(c). Purpose and Nature:

Same as those of the Shin Sei Kai of Wakayama Prefecture.

(d). Address, Name, Age, etc. of Principal Officers:

Manager: Miyo ~~AIDA~~ KIRITA, 37, Doctor, 839, Kakegawa Town, Oagsa County, Shizuoka Prefecture.

Manager: Gin-o NATSUME, 53, Watch-maker, 764, Kakegawa, Kakegawa Town, Ogasa County, Shizuoka Prefecture.

Manager: Yasumasa MATSUMURA, whose age is unknown, Bank Clerk, Kakegawa, Kakegawa Town, Ogasa County, Shizuoka Prefecture.

(e). Number of Members: Approximately 50.

(f). Condition of activity:

Inviting Nissho INOUE from time to time, Lecture Meetings are held at various places within the prefecture. Besides, the monthly Managers' Conference is held once a month, and also the Round-Table Conference are held. And no other activity worth mentioning has been made.

(g). Activity for Raising Funds:

Ten yen is collected from each member

as the monthly fees, which is made as the only funds for the management.

K. Other Matters of Reference:

In addition to the foregoing associations, there is a trend in Takase, Takase Village, Kita Kanra~~ku~~ County, Gumma Prefecture to the formation of the Shin Sei Kai for that district with Ichiro USUDA as the central figure.

III. This association was formed under the guidance of Tasuku INOUE who had been principal officer of the dissolved organization Mitakebi Kai, and, for the expansion of the influence of this association, the activity of lectures is made by Nissho INOUE. Such being the case, from the viewpoint that whether or not it has the intention of making secretly the political activity by advocating that it a cultural organisation, we have made the investigation.

As a result of it, we have recognised that, as for the nature of this association, it aims to make a pure cultural movement, and we have not recognized that it has a political nature. Tasuku INOUE is only a member of this association, but it is not desirouble that he has been taking

substantially a leading part in the formation and later in the management of this association. Accordingly, we have given him a strict warning to refrain himself from making any positive guidance for the activity of this association.

IV. We should propose to watch the trend of this association continuously, but should like to close the investigation of it for a time.

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

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(SEC. No. 210 )

July 28 , 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Word and Deed of a former Right Wing element concerning the Question of Situation.

I. On the information received from the Shikoku Branch Office, SIB.

II. The following talk was made recently to a staff member of the Shikoku Branch Office, SIB, by Kakuro KIMURA, Chief of the Kagawa Prefectural Branch of the former Toa Remmei (League of the Eastern Asia).

A. "It is indeed a great tragedy for mankind that the war will break out in such an age as today when science has developed.

"In my opinion, of all countries in the world the United States and the Soviet Union are most afraid of the war.

"That is because those two countries have possessed hydrogen bombs and atom bombs, and understand quite well how terrible those bombs are.

B. "The present war between North and South Korea is not considered to develop immediately to the World War No. 3. It is something like the Nomoham Incident, and I think it is not necessary for us to be confused and excited.

C. "I had opposed to the war from early days. The wars in the past have always based on the population question and the foodstuff question. From the viewpoint of the plan for increasing foodstuffs I have now been studying, we can furnish food to 100,000,000 people with the present land of Japan. But, to do that, it is necessary to have the consciousness of the Japanese people.

"It is my earnest desire to have the war out of existence from the world without fail."

III. None.

IV. None.

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

(No. I-I-3)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(3SEC.No. 211 )

July 26, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Re SHIN JICHI KYOKAI (New Autonomy Association).

I. On an information that the SHIN JICHI KYOKAI (New Autonomy Association) is suspected to have been led in secret by Masaatsu YASUOKA, former president of KINKEI GAKUIN (Golden Fowl School), the dissolved organization, while the association has so close connection with NOSHI GAKKO (Farmer's School), Sugaya Village, Hiki County, Saitama Prefecture as to introduce youth in the country into the school.

Further, there is a Nationalistic rightist element trained by YASUOKA among the leading officials of the association, the information revealed.

II. An investigation was initiated on June 26, 1950 by Secretary MITSUGI, Third Sub-section, Third Section, SIB and the following results have been attained.

A. Name :

SHIN JICHI KYOKAI (Later, renamed as TOKUNO KYOKAI (Ardent Farmers' Association) ).

B. Date of Establishment :

November 3, 1945.

C. Location of Office :

13, Koishikawa, Hara-machi, Bunkyo Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

D. Names of Leading Officials :

| | |
|---|---|
| Managing Director (Representive) : | Toshio WATANABE |
| Managing Director : | Yoshio YANAGIBASHI |
| Director : | Shunsuke IMAI |
| " | Kotaro TSURUMAKI |
| " | Iwao AKIYAMA |
| Inspector : | Masao TAKEWARI |
| " | Yoshihiko KITAJIMA |
| " | Chiharu ITO |

E. Addresses of the representives and their personal histories :

1. Representive :

Toshio WATANABE

Minamitaira, Nanau Village, Minamitama County, Tokyo Metropolis.

Age 44. Farmer. In 1932 took post of Director upon the establishment of TOKUNO KYOKAI (Ardent Farmers' Association) under the presidency of Tadamasa SAKAI. Voluntarily dissolved the association immediately after the War termination and established the present association under his own presidency November 1945.

2. Managing Director :

Yoshio YANAGIBASHI

13, Koishikawa Hara-machi, Bunkyo Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

Age.35. At 28 years of age, took post of Assistant-Director in the above mentioned TOKUNO KYOKAI. Established this association with Toshio WATANABE after the dissolution of TOKUNO KYOKAI.

F. Number of member :

1,600

(Besides, Organ periodical readers 2,500)

G. Aims of Association and its characteristics :

The aim of this association are to cultivate rural good manners and customs, to promote farmers'

sense on self-autonomy as well as to uplift their morale.

This associations characteristics are laid on the point that with the cooperation and connection of the people who value agriculture, the association will introduce ardent farmers and their organizations scattered every where to each other, support their independent livelihood and activities, or give aids on those matters.

Placing its chief aim on the connection between men, the association itself will neither recommend and spread a special farming technique, nor do a practical undertaking taking advantage of the linking of the people.

The association also comes under no specific political party or no specific category of thought. It holds on to the culture organization in nature, laying its principle at the pure agriculturism.

H. Relationship with the TOKUNO KYOKAI :

The former TOKUNO KYOKAI, established in 1932 under the presidency of Tadamasa SAKAI and voluntarily dissolved immediately after the war-end, had the same characteristic as this association.

To wit, there were two agriculturistic organizations,

pitted against each other in the past. One was NOMIN DOJO (Farmer's Training School) led by Tadaatsu ISHIGURO and Kanji KATO. Another was the Farmer's Training School by Masaatsu YASUOKA.

Controled under the government policy and supported by the government finance, those two put their Divided village in Manchuria' policy in practice while the TOKUNO KYOKAI laid emphasis upon "Protection of domestic farm" in its principle.

Accordingly, the TOKUNO KYOKAI was independently managed by those who had true affection towards farmland, exeluding the government political control and financial aid.

The TOKUNO KYOKAI was voluntarily dissolved on the ground that confusion and disorder in the time soon after the war-end veiled the future prospect of the farmland. Unanimouse voice, however, that Japan's rural community was then confronted by a nice chance to exclude the past bad and wrong manners and customs and to restart a new way, was heard from some circles of the ardent farmers who encouraged Toshio WATABANE and other officials to rebuild the association.

In response to their requests, the association

was rebuilt and restarted under the name of SHIN JIJI KYOKAI (New Autonomy Association) with the former staffs in its center.

On July 3, after a long deliberation, the association changed its name as TOKUNO KYOKAI (Ardent Farmers' Association) because the name of the association "New Autonomy Association" would give impression as if the association were one of political organization and invite the world's doubt.

I. Activities :

Due to the fund shortage since the establishment of the association, its positive activity is not made except monthly publication of the organ periodical "NOH" (Agriculture). Around August of last year, the association held a training meeting concerning to the agricultural policy and technique at Yoyogi with a hundred attendants selected among the members of the association throughout the country, backed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The management of the association is being maintained with membership fee only (240 yen a year). With no other resource to income, the association is confronting by financial crisis.

J. Relationship between the association and Masaatsu YASUOKA :

It is true that Representive Toshio WATANABE and managing director Yoshio YANAGIBASHI of the association once had their studies under Masaatsu YASUOKA and have kept the personal contact with him till now. However, it is mere personal relationship to the utmost, and the evidence that the association, directly or indirectly, has been led by YASUOKA its establishment and management or has been influenced by his thought, is not at att recognized.

Both WATANABE and YANAGIBASHI are moderate and fair. They have deep affection towards the rural community as well as firm belief of devoting their lives to achieve the misson of this association. No nationalistic and rightist trend is seen in them.

K. Relationship with NOSHI GAKKO (Farmers' School) ;

NOSHI GAKKO located at Sugaya Village, Hiki County, Saitama Prefecture, once was a farmers training school run by the former KINKEI GAKUIN (Golden Fowl Institute). The school closed down in accordance with the directive of the Government and the properties including building were requisited by the

Government. With a good office of the Ministry of Education, the authorization was given end of last year for the new establishment of NIHON NOGAKKO (Japan Agriculture School), Foundation. The school was opened on March this year after transferred from the supervision commission of special property in Attorney General's office the school house and other properties for four million yen. Professor of Koryo University, Gunji HOSONO and former professor of Peiping University, Chiharu ITO were appointed the managing director and the principal respectively. Not only in the managing staff, an overall renovation has been made but in its system and education policy. Consequently, the school has at present nothing to do with Masaatsu YASUOKA. Principal Chiharu ITO is taking post of director in the association, but his appointment was recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, YASUOKA was not involved in this matter.

In brief, NOSHIGAKKO of Sugaya Village is already in no existence and the association has not anything to do with it.

III. As mentioned above, any color in politics and thought is not seen in the association while a man falling under the Memorandum is not found among its top officials so that the association will go on as it is.

IV. Close the investigation into the association.

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

(No. I-I-3)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(3SEC, No. 213)

July 27, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Right-wing organizations under constant surveillance.

I. By order of the G.S. autharities.

II. The rightists' organizations under constant surveillance of Third Section, SIB, are as follows :

| Name | Location of the Head Office | Representative |
|---|---|---|
| BUKYO SHIMBUN SHA (Anti-Communist Newspaper Co.) | 4, Shiba, Nishikubo-Sakuradamachi, Minato-ku, Tokyo. | Susumu FUKUDA |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DAI NIPPON DOKURITSU SEINEN TO (Greater Japan Independence Youth Party) | 2-316 Ohmuma, Suginami-ku, Tokyo. | Wataru SHIMIZU |
| TAIWA TO (Taiwa Party) | 613, Arai-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo | Keigi TOMATSU |
| DAISAN MINSHU DOMEI (Third Democratic Alliance) | 718, Shimmiyohara, Nagoya, Nirayama-mura, Tagata-gun, Shizuoka-ken. | Masaichi TADA |
| DOYU SHA (Moral Friendship Society) | 1-5, Kami-dori, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo. | Zenichi SHINOHARA |
| FUJI KA KAI (FUJI Poetry Society) | 1-5, Kami-dori, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo. | Masaharu KAGEYAMA |
| KAKUSHIN SEINENTO (Renovation Youth Party) | 4-3, Iwakata-dori, Kure-shi. | Gonzaburo SADANARI |
| KAZOKUKAI (Family Society) | 2-2091, Setagaya, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo. | Hisa IMAMURA |
| KYUKOKU SEINEN REMMEI (Salvation Youth League) | 43, Fukuda-machi, Takamatsu-shi. | Masanobu ODA |
| MINZOKU SHINSEIUNDO (Racial New Life Movement ) | 1-46, Kanda-Jinbocho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. | Tsuneji YOSHIDA |
| NIPPON DOKURITSU KOKUMINTO (Japan Independence National Party) | 1253, Horai-cho, Hitoyoshi-shi. | Toshiharu KANMERA |
| NIPPON HANKYO REMMEI (Japan Anti-Communistic League) | 24, Takeya-machi, Minami-ku, Osaka-shi. | Jiro ASAI |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NIPPON HANKYO REMMEI (Japan Anti-Communistic League) | 9, Shake-machi Fukuoka-shi | Naoichi FUKUI |
| NIPPON KAKUMEI KIKUHATA DOSHIKAI (Japan Revolution Chrysanthemum Flag Comrades' Society) ---SHURYU HA ( Orthodox Group) | 212, Shieijūtaku, No. 2112, Yokote-machi, Kumamoto-shi | Seiji FUKUSHIMA |
| " ----BUNRETSU HA (Split Group) | 30, Shinchi-machi, Shimonoseki-shi | Kosuke YOSHITOMI |
| RIKKEN YOSEIKAI ( Constitutional Justice Party) | 297, Izumi-cho, Sugi-nami-ku, Tokyo | Sutekichi, SHIMAZAKI |
| SEKAI GASSHO REMMEI (World Pray League) --- former KYUKOKU RISSHOTO (National Salvation Justice Party) | 22, Minami-cho, Takasaki-shi | Fukuji TSUKAKOSHI |
| SEKAI MESHIYA KYO (World Messiah Order) | 1028, Izumi-cho, Atami-shi | Naoyoshi OKUSA |
| SEKAIJIN DOMEI (World's People Alliance) --- former HANKYO TAISAKU JINMIN KYOGIKAI (Anti-Communist Counter-measure People's Council) | 1-3, Torikai-cho, Fukuoka-shi | Terumi TAKADA |
| SEIKA KAI (Essence Society) | 4, [redacted], Higashi-ku, Osaka-shi | Hanako CHIARA |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SEIJIN NIPPON KYOSHA REMMEI (New Japan Cooperation League) | 10694, Kanda-dori, Koshina-machi, Hiroshima-shi | Masaji IWAMI |
| SHINSEI KAI (Shinsei Society) | 4-3, Nibori, Wakayama-shi, | Hidemi FUJIWARA |
| YUKOKU DOSHIKAI (Patriotic Comrades' Society) | 547, Take-cho, Kagoshima-shi | Toko HASHIGUCHI |

Director of Special Investigation Bureau
Attorney General's Office.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SHIN NIPPON KYOWA RENMEI (New Japan Cooperation League) | 10694, Kanda-dori, Koshina-machi, Hiroshima-shi | Masaji IWAMI |
| SHINSEI KAI (Shinsei Society) | 4-3, Nibori, Wakayama-shi, | Hidemi FUJIWARA |
| YUKOKU DOSHIKAI (Patriotic Comrades' Society) | 547, Take-cho, Kago-shima-shi | Toko HASHIGUCHI |

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

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(3SEC.No. 2/2)

July 26, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Re HEIWA DOKURITSU KOKUMIN DOMEI
(National League for Peace and Independence)
Third report.

I. By the directives from G.S.

II. The following results has been disclosed from a continuous investigation conducted by third section, SIB.

a. As stated in the second report (No. 21 issued from third section dated Jan. 23, 1950), the HEIWA DOKURITSU KOKUMIN DOMEI had its organizing rally at Hibiya Public Hall on Dec. 13, 1949, completed its formal establishment on

Dec. 15 which followed with an official declaration in accordance with Article No. 6 of the Organizations Control Law on the next day.

b. A temporary name of the organization, "HEIWA DOKURITSU KISEI KOKUMIN DOMEI (National League attaining to Peace and Independence) was adopted at the rally, but the name was formally decided as "HEIWA DOKURITSU KOKUMIN DOMEI (National League for Peace and Independence)".

c. Among the organization officials, no one appointed to the seats of President and two Vice-presidents out of four except two Vice-presidents decided. The organization seems to have not an intention of future decision. The names of two Vice-presidents decided were reported in the previous report.

d. As the office of organization filled in the declaration, the room No. 81 of the Councillors' mansion of the House of Councillors, 1, Nagata-cho 1, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo Metropolis, was temporarily appointed.

The said office has afterwards been abolished

and the organization has no office at present.

III. Conclusion of Investigation.

Since the establishment of the organization, neither meeting nor actual movement has been held.

The organization, though established, is so motly assembly of persons in a wide scope that a connection between them is imperfect.

As the result of it, persons concerned have no enthusiasm and made no movement. At the stage of present, the organization might be called a nominal organization, having a name only. (However, whether or not it be dissolved is yet beyond decision.)

IV. As there is no violation of the Organization Control Law found in the organization, the investigation in the HEIWA DOKURITSU KOKUMIN DOMEI will be closed with this third report.

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

(No. I-I-3)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(3SEC.No. 2-18).

July 27, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : League of the Okinawans.

I. Based on the report received from Director of General Affairs Bureau of Fukuoka Prefecture dated May 4, 1950.

II. As a result of an investigation in relation to Okinawans the following matters have come to light.

(a). Name: Okinawa-ken-jin Remmei Fukuoka-ken Hombu (Fukuoka Prefectural Headquarters of the League of Okinawans) (Declaration has not yet been filed).

(b). Location:

Kinshu Ryo, 285, Suku, Kasuga Village, Tsukushi County, Fukuoka Prefecture.

(c). Superintendent: Choei KAMETANI, 45, dwelling at 385, Suku, Kasuga Village, Tsukushi County, Fukuoka Prefecture.

(d). Date of Formation:

November 21, 1946.

(e). Number of Constituent Members:

Approximately 1,350 (including the Constituent Members of the Branch Offices).

(f). Officers:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Committee: | Choei KAMETANI, 45, Suku, Kasuga Village, Tsukushi County, Fukuoka Prefecture. |
| Deputy Chief Committee: | Kakei NAGASHIMA, 52, Suku, Kasuga Village, Tsukushi County, Fukuoka Prefecture. |
| Ditto. | Choko MIYANAGA, 38, Oyamada-machi, Yawata City. |
| Director of General Affairs Division: | Katsujiro NAMIHIRA. 41, Suku, Kasuga Village, Tsukushi County, Fukuoka Prefecture. |
| Director of Cultural Division: | Seiko ISA, 39, ditto |
| Director of Liaison Division: | Kasei YAMASHIRO, 42, ditto. |
| Director of Physical Training Division: | Shiro NASHIRO, 32, ditto. |
| Director of Welfare Division: | Kasei YAMASHIRO (who holds it as his additional post). |

(g). Purpose:

This League aims to stress particularly on the security of our right of living and at the same time to make efforts for raising our cultural position by contributing to the construction of peace and by planning for the mutual harmony of the members.

(h). Platform:

1. We strive for the cultural promotion and for the security of the living right of Okinawans.
2. We aim to make the movement for the establishment of democracy.
3. We aim to promote and restore economy, culture and education of Okinawans.
4. We aim to unify the organizations of Okinawans.
5. We contribute to the stimulation of the peace treaty and peace.

(i) Proclamation:

This League aims to contribute to the establishment of the lasting world peace by strengthening our union under a single organization for the stimulation of the restoration of Okinawa and by holding the liaison with the organizations of Okinawans abroad.

(j). Condition of activities:

1. This League was formed in Yawata City on November 28, 1946, and established the office at 28, Oyamada-machi, Yawata City, and on April 28, 1948, it removed to Kinshu Ryo, 385, Suku, Kasuga Village, Tsukushi County, and it has been located there since then.

2. This League has at present approximately 1,350 constituent members, and has established its branches in Kokura, Moji, Yawata, and Tsukushi.

3. The purpose of this League at the time of its formation was in the assistance of Okinawans repatriating from Japan to Okinawa and the assistance and welfare of Okinawans repatriated from overseas. But on February 13, 1948, Corporate Judicial Person Kyuyo Minsei Kyokai (Society for the Welfare of Okinawans), (the declaration of which has not yet been filed) was formed, and it was to take charge of the foregoing business. Accordingly, this League came to start as a pure political organization based on the purpose and platform as aforementioned.

As a result of the discussion they reached to the conclusion that the Communist movement was against the purport of formation of this League.

(1). Dissolution of the Alliance of Youths.
(2). Expulsion of the pro-Communist officers from the League of Okinawans.

Those two matters were decided unanimously then and there. Consequently, in all the prefectural branch offices the officers were elected again at once, and, making arrangement to expel the pro-Communist persons and to dissolve the Alliance of Youths, the League has been restored to its original independent organization.

6. With the change of the international situation later, the former Alliance of Youths formed "the League of Release of Okinawa and Amami Oshima." In order to take the counter-measure against it, the League of Okinawans held the Conference of Representatives of All-Japan on March 25, and connecting with negotiating with Okinawa itself, they have formed the Okinawa Society and the following matters have been decided after discussion.

(1). Cooperation with the Anti-Communist Movement in Okinawa.

(2). Support of the establishment of military bases in Okinawa.

(3). Statement to G.H.Q. for the stimulation of the restoration of Okinawa to Japan.

(4). Stimulation of the release of the prohibition of finance between Japan and Okinawa.

(5). Stimulation of the entering and leaving Okinawa freely.

(6). Stimulation of the over-all peace treaty.

(k). Circumstances of the subordinate organizations of this League in Fukuoka Prefecture are as follows:

| Name | Location | Superintendent | Name | age | Remark |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yawata Branch | Ariake-cho, Yawata City | Branch Chief | Gentoku SUNAKAWA | 40 | |
| Kokura Branch | Oyamada-machi, Kokura City | " | Choko MIYARA | 38 | |
| Moji Branch | Shirokizaki, Moji City | " | Jiro HIRANAGA | 46 | |
| Tsukushi Branch | Kasuga Village, Tsukushi County | " | Kakei NAGASHIMA | 52 | |

4. Under the guidance of Naoji OTA, 36, a Communist and Chief Committee of General Headquarters of Alliance of the Okinawa Youths (located in Tokyo), and (declaration of it has not yet been filed), League of the Okinawa Youths which was a subordinate organization of this League made activities in a close connection with the Areal Committee of the Japan Communist Party. And it appears it has discussed and decided as follows:

(1). Opposition to the establishment of military bases in Okinawa and Amami Oshima.

(2). Opposition to the slavery of the Okinawans.

Standing for those two slogans, the Alliance of the Okinawa Youths has expanded the positive movement, and therefore the League was anxious if the Rightists should turn red through the activity of the Alliance of Youths.

5. On May 3 last year when the Conference of the Representatives in All-Japan was held it was made the subject for discussion that the spliting red movement of the Alliance of Youths might be recognized or not.

(1). Other reference matters:

1. In the Alliance of Okinawa Youths which was dissolved in accordance with the resolution at the Great Meeting in Osaka held in May last year, Chitaro NAGATACHI, 40, a Communist and former Deputy Chief Committee of General Headquarters of the League of Okinawans (declaration of which has not yet been filed), and Naoji OTA, 26, a Communist and former Committee of the League of Okinawa Youths (declaration of which has not yet been filed), formed later, it appears, "the League for the Release of Okinawa and Amami Oshima" (declaration of which has not yet been filed) under the connection with the Japan Communist Party, and, having Kyuichi TOKUDA as its Adviser, it is expanding the Communist activity. Taizo MIYAKONI, 35, Chief Committee of the former Fukuoka Prefectural Headquarters of Alliance of Okinawa Youths, and Koyu IBA, 24, Deputy Chief Committee of the said League are making efforts, it seems, to establish the prefectural branch in Kokura City by having a connection with the Areal Committee of the Japan Communist Party.

2. Alliance of Okinawa Students and the Kyushu Headquarters of Okinawa Financial Corps which are the sister organizations of Okinawans has established their office in the house of Masahiro

OYADOMARI, Komeichimaru, Hakozaki, Fukuoka City.
As for the details of the condition of their activities, we are now making investigations.

III. On April 28, at 2 p.m. the authorities of Local Section of Fukuoka Prefecture, had an interview with Choei KAMETANI, Chief Committee, in the office of Fukuoka Prefectural Headquarters of the League of Okinawans, and, explaining briefly the contents of the Organizations Control Order, and pointing out that the League came under Article 6 of it, he advised to file the declarations, mentioning:
(a). that the term of the present officers will expire on the last day of April, and they are to be elected before long.
(b). that the change of the regulations and platform of the Central Headquarters must be made at the Conference of Representatives of All Japan to be held on May 13 and 14.
(c). that in accordance with the result of the foregoing Conference the regulations and platform of the prefectural headquarters must be established.

Then, Chief Committee KAMETANI asked for a postponement of filing the declaration, and the prefectural authorities advised to file it by the middle of May. But no declaration was filed as of June 3 to Third Section of our Bureau.

IV. We should watch the future circumstances concerning this organization, but we should like to bring our investigation now to a close for a time.

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

〔No. I-I-3〕

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(3SEC.No. 2/5 )

July 28 , 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Terroristic organization named MATSUNAGA IKKA (MATSUNAGA Group).

I. Shin-etsu Branch Chief of our Office reported the case of violence committed by presumed constituent members of the above organization.

II. Third Section, SIB, AG Office, initiated the investigation on July 21, 1950, and found the following facts:

A. Name :

MATSUNAGA IKKA (MATSUNAGA Group).

B. Date of Formation :

Around October of 1947.

C. Location of Office :

c/o Yoshitaro MATSUNAGA, 2456, Suwa-machi,
Yatsuo Town, Nei County, Toyama Prefecture.

D. Principal Officer :

Boss : Yoshitaro MATSUNAGA

E. Constituent Members :

Follower : Kintaro OHHASHI
" Tohshichi SUGANO
" Kiyoshi KANAI
" Saburo NAKAYAMA
" Yoshiaki SUGIMORI
" Katsuji SUNO
" Yoshio KATANO
" Masaji SAIKO
and several other persons.

F. Objectives and character :

The above organization is one of the feudalistic and terroristic organizations which were being formed under the system of the boss and followers by the gamblers who have the sphere of influence around Yatsuo Town, Toyama Prefecture.

Boss Yoshitaro MATSUNAGA had been yielding powerful influence in KANTO KOGANEI IKKA (Kanto KOGANEI Group) as a person treated as a real brother

of the former Boss Senjiro TAKAYAMA of the same gamblers' group. Around March, 1945, he returned to Yatsuo Town, his native place, and became a showman. Taking advantage of the people there who had the custom of gambling, he planned to establish a gambling-place and formed the above organization by gathering rowdies and gamblers in the town about October, 1947. After that he tried to increase in power by gathering Kiyoshi KANAI, Saburo NAKAYAMA and other persons with criminal records of burglaries, menaces and or violations of the Prohibition Law concerning Illegal Possession of Firearms, who were being detested by the people of the town as bosses of the scoundrels. He also attacked the gambling houses around there, took up the dice for the gambling and committed the acts of violence against the people who came there to play gambling. Thus he overwhelmed other gamblers' organizations, put these organizations under their control and succeeded in increasing in power as a gambler. Moreover he dared to commit the crimes of illegal entry, menace, violent action and injury against innocent people.

As mentioned above, the above organization is a feudalistic and terroristic one which gave harm to

the public peace of the same district and is being extremely detested and feared by the people there.

G. Principal violent actions :

1. Thinking that the gambling-house of MATSUNAGA was dull because there were some other gambling-houses, Kiyoshi KANAI and Saburo NAKAYAMA, his followers, in conspiracy with each other, tried to take all the gambling players to MATSUNAGA's by closing the other houses by force as follows :

(1) About 9 a.m. of September 20, 1949, the above two people called Eijiro FUJITA to the road in front of the house of Hideo KOBAYASHI, Yatsuo Town, Nei County, Toyama Prefecture, where FUJITA was then staying, and blamed him together saying that it was wrongful to take the gamble-players to other house. They also committed acts of violence together against striking him often around his left eyes with their fists.

(2) About 8 p.m. of the beginning of October, 1949, they went to Genjiro MIYAKAMI, Unohana Village, of the same county scared Eijiro FUJITA and other several persons who were then gambling there by crying, "If you want to play gambling, come to our Boss' house!" and took up two dice. They also committed acts of violence by beating Eijiro

FUJITA upon his face often.

2.

(1) At around 9:30 p.m., on March 3, 1950, KANAI in conspiracy with Saburo NAKAYAMA saw Saburo TANII, teacher of Miho Middle School, returning to his home, on the road in front of the house of Shimizu, Hirasawa District, Ninbu Village of the same county, when the former pushed on the breast of the latter with his head. Accusing the following blast, "On what resentment did you collide with me?", KANAI grasped Kanai's necktie and tightened it, kickened the latter's testicles with his right leg, and assaulted the left eye with his right hand. Thus, with these violent activities, KANAI inflicted TANII and injury needing a week for treatment, on the latter's left eyebrow.

(2) At around 9:40 p.m., the same day, KANAI accused Genjiro KAKUDA who was talking with Shigejiro ASACHI, Hirasawa district of the same village, in the vicinity of the water closet of Asachi, accusing, "Halloo, what were you doing now!" Thus, KANAI choked KAKUDA's neck, with a towel put on the latter neck, beaten his face several time with his fist, or pushed on his throat,

knocked down him. With these violent activities, KANAI inflicted KAKUDA a bruise on the left eye, taking a week for treatment.

(3) KANAI intruded unlawfully into the house of Shigejiro ASACHI, shouted and cried as follows. "You, boss, come out! You shall die, you are cheeky. Your house shall be burnt!" Brandishing a firewood burning in the hearth, Kanai threatened and intimadated the family member, whatever injury may be inflicted on them.

(4) In the cource of the above violent activities, Shigejiro ASACHI and his eldest son, Masayoshi ASACHI tried to check KANAI while they were inflicted with a violent activities, such as grappling them, beatening them, with brandishing a shovel or threatening to stab them with a fork.

(5) At the same time, KANAI destructed the wooden walls and doors with a shovel, kicked out sliding screens, damaged them, causing crack. Thus, KANAI damaged the house owned by TANII.

(6) Furthermore, KANAI threw a lid of a kettle at Kiku, wife of Masayoshi ASACHI, in the room installed with a hearth, causing on the instep of her right foot a damage needing ten days for treatment.

(7) When KANAI met Arimi YAMASHITA, teacher of the Niho primary school, returning to his house, on the road in front of the house of Sakuzo DEGUCHI, the same district of the same village, the former made a various violence against the latter grasping his necktie, beating his face several times with his rubber shoe.

(8) Saburo NAKAYAMA beat the face of Muneo KOJIMA, teacher of the same school, following YAMASHITA, teacher, with his fist several times, causing Kojima an bruise needing a week for treatment, on the part of tail of his right eye and beneath the eye.

(9) Kiyoshi KANAI pushed back Terumasa YUZUKI, teacher of the same primary school, grasping the teacher's hands who came to rescue the two teachers on the spot, made a violent act against the teacher, pushing up the latter's jaw with his head.

(10) Following the above violence, KANAI called on Sakuzo DEGUCHI on sleeping, kicked down the entrance door of the latter's house, knocked down sliding sceans, intruded into the bedroom of the family, cried loudly, "Boss, get up!

If not, you shall make a hole in your abdomen.
I am a young man of Matsunaga Group, Yawa Town". Thus, Kanai and other threatened and intimadated the master, Sakuzo DEGUCHI and his family, making them feeling whatever damage may be inflicted on them.

3.

(1) At around 7:00 p.m. August 27, 1948, Kiyoshi KANAI got angry at Kiyomitsu ARAI, on the reason that the latter accused the boss of the former. Thus, KANAI took ARAI to Jogayama park, Yawatsuo Town, made a violent act against him, beating his face and other with his fist.

(2) About 5:30 p.m., on September 3, the same year, the moment he met Tsunemichi UENO on the road in front of Tochiyama Greengrocer, Nishimachi, the same town, he seized him by the collar, and struck him on the left shoulder several times with his right fist. Thus he acted violence.

(3) About 9:00 p.m., on January 3, 1950, he kicked down, struck with fist, or holding the collar pulled down the both, Saichi SAKUI and Masami SADO who were eating and drinking at the Kitayoshi-ro Restaurant, Kagamimachi, the same town, without any due reason. Thus he acted violence.

(4) On the evening of 8, thereabouts, the same month, he ordered maccaroni from Ryuji MIYATA's restaurant, Azumacho, the same town, only to be refused, so he bore grudge against him . On the following day, he went up to his and shouting "You were good enough to put me to shame last night, weren't you? Don't you know me?

I can demolish your house like this without any other's help", threatened the latter with every harm in the future.

(5) February 2, thereabouts, the same year, he lodging a false charge against a geisha-girl, Miyoko NAKANE, and saying" I shall kill you with this knife", robbed her of the knife in her hand with force though she tried not to give it in fear, at the Izumiya Restaurant, or Zenjiro WADA's Kamishin-machi, the same town. On that occasion of his violence, he inflicted an injury on her finger of the right hand, which would take twenty days to be completely cured.

(6) March 15, thereabouts, the same year, he heard Ichiro OHARA, manager of the Motionpicture Theatre, say that a follower of the MATSUNAGA IKKA (Matsunaga Group) had seen the picture without paying admission fee, during the latter's eating and drinking at the foregoing Zenjiro WADA's, and he, getting angry, lodged a pretext on him and told to him. "You throw a wet blanket over my fellow-comrade, dont you?", and struck him on the face several times with his fist, consequently he inflicted an injury on his lips and in his month which would take ten days to be cured completely.

Summary Court on August 18, the same year.

H. Influence exerted upon general local people:

It was what general residents said that though there lied hidden many other cases than the aforesaid facts, no sufferer would report to the police in fear of their retaliation.

Soon after the violence case was committed by the Matsunaga Group, the people of the Yatsuo Town as well as the Youth Group and Women's Society roused to action for cleaning up the town. They studied who was responsible, while held meetings of public hearing, the committee and so on. Besides they appealed prevention from degeneration of young men, on the other hand, they endeavored for stirring up public opinion to purge such terroristic organizations. At the same time, each local newspaper also, admiring the town people for rousing themselves in their editorials and so on in concert with one another and such people's endevor for some days in succession, demanded the autherities concerned to arrest such a kind of terrorisic organizations strictly. They expect the rooting-out of such organizations.

On account of those facts, Kiyoshi KANAI and Saburo NAKAYAMA were prosecuted for injury mentioned in "1", on May 1, 1950; and for injury, trespass, threat and violence, which are mentioned in "2", on April 4, the same year; and Kiyoshi KANAI, for violence, threat and injury, which are mentioned in (2), (4), and (6) in "3", on May 1, the same year, before the Toyama District Court respectively. Though the former's crime of injury which is mentrored in (1) and (3) in "3" is not yet prosecuted, the investigation of the authorities has made it clear.

4.

Yoshiaki SUGIMORI, a follower, and a person with previous convictions of robbery and injury, quarreled with ~~Kiyoshi~~ Seiichi MACHIDA under the influence of liquor and struck him on the face with his fist in cooperation with Saburo NAKAYAMA, who happened to be there then, on the road in the rear of the Yatsuo Theatre in the same town at about 10 p.m., June 28, 1949. Eventually he inflicted bruise and abrasion on his nose and the rear of his ears, which would take ten days to be completely cured.

On account of that fact, he was unofficially ordered to pay a thousand five hundred's fine by the Yatsuo

1/ Opinion.

This organization falls under Article 2, Item 7 "Alteration of policy by assassination or other terroristic programs, or encouragement or justification of a tradition favoring such terroristic methods" of the Organizations Control Order . We deem it proper to designate. the organization to dissolve in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Order.

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

(No. I-I-3)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(3SEC.No-216)

July 28, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Purge designation of the principal officer of the dissolved organization.

I. II.

As in the annexed report (First report is accompanied with this).

III.

This is to ask for your opinion as to whether or not we should designate the principal officer of Matsunaga Ikka as in the annexed report according to the provisions of the Organizations Control Order (the Cabinet Order No. 64 of 1949) as having been excluded from public office, following the example of those who have fallen under the Memorandum in accordance with the provisions of the

Imperial Ordinance concerning removal and exclusion from public office (the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947). Kindly give us your directive on the matter.

Matsunaga Ikka (1 person).

Boss : MATSUNAKA Yoshitaro.

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

(No. I-I-3)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(3SEC.No. 217)

July 28, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : KAIGAI YOKURYU DOHO KYUSHUTSU KOKUMIN UNDO (National Movement for Relief of Japanese Oversea Detainee).

I. This report has been based on the article on the TOSEI TOKUHO (Tokyo News Letter) issued by TOKYO TOSEI KENKYU SHO (Metropolitan Administration Research Institute), running as follows. "Tokyo Headquarters of the National movement for relief of Japanese Oversea Detainees was established."

II. Secretary TANAKA, 3rd Subsection, 3rd Section, SIB launched his investigation of this case, on July 9, 1950, detected the following fact.

A Name: General Headquarters of the KAIGAI YOKURYU DOHO KYUSHUTSU KOKUMIN UNDO (National Movement for Relief of Japanese Oversea Detainees)

B Date of organization:

April 19, 1950.

C Place of business office.

Temporary office is located in the House of Representatives.

D Name of major staff:

President: Takeshi YAMAZAKI, Minister of Transportation.

Vice-President:

Joji HAYASHI, Director of DOHO KYUEN GIIN RENMEI (League of Dietmen for Relief of Japanese Detainees)

Vice-President:

Komakichi MATSUOKA, Former Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Vice-President:

Tadatsugu SHIMAZU, President of Japanese Red Cross Society.

Chief-Secretary:

Hideichi HOJO, ex-member of the House of Councillors.

Vice-Chief-Secretary:

4 members.

Director of General Affairs Section:

Shinkichi UKEDA

Director of Funds Section:

Hideo KONISHI

Director of Information and Propaganda Section:

Hirohide ISHIDA

Director of Organization Section:

Shoichi MIYAKE

Director of Execution Section:

Kyoji FUMATA

Besides, both the Speakers of Houses of Representatives and Councillors, as a representative of the Diet, Yoshida Premier, as a representative of the government and 23 distinguished and noted persons, as representative of every political parties and Metropolitan and each prefectural governors, are installed at the post of advisers. Also, 36 members of both Houses of Representatives and Councillors excepting the Communist Party, 54 persons, representing elements of HIKIAGE KIKAN SOKUSHIN DANTAI (Repatriation Promotion Organizations), of every religious association of each philanthropic organizations and of social work organizations have participated in

this organization, having indicated a nation-wide assistance with the exception of the Communist Party.

E Purport and object of formation of this organization.

Prospectus as to establishment of this organization runs as follows: "Japanese detainees in the Soviet Union have been captured and retained by the Soviet Forces, in the district of Manchuria, North Korea, Saghalien and the Aurile Island, on the fateful day of the surrender, August 15, 1945. In spite of the promises based on the Potsdam Declaration, these Japanese detainees amounting to 100,000-odds have been still under the compulsory labor life, when four-odds years has passed since the end of the war.

On the other hand, approximately 100,000-odds Japanese contained common women and juveniles, have been compulsorily obliged to remain in the Chinese Red district, having been under the enlistment of the Chinese Red Forces, as rank and file, or sanitary nurses, in the front of bullets and battle. If they were left as they are now these Japanese detainees are in fear of downfall forever.

In order to speedily and completely settle this problem, the sole method exists in a vigorous concentration of public opinion emphasizing justice and peace. Furthermore, for the purpose of resorting to well-informed consciousness in the world, it is inevitable to develop a vitally nation-wide movement for relief of these Japanese detainnes."

The organization marks the following slogans.

1. Complete and speedy execution of the Potsdam Declaration.
2. Immediate completion repatriation and withdrawal of Japanese oversea detainees.
3. Announcement of names of the deceased.
4. Announcement of names and causes of war criminals detained.
5. Absolute opposition to compulsory enlistment for military service on Japanese detainee.
6. Set-up of accurate method of communication for Japanese detainees.
7. Assistance of livelihood for bereaved or detained families.

F Conditions of activities and program for carring out the Movement.

Nation-wide local organizations are to be formed under the General Headquarters, but they have not yet been completed and no concrete activity has been made.

The Headquarters plans to hold a national convention under its auspices at the Zojoji Temple, Shiba, Minato Ward, Tokyo Metropolis, on July 21, in order to arouse public opinion and to hasten the formation of local organizations.

The policy of the Movement is shown in the UNDO JISSHI YOKO (Movement Operation Essential Points) as follows, and its concrete methods, in the UNDO JISSHI YORYO (Movement Operation Guidance).

(1). This Movement has its origin in the natural human urge which is connected with the love for blood relatives and fellow-countrymen, at the same time, is to be based upon the people's moral responsibility which intends to bring forth early settlement by bearing our equal share of the war sacrifice.

(2). This Movement should be strongly centred upon the penetrating national reflection on the past and upon the resolute desire for justice and peace, as the rapid and clear settlement of this problem is the very major premise for the real justice and peace of the world.

(3). This Movement should make itself strong by enlightening its true nature for every class of people in the country through thorough-going propaganda, and by concentrating general opinion created by every conscious individual.

(4). Through this strong national concentration, we should urge the Government and the Diet to deal with this problem in the van of the people, internally, while we should make petiton to the Authorities of the Allied Powers by taking proper steps, at the same time should appeal to the good sense in the whole world by all means, externally.

(5). We should develop a simultaneous campaign for a certain time and make our purpose popular and understood perfectly in order to emphasize the meaning of this Movement.

(6) This Movement shall endeavor to concentrate the organic power of each participant organizations and others, to keep close connections and cooperation with one another, to let the termenals of each organization be active properly and effectively, and to drive home the movement in each district in parallel with the activity of the centre.

(7). This Movement should be of earnestness and sincerity, instead of the mere formal movement as seen before.

G. Conditions of the organization.

As mentioned above, the General Headquarters of this Movement is placed in the center, and Local Headquarters are to be organized in each prefecture and Hokkaido. In Tokyo Metropolis, its organization was under the way with the Municipal Assembly as its centre, and its Formation General Meeting was held a t the Assembly Hall on last June 26. In the other prefectures also, it is being formed in succession now. The organization seems to be expected its completion by the time the National Convention will be held at the Zojoji Temple at Shiba on July 21.

III. This organization can clearly be judged as an organization with the purpose of political activity from its aim and nature of movement. Therefore, we have directly advised its responsible person to make a declaration in accordance with the Organizations Control Order. On the other hand, we have given each prefectural governor notice to give advice to each Local Headquarters respectively.

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

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

[No. 1-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

(3SEC.No. 200 )

July 18 , 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : General Report of Investigations conducted by Third Section, SIB from July 1 to July 15, 1950.

I. a. MORITA GUMI ( Morita Group ):
森田組

The Metropolitan Police Board made a general round up of terroristic organizations including the subject Group.

b. YAGI IKKA ( Yagi Group ):
八木一家

The Metropolitan Police Board made a general round up of terroristic organizations including the subject Group.

15 JUL

c. YASUDA GUMI ( Yasuda Group ):
安田組
The Metropolitan Police Board made a general round up of terroristic organizations including the subject Group.

d. Word and Deed of Neiji OKAMURA 岡村寧次 (Information):

An information was received about the case from the Metropolitan Police Board.

e. Word and Deed of formater Military-man Toshimoto NISHIKAWA concerning the Korean Problem 西川俊元 (Information):

An information was received about the subject case from Kyushu District Branch, SIB.
九州

f. Word and Deed of former Military-man Hisashi TANAKA concerning the Korean Problem 田中久 (Information):

An information was received about the subject case from Shikoku District Branch, SIB
四國

g. Word and Deed of former Rightist Kakuro KIMURA concerning the Present Situation ~~(Information)~~:
木村嘉久郎
An information was received about the subject case from Shikoku District Branch, SIB.
四國

h. Word and Deed of former Military-man Hiroichi OHNO concerning the Present Situation 大野 広一 (Information):

An information was received about the subject case from Kyushu District Branch, SIB.
九州

i. Suspected Violation of the Provision of Article 5 of the Organizations Control Order by former TOHO KAI (Eastern Society) member Gennosuke IKEDA:
東方会 池田 源之助

The subject person was found to be suspected of having violated the provision of Article 5 of the Organizations Control Order, as a result of the examination of the declaration of formation concerned made by Third Section, SIB.

j. KAKUSHIN DOMEI ( Renovation League ):
革新 同盟

An information was received from Director of the General Affairs Division, Kyoto Prefecture
京都
as to the fact that the subject organization had urged Governor of Kyoto Prefecture and Mayor of Kyoto to resign from their office.

k. Written Petition to General MacArthur concerning the Dissolution of AMATSUKYO (Religious organization):
天津巨

A petition was submitted to General MacArthur concerning the subject matter by lawyer Shiroji TATAI.
田多井 田 郎治

l. Editorial of the BOKYO SHIMBUN (the Anti-Communist Press) (Information):

An argument against an over-all peace and a permanent neutrality was published in the editorial of the Press dated July 5.

m. RETSUZAN KAI (Retsuzan Society):

A report was received from Director of the General Affairs Division, Kochi Prefecture about the fact that the subject organization was formed by demobilized military men exclusively and should be carefully watched.

II. a. Speech on the Street of the KYUKOKU SEINEN REMMEI ( National Salvation Youth League) (Information):

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed without further action.

b. Word and Deed of Yoritoshi TORAIWA, a member of YUKOKU DOSHI KAI (the Society of Patriotic Comrades) (Information):

The case was closed with the movements of the subject organization put under further surveillance.

c. Recent Trands of Anti-Communist Organizations (Information):

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed without further action.

d. Former Standing Director of the Yamagata Branch of the dissolved TOA RENMEI (East Asia League) Kozo HACHIYA's Assuption of the Post of Auditor in the Yamagata Brancnes Federation of the Japan Social Democratic Party:

The case was closed without further action, as the subject person is found to be in no violation of the provision of Article 5 of the Organizations Control Order.

e. Trends of those concerned with Terroristic Organizations including SHIKANO GUMI (Shikano Group) and six other organizations designated as having been dissolved (Information):

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed without further action.

f. Movements of NIPPON DAISAN MINSHU DOMEI (Japan Third Democratic League) (Information):

The case was closed with the subject organization put under surveillance as to its further movements.

g. Declining of His Highness Prince Takahito MIKASA to take up the office of the President of the Japan Amateur Rubber Base Ball Association:

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed without further action.

h. Word and Deed of Neiji OKAMURA (Information):
岡村寧次

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was closed without further action.

M. Yoshikawa

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

〔No. I-I-3〕

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(3SEC.No. 188 )

July 5 , 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Speech on the street of the KYUKOKU SEINEN REMMEI (National Salvation Youth League).

I. Based upon a report from the Chief of SIB Shikoku Branch.

II. Aiming the heated electioneering on the House of Councillors, the General Headquarters of National Salvation Youth League whose activities were under alert has launched a series of speech on the street in several parts of the city, in which they stressed their policy and platform with the result of a considerable impression made on the attendance.

Their arguments were as follows:

A. Term: From May 14th 1950
To May 17th 1950

B. Place: The front of MITSUKOSHI Department Store, Uchi-machi and seven other spots in Takamatsu City, Kagawa Prefecture.

C. Speakers:

Superintendent Masanobu ODA

Tadashi INADA

Hitoshi UKITA

D. Contents of the Speech.

"Now that Japanese in every walk of life are so suffering hard life under the heavy taxation that they cannot afford to look around themselves, the international situation has been worse day after day, and the danger of Russo-American War has been intensified. It is of our belief that breaking-out of a War between America equipped with Marshal Plan and Russia armed with Communism is inevitable. Then, when and where will the War starts? The Marshal Plan will complete in 1950 and Russia's five year plan also comes to completion in 1951. So, a period between 1951 and 1953 following to the completion of both plans will be the time the War will break out.

As to the battle-field an American staff-officer who recently visited Japan told the press that Europe will be the main battle-field of the Russo-American War with all their destructive weapons. If the War starts, on one hand, it seems to be impossible for America to put Japan under her perfect control to carry out the two-side operation and on the other hand the Japan Communist Party pledging its loyalty to the Soviet Union will start the violent revolution in our country to sell our fellow of eighty millions to Stalin if the Russian Army invades in Hokkaido. We, in the light of the past facts the Slav people's history tells truthfully, should more strengthen and tighten our unity in order to cope with the violent revolution which is to be substitute for TOJO militaristic clan.

The cause of heavy taxation is the expenditure of the Occupation. This matter, however, will be solved as soon as the Occupation Forces withdraw immediately after the conclusion of the Peace Treaty for Japan As long as the U.S. Army stations in Japan, the bombing by the Soviet's plane of Japan can not be avoided.

In order to have our people escape from the atomic bomb and keep the war-renounced Japan at peace, it is our request that the Allied Powers will withdraw their forces as soon as the Peace Pact has been signed.

III. None.

IV. None.

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

〔No. I-I-3〕

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(3SEC. No. 189)

July 5, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Word and Deed of Yoritoshi TORAIWA, a member of YUKOKU DOSHI KAI (the Society of Patriotic Comrades.)

I. On report from the Governer of KAGOSHIMA Prefecture.

II. Yoritoshi TORAIWA, a member of the Society of Patriotic Comrades, made on April 12th 1950, following speech to a prefectural official who called on him.

A. As an immediate work, the Society of Patriotic Comrades has a plan to drive a signature campaign for the relief of Japanese detained in the Red Area. Collecting of signatures of two hundred

thousand people are expected. It is the reason of doing so that the severest blow at present upon the Communist Party is an attack with the unreasonable internment issue.

B. As to the suicide of Mr. SUGA who was a witness in the so-called TOKUDA Request Case.

SUGA himself was are active member in the Democratization club while he was in the Soviet. The cause of his death, in my imagination, was suffering from a fix of truth and falsehood in his testimony under the oppression of both left and right wingers and fear of being made public his true colors by his fellows repatriated after him. For a graduate from philosophy course, he had little courage to pursue the truth. He ought to have joined the Communist Party.

C. It is also necessary to change the family names of former Daimyo or feudal lords as one of means of making Japan's democratization complete. The feudalistic remains found in sound of 'Our lord SHIMAZU' or 'My lord HOSOKAWA' are obstacles on the way to democratization of Japan.

D. The former rightist group are rebuking our Anti-Communist movement as childish, however, we should firmly stand with terrorism against the Communist Party having an intention of revolution by force.

E. There is a rumor that our society received from Yohachiro IWASAKI a fund for movement because we attacked the Communists who severely reproched him. We are to be against him to the utmost if he will be a candidate for the election fo House of Councillors. But, I think he will not.
Because, there are conflicts on economy and feelings among the kith and kin around him and the followers around the kith and kin.
He who made fortune from nothing is able to read well their thought.

F. If Kiyoshi YAMAKATA of the Communist Party candidates for the House of Counsillor's election, we intend to interrupt his speech shouting that he was a man ever censured severely by us at the recall meeting in Yoshida Village, at a distance of thirty meters behind the Communist's electioneering truck.

6. I have seeked a undertaking in whigh both fund and developement of our movement are obtainable, but it seems to be impossible in this hard time when even an old businessman has to close his shop. I have a good idea. That is to hire a truck for 30000 yen a month and engage in the fowarding business under the patronage of the shipper supporting our Society's principle and deliver Anti-Communist speech while the truck stopping for loading. The fact NOMA is able to drive a car makes this plan better. Also the truck will be of use in the case of possible coup d'etat in future to disperse the mob by rushing to.

III. His future activity must be watched.

IV. The movement of the Society is placed under surveillance.

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

(No. I-I-3)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(3SEC.No. 190)

July 6 , 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 Anti-Communist Organizations

I. Third Section, SIB investigated this case on its own initiative.

II. The recent trends of anti-Communist organizations are summarized as follows.

1. Outline:

The various anti-Communist organizations which had remained inactive for some time, barely got out of a standstill, spurred by the recent change of the objective situation and have come to regain their vigour. Thus not only old-established organizations, but also some newly-formed

Second, the House of Councillors election of June 4 is regarded to have had good effect upon the anti-Communist organizations in two respects.

One is that it gave those organizations which had been long since in difficulty for lack of funds a chance to get money and the other is that it also gave them a good chance to extend their propaganda activities by turning such a stituation to their advantage as the election pitted both left-wing and right-wing influences severely against each other in connection with "peace problem" in which the people in general were much interested. Under those circumstances those organizations put forward their own members as candidates for the election, as far as circumstances permitted, in order to make their propaganda-value bigger and made fanatic efforts in their election campaign, expecting each candidate's possibility to be elected, or in case no candidate of their own put forward, supported the candidates from other friendly organizations and developed their respective positive campaign, intending thereby to extend their own propaganda and the right to speak.

organizations started a pretty active movement respectively.

First, as to General MacArthur's statement announced on the anniversary of the promulgation of the Japanese Constitution on May 3, which caused much sensation in various quarters, it was welcome especially by the anti-Communist organizations in general with good feeling. Some of them, however, regretted that it was announced too late, interpreting it pretty critically and asking who should be held responsible for the present growth of the Communist Party and the immediate danger caused by the Party, with their doubts that the Occupation Authorities might have been too generous to the Japan Communist Party, making an error in judgement on the party, while most of them accepted this statement as it meant and foresaw what would come from this statement. Despite that, it is true that the anti-Communist Organizations in general have had no plan or made no preparation to cope with the forthcoming situation and been very inactive owing to lack of funds. Moreover there seem to have been no effort made on the part of the anti-Communist organizations themselves.

Third, there has appeared of late a trend of disorganization of labour unions into pro and anti-Communist camp in connection with strikes or a remarkable tendency of supremacy of or initiative taken by the group of the Japan Federation of Trade Unions or the National Federation of Industrial Unions (SHIN SANBETSU) in each labour union, if not disorganized, and further there has come out a movement to form an anti-Communist group within each labour union or to stand against and expel those former Communist leaders from each union, in cooperation with outside anti-Communist organizations. In this report is the case of cooperation between the Sakurayama Coal-mine Workers' Union of Onoda City, Yamaguchi Prefecture and the NIPPON KAKUMEI KIKUHATA DOSHIKAI (Japan Revolution Chrysanthemum Flag Comrades Society) shown as one of such examples. Besides this are seen the case of rebirth of the "AIZAN DOSHIKAI" (Mine-loving Comrades Society), an anti-Communist organization in the Yubari Coal-mine in Hokkaido and the establishment of an anti-Communist organization, "TANKO MINSHUKA DOMEI" (the Coal-mine Democratization League) in Sapporo City, as well as

other movements toward coal-mine workers' unions. A series of these movements, though in a very short existence since their starting and within so small a scale, is worthy to be noticed in that they really made new way for anti-Communist organizations at any rate.

Fourth, we can point out the unification of the battle front among the anti-Communist organizations on their own initiative. This movement of an united front among the anti-Communist organizations is never a problem raised today for the first time, but was an effort so far made strenuously. This effort failed in the past almost without exception and in this sense it may not be a new problem to be specially noticed. The anti-Communist organizations are, however, extremely short of funds of late and are feared to be faced with a life or death problem sooner or later. The anti-Communist organizations are thus thrown into the circumstance today under which they are compelled to find a way out of the difficulty somehow or other and therefore the unification problem of today is far more seriously considered than hitherto. The effort toward an

united front cannot thus necessarily be supposed to fail as usual and in this respect the unification movement recently promoted at Shimonoseki with the NIPPON KAKUMEI KIKUHATA DOSHIKAI (Japan Revolution Chrysanthemum Flag Comrades' Society) and the SOKOKU SENSEN DOSHIKAI (Fatherland Battle Front Comrades' Society) as its driving force and the unification movement of the Fatherland Battle Front in Nagasaki must be regarded to be worth noticing for the time being.

In connection with this movement, the anti-Communist organizations are almost supporting the measure taken on June 6 for purging the executive members of the Communist Party. Their opinions as to this matter are as shown later in this report.

2. Objective Conditions and the Trends of Anti-Communist Organizations.

(1) On the Assertion for Over-All Peace and Opposition against Turning Japan into a Military Base.

The Japan Communist Party developed campaigns, in the recent election of members of the House of Councillors, with slogans calling for over-all peace and obstructing to turning Japan into a military base, thus opposing to the insistence on separate peace on the part of the Liberal Party. On the other hand, Anti-Communist organizations, which were generally against the assertion of the Communists, flatly objected that, although over-all peace was acceptable in idea, it could never be hoped for as an actual program, and the fact that the Communist Party was insisting on it notwithstanding the very reality that the Soviet Union was wholy responsible for causing its impracticability proved that the Communists' true aim consisted not in the independence and well-being of this country but solely in the Bolshevization of the land through the employment of deceitful means.

The "Bokyo Shimbun (Anti-Communist Newspaper)" issued on April 23 has argued in its editorial titled "Japanese Bolshevization Aimed in the Over-All Peace Assertion by USSR and Communists", as follows:

"Anyone would agree, in principle, that over-all peace is preferable to any separate one; but the over-all peace insisted upon by the Soviet Union and the Japan Communist Party includes a plot leading Japan into destruction, which aims to have the Communist Party win the leadership of Japan after the peace conference and make it a colony of USSR as well as a military base for the Soviet imperialism. As a matter of principle, a peace treaty must cover all nations concerned in the war; but the Soviet intention to have Communist China participate in the Four-Power conference and, on the other hand, to Bolshevize Japan by inducing it to fall in confusion and starvation through imposition of a gigantic reparation on it which makes her reconstruction virtually impossible is a program never acceptable to Britain and America. So long as such hindrance exists, the idea of separate peace is an inevitable thing. Whereas, the

fact that some prominent writers and scholars have argued for over-all peace will be availed of by the Communist Party, whether they wish it or not, in the development of its strategem to cause disturbance among the people by making them confound ideal with reality in relation to the matter of peace."

The attitudes of various anti-Communist organizations on the peace problem generally coincide with such standpoint as here introduced; however, in their respective assertions for separate peace there are differences according to groups and, moreover, not all anti-Communist groups are in favour of separate peace. For instance, in the report made by Sadayasu SHIMAZU, political section director of the NIPPON KAKUMEI KIKUHATA DOSHIKAI (Japanese Revolution Chrisanthemum-Flag Comrade Society), in its 5th national meeting on April 29, it was insisted that this organization would oppose the Communists and would support the idea of separate peace, which, however, must be concluded with possibly many countries concerned in the war; furthermore, Haruno KUBO, who is propagation division

chief of the RIKKEN YOSEI KAI (Constitutional Justice Party) and stood as candidate in the nation-wide constituency in the recent election of House of Councillors' members, has asserted over-all peace, although he declares himself to be against communism, arguing that if Japan desires to abandon war and live in genuine peace a peace treaty including all nations concerned must be realized as a prerequisite. Thus, the positions of anti-Communist organizations relating to the peace problem are not necessarily the same; but even in those groups that call for over-all peace as the Communist Party, their assertion is apparently not coincident with that of the Communists and is fundamentally opposed, in ideology, to the position of the Communist Party.

Turning to the problem of military base, the standpoints of various anti-Communist groups are not decisively clear; so far as this problem is concerned, they have restrained themselves from freely expressing their views. However, at the back of their silence there seems to exist a hidden assertion calling opposition. There is found,

for example, such organization as the KIKUHATA DOSHIKAI which explicitly opposes, from a viewpoint different from that of the Communist Party, to Japan's being turned into a military base; but, in general, organizations of anti-Communist standpoint tend to avoid any clear expression of views on this question only showing an atmosphere of silent opposition on their part, manifesting, on the other hand, their different position from the Communists. As for the attitude of opposition, there is recognized, however, difference in the extent of intensity according to respective groups; and there are some which are not inclined neither to opposition nor to approval. Conclusions attained on the matter by various anti-Communist organizations have differed from one another depending on their respective interpretation of the problem. Taking an example in a speech made by Keigi TOMATSU, president of the Taiwa Party, on April 23 at Itabashi Elementary School in Kyoto City, he has maintained in it that the opposition to making Japan a military base is a strategem of the Communist Party and the security and peace of this country can never be hoped for without the U.S. stationed forces, while he emphasizes that although Japan has now abandoned

arms the Japanese spirit does yet remain with the people, and so long as it continues to exist Japan would never be destroyed by the Communists. Thus, the trends of anti-Communist groups around the base problem are grossly complicated.

(2) On Democratic Racial Front and Youth's Fatherland Front of Japan Communist Party:

The "Democratic Racial Front" decided upon by the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party on March 22, 1950, and the "Youth's Fatherland Front" organized on April 21 have been regarded by anti-Communist organizations as new tactics of the Communist Party, which are concealed under the beautiful names of democracy and racialism, and have been denounced by them. In Bokyo Shimbun (the Anti-Communist Newspaper) dated May 7, Yoshizane MURAYAMA wrote an essay titled "What is the Democratic Racial Front?" The leading points of the essay are as follows;

"Since the Cominform's criticism against NOSAKA, it has been an interesting matter to see that in what direction the Communist Party will find a new course of their movements. But the course of their movements has been made clear on account of their declarations on the 'Democratic Racial Front' and the 'Youth's Fatherland Front'. However, it is a strange matter that the Communist Party begins to advocate the 'Race' and the 'Fatherland' at this time. Some young men who do not

know the true character of the Communist Party will be moved by communists' patriotic sentiment in reading Akahata, but we can not place any confidence in communists' love for their race.

Several years ago, when the Second World War was drawing to an end, an anti-German movement was plotted by communists, who were under the occupation of the Nazis, in the East European countries, but they could not accomplish their purpose by their power only. Hence, the means of their 'Democratic Racial Movement' was used, appealing to the peoples' love to their countries. However, when those communists accomplished their purpose, were those who trusted communists and joined the 'Democratic Racial Front' rewarded just as they expected? It turned out that the 'Democratic Racial Front' was nothing but a means for struggles, and those peoples were discarded like an old pair of shoes after the time when communists accomplished their purpose. Therefore, the communists are by no means patriots. They want to sell our country and they are persistently underteking to throw every things into a communist revolution in which their ultimate end is placed."

Further, we will show some examples about this question in the following paragraphs;

On last May-day, NIHON HANKYO REMMEI (the Japan Anti-Communist League) (located at Nishi 2-chome, Minami-sanjo, Sapporo City, Hokkaido) distributed pamphlets, in which a slogan titled "An Appeal to all Compatriots for the Protection of Peace, Freedom and Democracy" was printed, in opposition to the slogan of the Communist Party, and propagandized that the communists' "Democratic Racial Front" under the professed cause "For the Shake of Independence and Peace" was truly a plot of the communists and a means or method which leads us to a terroristic revolution.

President Motohiro ISHIDA of FUSEKI SHA (the Fuseki Society) residing in Hakodate stated his opinion on this question to the effect; "The communists' 'Democratic Racial Front' is a camouflage for the propaganda of communism and a means which deceives the masses. The fact that they have called it using such a military term as 'front', notwithstanding that they have advocated peace and freedom in their slogan, is clearly based on that they think capitalism, namely America, as their

enemy and they make it a rule to fight against it; and both peace and freedom are nothing but a means to beautify their acts like their 'Democracy' and 'Race' are so".

What have so far been described is an outline of anti-Communist organizations' attitudes toward the "Democratic Racial Front" and the "Youth's Fatherland Front". And various labour unions' attitudes toward the new tactics of the Communist Party are also critical in general. Accordingly, special activities of labour unions are not observed, except some unions with DENSAN (the All-Japan Electric Industry Workers' Union), which is showing the most conciliatory attitude to the Communist Party, as their center. For instance, OSAKA SHI ROREN (the Federation of Osaka City Office Workers' Unions) has an opinion that to join the "Democratic Racial Front", the initiative of which are taken by the Communist Party, is as dangerous as to seek chestnuts in the fire. SODOMEI (the Japan Federation of Labour Unions) also shows in like manner an attitude drawing a line of demarcation between the labour movements and the political movements, but we cannot also perceive such a trend as they particularly agree with anti-Communist organizations about

this matter.

(3) On Gen. MacArthur's Announcement on May 3:

Gen. MacArthur's Announcement on May 3, the Constitution Memorial Day, was watched with keen interest as an announcement which clarified GHQ's attitudes toward the Communist Party. Various anti-Communist organizations' attitudes toward this announcent are generally in concert with it and it clearly seems that the anti-Communist movement has taken this opportunity to enter into a new phase. But, special activities of anti-Communist organizations influenced by this announcement are not be recognized. However, it must be noticed that some of the antiCommunist organizations located in Tokyo and its vicinities admitted the announcement in principle, with criticism that MacArthur's announcement was too late to issue and the responsibility for delay lies upon the failure of a Occupation policy based on the Occupation. Forces' misjudgement made upon the Communist Party.

For example, Takeichi SAKAGUCHI of the Kyoto Branch of KOKUMIN TO (the People's Party, a descendant of dissolved organization TOA RENMEI--the East Asian League--) stated thus :

"I entertain misgivings really on MacArthur's announcemant. The reason is that; If a political organization is surppressed, it makes a rule to go underground as a reaction. Therefore, it is possible that the surppression of the Communist Party will end in promoting their systems and unity more and more, on the contraly, and driving them into the most dangerous phase of a revolution.

And, if we want to check the underground campaigns of the communists and to root out the campaigns, its success depends a great deal upon the organized activities of the Rightists' camp. However, it is regrettable that a powerful anti-Communist measures can not be made by reanson that Rightists' organizations are not closely connected with each other."

Shu MIYAZAKI of NIPPON KOKUMIN TO (the Japan People's Party) located in Kyoto stated as follows supporting MacArthur's announcement, though he was comparatively optimistic in his argument;

"Judging from the recent activities of the Japan Communist Party, MacArthur's announcement was timely. I have heard that the Japan Communist Party will be outlawed soon. And,

of course, it is suppcsed that the Communist Party after outlawed will survive as an secret organization, but its power will grow feeble and will not be worth consideration. Accordingly, I think, we qust lay plans for the future affairs, though we have no programme in particular at present."

3. Trends of Anti-Communist Organizations

(1) NIPPON KAKUMEI KIKUHATA DOSHIKAI (Japan Revolution Chrysanthemum Flag Comrade Society)

The above society has displayed the following active anti-Communist Campaigns: e.g., the dialogue debate with the NOSON REMMEI (Firm Villages' League) held in Fukuoka Prefecture on March 4th, anti-Communistic speech meeting to break the NICHINO (Japan Farmers' Union) on the 29th of the same month and the dialogue debate with the Communist Party held in Saga Prefecture on April 3rd. The society developed the positive anti-Communistic struggle taking advantage of the strike at the Sakurayama Coal-Mine in Onoda City, Yamaguchi Prefecture which was lanched around the beginning of March and was split into two--right and left factions, while, on the other hand, they showed the following organzation activities; The Fukuoka Prefectural Committee Meeting was held on April 10, the Fukuhaku (Fukuoka and Hakata) Committee Meeting on the 22nd of the same month and the fifth National Mass Rally attended by about 200 representatives was held at the SUISANKAIKAN

(Marine Products Hall) in Shimonoseki City on April 29 and 30 when they passed such serious resolutions that they would try to get some important point for their offensive in Osaka and also to establish the SEINEN KODOTAI (Youth Action Corps). Prior to this mass rally, Takeo TAGATA, member of the Central Committee, made a motion of lack of confidence in Seishi FUKUSHIMA, Chairman of the Central Committee, at the meeting of the above Committee on April 28. Although the above mass rally was over without trouble by the compromising attitudes of the both factions, this society was, at last, disrupted into two factions due to the later internal strife.

Anti-Communistic struggle in relation to the strike at the Sakurayama Coal Mine: One account of long protracting of the strike, the labor union of the above coal-mine was split into two factions--the Pro-Communists' faction and Anti-Communists' faction. Taking advantage of the above split, Kosuke YOSHITOMI, Chairman of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Committee of the said Society mobilized the picked members

of the Shimonoseki, Ogushi and Hagi Area Committees and started an active Anti-Communist Campaign, aiming at the Citizens' Great Meeting sponsored by the secretary-general of the Onoda Area Liaison Council of Labor Unions on March 26. Moreover, on April 2, the seven members including YOSHITOMI went to the above Coal-Mine by car, hoisting sun-flags and 'floating chrysanthemum' flags and made the anti-Communistic speeches, saying, "The coal-mine workers here are now making scanty livings by the strike which is the result of the misguidance of the staff members of the Communist Party." They could not obtain any good result then due to the counter-propeganda of the Reds. On April 12 when Sadayasu SHIMAZU and other members of the KIKUHATA ZENKOKU YUZEITAI (Chrysanthemum Flag National Stumping Corps) came to the prefecture, they held the Anti-Communist Speech Meeting at the Onoda Primary School and made a great impression on such a large audience of about 2500.

The fifth National Mass Rally attended by 200 representatives, was a great success,

without the trouble of non-confidence vote in the Chairman of the Central Committee which was introduced last time. At this mass rally, they discussed the foregoing important points to be captured, establishment of the Youth Action Coops as well as the future campaign principles. Especially they came to display severer attack on the Red Party and launch the Anti-Communist struggle from the stand point of the protection of the race. It is also noteworthy that they took up the counter-measures for the tax problems as one of the concrete daily struggle, which had hitherto been monopolized by the Communist Party.

Thus, they chiefly debated on the activity of the the society and any special problem concerning the its structure was not discussed about at the above mass rally except the problem of establishment of the Youth Action Corps, which came up for discussion again because the above Corps had been neglected as a nominal existence although the establishment of the Corps had been decided at the General Conference in January.

The split of the above society was directly

caused by the non-confidence vote in Chairman FUKUSHIMA as mentioned before. FUKUSHIMA announced the expulsion of seven members including TAGATA and other members because they did not cooperate concerning the management of the society. FUKUSHIMA was introspective by nature and always keeping the principle of members self control in mind and asked the members to attend the 'NIPPON JUKU' (Japan School), training institute of the society, to improve themselves. but TAGATA and his group did not attend it well. FUKUSHIMA was also discontented with TAGATA's self-criticism concerning the thee of non-confidence. While on the other hand, TAGATA says FUKUSHIMA is always dogmatic and didnot criticise himself even after the introduction of the non-confidence vote. On May 23, the dismissed members including TAGATA and YOSHITOMI visited FUKUSHIMA and announced the dismissal of FUKUSHIMA and other four members from membership in the above comrade society. Thus the society was split into two because the both made any concession. It is a deniable fact that the

above comrade society was much weakened in fact as well as in name by this split as the principal fighters such as YOSHITOMI, TAGATA and SHIMAZU were among the factionists.

(2) TAIWA TO (Taiwa Party)

The movements of the TAIWA Party was activated by President Keigi TOMATSU's visit to Kyoto on March 23 and the second national stumping tour and the movement for the unification of the anti-Communistic organizations were launched. Their activities were worth noticing.

A. Unification Movement of the Anti-Communist organizations.

(a) Keigi TOMATSU had long been planning the cooperation of the anti-Communistic organizations. On April 1, the representatives of the anti-Communist organizations in Kyoto, e.g. TAIWA party, Japan Revolution Chrysanthemum Flag Comrade Society, NIPPON KOKUMIN TO (Japan People's Party) and MINSHU KENSETSU SEINEN RENMEI (Democratic Construction Youth League) met at Honnoji Temple in the city of Kyoto, and talked about the 'National Federation'.

But they could not attain their object owing to the conflict of views.

(b) At the 2nd Committee Meeting of Kyoto Prefectural Federation of the TAIWA Party which was held at Chugenji Temple in Kyoto City on April 16, the unification with the 'SEIKATSU O AKARUKUSURU KAI' Livelihood brightening Society)--whose declaration was shbmitted on April 21, 1950--headed by shinnosuke UMETANI, was decided. After that the above Livelihood Brightening Society was started afresh as an organization affiliated to the TAIWA Party. The Livelihood Brightening Society had been formed by the bean-curd makers and "Kamishibai" (paper picture show) operaters in Kyoto City to concider how to cope with taxes by themselves, setting up against the anti-tax movement of the Communist Party. It has a membership of about 500 under the leadership of Shinnosuke UMETANI.

B. Opening of the Meeting of the Kyoto Prefectural Federation Committee.

The TAIWA Party hitherto had only one branch office in Kyoto but the Party held the

meeting of the Federation Committee on April 7 and 16 in order to reorganize the branch office into the federation and to establish the branche offices under the above federation. They, then, decided as follows:

(a) The unification of the above Livelihood Brightening Society. (Omitted)

(b) Counter-plans for election

No member runs for the Upper House election from the party but the party gives assistance to any candidate who supports the principle of the party. The party will place candidates for seats in the local Diet disregarding the election, in order to increase in power of party.

(c) Plans to increase in party influence

In the principal labour unions, organizers should be strengthened and Second Unions will be formed, the limits of the admissions will be widened so that even the former member of the Communist party will be admitted to join the party at the responsibility of the staff members.

C. Second speaking tour throughout country.

The TAIWA TO (Taiwa Party) planned to enter upon making the second country-wide speaking tour from around May 4 or 5. Keigi TOMATSU and other three persons were to join this campaign party. The route of this tour extended over Kyoto, Hyogo, Tottori, Shimane and Yamaguchi Prefectures and the whole of the northern Kyushu and Shikoku areas. After coming back to Tokyo once they were to leave there from July 20 to make the next tour of Akita and other Tohoku and Hokuriku areas and then of Nara and Mie Prefectures in Kansai area.
Previous to this campaign tour, TOMATSU's party held an anti-communist lecture meeting at the Itabashi Primary School, Kyoto City, on April 23. TOMATSU's lecture aimed chiefly at promoting the national spirit of Japan and made an indescribably great impression upon more than three hundred hearers.

This speech is summarized as follows:

(a) The Communist Party intends to mislead the people into the path of terroristic

revolution projected by the Communists notwithstanding that it advocates pacificism or democracy: As a mouthpiece of U.S.S.R., the Communist Party is demanding the U.S. forces to withdraw from Japan. This is however, nothing but an intrigue of communists whereby to expel the U.S. forces out of Japan under the cloak of racialism and thus to materialize the government by the Communist Party, that is, U.S.S.R.

(b) The territories and resources are indispensable to the existence of races.

Then, it goes without saying that this country needs territory and resources sufficient to keep up her cultural life befitting her national conditions. In this sense, it was natural, that Japan had attempted an acquisition of resources in South Seas. In this country today, eighty million people have been forced to live on the limited resources in the limited territory.
This is undoubtedly unreasonable and is a source of social uneasiness. Nothing but

emigration would save Japan from this national crisis. There would be a danger of her being Bolshevised unless the decisive solution of this problem be taken into consideration in the peace conference to come.

(c) Japan threw away arms and denounced war, but it must be remembered that the national spirit is still surviving in our minds. Now that we have lost military forces we must fight against the violence of the communists in our national spirit that is the only weapon with which we can defend and reconstruct Japan.

(3) RIKKEN YOHSEIKAI (Constitutional Justice Party)

In the Upper House Election, Haruzoh KUBO, chief of the Propaganda Department, ran for the national constituency, Senzoh SHIMAZAKI, branch chief, for the Tokyo constitpency and Yoshio TAKAHASHI for the Hokkaido electoral district. They moved actively in the interests of this Party.

The conditions of their activities are undermentioned: