization that the U.S. Forces will be stationed in Japan through their good will. The present Japan does not hold armaments, and so the U.S. occupation will be necessarily desired. We are deeply impressed by the current treatment of the United States.
- b. Ex-Lieutenant SUGI Kinichi, a purgee falling under Paragraph B of the Memorandum.

Speech:

Viewing from the Japan's defenseless situation, the U.S. occupation of Japan is quite natural. At present, the self-defense rights of Japan are likely to be recognized unlimitedly, but the bereaved families of ex-soldiers and the disabled ex-service men should be treated well.

Unless they give good administration to these three points, ex-soldiers will not cooperate in Japan's rearmament.

Contents of the Pacific Alliance made by Ambassador Dulles are the very duty which Japan will have to shoulder after her rearmament, and on the other

hand, the U.S. forces should naturally evacuate Japan after the completion of her rearmament.

2. On Territory Issue.

(1) NITTA Yasuhiro, Director of the Secretariat of the HOKKAIDO MINSHUKA RENMEI (Hokkaido Democratization League).

Speech:

The wider the territory is, the better. But, however, we may be demanded, it can't be helped, for our country is a defeated nation.

Meanwhile, it is feared that the Kuril and Habomai Islands issue might be the cause of the international complications. Therefore, it is unfavorable that we dare to raise an objection to it.

(2) MURAYAMA Yoshitaro, a merchant in Kushiro City.

Speech:

In case the Soviet Russia does not participate in the Peace Treaty, she will not recognize the Japan's possession of the Kuril Islands and Saghalien, she declared. Even if the Soviet Union with the present weak military strength were to fight a battle with the United States, she would have no prospects of victory,

resulting in her participation in the Peace Treaty.

Therefore, the solitary islands will be returned to Japan to the minimum.

If the Soviet Union does not comply with our request, the United States will denounce her thoroughly this time. The Soviet Union is utterly conceited these days, and so without our sweeping blow to her, the Communists here will act more haughtily to our annoyance.

(3) SAKUMA Kohei, Mayor of Kushiro City.

Speech:

Needless to say, the Habomai Islands are belonging to a part of Habomai Village. Meanwhile, the statement made by Dulles this time would have accepted out Japanese petitions. The Kuril, Etorofu and Kunarin Islands are originally the Japan's territories. Therefore, we are determined to proceed with the achievement of our lamentable petition, aiming at the return of the Kuril and Habomai Islands to Japan, until the signing of the above treaty.

(4) NAKAJIO Kichinosuke, A Person falling under the Memorandum, and ex-Commander of the Youth Corps, Toyama Branch, DAINIPPON ISSHIN KAI (Great Japan Renovation Society).

456, Sogawa, Toyama City, Toyama Prefecture.

Speech:

Japan has started as a democratic nation where the sovereignty is acknowledged to be belonging to the people, and it is natural that her international rights should be admitted. The present draft of the Peace Treaty is very fine in the matter of the above point, but it should be opposed that America would control the former territories of Japan; though it is natural to give up Formosa and Korea, for Japan gained them through the wars, yet the Loochoo Islands should be returned to Japan for they had been Japanese territory from old times. It should be opposed that the former Japanese territories are put under the mandate whether they will be made the military bases or not, for this is the problem of international faith and morality originated from human intelligence.

If the Peace Treaty will be concluded as it is arranged in the draft, my first work after release of purge will be to start the movement which intends to incorporate the Loochoo Islands into Japan.

(5) MATSUO Kuninosuke, Editorial writer of the YOMIURI SHIMBUN(Yomiuri press).

Toyama City, Toyama Prefecture.

Speech:

The Bonin and Loochoo Islands should be returned to Japan in future. It is hard to understand that the Britain is insisting on controlling Japan's ship building. America will be unable to defend the whole line from the Aleutian Islands to Phillipine, Australia and Singapore by herself. Japanese people should demand the terms which are belived to be reasonable, well studying the draft. It is regrettable that the Japanese politicians lack fair and square arguments about the draft which was made public recently.

3, Policies Japan will adopt after the conclusion of the Peace Treaty.

(1) An Ex-Soldier.

Kobe City, Hyogo Prefecture.

Speech:

- a. Japan should not incline to the side of America. However difficult to keep neutrality may be, we should not follow America blindly, but try to prevent outbreak of war between America and Russia, keeping neutrality to our best.
- b. Japan should not have a stock of staple food, which will give pretext for her avoiding a war, because abundant

stocks of food are essential to enter the war.

c. It is desirable to exclude the Americans from the Police Reserve Corps. An U.S. commander who is attached to each Corps commands, superintends and educates its personnel. The above fact seriously provokes the feelings of the personnel, and everything goes badly there. If this condition continues to be as it is after the conclusion of the Peace Treaty, thereby the fighting spirit of Japanese will be disheartened deeply. Therefore, it will be improper for U.S. soldiers to stay in the Japanese army after the Peace Treaty.

(2) GOTO Hiroshiro in Nagaresakuba, Niigata Prefecture, ex-staff-officer and Colonel of Japanese Army stationed in Korea.

Speech:

Japan will conclude a peace pact very soon. And after the recovery of her sovereignty, an emphasis will be put on her national policy toward Southern Nations and China and consequently she will come to have a causal relation with the Soviet Union as mortal enemy, resulting in a fatalistic destiny.

4. Others.

(1) NITTA Yasuhiro, director of the Secretariate of HOKKAIDO MINSHUKA RENMEI (Hokkaido Democratization League).

Speech:

There are some nations who are dissatisfied with Dulles' plan on reparation issue, but the Japanese people's efforts toward democracy will win their confidence and goodwill, solving the question.

(2) MARUYAMA Naomi, Branch Chief of Niigata Prefectural Federation of RIKKEN YOSEIKAI (Constitutional Justice Party).

Speech:

Judging from newspaper articles reporting the draft of peace treaty with Japan, there is a strong indication that not only the United States but also the Britain stand on their interests, for which they run counter to the attitude of a great nation. Moreover the draft of the treaty is one-sided in soliciting the opinion of the people here, that is to say, when Mr. Dulles visited Japan, he had an interview with the representatives of big four political parties but had no talk with the representative of our Constitutional Justice Party. What were told by the representatives of the big four political parties to the presidential special envoy are only superficial

matters of Japan and so they did not represent the true public opinion in Japan nor touched upon the real state of the domestic affairs here. The inside affairs of Japan can not be understood without listening to the opinions of various kinds of organizations.

(3) GOTO Hitoshiro, Nagaresakuba, Niigata Prefecture, ex-staff officer and colonel of Japanese Army stationed in Korea.

Speech:

It is impossible, in view of the character of the Chinese, to realize a Communists' World in China. Mao-Tse-Tung is utilizing the Soviet Union to unify China but he is at odds with Liu Shao-Chi. As Mao-Tse-Tung is an advocate of an Asiatic nations' Union which is being promoted by Nehru of India, it is expected that Japan will come to cooperate with Red China in future, standing herself against the Soviet Union.

II. None.

III. None.

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Nemoto, J. I.D. Second (1) (Apr, 19, 1951) (505) 349, i
April 26, 1951.

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

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

SUBJECT: Former Japanese Soldier's Words and Deeds Relating to Japan's Rearmament Issue.

1. According to the report of the Hokkaido Branch Office, former Japanese Veterinary Maj. Gen. TAGAKI Nobuo, jobless and aged 56 years living at Nish 1-chome, Minami Ichijo, Sapporo City made the following words and deeds on Japan's rearmament issue.

A. Japan's Rearmament necessary for her Independence: .

To my regret, the average Japanese people do not know a true Democracy.

They are ~~enthusiastically~~ ^{enthusiastically} crying for neutrality and advocating non- armament on the ground that Japan with army will become militaristic and with no army democratic.

It is absolutely impossible for Japan to become an independent country in case of Japan's being disarmed.

If the powers could become independent, they would not expand their armament at the cost of vast expenditures.

In view of historical facts, small and weak countries would cease to exist.

Prime Minister YOSHIDA depends upon America economically on the ground that Japan to-day has no economic power.

For this purpose, American special envoy, Dulles will shortly visit Japan again.

Japan will be rearmed immediately, by American laying stress on Europe and reducing her military strength in the Far East, I think.

The United States does not seem to rely upon Japan's police reserve at all.

Therefore, former Japanese excellent military officers should be more utilized in their experience and knowledge.

I also has forty (40)-year-experience in horses.

B. Foreign Ultimate means are Power:

It is crystally clear, in view of historical facts, that the ultimate diplomatic means between countries is to appeal to arms.

No country will pay no attention to the present-day Japan with no armament because Japan with vast armament could not conduct political activities as she pleased

Japan should be rearmed immediately.

II. None

III. None.

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Kojima, J, I.D. Second (1) (Apr, 23, 1951) (512) 341, i
April 24, 1951

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

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

SUBJECT: Trend of the Right elements of the Northern Kyushu Area in connection with the collection of Japanese swords.

I. A. According to our Kyushu Branch Office, a man called TAGAWA Seiichiro (40 or thereabouts), of the HokuSen Shoji Kabushiki Kaisha (North Korean Trading Co., Ltd.) as he himself calls it, Kami Tomino, Kokura City, is said to have been planning the establishment the organization of membership by visiting his comrades of former Right Wing organizations to make communication with them about it, calling to collect Japanese swords (particularly celebrated swords and daggers) for experts' opinions and preservation.

B. He lives with his mother and wife, and he and his family members have not anything like occupation.

Early every morning he seems to be away from home to make a round of visits for the foregoing purpose in Moji and Shimonoseki as well as the northern Kyushu area.

- c. As to whom he is visiting is unknown at present, but it is detected that, visiting the homes of those concerned with the former Right Wing, he demanded to invite the members to his newly planned organization and to purchase celebrated swords made in Bizen Province. At present in our Kyushu Branch Office it is under private inquiries as to its purpose, its relations at the back, his identity and any organization he belongs to.

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Okae. S, I.D. Second (2) *Apr 2*, 1951 (468) 291, i
April 6, 1951

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

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

SUBJECT: Seized Assets of the NOBARA Group which was
Designated as the Organization for Dissolution.

I. The result which has been obtained by the investigation as
to the above-mentioned case is as follows:

A The articles which was seized or referred to the preservation
disposition on the day when the dissolution of the NOBARA Group
was prosecuted are as follows but, because out of these, Takara
spirits, old tyre of motor-car were appreciated as personal prop-
erty they were returned to NOBARA Matsujiro and as to the others,
it has made to report to the Attorney General's Office (Civil
Affairs Bureau) with the result of investigation because of the
illegibility of the ownership of them.

1. Seized Articles:

- a. Books, 17 volumes.
- b. Bicycle, 1.
- c. Desks, 3.
- d. Deposit pass-book (in the name of NOBARA Matsujiro,
deposit sum: ¥16,000).

2. Articles referred to the Preservation Disposition:

- a. Datsun 2 (registered number: No. 5368 and 7184).
- b. Sidecar 1 (unregistered).
- c. Daihatsu 1 (registered number: No. 7181).
(motor truck)

- d. Old tyre of motor-car 20 pieces
(under the appreciation as personal property they have already been returned to NOBARA Matsujiro).
- e. Takara Spirits 20 casks
(containing 5 gallon). (under the appreciation as personal property they have already been returned to NOBARA Matsujiro).

B On the suspicion as to whether or not the assets belong to the NOBARA Group which had been excited by the result of later investigation by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, the case was reported to the Attorney General's Office (Civil Affairs Bureau) on December 22, 1950 and on the basis of this report the examination concerning their actual right relations as to the following items has been carrying on.

1. Transaction Relations of Land:

- (1) The Tsunohazu market site in front of the east-entrance of Shinjuku Station (about 0.5325 acre).
 - a. The lot lent by the NOMURA Group is about 0.383 acre.
 - b. The lot lent by SHIMIZU Tokutaro is about 0.035 acre.
 - c. The lot lent by KIKUCHI Heikichi is 0.117 acre.

The reversion relations of the right to the above-stated land is as follows:

a. About the site which is lent by the NOMURA Group the lease contract is signed between the NOMURA Group and NOBARA Matsujiro in the personal name (lease contract, 2 copies).

The sum of three hundred thousand yen (¥300,000) for deposit was received by the NOBARA Group (the receipt for NOBARA Matsujiro written by NOMURA Sentaro of the NOMURA Group, 2 copies).

b. As for the site which is lent by SHIMIZU Tokutaro, he is now trying to effect a reconciliation with NOBARA Matsujiro on the opposite side for vacation of the land and the nominal person of the reconciliation protocol which has been drafted at its beginning is the personal name of NOBARA Matsujiro (The copy of reconciliation protocol, 1 copy).

c. As to the site which is lent by KIKUCHI Heikichi, it is lent to NOBARA Matsujiro himself for fifty thousand yen (¥50,000) per month (the copy of the affidavit of KIKUCHI Heikichi).

(2) The market site in front of Nakano Station (about 0.5 acre).

The reversion relations of right to the above stated land is as follows:

1. The site at Sumiyoshi-cho, Higashi-Nakano, three (3) sections totalled 0.5 acre is said to have bought by NOBARA Matsujiro

for the price of four hundred thousand yen (¥400,000)
(the affidavit of the owner, ISHIMORI Yasutaro).

2. The seller and purchaser are described as ISHIMORI
Yasutaro for the former and NOBARA Matsujiro for the
latter respectively (the land sale contract).