c. Date of Formation and Sponsoring Organizations:

September 1, 1949

This Agency was established under the sponsorship of the NIHON KIKANSHI KYOKAI (Japan Organs' Association).

The Arrangement Committees for the establishment of this Agency are:

The National Railway Workers' Union.

The All-Japan Electric Industry Workers' Union.

The All Communications Workers' Union.

The National Electric Instrument Workers' Union Arrangement Society.

The All-Japan Coal Industry Workers' Union.

The National Federation of Ammonium Sulphate Industry Workers' Unions.

The Japan General Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions.

The National Liaison Council of Government and Public Workers' Unions.

The National Federation of Bank Employees' Unions.

The All-Japan Federation of Metal Mine Workers' Unions.

The All-Japan Shipbuilding Workers' Union.

The All-Japan Press Workers' Union.

The All-Japan Print & Publication Workers' Union.

The All-Japan Telegraph Wire Industry Workers' Union.

The All-Japan Occupation Army Workers' Union.

The Japan General Federation of Local and Municipal Government Workers' Union.

The All-Japan Finance Workers' Union.

The National Federation of Lime Nitrogen Industry Workers' Unions.

The All-Japan Chemical Industry Workers' Union.

The National (All-Japan) Congress of Industrial Unions(Organizations).

The National Liaison Council of Labor Unions.

The Red Flag Editorial Bureau.

The League of Koreans in Japan.

The Japan Democratic Cultural League.

The League of University Press Organs.

The Japan Anarchists' League.

(Two Big Organizations)

d. Report: None.

e. Leading Members.

1. Administrative Affairs:

President: Matao NAGASHIMA,

Member of the Japan Communist

Party; former Chief Editor
of the TOKYO MIMPO News
Agency.

Chief of Directors:

Yoshiaki IKEDA,
Member of the Japan Communist
Party; Director of the Japan
Organs' Association; Central
Executive Committee of the
All Communication Workers'
Union.

Chief of the Editorial Department:

Shichiro MORIOKA,
Member of the Japan Communist
Party; Chief of Directors of
the Japan Organs' Association.

Chief of the Business Department:

Momohiko OGISAKA,
Member of the Japan Communist
Party; Director of the Japan
Organs' Association; Chief of
Secretariat.

2. Standing Directors (Organizations).

The National Liaison Council of Labor Unions.

(Secretary Toshio TANAKA)

The NCIO (Secretary Bunkichi ARAGA).

The National Railway Workers' Union.

(Committee Hakugen HAYASHI)

The All Communication Workers' Union.

(Chief Secretary Takeshi HAMA)

The National Liaison Council of Government and Public Workers' Unions.

(Central Executive Committee Ken-ichiro MAEDA)

The Japan General Federation of Local and Municipal Government Workers' Union.

(Committee Kinzo NINOMIYA)

The All-Japan Federation of Metal Industry Workers' Unions.

(Committee Hideo YOKOYAMA)

The All-Japan Automobile Industry Workers' Union.

(Committee Yoshio SANADA)

The Japan General Federation of Private Railway Workers' Union.

(Central Executive Committee Kan-ichi NOTANI)

The All-Japan Press Workers' Union.

(Central Executive Committee Yoshio MURAGISHI)

The National Federation of Ammonium Sulphate Industry Workers' Unions.

(unknown)

The Japan Democratic Cultural League.

(Hiroshi KAWAGUCHI)

The Red Flag Editorial Bureau.

(Chief of Management Bureau of the Japan Communist Party, Tatsuo KAWAMURA)

The SHAKAI (Social) Press Agency Editorial Bureau.

(unknown)

The Japan Organs' Association.

(Director & Chief of Secretariat Momohiko OGISAKA)

3. Directors: (Organizations)

The Japan Federation of Labor Unions.

The All-Japan Federation of Labor Unions.

The Japan Teachers' Union.

The Japan Council of Government and Public Workers' Unions.

The Japan Federation of Coal Miners' Unions.

The All-Japan Electric Industry Workers' Union.

The All-Japan Telegraph Wire Industry Workers' Union.

The All-Japan Express Workers' Union.

The Telepress News Agnecy.

The League of the University Press Organs.

The All-Japan Federation of Metal Mine Workers' Unions.

The Japan Refrigeration Workers' Union.

The Wall Paper News Agency.

f. Constituent Members (Organizations):

There are the following constituent organizations in addition to those of the Japan Organs' Association:

The National Student Self-Government Association.

The Japan Democracy Defense Alliance.

The National Council of Petroleum Industry Workers' Unions.

The Japan Federation of Construction Workers' Unions.

The Council of the Finance Ministry Three Non-Administrative Bureaus Workers' Unions.

The All Minting Bureau Workers' Union.

The Council of the Ecomic Organization Workers' Union.

The Tokyo Common Engineering & Construction Industry Workers' Union.

The Japan Journalists' League.

The Japan Anarchists' League.

The Womens' Democratic Club.

g. The Condition of Activities:

The Japan Organs' Association set up the TSUSHIN KIKAN SETCHI KONDANKAI (Friendly Talk Society for the Establishment of Communication Organs) whose committees together with the Board of Directors of the Association discussed the establishment of the Agency several times. After that, with the help of the sponsoring organizations mentioned in c, this Agency started its activities in supplying with news the members' organ, other democratic groups and foreign & domestic news agencies or press organs, and it was authorized as an incorporated body in May, 1949.

This News Agency keeps connections with the organizations in all directions involving the National Liaison Council of Labor Unions, the Japan Federation of Labor Unions and the All-Japan Federation of Labor Unions. Moreover, it has a good command of the propaganda & communication materials coming from the Tass News Agnecy, Telepress News Agency, French News Agency and the SHINKA News

Agency of the Chinese Communist Republic, in accord with the compilation & propaganda programs of the Democratic Groups' Joint Editorial Conference and of the Japan Organs' Association. In this sense, it is a leading propaganda organ among democratic groups, with the RENGO TSUSHIN as its daily paper. (Five hundred issues for this country and other countries respectively and uncertain number of overseas special editions published every three day)

The members of this Agency are thirty-six including the president, and the known staff members are:

Editorial Department:

Translator into English,

Masami YASUDA

Translator into Russian,

Hiroshi ISHIGURO

Business Department:

Laborer Bunkichi NITTA

Department unknown:

Position unknown MATSUO (?)

h. Commitments against Occupation Forces

1. Outline of the Case:

Three times on June 20, 23, and July 8, 1949, the RENGO TSUSHIN Press of this News Agency

made false reports criticizing the Allied Powers adversely or inviting distrust in them.

For this reasen, the chief editor Shichiro MORIOKA was arrested by C.I.D. on September 1 in the same year and the military tribunal opened on September 19 and 20 sentenced him guilty.

2. Summary of Argument:

On one hand the lawyer advocated that there could be no deliberation or malice when one distributes in print the materials reproduced deredtly from the informations of the foreign news agencies, and on the other hand, the public procurater argued against the above statement by questioning if the distributer himself would not be burdend with criminal responsibility for handling the articles which he would have to find distorted for false and destructive purposes if he pays attention to them.

Investigator:

Secretary, Attorney General's Office

Hisashi SUGIYAMA

III. There is found no action contrary to the Ordinance.

IV. Since this is an organization which presents foreign and domestic news to various organizations including the Japan Communist Party, observation will be continued on the future activities of this organization. Though this report is discontinued for the present, any noteworthy trends or actions will be reported immediately when they are found in the future.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

〔No. I-I-3〕

CCXXXIII

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 212)

May 24 , 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Investigation of the officers of the Japan Communist Party.

I. Based on the materials already kept in Fourth Section and the declarations, formation and change.

II. Investigation was started by Secretary YOSHIJIMA of Sixth Subsection, Fourth Section, on May 15, 1950, and it has been summarized as in the annexed paper.

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

ABBEXED PAPER

List of Officers of the Japan Communist Party

Central Committee Members

Confirmed by Investigation	Declaration Filed	Change	Release from Office	Death	Name in Full
Oct 15, '45	Mar. 6, '46 Superintendent on the samd date				Kyuichi TOKUDA
Mar. 6, '46	Mar. 6, '46				Sanzo NOZAKA
Oct. 15, '45	Mar. 6, '46				Yoshio SHIGA
"	"				Satomi HAKAMADA
"	"				Kenji MIYAMOTO
"	"				Shigeo KAMIYAMA
"	"				Ritsu ITO
"	"				Ken-ichi ITO
"	"				Hiroshi HASEGAWA

Oct. 15, '45	Mar. 6, '46	Shoichi KASUGA
"	"	Shojiro KASUGA
"	"	Yojiro KONNO
"	"	Korehito KURAHARA
	Oct. 13, '49	Shigeo NISHIMOTO
"	"	Ryu NOZAKA
"	"	Shigeo SHIDA
"	"	Kazumi MATSUMOTO
	July 4, '49 Superintendent on the above date	Tsunesaburo TAKENAKA
Dec. 25, '47		Teru TAKAKURA
"		Haruichi SHIRAKAWA
"		Kan TOZAKA
"		Mimasu MATSUMOTO
"		Kozo KAMEYAMA
"		Satoji SATO

Oct. 15, '45	Mar. 6, '46	*Dec. 23, '47 Decided by Six Mass Meeting of the Party	Ryuji NISHIZAWA
"	"	"	Bunkichi OKADA
"	"	Nov. 9, '49	Kin chon Hei
"	"	*Dec. 23, '47 Decided by Six Mass Meeting of the Party	Kumaji MATSUZAKI
"	"	"	Takechiyo UCHINO
"	"	"	Takashi MIZUTANI
"	"	*Mar. 16, '46	Shigenori KUROKI

Candidates for Central Committee Members

Confirmed by Investigation	Declaration Filed	Change	Release from Office	Death	Name in Full
Mar. 6, '46	Mar. 6, '46				Hiroaki HOSAKA
"	"				Masao KONISHI
Dec. 23, '47					Eiichi IWATA
"					Nagaji HARADA
"					Hitoshi YAMAMOTO
"					Kazuyoshi SUNAMA
"					Jin NISHIDATE
Oct. 13, '49	Oct. 13, '49				Tomeji OHTA
"	"				Ryoichi TOZAKA
Mar. 6, '46	Mar. 6, '46	*Jan. 19, '50			Etsuro SHIINA
"	"	* "			Can IWAMOTO
"	"	*Dec. 23, '47			Shigeo SHIDA

Mar. 6, '46	Mar. 6, '46	*Dec. 23, '47	Kazuzo MATSUMOTO
"	"	* "	Shigeo KISHIMOTO
"	"	*Dec. 23, '47	Kiyoshi TAKEUCHI
"	"	* "	Thong sen chol
"	"	* "	Kin tu yuus
"	"	Sep 9, '49	Pak en chol
"	"		Tsunesaburo TAKENAKA
"	Mar. 6, '46 July 4, '49 Superintendent on the above date	July 4, '49	Kozo KANEYAMA
Mar. 6, '49 Jan. 26, '48 Superintendent on the above date			
Mar. 6, '46	Mar. 6, '46	*Dec. 23, '47	Tomozaemon ISHIKAWA
"	"	* "	Fumihisa IASHIRO
"	"	* "	Kinzo SEKIGUCHI
"	"	* "	Yuriko MIYAMOTO
"	"	Feb. '49	Bakusei HATTORI

Control Committee

Confirmed by Investigation	Declaration	Change	Release from Office	Qualification Suspended	Name in Full
Dec. 23, '47	Oct. 13, '49	*Jan. 26, '50 Chairman			Etsuro SHIINO
"	"				Gen IWAMOTO
"	"				Bunkichi OKADA
"	"				Kentaro YAMANOBE
"	"				Ryuji NISHIZAWA
"	"				Kazunosuke MASUDA
"	"				Kazuzo WADA
ec. 23, '47		Jan. 19, '50			Kenji MIYAMOTO
"	Oct 13, '49		Apr. 4, '50		Soichiro MATSUMOTO

Secretariat

Confirmed by Investigation	Declaration Filed	Change	Release from Office	Death	Name in Full of Secretariat Members
Oct. 15, '45					Chief Secretary: Kyuichi TOKUDA
Mar. 6, '46					Members: Sanzo NOZAKA
Oct. 15, '45					Satomi HAKAMADA
Dec. 1, '45					Ritsu ITO
"					Kozo KAMEYAMA
Jan. 22, '50					Shojiro KASUGA
"					Shigeo SHIDA
"					Haruichi SHIRAKAWA
"					Tsunesaburo TAKENAKA
"					Mimasu MATSUMOTO
"					Yojiro KONNO
"					Ryuji NISHIZAWA
(Cooperator)					Etsuro SHIINO
"					Kin Chon hai
"		#Sept. 9, '49			Shigenori KUROKI
"			Mar. 16, '46		

Political Bureau

Confirmed by Investigation	Declaration Filed	Change	Release from Office	Death	Name in Full of Political Bureau Members
Oct. 15, '45					Kyuichi TOKUDA
Mar. 6, '46					Sanzo NOZAKA
Oct. 15, '45					Yoshio SHIGA
"					Kenji MIYAMOTO
Dec. 1, '45					Ritsu ITO
Dec. 1, '45					Hiroshi HASEGAWA
Jan. 22, '50					Haruichi SHIRAKAWA
"					Shigeo SHIDA
"					Yojiro KONNO
"			Sept. 9, '49		Kin chon hai
"				Mar. 16, '46	Shigenori KUROKI

Notes. Comparison and contrast of investigation with declaration

1. Declarations of five Central Committee members including Teru TAKAKURA and four candidates for Central Committee Members including Eiichi IWATA have not been filed.

2. With the exception of Tomeji TADA and Ryoichi ENDO declaration of any other candidates for Central Committee Members have not been filed.

3. With the exception of Kin chon hai and Pak'en chol declaration of any other released from office.

4. No declarations of change in accordance with death and suspension of qualification has not been filed.

5. Declaration of nomination of Kozo KAMEI to the office of Superintendent has not been filed.

6 Declaration of nomination of Kenji MIYAMOTO to the office of Control Committee Member has not been filed.

7. Declaration of change in accordance with the qualifications of Soichiro MATSUMOTO suspended as Control Committee Member.

8. The sign * in the colusn of Change, and Release from Office and Death has been given as the result of our investigation.

III None.

IV Investigation will be brought to a close with this report.

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

[No. I-I-3]

CCIX

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC No. 213)

May 20, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Secret Instruction Issued by the Headquarters of the ZAI-NICHI DAI KAN MINKOKU KYORYUMIN DAN (Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

I Through investigation started by Second Sub-section, Fourth Section, SIB upon receiving a report concerned sent by the chief of the Chugoku Branch of SIB, the fact mentioned in the next paragraph was revealed.

II. The headquarters of the ZAI-NICHI DAI KAN MINKOKU KYORYUMIN DAN (Association of Korean Residents in Japan) issued an instruction to its local headquarters in prefectures about April 20, requesting to effect secret inquiries as to those persons that formerly belonged to the ZAI-NICHI CHOSENJIN RENMEI (League of Koreans in Japan) and whose behaviours are wicked and radical. A copy of this secret instruction is attached hereto.

III. None.

IV. Investigation concluded.

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

Annexed Paper

Secret Instruction (Copied)

April , 1950

FROM: Central Headquarters of the Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

TO: Prefectural Headquarters.

SUBJECT: On Inquiry as to Undesirable Elements.

The construction of the Republic of Korea which has started as a democratic nation with fresh aims and ideals must be founded on ardent patriotism of individual nationals and on friendly relations with other countries. In this connection, it is a matter of sincere regret that those terroristic and fraudulent elements that remained clam for a while after the dissolution of the League of Koreans and the Korean Democratic Young Men's League, have resumed their rampancies in recent days within remaining cells of such organizations, and in several areas they have resorted to direct actions by organizing paticular groups for such purpose. Under the

circumstance, it is our desire that you should bend your further efforts on setting the minds of local residents at peace especially against such rumour, now in rife, which tells that Koreans will be sent back home from Japan in mass. It is also requested that you will report possibly soon names of Koreans who fall under any of the following items:

1. Terroristic or fraudulent person.
2. Plotter who attempts to destroy the Republic of Korea or to upset the government thereof.
3. Person who speeks or acts in defilement of the national leader (President of the Republic of Korea).
4. Person who threatens the rightful property or honour of the Republic of Korea.
5. Person who has secretly sailed to Japan.
6. Person who hinders the work for the registration of nationals of the Republic of Korea.

(No. I-I-3)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 214)

May 25 , 1950

CCXXV

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

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

SUBJECT : Remarkable movements of Japan Communist Party during April.

I. Based upon the data collected by Fourth Section, SIB., during April.

II. Secretary KAWAMATA of Sixth Sub-section, Fourth Section, starting on May 5, 1950, has arranged this report.

A. Question about the Party descipline, caused by the Shiga's statement.

The statement presented by Yoshio SHIGA, a member of the Political Bureau of the Party, to the eighteenth session of the Central Enlarging Committee

of the Party brought forth the following troubles as to the question about the descipline of the Party.

1. The Kanto District Committee of the Party published the expulsion of Keizo UTAGAWA, member of the branch of the AKAHATA (Red Flag) at Shibuya Ward, Tokyo Metropolis, on March 30. Its reason was because of the fact that he had expressed his dissatisfaction with the determined policy at the above-said Committee, and that he, receiving a mysterious document (Shiga's Statement), had spreaded it among party organizations in the country.

2. The Control Committee of the Party published the disqualification of its member, Soichiro MATSUMOTO, from the office on April 4, for the reason that he had disclosed the contents of the discussion about Kunio FUKUMOTO at the Control Committee, to the latter who was an active member of the Ko NAKANISHI's faction at the Central District in Kanagawa Prefecture.

3. The Tokyo Metropolitan Committee of the Party published a statement on April 6, to the effect that it would denounce the factional activity made by foregoing Keizo UDAGAWA, and that it would take a decisive action against such an unsettled element.

4. Chairman Etsuro SHINO of the Control Committee published an article on the subject "Scheming with the Shiga's Statement as its nucleus" in the Red Flag on April 15 and made it clear that the mysterious document spreaded by aforesaid UDAGAWA, was the Shiga's Statement. In that article, he put stress on

(a) The Statement was a spiritual support for factionists in the Party.

(b) The contents of the Statement consisted in the Trotskyistic left-winger's opportunism ignoring realities.

(c) Such elements, dissatisfied with the resolution reached at the eighteenth session of the Enlarging Committee and neglecting their practice, were to be ostracized from the Party by the attack of all the party.

5. The Red Flags dated April 17, and 18, repeatedly put stress on that the Mascow Broadcasting Station broadcast two times the general report made by TOKUDA, Secretary-General, at the foregoing Enlarging Committee and that the Pravda published its full text.

6. April 19, the Tokyo District Group of the All Communications Workers Union of the Japan Communist Party sending in a report to the Central Committee, denounced the factional activity made by those who had supported the Shiga's Statement. In the meantime, the Tokyo Metropolis Committee also published a statement to support Secretary-General, TOKUDA, after its resolution.

7. The Kanto District Committee of the Party expelled Noriyoshi KANEKO, member of the Organ Paper Section, Nakano Ward Committee in Tokyo Metropolis for the reason of factional activity on April 20.

8. April 23, Yajiro KONNO, member of the Political Bureau, publishing an essay on the subject that "As to the Shiga's Statement", criticized severely as follows :

(a) "The concrete items of the Shiga's Statement is common with that of Ko NAKANISHI.

(b) "Comrade, Shiga, is assuming the attitude of an onlooker, and is untruthful.

(c) "It advocates only principle and does not show any concrete policy.

(d) "It overstates the defect of the Party and its leaders, and intensifys the Anti-leaders Strife".

9. Yoshio SHIGA, member of the Political Bureau, publishing a statement, "Appeal to Comrades of the Whole Party", gave warning against the factional activity caused by his Statement, and emphasized the need of the Bolshevik unification of the Party on April 24. In the meanwhile, the Red Flag published the full text of the Shiga's Statement on April 26.

10. April 24, the Tokai District Committee of the Party, publishing a statement, "Denounce the Factional Activity centering around the Shiga's Statement," called him to account, while confirmed the policy decided on at the Eighteenth Enlarging Committee. The Central Group of the Democratic Youth Group also supported in accordance with its resolution the policy of the central organ of the Party and criticized against the attitude assumed as to Kenji MIYAMOTO, member of the Political Bureau, by a part (Tokyo University Cell) of the central group of the ZEN-GAKU-REN (National Student Self-Government Association).

11. The Osaka Prefectural Committee of the Party, publishing a statement "Our Attitude in Defencing the Party", demanded strengthening the party descipline against the opportunism of left-wingers on April 25.

12. The Tokyo Metropolitan Committee, publishing a statement again, judged the factional activity centering around Suginami Ward, as a destructive work of the Party and denounced it.

B. The Nineteenth Convention of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party.

The Convention was held at the Headquarters of the Party for three days beginning on April 28, important subjects and resolutions of which are as follows :

1. The Japan Communist Party's fundamental duty in the revolution of the day.

In this fundamental thesis (Strategy and tactics), the coming revolution was provided as the "People's Democratic Revolution". In regard to the draft proposed by Secretary-General, TOKUDA, they decided after discussion to give the last resolution at the Party Convention which was to be held within this year

2. Secretary-General, TOKUDA's general report

This report emphasized the following items :

(a) The achievement of the recent party activities proved that the resolution reached at the eighteenth session of the Enlarging Central Committee had been correct.

(b) The factionists should be crushed by the power of the whole party.

(c) The cause of the growth of bureacratism should be studied and overcome.

(d) The specific gravity of the laborers shoud be weighted in the structure of the whole party.

(e) The descipline and study in the Party should be expanded along the line of the Marxism and Leninism.

3. Problem of the descipline centering aound the Shiga's Statement.

As to this problem, there was a discussion centering around the proposal "In Order to Strengthen the Party Unification" made by Chairman SHIINO of the Control Committee. After the conference had been closed, Ritsu ITOH, member of the Political Bureau, published to the effect that the structure of the Party such as Political Bureau, Secretary Bureau and so on should not be changed in the least.

C. The alleged request made by TOKUDA.

Regarding the issue of the TOKUDA's request, the following movements were seen during April.

1. The Investigation Committee of the Lower House began to call witnesses concerning that request on March 30. Sakujiro NASHIMOTO, a Communist Committee, made an opposite-motion for the reason that they have no material evidence to prove against the request, but the Committee rejected the motion.

2. That Committee called Secretary-General TOKUDA on April 27, and despite of his denial, it recognized the fact of his request in the interim report dated April 28.

3. The foregoing Committee of the Lower House and the Repatriation Committee of the Upper House decided to report the authorities against aforesaid TOKUDA on charge of perjury, and the both chairmen of the foregoing Committees made it public on April 29.

4. As for the question of Secretary General TOKUDA's perjury, the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party adopted the resolution. "To appeal to all the workers and patriots as to the fabrication of the TOKUDA's request, and made it public on April 30.

D. Counterplan of the Upper House election.

The movements directed by the Japan Communist Party for the Upper House election are as follows :

1. The Electorial Counterplan Section of the Communist Party published 49 authorized candedates and 5 unified-front's candedates as their first part on April 12. They are classified according to districts as follows :

Party's authorized candedates :

National electorial district.	11
Local electorial district.	38

Unified front's candedates :

National electorial district.	3
Local electorial district.	2

2. April 16, the Finance Section and the Electorial Counterplan Section of the Central Committee gave direction to each class of the organs as to the Upper House election and the financial activity for it. In that direction, they demanded an active cooperation in the 30,000,000 yen's party fund campaign, and an electorial estimate enough to struggle in accordance with the real situation of each district instead of the fund-employment thitherto centering on the upper class organs.

3. The foregoing Central Committee issued a manifesto with the heading "Appeal to People on the Occasion of the Upper House Election" on April 29, in which they appealed to the effect that it was the duty of the patriot to join the Democratic, Racial Front and to engage in the Upper House election campaign for the sake of peace and independence.

III. None

IV. None

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

[No. I-I-3]

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CCXXXV

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 216)

May 26, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Activities of Left-Wing Korean Organizations in Japan.

I. There is the indication that, in anticipation of the probable designation of KAIKYU (Korean Liberation and Relief Association) and NYODO (Korean Democratic Women's League) as organizations to be dissolved, various red Korean organizations including former CHOREN (League of Koreans in Japan) and MINSEI (Korean Democratic Youths' League) have banded themselves in a body since the Daito Hall Incident under the guidance of the Japan Communist Party and are converting themselves toward ~~o~~mouflaged struggles and underground

activities under the cloak of new titles. In view of this situation, Second Sub-section, Fourth Section, SIB, pushed an investigation into the activities of them and has obtained the following results.

II.

A. Activities in Kanagawa Prefecture.

1. On March 15, at 7.00 p.m. -- 10.00 p.m., a conference of All Communist Party members in labour unions in the District was held at Communist Ichiro MARUYAMA's, 1-39, Shimonoya, Tsurumi Ward, Tokyo, attended by Ichiro MARUYAMA, Chairman of the Prefectural Committee of the Japan Communist Party, Katsuo YOSHIDA, member of the Tsukishima 1st Union of the same Party, Shigeru TERASAKI, Chairman of the District Committee of the Party, Heishoku RI, Chief of Tsurumi Branch of former CHOREN, Zai Zen KIN, Chief of Tsurumi Branch of former CHOREN and other fourth members.

At the conference the following decisions were passed after dibates.

(1) The reactionary Imperialists such as U.S. and Yoshida Cabinet are manufacturing weapons here in Japan and are sending them to South Korea and to Chiang Kai-Shek Government.

In this connection, a joint struggle should be pushed in concert with various labor unions and democratic groups to interefere with them as well as check them in their doing so.

(2) The police is exerting itself to the utmost in investigating the Party members, It is required in this respect that the source and system of instructions and communications amoung the Party members should be strictly kept in secret in the same way as is being adopted in Communist-dominated China and in North Korea.

(3) Heishoku RI, Zaizen KIN, Taikun CHO and Jinsho KIN, of Korean Guidance Centre, are especially requested to engage in underground activities under the guidance of the Japan Communist Party.

(4)) With reference to the formation and arrangement of the Korean Propaganda Works Corps, an formation instruction was issued by the Japan Communist Party to every Branch in the form of secret instruction and a preparation of its formation which is deemed connected with the instruction, was made and the selection of the members has been just finished. According to the instruction, Tsurumi District is divided into six Blocs and five persons are alloted

to one Bloc. And the interference with the formation of the Second Union within the Free Labor Unions, defence of secret "Agito", underground disturbing tactics toward citizens, activities as "information cell" and underground struggle through "exposure propaganda" are emphasized.

(5) As regards KAIKYU and NYODO, it is probable that they will be designated as organizations to be dissolved in accordance with the Organizations Control Order. But the substitute organizations for these two would be necessary even if they should be dissolved.

2. On March 15, at 2.30 p.m. -- 6.00 p.m., All Korean Communist Party Committee members' Meeting was held at Communist Zaizen Kin's, 2-246, Naka-Dori, Tsurumi-Ward, attended by heishoku RI (communist), Chairman of Tsurumi Branch of former CHOREN (The League of Koreans in Japan), Zaizen KIN (communist), Korean responsible member, Ekikun CHO (communist), Taido AN, teacher of Ono-Town Primary School, Yohan GEN and other twenty persons. At the meeting the following resolutions were passed. (Resolutions which are duplicated with those stated in the aforementioned paragraph 1 are omitted here)

(1) Anti-Tax and anti-American struggle.

Anti-Tax and Anti-American propaganda should be conducted by advertizing that heavy taxes from which we are suffering are attributable to the fact that the Occupation Forces here are spending much money for a war, and by appealing the public to have them call for the withdrawal of the occupation forces, for, we can not push our struggle as we like as far as U.S. Army stations here.

(2) Counter-Measure toward leakage of secrets.

To make efforts to detect enemies within our camp and to pay attention to the revival of the Special Higher Police.

B.

1. Activities in Osaka Prefecture.

The members of former CHOREN and MINSEI in Osaka Prefecture have just completed the formation of Korean Communist Party with the approval of Junkichi Shimotsukasa, member of the Osaka Prefectural Committee of the Japan Communist Party and have posted the following responsible members in every district in Osaka Prefecture.

Higashinari
District : Yoshiko GO ; Tetsu KIN

Nishinari
District : Bunko KIN ; Seiichi TAKAHARA

Tennoji District :	Tozo YASU ;	Hidehiro KIN
Ikuno District :	Yoshiko GO ;	Yoshi KANAI
Asahi District :	Tonichi KIN ;	Taizo BUN
Joto District :	Kichiku GO	
Kita District :	Jinko FU	
Minato District :	Katsugo KO	
Taisho District :	Hozo KO	
Kita Kawachi District :	Yoshio AN ;	A KINJO

It is reported that Korean Communists were dispatched secretly on February 20, through Saghalien-North Korea route via Hokkaido as liaison men and for the purpose of receiving education.

2. On April 4, at 1.00 p.m. -- 6.00 p.m., KANSAI CHOSEN SEINEN KEKKI TAIKAI (Korean Youths' "starting action" Convention in Kansai Region) was held at Central Public Hall in Nakanoshima, Osaka, under the sponsorship of Yoshishige RI, backed by Kansai Regional Committee of the Japan Communist Party, attended by about 2,000 members of former CHOREN, NYODO, KAIKYU, GAKUDO (The League of Korean Students in Japan), and NIKKYO (The Japan Communist Party). At the meeting, speeches of encouragement were given by the members of the Communist Party, namely, Taro YOSHIDA (National Congress

of Industrial Unions), Yoshitaro HIRANO and others and the resolution was passed that young Koreans should strive for the overthrow of the Yoshida Cabinet and Rhee Government.

3. On March 28, DAI TOA SOGO SHINBOKU KAI (Great Asia Mutual Friendship Society) was organized by the members of former CHOREN and MINSEI, namely, Heiwa KIN (communist), Chairman of Osaka Headquarters Committee of the existing KAIKYU, Taimoku KIN (communist), Vice-Chairman of Osaka Headquarters Committee of former KAIKYU, Santaku Boku (communist), Chief Director of former Higashinari Gakuen (Higashinari School), Shokun KIN (communist), Vice-Chairman of Higashinari Branch of former CHOREN, and other six persons, and the following four subjects were voted on as the objects of struggle.

a) To oppose ill use of gaikokujin Toroku Rei. (Ordinance governing Registration of Aliens)

b) To oppose compulsory deportation of Koreans.

c) To develope people's struggle.

d) To acquire racial education.

C. Activities in Gifu Prefecture.

On April 18, at 12.00 -- 5.00 p.m., Anti-Fascist Korean Youths' "starting action" Convention in Gifu

Prefecture was held at Gifu Prefectural Education Hall located in Miedera Town, Gifu Prefecture, attended by about 300 members of former CHOREN, MINSEI, NYODO, and about 15 members of the Japan Communist Party. Presided over by Kyusai SHO, director of the Prefectural Headquarters of former Choren, and Aira TEI, Chairman of Prefectural Headquarters of NYODO, the meeting had speeches of encouragement given by Sueo NAGATA, Chairman of the Gifu Prefectural Committee of the Japan Communist Party and other seven persons and passed the following resolutions :

(1) To oppose Japan-Korean Trade which leads to the massacre of people.

(2) To demand the immediate withdrawal of members of UNO (United Nations' Organizations) Committee in Korea.

(3) To oppose Korea-American Military Alliance.

(4) To oppose the outrageous oppression upon Koreans and compulsory deportation of them.

(5) To concentrate young men and women of both Korean and Japanese races upon fatherland front.

D. Activities in Ibaragi Prefecture.

Obtaining the information that the following instruction was issued in the middle of April by KAIKYU Headquarters to its subordinate organizations, SIB has been

keeping a watch upon KAIKYU.

The gist of the instruction is as follows :

(1) To establish a defence structure by increasing persons living in buildings to be confiscated.

(2) To establish a plan for the arrangement of SEINEN KODO TAI (Youths' Action Corps).

(3) To keep a watch upon the Authorities concerned as well as upon the police.

(4) To resist the police by forming double or triple scrumage when the buildings will be confiscated and to take a provocative tactics against them.

(5) To dispatch secretely properly-qualified members to the Authorities concerned to have them obtain informations there.

E.

1. On April 10, at 11.00 a.m. -- 4.30 p.m., Korean Youths' Convention for starting action against the colonization of Korea was held at Labor Hall, Tsu-City, Mie Prefecture, under the guidance of Seiho TEI (communist), Matsuzaka Branch Chief of former MINSEI, Tokyryu KIN (communist) and Sorei NAN (communist). The movement is expected to be spreaded all over the prefecture and up to the present, handbills signed by KAIKYU have been distributed and put up in opposition

to the compulsory deportation of Koreans as well as to the suppresion by the Autorities upon Koreans.

2. On April 18, at 12.00 -- 7.30 p.m., Koream Communist Cell Guidance Circles Conference was held at Shimonoya District Committee's Office, Tsurumi-Ward, Yokohama City, attended by Ekikun CHO (communist), member of Tsurumi Branch Office of former CHOREN, Heishoku RI, (communist) Chairman of the same Branch Office of former CHOREN, Nishoku KIN (communist), Kanbon KO (communist) Chief of organizing division of the same Brnanch Office, Soki SAI (communist) instructor of Shimonoye Branch School, Tsurumi-Ward, Saigyoku KIN (communist) Chief of Cultural Division of Tsurumi Free Laborers Union, and Jiu TEI (communist) and at the conference the following resolutions were passed under the guidance of the Japan Communist Party.

(1) To push a fund collection campaign so as to win as many votes as possible in the coming Upper House Election.

(2) To advertize and publicize the police having been changed into "Special Higher Police" or "oppressive police" and to uncover illegal acts of superior police officers while conducting a propaganda sympatizing with lower class policemen.

III. Suspicious as they are, no concrete evidence so far has been obtained.

IV. We propose to bring this investigation to a close temporalily. But, juding from the present situation under which the fact can be perceived that the Korean Communists residing in Japan are showing themselves to be nothing but advance guards of the Japan Communist Party and it is also recognized that reincarnated bodies, with only names changed, of NYODO or KAIKYU are springing up like mushrooms in anticipation of probable dissolutions of Nyodo and Kaikyu, it can be expected that there will appear a pretty peculiar phenomenan in future.

Under such circumstances, we propose to submit you the additional report on them hereafter whenever occassion demands.

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

(No. I-I-3)

CXVII

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 217)
May 26 , 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : MASS SECESSION OF JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS.

I. According to the report from the Governor of Gumma Prefecture dated on May 12, 1950.

II. Secretary SHIMAZU of Sixth Sub-section, Fourth Section arranged the above report on May 16, 1950, as follows:

a. Names and number of the seceders:

1. Tadashi OHGAMI, member of the KANTOHAIDEN (Kanto Power Distribution Company) Cell (Declaration of the formation of this cell was submitted on October 14, 1949.) of the Japan Communist Party, former member

of the Local Labor Committee of Gumma Prefecture, former Chairman of the Committee of the Gumma Prefectural Branch of the DENSAN (Electric Industry Workers Union).

2. 5 former leaders of the Gumma Prefectural Branch of the DENSAN.

3. 49 members of the Kiryu Branch of the DENSAN.

Total: 55

b. Causes and motives of the secession.

There are various rumors about the reasons and motives of their secession. According to the most reliable source, Kiyoshi SHIMIZU, Secretary General of the Area Headquarters of Gumma Prefecture of the ZENTEI (All Communications Workers Union), who is one of OHGAMI's intimate friends is said to have told to his friend as follows:

"The reason of their mass secession as seen by me, is really delicate and hard to be decided immediately.

From the usual words and deeds of OHGAMI, who is one of my intimate friends, I believe that he seceded from the Party because, he can no more follow it in the end.

Since the 'Comminform's Blast', he appeared to have been in trouble to solve a problem -- the difference between his idea and the actual trends of the party. As he was a

theorist, he is quite discontented with the recent activity of the party. Examining his accession carefully, we may say that he appears not to renounce his principle even after his secession. The collision between the party and the above mass-seceders occurred at the May Day parade on May 1. There were many troubles when the Unified May Day Celebration was held in Gumma Prefecture this year. After all, the above celebration took place in the name of the Unified May Day but the attendants in general returned home by and by when they gathered in front of Maebashi Station and there remained only about 300 Communist members and a part of the members of the DENSAN. The Communist members then addressed themselves to the latter to conduct a demonstration in front of the Prefectural Office, but the DENSAN members rejected the proposal saying that it was no more necessary to do so. There was then a controversy between them and were already found signs of the above secession. More over, it is said that they left the Party immediately before the Upper House Election intentionally to make propaganda for their accession for their self-protection because the personnel retrenchment of the electric enterprises appeared to be carried out by order of G. H. Q. and also the Communist Party members were presumed to be discharged in

the first place. As for the Communist Party, the above mass-secession immediately before the Upper House Election was a hard blow to the Party. It hit the Party especially hard because the Party was believing that the DENSAN members would surely support the Party in this election. We are also watchful of which way the DENSAN members in Gumma Prefecture are going to choose in future."

c. Rumors concerning the secession.

The causes and motives of the said mass-secession may be mostly understood by Kiyoshi SHIMIZU's words and deeds but there are following other rumors:

1. Owing to the recent positive activities of the Japan Communist Party, the masses are coming to be alienated from the above party more and more. OHGAMI seceded from the party in order to ask the party authorities to reconsider the matter.

2. As it is feared that the Communist Party will be driven into a sad plight in future owing to the anti-Communistic statement issued by General Mac Arthur on the anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution (May 3), they left the party to camouflage themselves or to lie in ambush in order to minimize the victims.

3. Due to the recent positive activities of the Communist Party, the general masses have come to be alienated from the Party. Becoming aware of the atmosphere, OHGAMI has seceded from the Party in order to protect himself or to court notoriety for his promotion.

4. Examining the recent activities of the Party, OHGAMI who is a gentleman and theoriat, have understood that he can't follow the Party any more. Therefore, he left the Party on the pretext of the family reasons and those who have been his admirers followed him en masse.

III. None.

IV. Judging from the present trends of the Communist Party which is being seriously concerned about the Upper House Election, they don't appear to have seceded from the Party en masse in order to lie in ambush or to camouflage themselves, but the investigation is now being continued in order to get at the truth.

〔No. I-I-3〕

LXXXII

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No.218)
May 29, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Trends of the Japan Communist and Other Parties to the Upper House Election.

I. According to the reports of the branch chiefs until May 25, 1950.

II. Secretary SHIMAZU, Sixth Sub-section, Fourth Section summarized these informations into this report.

A. Trends of the Japan Communist Party.

Being aware of the fact that the Upper House Election to come on June 4 is of much importance from domestic as well as international standpoint, the Japan Communist Party has been taking pains to know its counter-measures to it since October last year.

Early this year, however, there occurred Cominform's blast against NOSAKA which was followed in succession by NAKANISHI case, SHIGA's advice, TOKUDA's request, etc, all disadvantgions to the Party.
For this reason, to win this election was prerequisite to the prevention of the masses from going against the Party.

The Party pointed out that a part of the members had concentrated all their attentions upon being elected or tended to parliamentalism and had consequently changed to right-wing opportuninists; and that the Party had failed to make most of the Diet for the sake of revolution.

In this election, the Party attached importance to the penetration of the principle into the masses as well as the enlargement of the structure, and decided to take up as slogans to win the masses over to its side, "Opposition to war, colonialization of Japan or turning her into a military base," "Acculeration of overall peace treaty" "Peace and independence" or "Establishment of People's Government". Then, the current movements of the Party are in progress along this line.

1. Party's trends in the Metropolis.

a. The Japan Communist Party Kanto Regional Committee held on October 13, 1949 an enlarged Conference in which the following statements were emphasized.

(1) Though the conservative or reactionary powers engaged in behind-the-scene manoeuvring by taking possession of their power organs, the Communists Party made a fuss about nothing outside of its power organs because it had failed to carry out the struggles of this kind. Moreover, failure to combine daily struggles with election ones in conscionsness led to the final defeat of the Party in the election.

(2) Therefore, the daily struggles in the future must closely be associated with election ones.

And it is a strong weapon to lay emphasis upon the daily activities toward labores, women and common citizens and at the same time to collect the worng materials of the enemy.

To attain this aim, it is necessary to conduct detailed investigations on the enemy's territories or their surroundings and, at the same time, to

collect or exaimne into the basic materials of election in order to know exactly about the territories of the Party. The candidates as well as Party members must win public confidence.

b. On January 29, 1950, NOSAKA and other ten-odd staff members met [illegible] in the Party's Headquarters and decided upon the following matters.

(1) Providing for the coming election, the local branches as well as the Headquarters of the Party must mobilize the members as many as possible and all the Central Committee members and the Communist Diet members should become the staff members of the Election Counter Measure Section.

(2) The Party will support a candidate jointly with the other party only when the candidate recognizes the principles of the Communist Party wholeheartedly. The party members should be careful enough not to be made use of by other parties.

(3) Members should take up only the matters which coincide with the Party policies as well as the Comintern's criticism.

c. On February 19, the following points were emphasized at the Kanto Regional Committee meeting.

(1) By disclosing the traiterous policies and scandals of the reactionary political parties, the member must comply with the request of the masses.

(2) It is the key of the victory to keep close connections among candidates and party organizations, to investigate the conditions of friends and foe systematically and to drive the masses to the anti-reactionaries movement by taking advantage of the past experience.

d. When the Central Committee informed of the names of the twenty candidates for the national electoral districts who were supposed to be recommended by the Communist Party, to all parties concerned on March 3, the same Committee suggested that the candidate for the national electoral district should endeavor to get votes in the allotted districts as a rule and should not rely upon the unions in which the candidates are concerned. But the candidates, the Committee said, should try

to make good use of their own characteristics and duties and also to get the floating votes.

e. On March 6, the Chief of the Secretary Bureau of the Party notified the Committee of each region, prefecture and area that the "Central Group' of the SHIN-NIPPON BUNGAKUKAI (New Japan Literary Society) would also take an active part in the coming election on every occasion. Every Committee, the Chiefsaid, should cooperate with or make use of the said Society.

f. On March 9, the Election Counter Measurs Section issued the following directives concerning the election sturggle, to all quarters:

(1) At the head of the masses, the members should organize the Democratic Racial Front for the protection of peace, independence of the race and overall peace. They should be more active in the election struggle by such means as the disclosure of enemies' scandals.

(2) In order to infiltrate the policies of the party among the masses, the vague campaign speeches on the street should be

stopped and they should persuade an individual to make up his mind to fight with the party.

(3) The candidates as well as members should criticize themselves as party members and should lead the masses kindly and concretely.

II. The above are based upon the information but the party, moreover, made following public release :

a. In the ZEN-EI (Vanguard), the party organ paper, No. 47 which was issued on March 1, the Election Counter Measures Section stated about the strategic meaning and tactics of the struggle under the title of "For the Upper House Election". Its contents are as follows :

1) Why do we attach importance to the election ?

2) How shall we fight in the coming Upper House Election campaign ?

3) We concentrate everything on the struggle for the protection of peace and independence of the race.

b. On May 5, the six items slogan concerning the party's policies were reported in the SANGYOKEIZAI SHIMBUN (Industry and Finance Press) and also ten item party policies were concretely released on the ASAHI press on May 11.

c. The following four items were released in the"Theory and practice Colmmns" of the AKAHATA (Red Flag) issued on May 11, under the title of "In order to win a victory in the Upper House Election " :

1) Importance of the election

2) Aims of the struggle.

3) How shall we fight ?

4) What is the conclusion ?

But the contents of the above article are almost same as what we mentioned before under the sub-title of "The trends in the Metropolis".

III. Prominent trends in every region .

a. Hokkaido

Shun-ichi SUGINOHARA, Communist Party member, who stood as a candidate on May 4, for the local electoral district, was a professor of the Hokkaido University but recently resigned his post and wrote a book entitled "I am dead against the war which is to enslave our race".

He is now conducting apropaganda movement of the above book as well as the election funds campaign all through Hokkaido in order to raise 4 or 5,000,000 yen by holding charged speech-meetings and contribution of 100 yen per member.

b. Tohoku District.

On May 10, Teru TAKAKURA and Ken-ichi ITO made campaign speeches at Sendai City and also gave the account of the progress of "Eells Case in the Tohoku University". The gists of the speech with be given later in the paragraphs of "Peculiar Points".

C. Kanto District.

On May 4, Jusaku KIKUCHI, and Yoshi OBARA communist members in Ibaraki Pref., stood as candidates for the local and national electoral districts respectively. Prior to this, the Labor Farmer Party of the same Prefecture proposed the unification of the front to the Communist Party but the Communists propagated the abuses of the staff members of the Labor Farmer Party, ignoring the cooperation with the latter. Therefore the both parties are now pitted against each other in the above prefecture.

d. Shin-etsu district.

(1). On May 2, the Hokushin Regional Committee of Japan Communist Party issued a directive as to acquirement of victory and renovated combination of cell activities. The directive has indicated as follows. "In view of this election playng a fatal role of anti-war and anti-imperialism, the Party will establish a peace prevention, anti-war and anti-imperialism front, concentrating on the youth and further will held the Peace Prevention Convention at Nagano City in the end of May. On the convention, the Party will work on the masses, to support the peace prevention campaign, to carry out a "peaceful vote," to manoeuvre a hectic election street speech, to investigate the illegal case of antagonists which will be aimed at the timely exposure of political effect.

(2) On May 1, leading staffs of the Japan Communist Party in Ishikawa Prefecture proposed the Social Democratic Party in the prefecture, the unification of election campaign line. The latter refused to accept the former's proposal, in view of the inevitable realization of unconstitutionality of the Communist Party, as a result of General MacArthur's statement, after a deliberate consideration.

e. Tokai district.

Sadao SHIMADA, Communist Party member in Gifu

Prefecture made the following speech on May 4, in the Gifu City, as soon as he finished his filing the candidacy. "The Yoshida Cabinet has been projecting to oppress the Communist Party in cooperation with reactionary foreign influence. This situation will inevitably drive Japan in a warfare. Even though cast into prison, or hung by death, I am happy to see that the livelihood of the masses will be turned into happiness. Japan will be colonized and entangled in a war, if the Communist Party is vanished."

f. Kansai district.

Leading staffs of the Communist Party in Wakayama Prefecture proposed the unification of front for the Peoples Cooperative Party on April 28, while in revenge of the refusal on the latter, the former distributed the propaganda leaflets among officials of the Wakayama Prefectural Office to the effect that the leading staffs of the oponent Party are treacherous.

g. Chugoku district.

The Propaganda-Education Section, Central Committee, J.C.P. issued on February 18, every machinery of the Communist Party in each prefecture, Chugoku district a directive as to recognition of importance of this election, exposure of illegality of antagonists, combination of

daily campaign with election campaign and aggravated excitement of document struggle.

h Shikoku district.

Masao IGUCHI, Communist Party member and dietman, made the following speech at Takamatsu City on May 7. "Premier Yoshida said that he would realize decrease of taxes, by 60,000 million yen, on the basis of Shoup program, while, on the contrary, he increased tax by 40,000 million yen. Though he said in the Diet that Japanese economics was stabilized, the situation was nothing but a stabilization maintained by means of pistols and clubs.

Oppression of strike or retrenchment will destroy our livelihood. Such a public enterprise as construction of 50 metres roads in wideth is clearly a military equipment. The so-called "Tokuda requisition case" has being investigated without special proof. The government has projecting to destroy Japan in co-operation with foreign monopoly capital. The livelihood of the people in the Soviet Union has been stabilized better than it was before the war. Her statelite or emancipated countries have been enjoying a prosperous life by establishment of the republic peoples government.

In order to collapse the international monopoly capital, the Communist Party has been struggling for peace and freedom of all races, as a political party of the masses, regardless of social station, fame, money and power."

i. Kyushu District.

On May 12 when a meeting for dialogue bebates by candidates was held in Kagoshima City, Kiyoshi YAMAKATA, a candidate belonging to the Communist Party, spoke as follows :

"We oppose to my country's being turned into a military base and going into a war. What party has proposed the bill on the construction of dwelling houses for Allied personnel and the plan of expenditure for it amounting to 5,000,000,000 yen at this time when the conclusion of peace treaty is being expected within the year? What plan will there be in connection with our own housing? The 'Cominform's criticism' means that if the Communist Party would not toughly resist, Japan is destined to be turned into a colony. As to connection between the Party and the Soviet Union, there is nothing whatever. Turning to another direction, the price of imported rice is very dear as it is transorted by foreign ships. Minister of Agriculture and Forestry MORI says he is going to import so much as 3,300,000 tons of foreign rice instead of 2,300,000 tons that were initially on program, as production abroad has now increased. In spite of the present stock of 1,000,000 tons, any such request

of "one other quarter" is listened to obediently in this way. A major part of the taxes paid by our desperate labour is being consumed for the work of turning this country into a military base. We are therefor going to struggle, at the head of the people, for the peace and independence of this country."

4. Peculiar Matters.

a. On May 10 Teru TAKAKURA and Ken-ichi ITO of the Communist central committee made speeches for election campaign as well as for a report on the "Elles problem"; the peculiar contents of the speeches were as follows :

(1) By Teru TAKAKURA :

"In the present world, countries where there is no unemployment are only the Soviet Union and its satelite countries."

"I was detained by police last year owing to my speech on the condition of food surplus in America, but my speech was not to be questioned as it was merely the introduction of a news which appeared in an American magazine."

"Imperialism is caused by efforts of monopolizing capitalists who seek their markets in foreign countries. The Chino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars as well as the First and the Second

World Wars were ones that were programed jointly by monopolizing capitalists and military quarters. The Yoshida Cabinet calls for the importation of foreign capital but it depends upon the condition that the cost of labour in Japan must be lower than the average wage of other countries."

"To conclude a separate treaty with America goes against the Potsdam Declaration. Prime Minister YOSHIDA is a national traitor."

"We are compelled to import also wheat and fertilizers from America at prices higher than the domestic prices."

"Labourers do not attempt any invasion; in the Soviet Union atomic power is being utilized for industries. Women of France are crying for peace for the sake of their children."

"Dulles, consultant for U.S. President, worked as an inducer of the Second World War by acting jointly with Schacht of Germany before the war; and, wonderfully, Schacht was not made a war criminal."

"In Japan YOSHIDA always refers to the 'will of the related quarter' when he intends to have any unreasonable bill passed through the Diet.---"

(2) By Ken-ichi ITO :

"It is essential that in the House of Councillors the Liberal Party should be got under in order to prevent the inactment of the Local Tax Bill. The most part of the national expenditure has been allocated for war purposes. The road, with 40 meters' breadth, between Sendai and Shiogama is to prepare for the construction of a military base and for war. For what necessity in peace-time industries is the exportation of steel plates from Kamaishi? The counter-part funds are loaned only for the manufacture of munitions by monopolizing capitalists. While the farming people are being troubled with the lowly fixed price of rice, the sum of 45,000,000,000 yen is spent for the purchase of the bad-smelling foreign rice; and so much as 12,300,000,000 yen is used for the disliked police stations and taxation offices."

Although air-bases for U.S. forces are constructed in Japan in so many as 3 spots, yet the chief of U.S. Joint Staff says they cannot stand against the attack of the Soviet Union so long as several months."

"The 'TOKUDA problem' was one that was intended to stir up haterd against an imaginary enemy nation and to direct the people to war."

"When I heard that a plan for the revision of the Local Tax Bill, which was presented by the section-chief SHIMA to Williams of G.H.Q., had been denied by him, I asked SHIMA whether the words of Williams were given in the form of an order; to this he answered that the denial was an instruction to be conveyed to the House chairman."

"YOSHIDA and his fellow-men are shameless in receiving undue money from others as is known from [redacted] cases related to public corporations and the Goi Sangyo Company.
The present election is a very important one through which we must save Japan from its colonialization and a war, and I expect you will vote in it for the Communist Party as we intend to fail the Liberal Party and make the House dissolved.--------"

b. There took place on May 10 an abrupt mass secession of members including Tadashi OHKAMI and five other leaders of the Kanto Power Supply Cell of the Japan Communist Party and forty-nine members of the Kiryu Branch of DENSAN (Japan Electric Industry Workers' Union). This mass secession immediately prior to the House of Councillors election dealt the Communist Party a severe blow, betraying the confidence of the latter in the Electric Workers' Union. This is supposed to be attributed to the fact that there has been a discrepancy between the theory of OHKAMI and others and the practice of the Communist Party as well as to a propaganda effect with the House of Councillors election at hand, in response to the anti-communism statement of General MacArthur and for the self-protection policy on the part of those seceders against the shortly expected dismissal of DENSAN members.

c. About 11 a.m. May 16, about 20 Communists led by Communist Diet-member Masao IGUCHI thronged to the Nishinomiya Municpal Taxation Office and demanded that the Taxation Authorities should refrain from effecting any attachment while objections are raised. About noon, about 50 members of the Nishinomiya Democratic Commerce and Industry Association thronged there too and acted in concert with the former in displaying their influence in front of the said office.

Just at that time appeared

a Communist candidate for the House of Councillors Goro SUDO. He made an election speech for about 30 minutes and when the speech ended the throng left there. An anti-taxation struggle was thus made use of for the Communist election campaign.

B. Trends of the Labour-Farmer Party and the Social Democratic Party:

The joint candidates with the Communist Party are only the following three.

Kihachiro KIMURA (National; Labour-Farmer).

Makoto HORI (Tokyo District; Labour-Farmer).

Takashi MORISAKI (Kagawa Prefectureal local constituency; Socialist).

In the other Prefectures the both Parties reject to join hands with the Communist Party and rather pit themselves against the latter, taking precautions against the latter's intrigues. As to the joint candidate Takashi MORISAKI from the Kagawa Prefectural constituency, Kagawa Prefectural Branch leaders of the Social Democratic Party are denying their collaboration with the Communist Party, thus the Socialists and the Communists are not yet getting on well with each other. Further some observers criticize that Kihachiro KIMURA who stood from the national constituency with Hokkaido as his main

constituency will be put in a disadvantageous position for the very reason that he is a joint candidate, as the general public are at present being alienated from the Communist Party. So that as it may, both the Social Democratic Party and the Labour-Farmer Party are suffering from lack of funds and internal troubles are raised within the respective Party in various places owing to lack of funds.

The Social Democratic Party recommended three candidates in Fukuoka Prefecture, but they all declined the recommendation owing to lack of funds. Thus Masao KOBAYASHI was selected as a candidate in the end by a final vote from among those who could conduct an election campaign at their own expense.

The Labour-Farmer, the Social Democratic and the Communist Parties are holding each other in check and are on guard against each other at present and so it is problematical that the democratic and racial front which the Communist Party are advocating to form through this election will be so easily effected. So far from uniting itself with another party, the Social Democratic Party is quite hopeless in securing its Saitama Prefectural Branch where both the Left-wing and the Right-wing are pitted against each other and maintain their respective principle. Such being the case, it may be said

it has been made clear that the united front among those self-styled renovation parties are very difficult to be attained even through the election of this time.

III. None.

IV. The case is being continuously investigated and if any fact worthy to be noticed is found, it will be informed of to you at once.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

(4SEC.No. 308)

May 19, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : General Report of Investigations Conducted by Fourth Section, S I B from May 1 to May 15, 1950.

I.

CCXXXV a.

Details of Koreans' Left-wing Organization in Japan :

An investigation was started by this Section on its own initiative to know the details of the structure of the subject organizations according to reports from each prefecture.

15 MAY

CCXXXVI b.

Great Meeting for Action of Asian Youths and Students in Memory of the 5.4 (May 4) Incident :

According to an article in "the Remmei Tsushin" (the New of the League) dated May 1, 1950, it came to our knowledge that the Great Meeting for Action of Asian Youths and Students in Memory of the 5.4 Incident was going to be held. An investigation was thus started on our own initiative to know the details of their actions.

CCXXXII C.

NIHON ANAHKISUTO REMMEI (Japan Anarchists' League) :

An investigation was started as to the subject organization by order of Fourth Section Chief, S I B.

CLXXXVII d/

NIHON KIKANSHI KYOKAI (Japan Organ Papers' Association) :

An investigation was started on our own initiative to know the recent movement of the subject organization, which we had so far been keeping a close eye.

CLXXXVII e.

SHADAN HOJIN KIKANSHI RENGO-TSUSHIN-SHA (Corporate Juridical Person, Associated News-Agency of Organ Papers) :

An investigation was started on our own initiative to know the recent movement of the subject organization, on which we had so far been keeping a close eye.

CLXXXVIII f.

MINSHU DANTAI SHIMBUN KYODO HENSHU KAIGI (Joint Editional Conference of the Democratic Organizations' Newspapers) :

An investigation was started on our own initiative to know the recent movement of the subject organization, on which we had so far been keeping a close eye.

CCXXXI g.

YUWA DOMEI (Alliance of Harmony) :

An investigation was started by Fourth Section, SIB on its own initiative to know the details of the subject organization on the basis of informations obtained by Section.

CCXXV h.

Special Activities of the Japan Communist Party during April :

The investigation as to this case is under way on the basis of materials obtained during April.

CCXXXIII i.

Constituent Members of the Japan Communist Party :

The case was referred to us by G.S. Authorities on April 30.

CCXXXVII j.

Sensation created by the Statement of General MacArthur :

An investigation was started by Fourth Section, SIB on its own initiative to know "the movements of various circles" on the basis of materials obtained by the Section.

II.

CLXV a.

Formation of Korean "SENDEN TAI" (Propaganda Operation Unit) :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close for the present.

CCXV b.

Investigation as to the Disbursement made by the Governor of Okayama Prefecture toward Koreans :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close for the present.

XXIII c.

Filing a Declaration by NIHON MINSHU FUJIN KYOGIKAI (Japan Democratic Women's Council) :

As the subject organization already filed a declaration in accordance with the provisions of the Organizations Control Order, we should like to propose to close the investigation for the present, with an eye kept on its future movements.

CXXXI d.

Investigation as to the Condition of the Activities of BURAKU KAIHO ZENKOKU IINKAI (National Committee for Emancipation of "Pariah" in Japan) and its subordinate organizarions as well :

A warning was given to the Ibaragi Prefectural Federation and three other Prefectural ones respectively to file a declaration in accordance with the provision of Article 6 of the Organization Control Order and thus the investigation was brought to a close for the present.

LXXVII e.

Report on the Results of Investigation concerning Illegal Commitments of the Anti-Unemployment Leage in Hitachi City :

This is an additional report to that submitted to G.S. Authorities on April 20.

LXIII f.

Government Workers' Unions registered at the National Personnel Authority :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed with that report submitted.

CXXXV g.

NIPPON RODO KUMIAI SODOMEI (Japanese Federation of Trade Unions) :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close for the present.

CCXXXIV h.

Movements of Labour Unions in March :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed with that report submitted.

CCVII i.

Activity of Ikuo ŌYAMA :

The case was brought to a close with the report submitted to G.S. Authorities, putting the subject person under further surveillance.

CLXXXI j.

Activities of NIPPON MINSHUSHUGI BUNKA REMMEI (Japan Democratic Cultural League) (abbreviated name : BUNREN):

The case was brought to a close for the present, with an eye kept upon the future movements of the above organization.

CCXXIV k.

Counter-measures for Medium and Small Enterprisers planned by the Japan Communist Party :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close for the present.

CCXIX l.

Distarbing Activities of the Japan Communist Party against the Sano Municipal Police:

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close for the present.

CCXXXI m.

YUWA DOMEI (Alliance of Harmony) :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close for the present.

CCXXV n.

Movements of the Japan Communist Party in March (First Report) :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close with that report submitted.

CCXXV o.

Activities of the Japan Communist Party during March (Second Report) :

The case was reported to G.S.Authorities and was brought to a close with that report submitted.

CCXXVIII p.

Kan ENZAKA, Member of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close for the present.

CXXI q.

Condition of the Dissolution of the su-
subordinate Organizations of the Japan Com-
munist Party :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities
and was brought to a close for the present.

CCXXIX r.

Trends of People and Organizations of
various classes in connection with the Im-
perial Town :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities
and was borught to a close for the present.

CCXXVII s.

Recent Management of Organizers of the
Japan Communist Party :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities
and was borught to a close for the present.

LXVIII t.

Summary Arrangement of the Japan Com-
munist Party's Directives :

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was borught to a close for the present.

CCXXX u.

Tendency of the Japan Communist Party in the Cinema Circles

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was borught to a close for the persent.

M. Yoshikawa

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

A. List of Dissolved Organizations of the Japan Comm

Attached pedigree	Name of the Organizations	Location of the principal Office	Superinte
Hokkaido	Furano District Committee	3-chome, Higashi-gojo Minami, Furano-machi, Sorachi County	Sakuji
	Akahira District Committee	186 Aza Akahira Akahira-machi, Sorachi County	Yoshinori
Sapporo District Committee	Ebetsu cell	5-chome, Sanjo, Ebetsu-machi, Sapporo City	Kenji Yos
	Iwamizawa District Committee	1-chome, Ichijo Nishi, Iwamizawa City	Takeshi K
	Yubari District Committee	51, Asahi-machi, Yubari City	Noboru AN
	Rumoi District Committee	Harano Ichigen Rumoi-machi, Tomamoe County	Takeshi K
	Takikawa District Committee	C/o IWAMOTO Sorachi-dori, Takikawa-machi, Sorachi County	Noboru AN
	Tochinai District Committee	3-chome, Benten-dori, Tochinai-machi, Soya County	Tomi TACHI
	Kitawatarijima District	245, Oshamambe-machi, Yamakoshi County	Chuji SAS
	Moiwa cell	Moiwa-shita Sapporo City	Masashige
	Obihiro cell	19, 7-chome, Higashi Nijo Minami, Obihiro City	Yu KURODA

The Japan Communist Party

	Superintendent	Number of Constuent Members		Date of formation
inoki, Sakuji YAMAMOTO		Seventy five	(75)	October 10, 1946
	Yoshinori KAKUTA	Twenty three	(23)	
machi, Kenji YOSHIDA		Six	(6)	September 3, 1948
	Takeshi KOYANAGI	Fifty two	(52)	December 3, 1946
City	Noboru ANDO	One hundred fifty one	(151)	July 9, 1946
chi,	Takeshi KAWAMURA	Seven	(7)	July 6, 1948
i,	Noboru ANDO	Three hundred Forty five	(345)	July 9, 1948
				April 14, 1947
ochi-	Tomi TACHIBANA	Twenty	(20)	May 15, 1949
	Chuji SASAKI	Thirty	(30)	October 10, 1949
y	Masashige OGURO	Four	(4)	October 5, 1949
jo	Yu KURODA	Forty eight	(48)	

Date of formation	Date of dissolution	Reason
October 10, 1946	November 3, 1947	Amalgamated with the Asahikawa District Committee
	October 8, 1948	Join to the Nakikawa District Committee
September 3, 1948	November 30, 1948	Transfer of Party affairs to the Sansatsu District Committee
December 3, 1946	July 6, 1948	
July 9, 1948	August 31, 1949	Separated from the Otwake quarter
July 6, 1948	August 27, 1948	Weak formation
July 9, 1948	August 13, 1949	New organization
April 14, 1947	November 25, 1948	
May 15, 1949	September 1, 1949	
October 10, 1949	December 10, 1949	
October 5, 1949	January 5, 1950	Reorganization

Aomori Prefecture			
Prefectural Committee	Nambu District Committee	1, Kuroishi-machi, Teramachi, Minami Tsugaru County	Seizo M
Ditto	Hirosaki District Committee	48, Oyakata-machi, Hirosaki City	Shoshiro
	Sonai cell	165, Sonai Village, Kita Tsugaru County	Masao M
Iwate Prefecture			
Prefectural Committee	Kamaishi District Committee	c/o Nakao SAKAGAMI Tsuma-sakae-machi, Kamaishi City	Masao A
Miyagi Prefecture			
Prefectural Committee	Shiraishi District Committee	45, Watari-machi, Shira-ishi-machi, Katsuta County	Hikoi
ditto	Shida District Committee	C/o MATSUZAWA Ura-machi, Furukawa-machi, Shida County	Harec
ditto	Kurihara District Committee	11, Higashi-ura, Ichinohaza-ma-machi, Kurihara County	Katsuo
Akita Prefecture			
Prefectural Committee	Okatsu District Committee	4, Kamishuku Ohara, Yamada Village, Okatsu County	Masakich
ditto	Hiraga District Committee	20, 1-Naka Omachi, Yokote-machi, Hiraga County	Ryuichi
ditto-	Oshika District Committee	Niihama-machi, Furukawa-minato-machi, Akita County	Takao T

1, Kuroishi-machi, Teramachi, Minami Tsugaru County	Seizo NARUMI	One hundred twenty seven	(127)
48, Oyakata-machi, Hirosaki City	Shoshiro KIMURA	One hundred twelve	(112)
165, Sonai Village, Kita Tsugaru County	Masao MIURA	Three	(3)
C/o Nakao SAKAGAMI Tsuma-sakae-machi, Kamaishi City	Masao ACYAMA	Sixteen	(16)
45, Watari-machi, Shira-ishi-machi, Katsuta County	Hikoichi ITSUKI	Twenty	(20)
C/o MATSUZAWA Ura-machi, Furukawa-machi, Shida County	Hareo MATSUZAWA	Thirteen	(13)
11, Higashi-ura, Ichinohaza-ma-machi, Kurihara County	Katsuo KAYAHARA	twenty three	(23)
4, Kamishuku Ohara, Yamada Village, Okatsu County	Masakichi KATO	Sixteen	(16)
20, 1-Naka Omachi, Yokote-machi, Hiraga County	Ryuichi IZUMI	Eighteen	(18)
Nihama-machi, Funakawa-minato-machi, Akita County	Takao TOKUYAMA	Twenty two	(22)

October 18, 1946	August 15, 1949	Merged into the Hirosaki District Committee.
March 11, 1948	October 18, 1949	Merged into South County District Committee.
	January 10, 1950	Secession.
June 19, 1946	October 31, 1948	
March 1, 1948	June 10, 1948	Secession and the removal of dwelling-place.
July 5, 1946	October 31, 1948	
December 27, 1948	January 7, 1950	Organization of the Daichi District Committee.
September 25, 1946	June 25, 1948	Organization of Ohira District Committee.
May 13, 1946	January 4, 1948	ditto
June 25, 1948	February 1, 1949	

Prefectural Committee	Minami-aki District Committee	Toyokawa Tsukinoki, Showa-machi, Minami Akita County	Isao KOYA
Yamagata Prefecture			
Prefectural Committee	Tsuruoka District Committee	8, Ko, Izumi-machi, Tsuruoka-City	Tetsuo SA
ditto	Sakata District Committee	C/o MOGAMI 148, Shin-machi, Sakata City	Ushimatsu
ditto	Toyoura Village Branch	Mitsuse, Toyoura Village, Nishi Tagawa County	Hyoya WAD
ditto	Shonai District Committee	37, Sannodo-machi, Sakata City	Santaro
ditto	Sakata Municipal Committee	37, Sannodo-machi, Sakata City	Takashi
Fukushima Prefecture			
	Izumi cell	Kodaka Nakanawate Izumi Village, Ishikawa County	Toshino
Prefectural Committee	Niida cell	39, Nishimachi, Niida Village, Adachi County	Seiichi
Ibaraki Prefecture			
	Ibaraki District Committee	3027, Yamato-machi, Tsuchiura City	Choju IS
	Nagasu cell	2102, Nagasu, Nagasu Village, Sarushima County	Yoshio YO

-	Isao KOYAMA	Nineteen	(19)	August 25, 1948	Dece
y					
coma-	Tetsuo SASAKI	Twenty eight	(28)	November 7, 1947	May
chi,	Ushimatsu TAKEUCHI	Seventy	(70)	September 25, 1946	Octo
	Hyoya WADA	Five	(5)	December 24, 1948	June
a City	Santaro SATO	Seventeen	(17)	July 1948	Janu
a City	Takashi KOMATSU	Thirty six	(36)	November 16, 1949	Janu
Village,	Toshinori KURUMADA	Six	(6)	November 5, 1949	Dece
llage,	Seikichi ENDO				Febr
chiura	Choju ISHIGAMI			September 20, 1946	Febr
llage,	Yoshio YOSHIOKA	Three hundred fifty tiwo	(352)	June 15, 1949	Dec

August 25, 1948	December 2, 1948	Merged into the former Akita District Committee.
November 7, 1947	May 12, 1949	Amalgamated with the Sakata District Committee.
September 25, 1946	October 1948	Amalgamated with the Tsuruoka District Committee.
December 24, 1948	June 7, 1949	Amalgamated with the Shonai District Committee.
July 1948	January 4, 1950	
November 16, 1949	January 4, 1950	Separation of the district.
November 5, 1949	December 20, 1949	Secession of the whole members.
	February 6, 1950	ditto
September 20, 1946	February 7, 1949	
June 15, 1949	December 7, 1949	

Ibaraki Prefecture			
	Mito Higher School	40, Higashi Hara-machi, Mito City	Munemoto S
Tochigi Prefecture			
Prefectural Committee	Nasu Southern District Committee	1954, Karasuyama-machi, Nasu County	Kaoru SATO
ditto	Nasu Northern District Committee	810, Nakatahara, Kaneda Village, Nasu County	Chika CHIS
ditto	Yasusa District Committee	271, Wakamatsu-machi, Sano City	Yusaku MA
ditto	Yasuashi District Committee	739, Yawata, Yamabe-machi, Ashikaga County	Ryoji KAMI
ditto	Prefecture's Southern District Committee	2248, Oyama, Oyama-machi, Shimotsuga County	Taichi AR
ditto	Shioya District Committee	2675, Ujiie, Ujiie-machi, Shioya County	Fusaji YOS
Gunma Prefecture			
Prefectural Committee	Tomo District Committee	26, Yakoe Tatebayashi-machi, Ora County	Takeshi FUJ
ditto	Ora District Committee	1880, Daishuku-machi, Tatebayashi-machi, Ora County	Yukio NAKA

40, Higashi Hara-machi, Mito City	Munemoto SUZUKI	Tirty six	(36)
1954, Karasuyama-machi, Nasu County	Kaoru SATO	Twelve	(12)
810, Nakatahara, Kaneda Village, Nasu County	Chika CHIKAUCHI		
271, Wakamatsu-machi, Sano City	Yusaku NAKAZATO		
739, Yawata, Yamabe-machi, Ashikaga County	Ryoji KAMEDA	Twenty two	(22)
2248, Oyama, Oyama-machi, Shimotsuga County	Taichi ARAKAWA	Twenty two	(22)
2675, Ujiie, Ujiie-machi, Shioya County	Fusaji YOSHIKAWA	Forty five	(45)
26, Yakoe Tatebayashi-machi, Ora County	Takeshi FUJINO	Twenty six	(26)
1880, Daishuku-machi, Tatebayashi-machi, Ora County	Yukio NAKAMURA	Twenty one	(21)

October 15, 1949	January 25, 1950	
September 22, 1947	October 21, 1948	Formation of the Kanhoku District Committee.
	November 15, 1948	Amalgamation of the district.
	April 30, 1949	Reorganization of the Party's formation.
January 25, 1948	August 15, 1948	ditto
June 22, 1947	November 28, 1948	Organization of the District Committee in every County.
	November 6, 1948	Amalgamation of the District Committee.
August 26, 1946		Amalgamation of the large district.
January 21, 1947		

Prefectural Committee	Urawa District Committee	533, Shimoochiai, Yono-machi, Kita Adachi County	Kazuyoshi
ditto	Sakikatsu District Committee	1882, Kasukabe, Kasukabe-machi, Minami Saitama County	Sawaji YAM
ditto	Oshi District Committee	25, Yago, Oshi-machi, Kita Saitama County	Hajime SUH
ditto	Kodama District Committee	57, Honjo-machi, Kodama County	Yoshiji HAS
ditto	Osato District Committee	2907, Kumagaya, Kumagaya City	Hajime SAW
ditto	Hokusai District Committee	962, Kazo, Kazo-machi, Kita Saitama County	Mitsuo AOSU
ditto	Omiya District Committee	1001, 7-chome, Sakuragi-machi, Omiya City	Shozo USUZA
ditto	Northern District Committee	79, Kumagaya, Kumagaya City	Toshiharu N
ditto	Central District Committee	598, 1-chome, Sakuragi-machi, Omiya City	Eishiro SUG
ditto	Honjo District Committee	1641, Teruwaka-machi, Honjo-machi, Kodama County	Kurobei HIG
ditto	Saikikatsu Northern District Committee	19, Kasugabe-machi, Minami Saitama County	Kietsu SHUN

Kazuyoshi FUSHIMI	Forty one	(41)	July 29, 1946	March
Sawaji YAMAGUCHI			December 24, 1947	May 1,
Hajime SUNAGA			May 11, 1946	May 5,
Yoshiji HASEGAWA	Ninety five	(95)	February 10, 1948	August
Hajime SAWADA	Ninety five	(95)	May 15, 1948	August
Mitsuo KOSUGE	Thirty five	(35)	July 29, 1946	May 15,
Shozo USUZAWA	Eleven	(11)	September 23, 1946	April
Toshiharu NAKAZATO			March 28, 1947	Januar
Eishiro SUGIMOTO	One hundred forty	(140)	March 24, 1947	March
Kurobei HIGUCHI	Fourteen	(14)	September 10, 1946	May 27,
Kietsu SHUMU	Nineteen	(19)	October 30, 1946	May 27,