the mass depurge of the conservative party members is not threatening it so much.

4. Japan Communist Party.

It seems that the party is not expressing its intention entirely as before by its wall-newspaper or leaflet. This is perceived so as rather to acquire the masses support by keeping silence than it is checked on the speech organ.

As mentioned below, the fact that the Party members who are expressing their intention to those who questioned them unanimously are establishing the depurge the restoration of the Fascism must be worthy to be noticed.

a. Kanagawa Prefecture. 神奈川 TANAKA Motoji 田中 元治

I cannot make it out satis fetorily that the war-collaborators were depurged. The people will feel an uneasiness about the fact that Cabinet, fearing the Party power and purging the leaders of the Party, depurged their own siders of the reactionary government.

b. Kanagawa Prefecture. 神奈川 ANDO Shoji 安藤 昇二

Japan was reactionized by the depurge. The

Imperial Rule Assistant government will reappear.

c. Kanagawa Prefecture. MARUYAMA Masao.

This is nothing more than a revival of militarism. The imprisonment of the members of the Japan Communist Party will be begun again.

This is the ground-levelling operation to give rise to war.

d. Fukuoka Prefecture. SAKAI Hiroshi.

Depurging the militalists who collaborated to the TOJO military clique, that it is supressing the Commun st Party which is fighting for the democratization, peace and independence of Japan is a conspiracy of politics.

e. Nagano Prefecture. TANDA Hajime

The bourgeois newspapers are saying this time depurge a bright news but it should be grieved as a sad news for the masses.

C. Influence given to the orther general people

As mentioned at the top outline, what received the biggest influence by this time depurge is of course

the political world. Except this, the influence given to the financial world, the press,,accademic circles, official dom and cultural groups is also urnegligibly big. Especially among these, in the financial circles, it is heavily expected that those depurgees who have a profound knowledge and extensive experience in the Japanese financial world will make a great contribution to the economic world hereafter.

If we pick up the influences given upon the general public at various locality, it is as follows.

1, The bright news of depurge which was announced this time is a great joy for the rehabilitation of Japan. When a big change is expected in the economic conditions caused by the influence of Korean up heaval and the picking up of the medium and small enterprisers is faced to the golden chance, the fact that the big figures in the economic world were depurged, I cannot but feel joyfull as it makes the economic conditions take a turn for the better.

(Chairman of the board of directors ISOBE Kamaichi
of the Nagaya Chamber of Commerce and Industry,
Naka Ward, Nagoya City)

2. In the economic world, the depurge of HIRANUMA Ryozo, OTA Itoji and YAMAMOTO Soji is expected to give a good influence upon the Yokohama economic circles and a rumor that one of them will take office as the Chief of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and Industry is prevailing.
(based on the investigation of Local Section, Kanagawa Prefectural Office).

3. Among the depurgees in the press world, there is seen the former President of Chugoku Newspaper Office YAMAMOTO Jitsuichi. His return to the press world is expected to give a considerable influence upon the world hereafter but in the general public of the Hiroshima Prefecture, there are many those who conceive the result of this time depurge a strengthening of the right-wing of Democratic Liberal Party.
(Movement of the persons concerned with the press world investigated by the chief of Chugoku Branch, SIB).

4. The depurge of this time making the economic world first, is a move for the adjustment of the

financial world in an anticipation of the peace conference of next year.
(Managing director of the Okayama Transportation Co. KUROSE Kozen).

5. Views of Former Rightists and Officers.

a. "It is to be regretted that the government authorities have taken the ultra-right too seriously. Under the condition we do not expect that men like ourselves will be released from the purgee's status in near future ; but some adequate step on the part of the government and other concerned organs is desirable in this connection. Though it is generally told that the present release of purgees has strengthen the anti-Communist force, no much effect can be expected from the depurge of such old people." (By FUSEKI Haruichi, former representative of the Toyama Prefectual Youths' Association)

b. "It is lamentable that the Communists are intending to deliver the secred land of ours to a certain country for which they are serving as the cat's paw. At this juncture, it is a heavenly blessing that purged persons should have been released. May eager desire

is that those released persons who are talented should contribute their utmost exertions for the reconstruction of this country." (By KAJI Eiichi, president of the Kusunoki Poetry Society in Takaoka City)

c. "With a considerable number of depurged persons in this city out of those who formerly concerned themselves with the Ex-Service Men's Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Youths' Association, noticeable changes will probably be seen in the phases of the election of the local assembly members which is to take place next spring ." (By ITO Kazuo, former director of a branch of the Ex-Service Men's Association in Takaoka City).

6. "There may have been some such persons, even among those who did not appeal for their depurge, as were qualified to be released. If the depurge proceeding is based upon some fixed standard, people in general will expect that, whether the appeal has been filed or not, the concerned authorities ought to go on with their inquiries into all cases of purgees that are are on the same level as the depurged in relation to the

depurge standard and immediately release those who are found qualified to make them reinstated in their public life." (General view inquired by chief of SIB's Tokai Branch)

7. "With the establishment of the Police Reserve and the present mass release of purged persons, people have been impressed that the pre-war age is gradually coming back again." (General view inquired by chief of SIB's Hokkaido Branch)

8. "At this post-war period when excellent characters are keenly in need, the depurging step will have a more powerful effect than a camphor injuction, so to say. It will also exert a great influence on the local elections coming next spring." (By Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture UCHIYAMA)

9. "It would not be too much to say that the coming back of those who offered assistance in promoting the last war might cause a sudden reversion of the age to the former stage of Fascism. Moreover, if the depurge itself has been intended for the strengthening of the anti-Communist force, such fear is to be enlarged all the

more" (Editorial of the Hokkaido Shimbun, Oct. 14, 1950)

10. "It is to be avoided with utmost efforts that new conflicts and insecurities be caused by the present depurge. In the political world it is reported that maneuvers have already been activly started behind the screen, suggesting an atmosphere which might possibly lead to the dissolution of the House ; if such intention is actually materialized, it is feared that Japan might incur foreign criticisms blaming the revival of its rightist forces."

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

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(B) I D No. 59

November 4 , 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Yokohama Seinen Kakushin Kyogi Kai
(Yokohama Young Men's Reform Conference).

I. The subject organization has not yet filed the declaration in accordance with the Organizations Control Order. Moreover, we have received the information from Secretary OKUBO of First Section, ID, SIB, that GOTO Kazutoshi, President of that organization was recently indicted in the Yokohama District Court on the charge of act of violence.

II. An investigation was started by Secretary TANAKA of Fifth Subsection, Second Section, ID, SIB, on October 19, 1950, and the following facts have been detected.

A. Name of the Organization:

Yokohama Seinen Kakushin Kyogi Kai.

B. Date of Formation:

January 5, 1947.

C. Location of the Office.

c/o GOTO Kazutoshi, 350, Tsurumi-cho, Tsurumi Ward, Yokohama City.

D. Principal Officers:

President:	GOTO Kazutoshi, (37)
Adviser:	UCHIYAMA Iwataro, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture.
"	YAMAZAKI Tsuginobu, Deputy Mayor representing Mayor of Yokohama City.
"	MATSUO Kaemon, member of the House of Councillors.
"	KATAYAMA Tetsu, former member of the House of Representatives.
"	KOONOGI Utaji, member of the House of Representatives.
"	MIURA Toranosuke, member of the House of Representatives.
"	SUZUKI Ken-ichi, member of the House of Representatives.
"	KANAI Yoshiji, member of the House of Representatives.
Councillor:	SHIRAI Sakichi, Chairman of Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly.
"	TANABE Tokugoro, Chairman of Yokohama Municipal Assembly.

	Councillor:	YAGI Yoshinobu, Director of Interior Division of Kanagawa Prefecture.
	"	TANAKA Eitaro, Director of Welfare Division of Kanagawa Prefecture.
	"	EBIZAWA Ren, Director of Education Division of Yokohama City.
	"	HAYAKAWA Tokuji, Director of Civil Administration Division of Yokohama City.
	"	MOJI Ryo, member of Yokohama Municipal Assembly.
	"	YOSHIZAWA Chubei, member of Yokohama Municipal Assembly.
	"	OSHITA Juichi, Headman of Tsurumi Ward.
	"	ISHIBASHI Koreichi, Chief of General Affairs Section of Labor Office.
	"	MATSUO Tsugeo, Lawyer and Member of Yokohama Municipal Assembly.

E. Constituent Members:

There is almost no member of the Conference. When GOTO lectured in Yokohama several times approximately 3,000 persons affixed their signatures only.

F. GOTO's Motive of Formation of the Conference:

Advocating a Peaceful State and a Cultural State after the termination of the war, we have reconstructed this country. The people, however, have lost all their hope for future being spiritually hit by the war extending over a long period and the feudalistic slavery yoke, and on one hand the Communist Party, which has taken advantage of the situation, has checked the establishment of the democratic government and the development of true freedom by its secret manoeuvres. We cannot overlook it, and, having realized keenly the urgent necessity for the establishment of the healthy thought of young men and the giving its policy to them, the formation of this conference has been started for the purpose of the enlightenment of practice of the thought of young men's strata.

G. Filing the Declaration:

This organization has not yet filed the declaration in accordance with Article 6 of the Organizations Control Order.

H. Purpose and Nature:

1. Purpose:

Though no purpose has purticularly mentioned

as its purpose yet it is regulated in its platform, "Responding to the Potsdam Declaration we shall aim at the construction of the eternal peaceful state and the true cultural state, and establishing the guiding power for the young men, and sweeping away all feudalistic thoughts and the boss leaders without being partial to one political party or group so as to construct a country truly belonging to the Japanese people."

2. Nature.

a. This is a political and anti-Communist organization.

Though GOTO has told that this was started as a cultural organization yet from its declaration and platform we find the political colour have been involved a great deal. President GOTO Kazutoshi supported UCHIYAMA Iwataro, the present Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, when the election of the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture was held after this organization was formed, and made his activity vigorously as Director of Stumping Division on his behalf. GOTO offered himself afterwards as a candidate for the election of a member of Yokohama Municipal Assembly as independent but failed. That time he severely attacked the Communist Party.

On December 21, 1947, when Central Conference of anti-Communist organization of all Japan was organized with MINEMOTO Masanori as its Chief Committee GOTO became a member of the Committee. From this point we find his anti-Communist conscience is strong. But according to him, it is not his activity with Yokohama Young Men's Reform Conference for a background but he makes it as an individual. However, since that he is the President of Reform Conference the nature of the organization should be regarded as anti-Communism.

b. This is an organization of one-man-one-party.

From his childhood GOTO says he has believed in Christ and has long been a pacifist. He believes that the future politics should be managed by the hands of statesmen with the footing of religious ideology, and he plans to advance to the local politics. But the names of the advisers and councillors of this organization have been stated by GOTO as he pleased, and he has later obtained their consent. The names of Director of Kanagawa Prefectural Police and Chief of the Tsurumi Police Station have been given as well, but they have denied respectively the fact that they consented to it. At the time

when he made public speaking almost none of these Advisers or Councillors was present at it, and there they have allowed him to use their names only. In this way, lectures were given by GOTO alone several times in Yokohama City after the formation of this organization. In the activities of the organization there is nothing worth seeing. It is not a mistake to call it an organization of his one-man-one-party.

I. Condition of Activities:

Soon after the formation of this organization GOTO called to the strata of young men in Yokohama and held his meetings several times. On such occasions he distributed the proclamation and platform among the audience but almost none joined this organization as members. Besides, he arranged to call the young men living in the neighbourhood to the office to have lecture meetings and debate meetings from time to time. Since October, 1948, his activity was stopped and this organization has been a nominal existence.

J. Fund:

The fund for the management of this organization has all been paid by GOTO.

K. The case of Act of Violence:

The case occurred from the fact that the mistress of GOTO Kazutoshi named KAWANABE Schiko, 28, had misconducted herself with TAKAHASHI Katsuyoshi, 34. It was an action done by GOTO as an individual and is not recognized to have been committed with this organization at his back.

III. This is a one-man-one-party organization as aforementioned and is recognized a political organization. But it has a poor influence exerting upon outside and is not recggnized to be a terroristic organization mentioned in Article 2 of the Organizations Control Order. It is an organization the activity of which has been suspended at present, and the future development of which hardly can be expected. When GOTO was forming this organization he inquired about his plan of starting it as a cultural organization at Local Section of Kanagawa Prefecture he was answered that it was unnecessary

for him to file the declaration in accordance with the Organizations Control Order. On that account he has not filed the declaration according to the advice, and it is not recognized that he has not filed it on purpose. Arrangement has therefore been made to advise to GOTO Kazutoshi, the responsible person of this organization, to file the declaration in accordance with Article 6 of the Organizations Control Order. We should like to allow this organization to exist as it is.

IV. We should propose to close the case without further act.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(A) I. D. No. 63

November 6, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Investigation of the True Nature of Seiwa Kai.

I. On the special order of GS, GHQ.

II. As a result of investigation made by Second Section, ID, SIB, the following facts have been brought to light.

A. Name: Seiwa Kai.

B. Location of the Office:

4, 1-chome, Kudan, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

C. Date of the Formation: February 14, 1938.

D. Principal Officers:

Standing Director:	YAMAGAWA Noboru (His given name is commonly called Masami).
Director:	YASUI Seiichiro, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis.
"	YOSHIDA Hideo, President of Japan Telegraphic News Agency.
"	NAKAJIMA Keiji, President of Tomakomai Paper-Manufacturing Company.
"	SAKUMA Chokichiro, President of Great Japan Printing Company.
"	OTANI Takejiro, President of Shochiku Company.
"	YUKIGATA Kokichi, President of Asahi Life Insurance Company.
"	KAWAKAMI Kaichi, President of Japan Musical Instrument Company.
"	MATSUMOTO Noboru, President of Shiseido.
"	MORI Gyo, President of Japan Metallurgy Industry Company.
"	SHIMIZU Yasuo, President of Shimizu Construction Company.

Director:	NAGATA Masaichi, President of Great Japan Cinema Company (Daiei).
"	SUGITA Yotaro, Director of Investigation Department of Hypothec Bank of Japan.
"	KAGAMIYAMA Tadao, President of Shirokiya Department Store.
"	KATSUDA Teiji, President of Katsuda Economic Research Institute.
"	FURUSHO Shirohiko, President of Chiba Bank.
"	HORI Kyusaku, President of Japan Moving Picture Company (Nikkatsu).
"	KATO Ken, President of Mitsubishi Chemical Industry Company.
"	TACHIBANA Hirosaku, President of Japan Victor Gramophone Company.
"	TANAKA Toma, President of Japan Soda Manufacturing Company.
Honorary Director:	IKEDA Yujin.
"	SATO Naotake.
"	SHIDEHARA Kijuro.
"	SUZUKI Yoshio.
"	ODATE Gyoju, Doctor of Economics.
"	NAKAMURA Saichi, Doctor of Economics.

After graduating from Keio University reading Economics, YAMAGAWA Masami, standing Director, Managed a foodstuff Company, but, owing to tubeculosis of the spine, he retired from the company, and after having the medical treatment for over ten years, he formed together with four or five of his friends Mumei Kurabu (Nameless Club), the predecessor of Seiwa Kai, with the object of researching the information which the club members had brough respectively. Then, having a large number of sympathizers, it was changed into the name of Seiwa Kai, and the work was started in February, 1938, under the organization of membership. Since then YAMAGAWA has been Standing Director to the present time.

E. Purpose.

On the basis of the American economical principle "The Prosperity of Individuals is the Prosperity of the Country", the researches shall be made in connection with industry, economics and culture so as to contribute to the present chaotic economical and cultural circles, and at the same time, the ultimate fundamental aim shall be to construct the peaceful New Japan by planning the mutual interexchange of knowledge and cultivation of wisdom and virtur of members.

F. Details of the Work.

1. Mobilizing the first-class figures in the political and economical circles and the men of the hour, and opportunities shall be given for direct questions and answers, and unique lecture meetings shall frequently be held from time to time so as to aim to give the right guidance in economics and to promote the culture of the members.

2. Round-Table Conference shall be held twice a week so as to make various researches by exchanging the mutual opinions of the members and by obtaining the information and materials.

3. Inviting the high officials concerned with economics and culture of the General Headquarters of General MacArthur and the prominent persons who visit Japan as well as the representing persons concerned with communications, knowledge shall be sought in the world-wide, and efforts shall be made to introduce Japanese culture so as to play the role in the people's diplomacy.

4. The stenographic records of the foresight lectures in connection with economical questions and current topics or economical research meetings,

economical round-table conferences, and the summary of questions and answers or the records of observation of the organizations, management, arts and production of excellent enterprising bodies shall be printed in "the Senken Keizai" (Economical Foresight) for distribution so as to cause the members living at distant places to grasp the economical trend.

G. Constituent Members.

Membership shall be divided to Central Members and Local Members, classifying them to Legal Person Members and Individual Members respectively.

The greater part of the members are enterprisers but SATO Notake, Sakurauchi Tatsuro and SUZUKI Yoshio are from the political world.

The total number of membership are approximately 5.000 persons.

As the membership fee, the Legal Person Member of the Central Member shall pay 460 yen (per month) and the Individual Member of it 230 yen and the Legal person member of the Local member shall pay 260 yen and the Individual Member of it 130 yen monthly.

Besides, as the entrance fee, from the Central Member, Legal person, 3.500 yen and from the Individual Member 2.00 yen, and from the Local Member, Legal person, 1.750 yen and from Individual Member 1.00 yen shall be collected respectively.

H. Method of Winning the Members.

By the newspaper advertisements or the introduction of the members.

I. Maintenance Expenses.

The expenses have been covered with the membership fees, and the contributions have all been refused. But it seems that it is difficult to maintain the organization on account of the non-payment of membership fees.

III. Under the occupation the research sphere of this organization has been limited to the internal questions. It is an absolute economic research organization, and we find no point whic comes under the Organizations Control Order.

IV. We should propose to close the case without further act, watching the future circumstances of the organization.

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

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(A) I. b No. 65

November 7, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Concerning the violation of Control Order committed by the Committee against Branch-Office Chief.

I. According to the information of Second Investigation Section of Metropolitan Headquarters of National Rural Police.

II. The investigation was started on October 13, 1950, by SHIDA, administrative officer, of Fifth Sub-section, Second Section, and the following fact was detected.

a. Name:

Committee against Branch-Office Chief.

b. Address of the office:

Amakusa Warehouse, of Mitsune-mura, Hachijyo island, Tokyo Metropolis.

c. Date of organization:

January 25, 1950.

d. Reporting due to Control Order:

None

e. Officers:

Committee chairman:

SHIMIZU Ushinosuke, Committee chairman of Mitsune TAISHU TO (People's Party)

Headquarters chief and Committee man:

ASANUMA Tsunekichi, Chief secretary of Mitsune People's Party.

Committee man:

ASANUMA Eiichi, ex-head of Youngmen's Group of Mitsune village.

OKIYAMA Rihei, chief of administrative affairs division of Mitsune People's Party.

OKIYAMA Takeichi, member of Sueyoshi village council.

OKIYAMA Ichiro, member of Sueyoshi village council.

Eight (8) other persons.

Chief of propagation division:

ASANUMA Sueichi, secretary of Mitsune agricultural association.

Chief of drafting division:

ASANUMA Tsugisaku, standing committee man of Mitsune People's Party and a member of Mitsune village council.

Chief of executive division:

OKUYAMA Tsuguo, chief of cultural division of Mitsune People's Party

f. Members:

eighty (80).

g. Financial supporter:

¥ 40,000	SHIMIZU Ushinosuke, committee chairman of Mitsune People's Oarty.
¥ 15,000	ASANUMA Tsugisaku, standing committee man of Mitsune People's Party, and a member of Mitsune village council.
¥ 15,000	ASANUMA Taemon, ditto.
¥ 10,000	OZAWA Tokuji, member of Mitsune village council.
¥ 10,000	ASANUMA Yayota, ditto.
¥ 10,000	SHINOZAKI Ishiichi, ditto.

¥ 10,000 OKUYAMA Tsuguo, chief of cultural division of Mitsune People's Party.

¥ 40,000 other influencial persons in Mitsune village.

h. Organization:

Committee: Composed of fourteen (14) representative committee men of villages of Mitsune, Sueyoshi, Nakanogo and Kashitate in Hachijyo island, excepting Ogago village.

In the committee, there are four executive divisions, as the following:

Headquarters: To make arrangement among executive divisions, and preparation for the grandmeeting of islanders.

Propagation division: To plan unification of islanders by propagation.

Drafting division: To make resolutions and other liaison papers.

Executive division: To make liaison with other villages.

i. Circumstances of its formation.

(1) Main points of the committee's assertion on the reason of anti-branch-office-chief movement, which

was the motive of formation of the organization are as the following:

HAYATA Gito, branch office chief of Hachijyo island of Tokyo Metropolis, was appointed to the present post in May, 1948. He has given one-sided administration, only in fabor of Ogago village where he is residing. Because of such an one-sided administration and other mean conducts, he had set up in opposition to NAGASHIMA, former chief of the police station, and caused a criminal case. Besides, there has been a rumor on his personal conduct undesirable for the post of branch office chief, which made islanders always challenge him. Especially, the continued dispute arose between Ogago and Mitsune village as to the site of branch school in Hachijyo island of Metropolitan Higher Horticultural School since April last year, was by the chief's planning to establish the school in Ogago village, disregarding the islanders' opinion. Keeping step with the dispute on school problem, the tendency of anti-branch office chief has been rose more and more.

(2) While KOSAKI Yonezo, ex-Commander of KYUKOKU SEINEN KODO TAI (Youths action corps for the reacue

of the nation) (the organization dissolved on July 7 this year), who came back to Mitsune village, his native place, in December, 1949, was invited to the alumni association of primary school on December 29. There he heard of the circumstances of a dispute on the school problem and islanders' discontent concerning it. Then he was indignant about it, and made up his mind to censure Chief HAYATA and to let him assume the responsibility. On around January 20 this year, he requested ASANUMA Tsunezo, chairman of the village council, some members of it, and SHIMIZU Ushinosuke, committee chairman of Mitsune People's Party, to gather together in the council-room of Mitsune village office, and talked over the censure of branch office chief.

They got such a conclusion as follows:

1. To attempt the unification of tendency of anti-branch office chief, in the provisional name of Arrangement Committee for Exclusion of Branch Office Chief.
2. To organize the committee for exclusion of branch office chief without delay, making Mitsune People's Party the Kernel of the movement, and to make the committee take over and develop the movement.

3. To hold the islanders grand meeting at a proper time to censure the branch office chief.

Thus the arrangement committee for exclusion of branch office chief was organized by the hand of interested youngmen in Mitsune village, and they started the movement at once with leaflets, posters and other ways. On the other hand, Mitsune People's Party held the committee of the party in the night of 23 the same month, and resoluted the exclusion of branch office chief. They submitted the resolution to the village council to request its cooperation. On January 25, 2 p.m., the inaugural ceremony of the committee was held at Amakusa warehouse in the village, where miscellaneous matters such as election of officers, organization, ways of movement, etc., were decided. Then the committee started formally.

j. Condition of movement:

The committee scheduled to hold the islanders grand meeting on January 28, 1950. In order to gather up the whole islanders, every executive division deployed the movement at once. Among them, members of the propagation division made a round in the island, sounding drums on a truck, and made an

office-chief impeachment speech at every strategic positions.

Islanders grand meeting.

About three (3) thousand islanders who had begun to gather in front of Amakusa warehouse in Mitsune village from around 11 a.m., January 28, started a movement for the branch office with five (5) trucks of former tanks at the head and a playing band at 1 p.m.. They reached the front of the office at around 2 p.m.

It is said that about 150 youngmen of Mitsune village organized two force action corps of TSUBAME TAI (Swallow corps) and WAKAWASHI TAI (Young eagle corps) before the parade was held, expecting the interference of the police authorities and Ogago villagers. However no evidence of it has been acknowledged yet, according to the local police authorities and the public prosecutors office. Under the backing of masses in front of the branch office, being in high spirits with band-playing, microphone-crying, etc., SHIMIZU Ushinosuke, chief committee of Islanders Grand Meeting, and OZAKI Yonezo, chairman of the meeting, saw the branch office chief at the chief's room, and made a representation of "Using

the office yard as the meeting-place", but it was rejected by him. Notwithstanding of it, they lead people into the yard, saying "We dare hold the grand meeting in the office yard, even by force", and held it at once.

The Islanders Grand Meeting in the office yard was opened in disorder, with roar and cheer of the attendants. A threatening air pervaded there from the beginning. SHIMIZU, OZAKI and two (2) representatives of islanders saw the office chief and made a representation, saying "You shall attend the grand meeting to apologize to islanders and ask whether you should tender your resignation". The chief rejected it. Then OZAKI threatened him as "It does'nt matter what we break the law. We intend to accomplish our purpose, even by using force." On his returning to the meeting-place, he stirred up the people, so that the meeting became more agitated. The policeman, worrying over the situation, served a warning on SHIMIZU Ushinosuke, responsible person, to cope with it. Accordingly SHIMIZU read the resolution against the branch office chief Hayata immediately and declared the closing of the grand meeting, which the indignant people did not accept.

Then the office chief attended the meeting. He apologized for his lack of ability and made a promise of his resignation. When he was about to leave, OZAKI proposed "We will let him write the telegram about his resignation on the spot and telegraph it, will we not?" Getting an unanemous approval of all attendants, he requested it. The chief answered, "As a telegram will not be able to indicate a full meaning, I'll put it in writing". But it was not approved by them, too. At last, he wrote a manuscript of telegram as "I send informal resignation due to complicated high school problem". OZAKI rejected it, "because the content is not sufficient". And OZAKI revised it personally, as "I send informal resignation by resolution of islanders grand meeting at Hachijyo branch-office yard". On their confirming the telegraph, they broke up at around 4 p.m..

The committee came to Tokyo twice, at the beginning and the end of February, to make representations on the exclusion of branch office chief, and present a petition on school problem, to GHQ, National Diet, Prime Minister's Office, National Personnel Authority, and Metropolitan Office.

k. Actual condition:

The committee is stopping its movement at present on account of the shortage of fund, and awaiting watchfully the attitude of branch office chief and central government, it seems. The committee staffs state that they are considering to institute an administrative litigation against the branch office chief or to impeach the Education Board of Metropolitan Office.

l. Character:

The committee is considered to be backed by such influencial persons as Mitsune village head and members of the village council, judging from the following fact:

1. The conference for formation of the committee was held at the council room of Mitsune village office and members of village council occupied a main position of the conference. Moreover, almost all the financial supporters are members of the village council.

2. SHIMIZU Ushinosuke, committee chairman of Mitsune People's Party, states that Mitsune People's Party was requested to cooperate at the said conference.

3. The committee used trucks of Mitsune village office in its movement, and the village head and

village council members participated in the representation to the central government.

III. The purpose and activity of the organization come clearly under Article 6, Item 2, that is, 'Making an activity influencing the policy of Government or local public entities', but it is an organization not reported.

As to the unlawful act of the organization mentioned above, it is acknowledged to be from the ignorance of ordinances or from the inexperience of political training, so that we want to advise it to report the organization and to sound a warning to the responsible person strictly.

IV. We should like to close the investigation and watch the situation as ever.

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

(No. I-I-3)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(A) I. D. No. 74
November 10 , 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Recent Trends of the Anti-Communist Organizations (Summarized report for October).

I. & II.

According to the investigation made by Second Investigation Section.

A. General Conditions.

As one of the recent trends of the anti-Communist Organizations, it is worth noticing that they are planning the reinforcement of the organizations and the unification of the front through the reorganization of their

systems, being inspired by the enhancement of anti-Communist consciousness due to the intensification of the internal and external situation. (the KIKUHATA DOSHI KAI -- Japan Revolution Chrysanthemum Flag Comrade Society, and TAIWA TO -- Taiwa Party)

It is also noteworthy that each organization has come to show the joint struggle in each region in order to oppose and check the presumable destruction of electric, communication and traffic industries by the communist members following the Red-Purge in the key industries.

Of course, it is too far to say that the above are the general trends of anti-Communist organizations, but the things are likely to develop the tendency faborable for the formation of the HANKYODANTAI SANGYO YOGO RENMEI (League of the Anti-Communist Organizations for the Protection of industry) through uniting all of the organizations in the Tohoku District, after the TOHOKU-CHIHO DENGEN BOEI SO KEKKI TAIKAI (All Stirred-Up Mass Rally for the Protection of Sources of Elec-

tricity in the Tohoku District) which was held in Wakamatsu City on Aug. 13, of this year. (According to the report from the Tohoku Branch)

In the Shikoku District also, the NANKAI SHINKO KURABU (South Sea Development Club) which had been an economic and cultural organization, has been turning to the Anti-Communist movement in cooperation with the KIKUHATA DOSHIKAI.

The reasons why these organizations are changing their individual struggle, to the joint struggle, are different from each other according to their own character, organization and regional condition, but it is chiefly due to the fact that it is impossible for them to stand against the strong Communist influence because the present Anti-Communist organizations are too week and they can not be so active due to their scanty funds. Therefore they are presumably trying to launch the joint struggle by forming a strong and wide Anti-Communist Front. Their movements against the Communist Party

and the former CHOREN (League of Koreans in Japan) have recently becoming more active and provocative and also they are trying to gain in power in labor unions as well as to form second unions by ousting the Communist members from the unions in order to become the company-sponsored union (KIKUHATA DOSHIKAI). The above are the special trends which we have seen for the first time. However, general anti-Communist organizations are almost inactive except those powerful ones which are showing brisk activities as mentioned above.

B. On Trends of Japan Revolution Chrysanthemum-Flag Comrades' Society.

1. Trends of Factionists' Group (YAMAGUCHI's) before the Sixth National Assembly.

a. The Area Committee, Yame County, Fukuoka Prefecture, presumed stronghold of this group, scattered over strategic points in Yame County on September 6 about ten thousands of manifestoes entitled, "All patriots! Time has come for unification of positive

theories for peace", in order to declare its basic attitude toward "Positive Theories for Peace" under the instruction of the Central Headquarters. The drafting of a positive theory is being promoted by SHIMAZU Sadayasu since its proclamation is planned in the Sixth General Assembly scheduled from September 29. On the other hand, TAGATA Takeo went up to Tokyo on July 25 to prepare the opening of the Sixth National Assembly, but he was obliged to enter a police hosital in Tokyo through overwork and returned his house after leaving the hospital on August 17.

Though it seemed temporarily that this Assembly would be postponed because of TAGATA's disease and fund shortage, arrangement for its opening has been made as expected through leaders' efforts.

b. The Chikuho Area, Fukuoka Prefecture, is the center of disturbance in the KIKUHATA DOSHI KAI. Though the condition of this area was once advantageous to the

FUKUSHIMA's Faction, the general situation afterwards is becoming favorable to the YAMAGUCHI's Faction as the result of splitting tactics.

c. The Oita Area Committee of the YAMAGUCHI's Faction had been planning to extend its organization to Chikudo County from some time past. Afterwards it succeeded in winning some comrades in the county, especially in Yatsuya Town, and an anti-communist lecture meeting was held on a street in Nakatsu City on Aug. 12.

2. The Sixth National Comrades' Assembly.

The YAMAGUCHI's Faction led by SHIMAZU & YOSHITOMI who parted in may from the members of the Faction of FUKUSHIMA Seishi, founder of the Society, had hastened the arrangement of front lines and establishment of subjectivity since separation. Thus YAMAGUCHI's Faction held the Sixth National Comrades' Assembly in Kurume City, Fukuoka Prefecture for three days from September 29, in order to examine the confirmation

of its organization, unity of comrades and basic idea of the Society and to discuss the urgent struggle plan.

(The details reported in No. 47 issued from A on October 23)

The peculiarities of this assembly are that it took up subject of guidance idea which the YAMAGUCHI's Faction had lacked in the past, that it went further along the anti-communist line by changing the past activity plan and that it confirmed an advancement into local assemblies by getting off a shell of radical association.

Each of these peculiarities is important and it is worth attention that the stratum of members is changing from a mere group of anti-communist youths to a group of those people who want to inquire into theories and to discuss the general situation of problems.

3. Trends after the Sixth National Assembly.

a. Condition in Nagasaki Prefecture.

Since majority of the members of the

Nagasaki Regional Committee belonging to the Fukushima's Faction went over to the YAMAGUCHI's Faction, the sphere of influence in Nagasaki Prefecture has completely reverted to the latter's Faction. Through the efforts of SHINODA Eigo, member of the Central Committee and chief of the Youth Action Corps, the YAMAGUCHI's Faction has come to control SOKOKU REMMEI HOMBU (Fatherland League Headquarters) SECHI HARA SAIKEN DOSHIKAI (Sechihara Reconstruction Comrades' Society) SEIUN DOSHI KAI (Seiun Comrades' Society) and many other anti-communist organizations in the prefecture. Above all, the struggle of all the organizations in Koyaki Village is under way centering around the labor dispute of the KAWANAMI Ship-building Company.

b. Labor Unions Breaking Movement in Saga Prefecture.

As a result that the YAMAGUCHI's Faction, sending stump-speakers' groups to Saga, Karatsu and Tosu Cities, has been making

efforts to expand the party influence for some time past, the faction is successful in attaining that purpose. Especially, it intervened in the Increased Wages Struggle held by the labor union of the SHOWA JIDOSHA K.K. (Showa Motor Car Co., Ltd.), the largest buss company in the prefecture, the Main Office of which is situated in Karatsu City, and has-succeeded in forming the second union, further, based upon it, has come to establish the KIKUHATA KARATSU CHIKU IINKAI (Karatsu-Regional Committee of the Chrysanthemum Flag Comrade Society).

This committee has much character of a subsidized organization, and its important officers as well as present thirty constituent members consist of employees of the company.

4. Trend of the FUKUSHIMA's Factien.

On the part of the FUKUSHIMA's Faction, FUKUSHIMA Seishi himself, visiting the Chikuho Coal Mine zone in Fukuoka Prefecture on July 16, made strenuous efforts for adjusting and strengthening the organization after the disruption, but he seems to have had no fruit

worthy of our notice.

Fukushima had been planning to move the Headquarters to Tokyo since before because it was inconvenient for expanding the influence of the society to have the Headquarters at a remote district as Kumamoto. Later thanks to the effort of ARAKI Akiyasu, member of the Tokyo Branch, he came to get it at 28, Kichijoji, Musashino City, Tokyo Metropolis, on September 9. SHIMODA Teijiro, Head of the Second Youth Stump-speaker Group and KANAYA Shigeru, a member of the group, on the way to Tokyo so as to submit a petition to General MacArthur concerning the anti-communist problem, repatriation counter measures, etc., visiting Fukui Prefecture and Hamamatsu City, held speech meetings there for three day beginning June 3.

This society had scarcely held such a meeting at those districts before, and it is thought to have almost been the first one.

C. DENGEN BOEI SOKEKKI TAIKAI (General Stirring-up Mass Meeting for Defence of Electric Power Sources) and later trend of rightist anti-communistic organizations.

The personnel retrenchment carried out in the electric industry labor unions since July, caused a severe opposition between the leftist and the rightist at the zone of Inawashiro electric power sources, and the rumor that the Japan Communist Party was intending to damage power sources, was spreaded. In view of those circumstances, the General Stirring-up Mass Meeting for Protection of Electric Power Sources in Tohoku District (which was reported in the Report, A-HATSU No. 4 dated September 27) was held under the advocacy of the Democratization League faction of the workers unions of the Inawashiro power-generating plants of the NIPPATSU (Japan Power Generating and Transmission Co.), and with the support of other anti-communistic organizations and affiliates with the right-winger on August 13. Due to

the meeting, the rightist anti-communistic organizations in Tohoku District came to be combined more strongly, and they are apparently urging the preparation for forming the TOHOKU SHANGYO YOGO REMMEI (Tohoku Industry Protection League), an anti-communistic organization, in concert with the readjustment of communistic elements recently to be carried out in the government offices and the important enterprises.

D. Mass Rally for the Protection of Fatherland by the People of Kanagawa Prefecture:

The above-mentioned Rally was held under the auspices of HANKYO MINSHU REMMEI (Anti-Communist Democratic League) on September 17, 1950, at Nogeyama Open Stage in Yokohama City. Contents of the Rally are as follows;

1. Conditions of Rally:

a. Chairman: OGAWA Yoshio, Superintendent of the Anti-Communist Democratic League.

b. Programme of Rally: Opening Address
Reading of Resolutions
Speeches
Closing Address

c. Slogans of Rally: Security of World Peace
Destruction of North Korean Communist Forces
Construction of Peaceful Japan
Destruction of Japan Communist Party

d. Attendants: Approximately 200 persons

e. Speakers: 4 persons

TAKAHASHI Choji: Ex-member of the Diet

MIURA Toranosuke: Member of the House of Representatives

NARAHASHI Wataru: Former State Minister

WAKABAYASHI Yoshitaka: Member of the House of Representatives

2. Gist of Speech made by Each Speaker:

a. By TAKAHASHI Choji

"Judging from the present conditions of Japan, her economic rehabilitation must be completed, first of all. For this purpose, first we must win the international credit and develope the natural resource by inducing foreign capital.

At the present time when peace problem is raising its heads, it is most regrettable that some rebellious elements are undertaking to disturb the problem. We must join the family of nations without a moment's delay by eliminating these rebellious elements.

As for the Korean War, the Allied Forces assumed an offensive by their incessant efforts. We Japanese must cooperate with the United Nations Army within the limit of permission given to us."

b. By NARAHASHI Wataru

"It is with pleasure that the Mass Rally for the Protection of Fatherland has been held at the time when the conclusion of peace treaty is near realization.

At the present time when democratic and communistic powers are pitted against each other, Japan must observe a strict neutrality from a geographical viewpoint and must resolutely join the United Nations, which is standing for peace, under the far-sighted national policy. We people should proceed to the future with a bright hope bearing various difficulties which lie on the way to the construction of a peaceful state. However, we are unable to shut our eyes to the actions of some communist elements disturbing our efforts to peace."

c. By WAKABAYASHI Yoshitaka

"We are powerfully supported by America which once was our enemy in every point around the rehabilitation of Japan. What would have become of ourselves, if the Soviet Union had occupied Japan in the place of America? Perhaps, we Japanese would have been trod down by Red Army. Hence, we must express our whole-hearted thanks to America and cooperate with her."

3. The Anti-Communist Democratic League has no connection with any other anti-Communist organization except a fact that Chairman OGAWA only asked

Diet members belonging to the Democratic and the Liberal Parties to attend the Rally privately.
The Rally was closed without any trouble at 4 p.m.

4. Resolution adopted by Rally

"September 17, 1950.

The offensive of the North Korean Communist Army, a mere tool of the Soviet Union, which has a wicked ambition to conquer all Korea and, with it's surplus energy, to invade Japan under the cloak of racial unification and liberation of people, has formidable power and the United Nations Forces is fighting bravely all along the battle front to destroy the Communist Army. However, we must not take optimistic view regarding the consequence of the present war.

Nevertheless, we Japanese are playing the part of a spectator about this war and, accordingly, are quite indifferent to it. For fear of this, we kindred spirits, as a result of having held this rally and consulted with each other, have resolved that we will cooperate, to the utmost, with the Allied Powers and will unite our efforts to destroy the Communist Army.

The Mass Rally for the Protection of Fatherland by the People of Kanagawa Prefecture."

E. Particular Subjects.

1. As for RIKKEN NIPPON KOKUMIN TO (Constitutional Japan National Party).

When HATA Toshiaki, the president of the RIKKEN NIPPON KOKUMIN TO (Constitutional Japan National Party), stood as a candidate for the election of the councillors which was held on June 4 this year, he submitted the National Election Management Committee on May 19 an election bulletin on which he gave a slogan as a world government policy, titled, "Japan and Germany Rearmanment and a Great Asiatic Alliance including Japan", and being warned by the committee, he cancelled it. As we found the above fact, we conducted an investigation of the above mentioned organization. And it has been made clear that this organization is not such extremely nationalistic or terroristic as to fall under the Article 2 of the Organizations Control Order, and what was given on the election bulletin was based on his propagandist plot of which HATA, the president, thought to utilize on the occasion of the election. So although we served a strict warning on him, we allowed the party remain as ever.

2. As for KYUSEI GASSHO REMMEI (Salvation Praying League).

As we received a suggestion from the Takasaki Area Committee of the Japan Communist Party and other two organizations that TSUKAGOSHI Fukuji, the president of the KYUSEI GASSHO REMMEI (Salvation P Praying League), conducted violence as an organization, we investigated and detected as follows.

What was suggested was occurred by the usurpation case in which a clerk of SASAYA SHOJI KAISHA (Sasaya Trading Company), managed by TSUKAGOSHI, usurped the profit of the company. It has no connection with the KYUSEI GASSHO REMMEI.

As the above fact has been made clear, we served a strict warning on TUKAGOSHI so that such a case should not be occurred again.

3. YOKOHAMA SEINEN KAKUSHIN KYOGIKAI (Yokohama Youth Renovation Council).

We conducted an investigation of the above mentioned organization because not only it has not yet submitted the establishment report according to the Organizations Control Order, but also it was reported that the president, GOTO Kazutoshi, had been indicted recently by the Yokohama Local

Procurators' Office on the charge of violence.

And we have delected that the YOKOHAMA SEINEN KAKUSHIN KYOGIKAI is an organization consisting of one person, GOTO himself, and recently it has almost stopped its activities. Also we have detected that this organization was established as a cultural organization aiming at the elevation of young men's culture and it is not his intentional fault that it has not yet submitted the establishment report until now. Therefore, we served a strict warning on GOTO Kazutoshi and the existence of the organization shall be allowed on condition that the establishment report according to the Article 6 of the Organizations Control Order should be submitted.

As for the violence case, it has been made clear that it was occurred by the illicit deed of his common-law wife, KAWABE Sachiko, and it has no relation with this organization.

III. None.

IV. None.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

(No. I-I-3)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(B) I. D No. 136

November 8 , 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : On Moves of Koreans formerly affiliated with defunct CHOREN (Korean League in Japan) in Fukui Prefecture.
朝連 福井

I. According to the report from the Tokai Branch, SIB.
東海

II. a, On September 27, some Koreans formerly affiliated with the defunct CHOREN (Korean League in Japan) gathered in two places, Fukui Prefecture by making use of the grave-visiting day of Korea (another name "autumnal evening") to hold an amateur show. However, because of its contents being suspicious of violating the Imperial Ordinance, the competent police station arrested four persons

concerned 17 and sent them to the competent district court on October 17.

The condition of this show is as follows:

b. Opening of amateur show.

(1). It was held at the office formerly used for CHOREN located at 58, 224-go, 5-ban, Ono Town between 朝連 番大堅
1 p.m. --- 7 p.m. on September 27 under the sponsorship of communists NAN Keichin, RI Jinshaku, KIN 南奎鎭 李仁錫 金
Keikai and RI Koshaku alias AZUMA Keitaro. Go Teigo, 圭会 李孝錫 東慶太郎 呉丁五
YAMAGUCHI Saichiro of the Communist Party, in the 山口 弘一郎
capacity of guests and supporters and other neighboring Korean men and women numbering one hundred joined this show. In a show, though its title was unknown, NAN Keichin or RI Koshaku alias AZUMA Keitaro played 南奎鎭 李孝錫 東慶太郎
the roll of President Rhee Singman, RI Koshaku's wife Mrs. Rhee Singman and RI Jinshaku and other two 李孝錫
or three persons members of guerilla corps. Its 李仁錫
scenes covered various kinds of step taken by the Japanese Government after the occurrence of Korean War, Mrs. Rhee Singman's incapability to understand Korean language because she was born in Australia, and his being killed by guerilla corps finally.

In the entrance of the meeting place there appeared a map showing the progress of battles,

newspaper photograph of General MacArthur and a likeness of President Rhee. Those who went in and out of the place wreaked their resentment upon igniting parts of their faces with cigarrets. GO Teigo (吳丁五) and YAMAGUCHI Saichiro (山口仭一郎), guests of this show, encourged the attendants by stressing like this:

"We must make a greater effort to strengthen our unity since the North Korean Army we are supporting is sure to have a chance to defeat the United Nations' Army, illegal force, by means of their favorite guerilla tactics."

(2). Between 3:10 p.m. and 5 p.m. on September 27 one hundred and fifty persons besides BOKU Shoka (朴鐘夏) and KO Jitsukon (洪実根), both Communists, gathered in the show of the Labor Hall, Hinode-machi (日の出町), Fukui City (福井) to hold a meeting for amateur vocal contest and petite dramas. Contributions were collected from all the attendants.

(3). Because the theatrical action referred to in (1) is densely suspicious of violating the Imperial Ordinance No. 311 the Ono (大野) Town Police arrested the four persons, NAN Keichin (南奎鎭), KIN Keikai (金圭会), RI Jinshaku (李仁錫) and RI Koshaku (李孝錫) and sent them to the competent authorities.

III. None

IV. Investigation into this case discontinued.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(B) I.D No. 138
November 8 , 1950

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

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

SUBJECT :

Wandering of Information Investigations representing Themselves Falsely as the Officials of Special Investigation Bureau.

I. On the report received from Chief of our Chugoku (中國) Branch Office.

II.

a. On August 28 this year CHO Cho-sei (趙長成) living in Aoba-machi (青葉町), Kamejima (亀島) Shinden (新田), Tsurashima (連島) Town, Asaguchi (浅口) County, Okayama (岡山) Prefecture, visited our Chugoku (中國) Office and said: "At the request of the officials of Special Investigation Bureau, I have collected some information and have presented it to them. I should like to have the promised reward."

But in the Branch Office nothing of the kind has been arranged, and as a result of investigation the following facts have come to light.

b. (1). On August 8 this year it was requested by telephone to the Fukuoka (福岡) Police Station to cooperate with the officials of Special Investigation Bureau who were now visiting it. The telephonic message was listened by Constable ONISHI (大西). After a little while there appeared two men who called themselves TAKAHASHI (高橋) and NAGAO (永尾) and asked Constable ONISHI (大西) to choose their cooperator for collecting information. The Constable then recommended CHO Cho-sei (趙長成).

(2). TAKAHASHI (高橋) and NAGAO (永尾) put up in a civilian's house during the period from August 8 to 10 and then, staying in the eating-house kinchaku managed by ONO Kyu (小野久) in Kasuga-machi (春日町), Tsurashima (連島) Town, during the period from 11 to 17, they went away from it without paying some 7,000 yen for the charge of it. On August 21 they appeared again in Tsurashima (連島) Town, and, taking the up train on the following day, at 1:00 p.m., they left it. But immediately before their departure they handed over to CHO Cho-sei (趙長成) about 6,000 yen, promising to give him 10,000 yen

at their returning there again in four or five days. It appears the objects of their investigation were as follows.

1). The movements of the people in connection with the Korean question.

2). The sensation created by the police raid to MIZUSHIMA (水島) on 13.

3). Condition of the guerrilla invation.

4). Condition of August 15 and afterwards.

5). Condition of anti-American leaflets.

(4). Our Chugoku (中国) Branch Office communicated about the matter with Sub-Inspector TANABE (田辺) of the Tsurashima (連島) Police Station who answered that the aforesaid TAKAHASHI (高橋) and NAGAO (永尾) were concerned with CIC, Okayama (岡山), coming and going to collect information. Furthermore, as regards the payment of the charge of the eating-house, those two men are said to have had the keepers' understanding.

III. None.

IV. We should propose to close the case without further act.

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

(No. I-I-3)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(B) I.D. No. 139

November 9, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : On Instruction of Japan Communist Party to Central Guidance Body on Korean Problem.

I. According to the report from the Chief of Kyushu (九州) Branch, SIB.

II.

a. Since the Korean War broke out on June 25, SIB has been laying emphasis upon the investigation into and report on the moves of Koreans in Japan, especially North Koreans and has never failed to find out in their backgrounds various kinds of fact coming from presumed instructions of the Japan Communist Party. In the meanwhile the Central Guidance Body

of the Japan Communist Party received on October 10 instructions notes mentioned below addressed to all the regional and prefectural committees, entitled, "On Koreans' Moves in Japan", whereby it has been cleared up that North Koreans out of those in Japan are characterized as vanguards of the Japan Communist Party.

III. None

IV. Investigation discontinued.

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

ANNEXED PAPER

October 10, 1950.

From Temporary Central
Guidance Body

To Regional and Prefectural Committees

On Koreans' Moves in Japan

1. The Korean problem is an important part of the struggle Japanese Revolution is facing. International imperialists are desperately trying to spread the Korean War and thereby to find an excuse for their attack against Soviet Russia and Communist China.

Therefore, a reorganization of Japan into an invasive base is being enforced for this purpose; revival of munitions factories and airdromes, commandeering of ships, raising of increased number of crew, formation of police reserve force, increase in the staff of maritime safety corps.

YOSHIDA, Puppet of international imperialists,
吉田
expressed his positive cooperation with the United Nations, betraying his policy for driving Japanese people into the next war. Purge of the party leaders,

dissolution of the ZENRORENN, mass discharge of key government and public office workers are nothing but war policies. To frustrate the intention of international imperialists to lead the Korean War into the Third World War, to overthrow the domestic reactionary powers headed by YOSHIDA dreaming of the revival of Japanese Empire by taking advantage of their invasion into Korea and to unite Japanese masses under the flag of protecting peace; these are all the most important policies Japanese revolution is to take up urgently.

2. Koreans' movement in Japan is concentrated on a struggle against the production of war supplies and their transportation from Japan, under the slogan of "Withdraw from Korea" in opposition to the intervention of foreign countries in the Korean Civil War. This noteworthy struggle is developing concentrated action upon the management of key positions including munitions factories, railway and harbour institutions, dockyards, etc. Several millions of leaftet (Two million in Tokyo, one million in Kanagawa Prefecture, four hundred thousand only in the Hitachi area) entitled, "Who is invador?" "Withdraw from Korea", or "Go on strike to check production and transportation of munitions to be sent to Korea!" were scattered in the

munitions factories, railway offices, harbour institutions and on streets.

The Young Men's Action Corp formed everywhere in the country especially in Keihin, Hanshin or Kammon (京浜 阪神 関門) area, is fighting bravely in distributing these leaflets to PP factories by passing under pistols and guns and getting over their walls. They make nothing of being arrested or imprisoned. (Three hundred members were arrested for their violations of the Imperial Ordinance No. 311.)

However, it must be recognized that concentrated persistent actions have been successful in developing various struggles of laborers into a struggle against imperialism and war.

Peace vote.

Now that the third atomic bomb is going to be dropped on the land of Korea, the fatherland of Koreans in Japan, they who have fulfilled the collection of a million and four hundred thousand signatures for "Opposition to people's murder in the South Korea" during the first time "Fatherland's Unification Front" month campaign are positive in participation in "Peace Ballot" campaign. With an aim of collecting a million five hundred thousand signatures Koreans in Japan, most are

youth, juvenile and female, are devoting themselves to the compaign.

3. Leadership by the party should be strengthen.

Since the Korean liberation war, organizations in each class of the party have been active at the part of leadership of Korean movement in Japan. Yet present stage is that Korean movements depend on Koreans themselves for the most part. This fact proves a kind of economical principle of the party and the waakpoint of the party.

From the viewpoints of class and politics, all the party organs and members should extend their supports to the enforcement of Korean movements as their own movements. The struggle by Koreans in Japan of obstruction of production and transportation of munitions is in accord with our struggle that drives the Imperialism force away from Japan and downs with its puppet domestic reactionalists. With full understanding at this point, the party should guide and command the brave activities of Korean Youth Action Corps and movement of Koreans who have risen up for defence of their fatherland.

(1) To put its basis on daily struggle.

(d) Owing to insufficient connection of political move in Korean movement with daily struggles, the movement has a tendency of struggle by some radicals alone, not mobilizing a wide scope.

In the midst of positive daily struggles such as "Give-us-job struggle", "Local tax rejection struggle" and "Struggle of protecting Korean people's culture and education", the political struggle should be developed and the forces of backing and supporting the Youth Action Corps should be trained.

(b) Distribution of politically intellectual leaflets by Korean Youth Action Corps which have little connection with daily problems of laborers in companies sometimes makes them shrink back and prevents positive collaboration of the party organs and workers' unions (now corrected considerably). It is the duty of the party organ that in that case, the party organ should give them a necessary guidance in the content of leaflet and its producing, explaining problems relating to the laborers in companies reiteratively rather than to boycott them mechanically as conceited. Tokyo, Kanagawa and Osaka's west area, etc. extended positive guidance by the party have been gaining big results.

東京 神奈川 大阪

(e) Make Korean movement develop into collaborative struggle with Japanese people.

Since the invasion of Imperialism into Korea the figure of enemy common in Japanese and Korean people has been apparent before them. To establish a cooperative struggle structure against the common enemy at this moment is a honorable duty ordered by proletarian internationalism. There is the request of guidance for concretely unifying the propaganda of class and politics with the struggle in which the problems around the masses will taken up and developing the unified one systematically. It is especially important activity of the party to strengthen agitation against the substance which is the object of propaganda of class and politics behind the daily problems.

(2) Unified activity and cooperative organizations.

(a) Guidance should be given so that a close connection may be kept between the Korean Youth Action Corps and the Youth Fatherland Front Action Corps in Japan. For that purpose, the latter corps should be strengthened.

(b) In order to give training to young men through the operation to manage key positions, youth training institutes have been established centrally in Kanto, Kansai, and Moji-Shimonoseki 関東 関西 門司下関 districts. Guidance must be given so as to make youths possible to receive training together with the Youth Fatherland Front Action Corps in Japan.

(c) The power mobilized for the peace vote must be organized into the Peace Protecting Society, etc. together with Japanese people.

(3) Strengthening the Japanese-Korean Comity Movement.

(a) At present, the Japanese people, regardless of their political trends, are greatly concerned about the Korean issue. The movement to give right information on Korea and to develop the comity movement with general Koreans instead of the South Koreans, has a great political meaning in the present situations that the war being fought for the unification by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is winning victory, and that the imperialism and the Yoshida's 吉田 puppet cabinet is strengthening the pressure on Koreans in Japan and is intentionally seperating the

Japanese people from the Koreans.

(b) The cells and organs of each class must have a person in charge of the NITCHO SEINZEN KYOKAI (Japanese-Korean Comity Association) so as to propel and give guidance to, the work.

(4) Korean members' stricter discipline and factions.

Hitherto, the cell activity of Korean members has repeatedly emphasized in vain. Especially when the CHOREN (Korean League in Japan) and MINSEI (Democratic Youth Alliance) were dissolved, there were many Joreans who had not clearly enrolled at the party yet. We must make all Korean members join the cell activity so that the discipline apt to get loose, may be strengthened.

Although the national percentage of the factionists is very small, there are a few who have gone so wrong as to become a cat's paw for terrorism in Chugoku district as well as a few in Higashi district of Osaka, Hokubu district of Saitama and Fukuoka Prefecture. This fact prevents the development of the Koreans' movement in Japan. The factionalists, whatever intention they may harbor, are to break the Party and to serve the imperialist, and they are surely international traitors.

The way to fight the best fight for the defence of the fatherland, is to establish a close connection with Japanese masses and to develop in the direction of revolution.

When the proletarian internationalism has failed to hold on the stand, at which it is to direct its future practice in Japan, in its present place, it will fall into the Tito-like bourgeois racialism.

It shall positively be denounced to assume such an attitude as not to fight against a part of the comrades, who standing for a faction, have intentionally taken some destructive actions against the party, and as to acknowledge the anti-proletatian rationalization or anti-class movement because of the special stand of Koreans in Japan cherishing an element to be taken advantage of by the internationalist's theory. We must make all the Korean party members understand thoroughly the decision made by the National Conference of the Party Racial Counter Plan Section, that is "We shall make every effort for destroying the factionists, for seperating Korean members from them, and for strengthening the single proletarian political party in Japan, Japan Communist

Party, in cooperation with each class of the party organs under the leadership of the Conventional Central Guidance Section.

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(B) I. D. No 112

October 31, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Concerning the Distribution of Leaflets by communist Elements of North Korean Adherents.

1. According to the report of Kyushu (九州) branch of our bureau dated September 29, 1950.

11. SAI Han-ki (崔判基), communist, Organization Division chief of Sone chapter of the former CHO SENJIN (朝鮮人) RENMEI (連盟) (Federation of Koreans in Japan), and chief of Secretariatt of Sone chapter of CHOSEN KAIHO KYUENKAI (朝鮮解放救援会) (Korean Liberation and Relief Association), under the guidance of RURIGANKI Takeo (瑠璃垣武雄), member of Higashi buto (東大) communists cell, distributed leaflets attached below at Uo machi (魚町) and its environs in Kokura (小倉) city at around 11a m. on September 26. The leaflet

was entitled as ' Together with people all the time !! Fifteen (15) years' Guerrilla which has borne fruit!!' from ' the History of Anti-Japan Struggles For Past Fifteen (15) Years,' written by KIN NICHI Sei, premier of Korean Democratic Republic.

III. None

IV. Closed

Annexed paper

Together with people all the time!!

Fifteen years' Guerrilla which has borne fruit.

General KIN Nissei (Kim Il-song) premier of Korean Democratic Republic, was born at Ban Keidai mura near Heijyo (Pyongyang) in the year of 1912. (accordingly he is 38 years old this year) When he was a child, his father took him to manchuria, and he got through the school course of a certain middle school in Kitsurin(Kilin) in the year of 1929, that is, he was seventeen (17) years old. When he was a fifteen (15) years-old middle school boy, he affiliated to the alliance of Youth communists and took an active part in the guidance of students' movement, so that he was watched by the police authorities and finally was committed to jail for about eight

(8) months.

Armed Srtruggle for Anti-Japan as the first step.

The time when he affliated to the Communist Party in 1932 (19 years old), was the eve of invation of the imperialism of Japan into Manchuria, and naturally the feeling of anti-Japan had been raised among the popular masses. He thought that it was the time when the Korean race should be emancipated and he thought over the way to win out against the imperialism of Japan, in the light of his past experiences.--------The object of Korean Revolution should be the powerful imperialism of Japan and the semi-feudalistic forces which was the group of traitors to our country. The Japanese militartsts had oppressed Korean people thoroughly and deprived them of their political freedom. As the enemy was strong, the struggle would naturally be prolonged. Thus he concluded that the race emancipation movement of Korean people should be moved to the armed struggle for anti-Japan at any rate, and the characteristic of the armed struggle should be Guerrilla.

At first, he settled the base of anti-Japan armed struggle in Kanto (Chientao) district, because it had many beneficial conditions in the political point of view. However, the armed guerrilla corps of people which was organized by him had no arms at the first time. In 1931, the youths lead by him took arms and munitions away from a part of the remnants of the Kuo Min Tang army and farmers in the eastern part of Manchuria attacked the Japanese army to get some arms. These were the first armament of KIN general's guerrilla corps. In the same year he guided scores of thousand farmers in Chientao about the method of struggle, and made the unity of two nations of chine and Korea solid. Thus the power of guerrilla had become stronger.

Staggered Japanese army

Spurred by his querrilla corps, many a People's Armed Troop were organized continuously everywhere in Manchuria. In 1935, these were collected into one to organize the Democratic Allied Forces for Anti-Japan in the East Asia, which formed an anti-Japan armament base on the Chohaku (Changpaishan) Mountain

range and in the basin of the River Shokako (Sungari) for a long time.

During the period of 1936 to 1937, the suppression of the Japanese army became severer. But his troops made a surprise attack everywhere on the army. Then they marched forward into the Korean territory over the hills of Tomon (Tumen), along the River Oryoku (Yalu), crossing Mt. Chohaku (Changpaishan). There they diffused and propelled the anti-Japan movement in Korea.

Especially, they defeated completely a large troop of the Japanese army inthe battle of Futenpo in 1937. People said that KIN NICHSei was a person of awe.

At the time of Chokoho (Changkufeng) incident in 1938, his guerilla attacked the rear of Japanese army and made great gains.

Mass organization is defending.

As the situation was what it was, the Japanese army began so-called " Bandis Suppression Movement" in a grand scale. It was the most difficult time for the anti-Japan guerrillas in East-Asia. His corps moved from mountain to mountain,

or concealed themselves in caves on Mt. Chohaku
(Changpaishan), keeping their bodies with arrowroots.

In spite of such a difficulty, they slipped into villages in braving a cold wind to fulfil their duty to connect with popular masses. The center of his corps was members of Communist Party, and around the Communists there gathered together the popular masses such as Anti-Empire Alliance, Youth Volunteer-army of Anti-Japan Society, Farmers Association, Farmers Self-defence Corps, Production Guerrilla, Women bodies and Boy Scouts. These popular organizations took part positively in the works of agriculture, education, medical treatment, and military training to support directly the guerrillas activity. The guerrilla protected by people was strong. The Japanese army could nothing to do with the villages until the war's end. The fifteen (15) Years guerrilla fight will become the indestructive model on the history of guerrilla fights in the world.

And this heroic guerrilla corps is the centre of Korean people who are denfending the father land to-day.

-------- From People's daily news--------

※ General KIN (金) on one day ※

It is said that General KIN Nissei (金日成) returned his native land in triumph on August 15, 1945, but it was formally announced on October 12. One day he visited an office of a certain council of People's Commissars in Heijyo (Pyongyang) with one of his comrades, and saw a young chief of propagation division. The general wanted to know the policy of activities, as he came up to there from the country. The young chief, in a lordly manner on his chair, mentioned the state of affairs lengthily, "--------- at any rate, we must do the communism at present, so you may go back soon to do so."

Having heard the opinion, the general told him the situation inside and outside of the country earnestly, saying that" If I make bold to say, let me tell you my opinion, please, as I have some questions." Finally he concluded it, " I dare say that it is the most urgent business to elevate conscionsness of the masses who are falling behind the time, in the light of the present state of things in our native land,

though I don't say Communism is no good."
Then the youngman was indignant about it and denied flatly the general's persuation.

But the general, thinking to persuade the young propagation division chief somehow, called on him again the following day with the comrade. The youngman flatred up so as to drive the general out, calling him a rude fellow. The comrade who came together there with the general thought that the general should be there again, judging from his character, and naturally, if he came the next day, the youth in such a therstening attitude might commit any rudeness. In the fear of it, he went out of the room with the youngman to ask him, "Who, do you think, is the person that you have talked with?." " Who knows such a fellow as a buffoon!, the youngman said, " A shameful who has told me nonsense!"

Then the comrade went away, saying" He is KIN Nissei, comrade." It is said that the 金日成
Youth heard of it was extremely surprised and mended his attitude.

[No. I-I-3]

COPY

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

(B) I.D. No. 149

November 14, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Instruction of ZAI NIPPON DAIKANMINKOKU (在日本大韓民国) KYORYUMIN DAN (居留民団), abbreviated nsme ; MINDAN (民団) (Residents' Community of the Republic of Kores in Japan) as to the admission of members of ZAI NIPPON (在日本) CHOSENJIN RENMEI (朝鮮人連盟) abbreviated name, CHOREN (朝連), (League of Koreans in Japan) to its membership.

1. Based upon report from Chief of General Affairs Division of Fukuoka (福岡) Prefectural Office.

II.

a. In view of the fact that the number of former CHOREN (朝連) member applicants to the membership of MINDAN (民団)

has recently increased remarkably , which is deemed to be due to South Koreans' predominance in the war situation there, MINDAN (民団) issued an instruction to its subordinate organizations as to its policy concerning the admission of former CHOREN (朝連) Members to its membership. Based upon the instruction, Fukuoka (福岡) Prefectural Headquarters of MINDAN (民団) called on Oct. 26, its branch chiefs' conference in the prefecture, at which the following instructions were given to the branch chiefs.

(1) Referring to the present situation here, Hai Chin Kaku (裵鎭鶴), president of Fukuoka (福岡) Prefectural Headquarters of MINDAN (民団) said : "As a result of overwhelming victory on the part of the United Nations' Forces in Korea and supported by world public opinion, the majority of Korean residents of former CHOREN (朝連) in Japan, who formerly adopted "Wait and see attitude", have begun to propose to have themselves registered as nations of the Republic of Korea willingly or have inclined to join MINDAN (民団), in mass, declaring that they have just become aware of the fact that South Koreans are right. And so the number of applicants to the membership of MINDAN (民団) is increasing more and more. Especially even leading figures of former CHOREN (朝連) have intimated their intentions to join Mindan (民団). As for the treatment of these new members,

it is needless to say that they shall be treated in accordance with the instruction from Central General Headquarters . Each branch is required to take effective and appropriate steps fitted to the actual circumstances of it.

The contents of the instruction of the Central General Headquarters of MINDAN (民団), to which the foregoing Kai Chin (裵鍵) Kaku (鍵) referred in his speech, are as follows :

(2) "President" , "Vice-president", or "Chairman", of former CHOREN (朝連) line should not be allowed to join MINDAN (民団). As for any other officers than the foregoing leading officers, they should be required to issue a reflective statement declaring their conversion to MINDAN (民団) and to submit a written promise while ordinary members of CHOREN (朝連) should be allowed to join MINDAN (民団) after their careers being examined closely. It is also required not to invite any person, who formerly held office as officer of CHOREN (朝連), to join MINDAN (民団).

III. None

IV. SIB proposes to close this investigation.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,
Attorney-General Is Office.

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(B) I.D No. 114

November / , 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Notice concerning the textile industry campaign of the Japan Communist Party.

I. The J.C.P. Provisional Guidance Section issued the following notice to each regional, prefectural, and area committee on October 14, 1950.

II. The notice.

" Notice No. 616."

" Subject: Strengthen the campain in the textile industry.

(1) The boom made artificially by provoking the war, taking advantage of the intensive production,

private trade, and abolition of the limitation on the spindle, has brought the best export-condition for the monopolistic capital of the spinning industry which has undergone a compradorlike reformation. The capital, taking advantage of the special procurement, is always proceeding with the pressure on laberers by purging party members, etc. so as to realize better rationalization than in pre-war days.

(2) Such are all being carried on at laborers' own charge, such as increased working hours and strengthened labor, and according to the influence of the panic in the rural village, laborers living condition has been reduced to bitter distress.

The struggle in the textile industry began to extend so broadly as never seen before, and where there are even one or two party members, a regular masses' struggle is being organized rapidly.

(3) At present the danger of the spottiness of the revolution is feared to be caused by the tardiness of the rural village, it is of great importance that we take up this condition of laborers of the textile industry, which is a powerful ligament to combine laborers with farmers.

(4) At the extraordinary convention of the ZEN-SEN DOMEI (National Federation of Textile Industry Workers' Unions), which is rumored as patron of the extreme rightists of the Social Party, on coming 20 and 21, we are to claim to join the SOHYO (National Council of Trade Unions) and to support the United Nations, and are planning to split the SODOMEI, (Japan Federation of Labor Unions) using it as our base. The leaders of the union branches are in panic at the rising masses' struggle immediately after the strengthened labor was put in force, while are planning to carry out the red purge after the convention.

(5) In these circumstances, on one hand, we should support and lead the masses ' work-shop struggle, on the other hand, we should consistently propagate the aim of the racial independence struggle by all means and should organize leaders of the massis' movement, the RODO KUMIAI O MAMORU KAI (Society for Protecting Laber Unions), and KUMIAI O TSUYOKUSURU KAI (Society for strengthening Labor Unions).

"Though it is unnecessary to unify their names, we should bring them up as independent circles of positively active unionists, and as essential

unification committees, so as to make unions to protect the interest of laborers (See the October 18's issue of the SENI REPOTO or Textile Report). As to the red purge to be forcedly put in practice after the convention, not a few convention have recently reached to a resolution to deny the purge of the Party-member notwithstanding the party organ almost did not take any step. In view of such, we should struggle with confidence.

(6) We should be active in making the best of hand-bills, news, and organ papers for the good management of the Society so as to Strengthen Labor Unions. As the central quarters are planning to have a unified organ paper, we should strengthen the structure of communication and connection.

"You will proceed with the campaign after reading the Textile Report carefully, and you will make each textile cells read the Report without fail."

(7) Supplementary remarks.

As each textile factory is now advertising for a large number of woman workers (about 20,000), each prefecture which has human resources will sent in the members after selecting proper persons.

III. None.

IV. We should like to close the case without further action.

Dierctor of Special Investigation Bureau

Attorney-General's Office

(No. I-I-3)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(B) I.D No. 115

November 1, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Concerning the Notification of the Japan Communist Party against the International Faction.

I. The Temporary Central Guidance Section of the Japan Communist Party despatched the notification dated on October 13, 1950 to each Regional and Prefectural Committee as follows.

II. Notification No. 615.

Fight against the vicious Factionists nesting in the masses groups.

The fact that the NISSO SHINZEN KYOKAI (Japanese-Soviet Rapprochement Association), the NIHON KIKANSHA DOMEI (Japan Repatriates' Alliance) the ZEN KINZOKU (National Federation of Metal Industry Workers' Unions), the ZEN GAKUREN (All-Japan Federation of Student Self-government Societies) etc, were affected badly by the Factionists is well-known. The Party took a drastic step against these vicious Factionists among these masses groups. This step is a proper step in order to pretect the party and the masses groups.

Whereas the Factionists are making a bombastic talk haughtily as follows. "We are separate with the Party. Even we are expelled from the Party, the leaders of the masses group remains intact. It is u unreasonable that the Reigning Faction of the Party among the masses groups say againt the Factionists according to the structural principle. Injuring the autonomous nature of the masses groups, it leads them towards their destruction." What is the intrinsic nature of the Factionists? It is nothing more than a sectionalism, a theoretical sticklism or a leader rotationism. The Factionists execution, not knowing the democratic racial front and the masses road-line and even know them ideally, is the reverse sectionalism.

These self-conceited persons argue undoubtedly the close international linking of proletariat with their mouths and pen. And gathering those who can understand it in their heads and thus calling hautily that group a high-conscious picked organism, they hautily are looking down upon the low-conscious masses.

The masses road-line which is called to lead and unify the loborers, farmers, students and all other patriots to the direction of the racial independence standing on their requirement and the democractic racial front, are the only course to the revolution. Namely if we miss the road-line that the international linking of the proletariat are necessary for the daily livelihood of the masses and also for our racial independence, the revolution will not be absolutely sucessful.

Whereas the vicious Factionists, forcing the international linking of the proletariat, are abusing those who do not subscribe to it the right-wing faction.

Only a self-intoxication of posing as leaders is wanted by them. If rarely they speak about on the laborers, it is without fail the sectionalization only with the laborers and if rarely they appeal to cultured men.

it is without fail the formation of the salon organization. They who massively sit down upon the sectionalism are the very Factionists.

After they were expelled recently from the Party, becoming more and more vicious, they forced the masses group to be a group like Communist Party and intend to let them make a same principles and do a same propaganda with the Party. According to theis tendency, the masses group all the more is becoming a minor picked group and are keeping away from the masses. To make a separated masses group from the masses is the work of them. To drive out such sectionalism from the masses group is unconditionally necessory for the popularization of the masses group.

To fight the revolution in the masses course, we must oust the sectionalism, of curse, from the Party and also from the masses group.

We must unmask thoroughgoingly the true colors of the vicious Factionists who nest in the masses group for the masses and drive out them from it after acquiring their understanding. The expulsion must not be done compulsorily or arbitrarily not be done without the masses' understanding. For this purpose, we without reserve must attack the Factionists' sectionalism in the masses groups.

III. None.

IV. We close our further investigation with this report.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau

Attorney-General's Office.

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(B) I. D No. 121

Nob. / , 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : On Basic Attitude of Communists toward Arrest and Class Trial

I. With reference to this case, the following report was made from Chief of Hokkaido Branch Office.

II. In provision against the presumed arrest of members, the Hokkaido Regional Committee has issued the following order to its sub-organs respectively.

On the basic attitude of Communists toward arrest and class trial.

a Any partu member's being arrested is a time for his test.

October 11, 1950

Notification No 1013 issued from North Branch of SIB, Attorney General's Office.

On Basic Attitude of Communists toward Arrest and Class Trial.

As the Korean war advances, the move of Communists within Hokkaido is becoming active. Anti-U,S, actions are appearing bluntly, for instance, in posting leaflets demanding her withdrawal from Korea or opposing prowar words and deads or suppression to publication. In preparation for anti-U,S, struggle, Hokkaido Regional Committee is with immovable conoiction as revolutionist ready to carry out court struggle to cope with any situation which might occur when any party member is arrested for this reason. Such being the case, for the final victory of Communist the Committee has issued as instruction to any terminal organ through an Area Committee concerning the basic attitude of Communists toward arrest and class trial. Here is a report for reference' sake.

I. Every party member's arrest is a time for his test.

"In the light of the fascist pressure found in the recent attitude of the opposite sides, the firm resolution of members is increasingly needed. The attitude of the authority concerned made at the trial of Mitaka case has already been disclosed in the Akahata in its details. Their ways conducted against the Communist members were so cruel as we had found in the age of Special Higher Police. Accordingly we, members have to learn after the everlasting attitude of our forerunners which were taken in the age of Special Higher Police without relaxing our mind for the recognition as a lawful party. The history of our Party with the career of twenty-seven years is shinning in the history of the proletarian movements of the world. Under the pressure of Tenno system, as cruel as wild beasts, we have successfully charged our class duties. The glorious career of our Party and the existence of Party organization, as its vanguard, would be decided on account of the attitude of members. Therefore, members should bear in mind the fact that you would face the trial to decide whether you are true to their Party or not when you were arrested by

their enemy. In other words, it is the very point to be decided whether they become the friends of revolution or the traitors to wage anti-revolution.

To catch firmly the views on human life and on the world along the line of the Marx-Lenin doctorine with the blief of communism, you could hold the pure and unshakeable loyality without the fearfulness for the enemy. And you should not be moved only a little for the temptation and any sort of pressure imposed upon you by the enemy. The history of the Japan Communist Party gives us clear explanation on this point. The very acts of ICHIKAWA, IWATA, KOBAYASHI and others, a great number of our death-defying and heroic forerunners are the examples which should be strictly followed by us. Taking into consideration the present conditions, we have to bear in mind the following terms.

II. Hold the iron-clad determination at all times.

The Communist Party members should hold such determination to meet the possible occurance, in view of the fanatic measures taken by the ruling class, providing at any time for the possibilities of arrest. To attain this aim, the measures not to make the enemy catch the opportunity to impose the pressure upon us,

waging the vivid struggle with the closet relations to the people en masse should absolutely needed. At the same time, it goes without saying the whole-hearted caution should be payed not to be arrested by the trickey plots of the enemy. But if the members should fall in the hands of enemy unhappily, you should at hazards hold your loyality in the honour of Party members. You should not be moved or feared a bit of hair with innocence and calmness, ignoring your safe and death, always be open and squre and this attitude of mind should be required to you unto last."