However, since it annexation to Japan, they have gradually made progress, and the standard of education has been raised year by year, resulting in the similar conditions to ours; individually, enjoying the equal rights to the identical Japanese people, and politically, being given the equal suffrages to the identical Japanese people, and locally, being allowed the equal autonomous rights to other regions, they have been racially in the harmonious condition in recent years.

Therefore, its separation from the present condition means that the great exertion made by the inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands during almost one century will come to nothing, and so we are highly unendurable about its separation.

Moreover, the Ryukyu Islands which economically lies within the sphere of Japan's economy had organized her economy in the past as a divisional unit in domestic economy. We believe that it was not only so in the past, but also should not be separated from Japan's economy in the future. However Ryukyu's international position may change, it would be impossible that the Islands be independent of an Asiatic economic sphere with Japan as the center.

Thus, if the seperation of the Ryukyu Islands from Japan is an impossible matter, it is naturally desirable that the Islands be restored to Japan from the viewpoint of economic welfare.

Also, needless to say that the restoration of the Islands to Japan is desirable in consideration of such matters as the freedom of travelling or residence, scientific study, and convenience. Therefore, from the viewpoint of history, geography, culture, and economy, the restoration of the islands to Japanese administration means the way in which the Ryukyu's inhabitants display their qualities and abilities and contribute to eternal peace of the human being in cooperation with world policy of the United States. And most of the inhabitants of the Ryukyu

Islands also desire it earnestly.

We, Social Masses Party, hereby, desire the restoration of the Ryukyu Islands to Japan.

II. None.

III. None.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

COPY

) Sirao, S, I.D. Second (5) (Apr, 20, 1951) (507) 346, i

April 26, 1951.

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

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

SUBJECT: Editorial of BOKYO SHIMBUN (Anti-Communist Newspaper) published in Tokyo dated April, 11.

I. Content of Editorial:

A. People is apt to think of the existence of a difference between the Social Democratic Party and the Japan Communist Party but it is an absuard mistake. Both are the Parties hold the marxism as its creed. The Socialists hold the principle of Marx, Kautsky and Bebel, namely, the Marxism under the name of the social democracy and the Communists believe in the Marxism of Marx, Lenin and Stalin, that is, so-called communism. Both are the ideological brothers from Marx.

B. Either the Socialists or the Communists have belief in the labor value theory and the surplus value theory based on the materialism of Marx and advacates the panic theory, the industrial reserved force theory, the poverty revolution theory and the centralization of capital theory and further, theory on revolution namely, the Socialism claims the social democracy and the parliamentalism and the Communism argues the terrolism on the proletarian despotism.

C. Thus, as both the Socialsm and Communism are on the basis of the Marxism 'no line can be drawn between them' as KATAYAMA Tetsu remarked in a previous year they ohly proceed on the road to carry out the Marxism hand in hand. Although they occasionally make a quarrel they can never part with each other because of their same aims on the executive theory of the destruction of state, prevention of industries and gainning guiding power.

D. At the time of birth of the satellites of the USSR in the East Europe there found the collaborated power of Socialists and Communists but the Socialists were purged or slaughterd. Similarly, in Germany after the World War 1 President of the Social Democratic Party Ebert assassinated the Boss of the Communist

Party Liebknecht and Luxenburg.

Nevertheless, both the Parties take a joint action, so-called united front or democratic front on the destruction of social system and the prevention of industries in any country throughout the world. This comes from their same ideology and similar aims.

E. The illustrations of the formation of the unified front for destruction of the Socialists and Communists are too many to enumerate as in the violence case attacked the Diet and the Prime Minister's Office, the fuss against the Safety Security Act and others.

Also , NOZAKA was greeted by the both Parties at his returning home and to the expulsion of KAWAKAMI Kanichi the Socialists also pronouned its opposition.

In last year, at the election of the governer of Kyoto Prefecture and OYAMA Ikuo, TOKUDA and others went there to support them from the Communist Party and ASANUMA and SUZUKI from the Social Democratic Party even as their joint candidates. At this election the reigning faction of the Communist Party issued an instruction to vote for the Social Democratic Party. It is rumored the campaign fund was sent from the Communist China and a gala campaign is being spread.

F. The Social Democratic Party urges the liberation of laborers, farmers, middle and small enterprisers upon the stand of the Marxism as well as the Communist Party and aims at the social system to nationalize all the lands and to limit consumption of the nation with the denial of private enterprises by means of nationalization of all the productive organs and trading organizations. Under these conditions, in such a country as in the Communistic countries, men would be taken as machines and tools with the ignoring of humanity, increasing stagnation of productive enthusiasm, aggragation of tardieness, degradation of efficiency, bankruptcy of political economy and shortage of food and clothes would also be caused. So that the people would surely become the beings like wild dogs as they had been in the war-time effecting an artificial starvation. Of course, a human being esteems freedom. As he lives in freedom, hates contorol and restraint.

Therefore, under these policies, neither advancement nor improvement and progress shall be lost and the life in jail throughout the country shall be produced. Moreover, it is sure this country should become a satellite of the USSR and further it should be estimated

to become a depotic one. Never the human being can be relieved by the Marxism.

II. None.

III. None.

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

)Sirao. 8, I.D. Second (5)(Apr, 19, 1951)(508) 347, i

April 26, 1951.

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

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

Subject: Summary of the address which was delivered by WATANABE Shin, General Affairs Chief of the RIKKEN YOSEI KAI (The Constitutional Cultivation Association) at Gifu City on March 14.

I. A. The efforts in the past and the present situation and policy, of the RIKKEN YOSEIKAI:

We have been advocating with emphasis the spiritual unification of the people since 1928.

Without the people's awakening to this basic matters and an unification of the country men, we could not expect the reconstruction of our politics. If so, we could not also rescue Japan out of this chaos and at the same time we could not render services to the world peace.

Based on such way of thinking, we have been making stremuous efforts to call together the national strength through the political campaign against evil forces.

In the political history of Japan from the Meiji Restoration of Imperial Rule we cannot find any organizations that has not changed the name and the principle and besides has kept a consistent genuine attitude and has tided over all plights and adversities without giving way to any authorities as in the case of the RIKKEN YOSEI KAI.

B. Living politics:

We have been exerting our efforts consistently to realize the Emperor's ideal for these twenty odd years since the formation.

Good politics in Japan based on the spirit of Emperor System, has to be a living politics. We have been advocating that a living politics and politics of affection, should be a benevolent administration just as parents love their sons.

C. Politics is a foundation of the people's livelihoods:

Politics is not only the base of the national livelihood but also is up to the people themselves.

To pay their taxes, to educate their children, to work hard and to do well everything concerning their livelihoods -- all these matters are so important for the whole people. Politics forms a foundation of all these matters. If the administration is enforced to a bad direction, all efforts of the people would be in vain.

D. A prosperous era will come for our Japanese race:

Mankind would not perish so long as the heaven and the earth, and the sun and the noon, continue to exist. The Japanese people would not perish so long as the human being exists. The Japanese people could surely expect their prosperous days as long as they try not to conflict within the country, keeping a right mind.

Even plants and birds have strange instinct by which they can thrive.

Mankind also has a naturally furnished self-defense power.

So long as the Japanese people have a bit of sound and strong energy, they cannot fail to recover from this tired-out conditions and to lead their country to a prosperous one. If it is not so, the Japanese people subsist not as human being but merely as animal.

COPY

This defeated country where its politics is disturbed and public moral is corrupted, will not work if it is left as it is.

However, it will surely come a time when Japan restores from this predicament through our strenuous efforts.

In this respect existence of the RIKKEN YOSEI KAI is the foundation of Japan's self-defence.

II. None.

III. None.

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU COPY

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

Tanaka 14, I.D. Second (5) (Apr 19, 1951) (409) 344.

April 24, 1951.

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

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

Subject: General View of the Action of the NIPPON KIKUHATA DOSHI KAI (Japan Chrysanthemum Flag Comrade Society), which Held a Meeting in Ube City, Yamaguchi Prefecture from the Beginning to the Middle of March, 1951.

I. The Yamaguchi Prefectural Committee of the NIPPON KIKUHATA DOSHI KAI (Japan Chrysanthemum Flag Comrade Society) had planned recently to make inroads into the middle districts of the prefecture concerned and put up in Ube City, Yamaguchi Prefecture, such posters as shown below in A as a provisional operation for the above penetration and had been making a funds campaign in UBE SODA KOGYO K.K. (Ube Alkali Industry Company) and other companies. And the Prefectural Committee held on March 17 a meeting in Ube Citizens' Hall, to address

to an audience from the mass people, to be believed to have influenced so much upon them with the exhaustive publicity of the anti-Communist and "Chrysanthemum Flag" doctrine of the Comrade Society and to have threatened so much the Communist Party members there.

A. Contents of the Posters:

- o Don't miss the opportunity of independence by sticking to no possibility of the over-all peace settlement.
- o We are now at the critical moment of Red aggression. Drive the Communist Party out of your town.
- o Be not trapped by the forged peace of the Communist Party.
- o No rearmament, no racial independence.
- o No racial independence, no freedom in Asia.
- o Wipe out the enemy of the nation, the Communist Party.

B. 1. Date and Site of the address meeting:

- o March 17, from 6:30 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.
- o Citizens' Hall in Ube City, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

2. Subjects and Speakers:

- o Destroy the Communist Party, the Enemy of the Nation.

DAI-GO YUZEITAI CHO

(Chief of the 5th Campaign Corps)

TSURU Kiyohachi

Chief Central Commissioner

SHIMAZU Sadayasu

3. Chief points of the addresses are not so different from those of the old addresses or similar ones.

4. Audience: 1500 odd.

C. Influence upon the address meeting:

The Ube City Committee of the Communist Party sent to the meeting on that day its members, ten odd in number, who made an action to disturb the addresses by rootings and hecklings of various sorts, but to make nothing effective out of it. At the close of the meeting the speakers said the Communist Party members presented, that any question should be permitted, to come into a debate of some sort. However, the attempted argument was brought into obscurity, caused by a trouble in the arrangement of a microphone between the two rival parties. In the meantime, the Communists stepped up before the rostrum and began to sing the Internationale with fluttering red flags in their hands and the members of the Comrade Society acted to snatch the flags away from them. There would begin a hand-to-hand fight at any moment, which was,

however, prevented by the municipal police of Ube City and others, and the meeting was closed.

II. None.

III. None.

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Mitsugi. A, I.D. Second (5)(Apr. 23, 1951)(515) 345, i

April 26, 1951

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

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

SUBJECT: Views of the leaders of anti-Communist organizations in relation to the dismissal of General MacArthur.

I. With reference to the subject matter part of it is as already reported, and the circumstances as a result of the investigations we have made later are as follows:

A. KINOSHITA Sachihiko, Central Committeeman of the Nihon Kensei Kai(Healthy Young Men's Association) (Tokyo).

"The dismissal of General MacArthur may be considered that in international relations America has yielded to the British diplomatic policy and internally the political controversy has come to a head."

"By that the principle of America regarding

Europe as First in importance has been confirmed, and her policy for Asia should be compelled to be changed."

B. SHIMA Teruo, President of Nihon Saiken Doshi Kai(Society of the Comrades for the Reconstruction of Japan) (Tokyo).

"Through the dismissal of General MacArthur it is expected that the transfer of the occupation administration will be promoted on a big scale, and the purge release will be arrange earlier."

C. TOMATSU Sadao, Leader of Taiwa To(Great Harmony Party) (Tokyo).

"If it is planned by one to avoid the Third World War by means of the dismissal of General MacArthur it will expose one's ignorance as to where the Soviet Union and other Communist camps are really aiming at."

"By the loss of General MacArthur Asia has become to feel more threat from Communism."

"It will be Stalin who has been more delighted than anyone else to see the dismissal of General MacArthur."

D. AKAO Bin, Lecturer of Dotoku Kyo Dan
(Corps of Moral Teaching).

"The dismissal of General MacArthur mean a victory to the Communist camp."

"We believe firmly that we shall certainly have the day when it will be proved that General MacArthur is right."

E. KOBAYASHI Takeji, Superintendent of Hokkaido Hankyo Remmei(Anti-Communist League).

"It is considered that there will not any change of the fundamental policy for Japan by his dismissal. But the situation in the Far East is considered to increase difficulties more and more on account of that."

F. SHIMAZAKI Senzo, Director of Rikken Yosei Kai (Association for the Development of Constitutional Justice) (Tokyo).

"What we are anxious about is the question how the Far Eastern policy of America should be hereafter changed. It is uneasy for us to have the safety security given by the United Nations only. By the speedy rearmament at this critical time, Japan ought to make the arrangement for her self-defence."

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

COPY

Tanaka. Id J.D. Second (5)(Apr. 22, 1951)(S/A) 354, i

April 24, 1951.

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

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

Subject: Recent trend of IIJIMA Yasusaburo, President of Hankyo Rengo Kai (Anti-Communist Joint Association) in Obihiro City, Hokkaido.

I. Sekai Rempo Seifu Juritsu Remmei Nihon Jimmin Kyoryoku Kai (Japanese People's Cooperation Association of the League of the Establishment of the Government of the World Commonwealth) (with eleven constituent members) and Hankyo Rengo Kai (Anti-Communist Association) (with nine constituent members) are both anti-Communist organizations with IIJIMA Yasusaburo as their Superintendent. But either of them has few constituent members, and is in financial difficulties, not making any active movement.

Since last year IIJIMA arranged to have the lecture meetings (three times in Obihiro City and the suburbs

of it and to contribute to the Bokyo Newspaper his essay of "Why is Communism terrible?" Moreover, from May of last year to February this year he sent off to President TRUMAN, of the United States the letters as in the annexed paper in his name three times.

As the answer as far as his second letter he received the letter through the Consul in Sapporo towards the end of last year, which mentions, "Sufficient consideration should be paid to your letter addressed to the President".

Furthermore, he aims to publish a book of the theory of anti-Communism, and he recently told one of the personnel of our Hokkaido Branch Office as follows:

"The United Nations Army is fighting the southward of the 38th parallel, and it has given a good impression to the democratic camp of the world. For it is clearly shown that the North Korean Army which break through the 38th parallel is invading by force of arms and the United Nations Army is checking its advance by ambushing it.

Consequently it would not be better for the United Nations Army to advance northward of the 38th parallel. In recent times the Japan Communist Party is making its terroristic plans frankly. It is no good if we do not attack it in a thoroughgoing way."

II. None.

III. None.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

ANNEXED PAPER

Contents of the letter.

1. The letter dispatched on May 20, 1950.

Japanese people know that the safety of her country is secured by the United States Army only. If the United States Army is withdrawn we should find ourselves in difficulties unless we are allowed to have the army of our own. If we had not troops the Soviet submarines would be able to carry arms to the Japan Communist Party. By that the Guerrilla warefares will break out in all parts if Japan.

2. Letter dispatched on May 29, 1950.

It is a matter of regret that we have some who adheres to neutrality among us. Such persons can be divided into two kinds. The first one is 1 of the Communists and the other of the pure idealists.

The neutrality of Communists is nothing but their tactics. They are attempting to remove the obstacle to their Communist activity by driving off the United States Army from Japan.

The advocation of neutral persons is based on Article 9 of the Constitution in which it mentions we should give up the war and the statement of General

MacArthur who said that Japan was the Switzerland of Asia.

But when the world is divided into two, the Communist and non-Communist, there is space for the existence of Neutrality at all.

If Japan really wants to keep her independence I believe she must cooperate with the United States and other allied nations.

I should think that, instead of wishing to be the Switzerland in the East, it would have been better for the General to advise us to ally with the United States.

3. Letter dispatched on February 5, 1951.

It has made a great impression on me that you have taken authoritative attitude towards the Individualist (Ex-President Hoover). All the intelligent persons of the world agree to your views that that if the two Continents of Asia and Europe have fallen into the hands of the Communists their sinister hand will be stretched to the American Continent. It is a great joy to us that, restoring Seoul and the south of the 38th parallel in Korea, the American Government has determined to build up its strong defence camp.

It has engraved on our peart. I pray for the success of that plan. If the United States Army

in Korea has not been successful, the non-Communist nations in Asia, Japanese to begin with, will begin to doubt the actual power of the United States and will gradually yield to Communism.

That is not for the Asians alone, but the European nations too will have the same feeling.

Thinking in that way, we it is not too much to say that the Korean Incident depends on thefortune of the world.

Furthermore, if the United States in Korea has been victorious the confidence of Japan towards the United States will increase and it will give a good effect upon the negotiations of peace treaty between the United States and Japan.

COPY

Tanaka. 14 J.D. Second (5)(Apr, 25, 1951)(522) 356, i
April 30, 1951.

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

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

SUBJECT: Movement of SOKOKU BOEI KOKUMIN DOMEI (Fatherland Defence People's Alliance), under the leadership of TAJIMA Zenko, in in Osaka City, on March 3, 1951.

I. As to the subject, we have already rendered its report dated April 5, No. 290. The succeeding movement is as follows.

(A) Since the establishment of the Alliance, TAJIMA Zenko has been making effort for propaganda on street or acting on the masses or the working offices, keeping liason with staff members of various companies and offices. At 5:00 p.m., March 29, TAJIMA held

a lecture meeting concerning defence of the fatherland in the Central Auditorium, Osaka City, by inviting HASHIMOTO Tetsuma, as a lecture.

However, because of discrepancy of opinion with the member-organizations, TAJIMA has determined to change the structure of the Alliance and to inaugurate its reorganization as a right-wing organization.

(B) On the other hand, TOMATSU Keigi, TAIWATO (Taiwa Party) has planed to form AIKOKU DANTAI ZENKOKU KYO-GIKAI (National Council of Patriotic Organizations) concluding NIHON KOKUMIN TO (Japan People's Party), DOKURITSU JUNBI KAI (Independence Preparation Society) by KANSAI BOKYO SHINBUN (Kansai Anti-Communism Newspaper), NIHON FUKKO SEINEN DOMEI (Japan Rehabilitation Youth Alliance) and NIHON KAKUSHIN SEINEN DOMEI (Japan Renovation Youth Alliance), which were respectively member-organizations of the Alliance and he has now been busy at preparations for its realization.

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

4月13日附「サイン」なく提出
(4.17)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Takahashi. N, I.D. Third (/) (Apr 13, 1951) (47) 318, i

April 13, 1951

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

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

SUBJECT: Report concerning Part of Recent Organization of the Central Guidance Section, Japan Communist Party.

I According to the report dated Mar. 17, 1951 from Chief of Shin-etsu Branch, SIB, the following members engaging in the recent organization of the Japan Communist Party's Central Guidance Section have been clarified, and so they run as follows:

Details

YAMAMOTO Sukemitsu in charge of
Metal Mfg. Companies

MISHIO Yokusoku "
National Government and Public Workers' Unions

TSUKATA Taigan "
Various organizations of the Japan Communist Party's Central Headquarters

KONDO Seiichiro in charge of
Ship-Building and Harbor Workers' Organizations

YANO Osamu (?) "
Electric and Coal Miners' Organizations

KOJIMA Masaharu "
Publishing, Chemical and Fibre Workers'
Organizations

ITO Takero "
Screen and Stage Workers' Organizations

ENDO Toshihisa "
Japan Transportation and Iron Wire Industry
Workers' Organizations

ANDO Yoshio,
Hokuriku Regional Organizer and Chairman of
Niigata Prefectural Committee

II None

III None

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

,I.D. Third ( )(, ,1951)(86) 312. i

April 13 , 1951. I.D.

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

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

Subject: Circumstances in Examination by C.I.C. Staff of Suspects concerning "HEIWA-NO-KOE" (Voice of Peace).

I herewith report the results of investigation concerning the subject abovementioned as follows:

I. Progress of arrest of self-called MURATA Susumu.

(a) In the all-at-once round-up of "HEIWA-NO-KOE" (Voice of Peace) based on the prosecution by Director-General of Special Investigation Bureau, Attorney General's Office, dated Jan. 30, 1951, an official of Investigation Section, YAMAguchi Prefecture Headquarters of National Rural Police and an official of Police-

Guard Section, Police Headquarters of Shimonoseki-City, carrying the warrants of arrest of NIIBARA Katsumi, No. 6, Ichimaedacho, Shimonoseki-City and of SAIJO Shin-ichi, care of NIIBARA and a warrant of search and attachment of NIIBARA Katsumi's home, under the direction of IMAIKE Kiyomi, Prosecutor of Shimonoseki Branch, Public Proculator's Office, Yamaguchi District, carried out the search and attachment of the said place, early morning on Feb. 14 and arrested NIIBARA Katsumi at his dwelling but could not arrest SAIJO Shin-ichi on account of his absence.

(b) Getting by the investigation of the concerned an information that NIIBARA Shin-ichi aged 28 or 29, coming to Shimonoseki-City from Kyushu in order to reconstruct the Orthodox Section of the Communist Party, is going in and out of NIIBARA's dwelling, Prosecutor IMAIKE, requesting again a warrant from Judge of the Shimonoseki Summary Court on Feb. 12 because of the out-of-date of the warrant on SAIJO, got from Judge AZA Toson past 9 a.m. of the same day a warrant on a person named SAIJO Shin-ichi but unknown of his real name and ordered the Police Headquarters of Shimonoseki-City to arrest the suspect successively.

(c) NIIBARA Katsumi is a shoe-mender and the work-place in his dwelling is 2 Ken wide and 1.5 ken depth and is divided into two rooms by a book-case, the east half being rent to the AKATSUKI Book-Store and the west is used for his own. The inner part is made into a passage by which one can go in and out to both Stores. The AKATSUKI Book-Store has been the office of the Temporary Guidance Section, the West District Committee of Yamaguchi Prefecture of the Japan Communist Party since the end of 1950, where members of the Party have usually been frequented.

(d) About 1:40 p.m. on Feb. 12, NISHIMURA Makoto, policeman, judicial police member of Police-Guard Section, Police-Guard Division of the Police Headquarters of Shimonoseki-City who was accidentally passing by NIIBARA's dwelling, saw several persons in the AKATSUKI Book-Store and as soon as he entered into the shoe repairing shop, thinking SAIJO Shin-ichi might be there, Party member TANI Shigeko (age 21) coming from the neighboring book-store, blocked his way and NISHISONO who came out of the book-store turned back at seeing the policeman when the policeman hearing a sign of some one getting out by opening the

sliding glass-door, ran out on the street and found two men running in haste at 10 meters east of the store, came up with them and questioned their names to identify them. But they continued to run away without answering to this questioning. One of the two was a man aged about 50, the other, a man, about 30 years of age.

Though the policeman was not acquainted with SAIJO Shin-ichi, he again questioned the man of his name, as the man seemed to be SAIJO Shin-ichi, with his age and conduct. The man, answering "Why do you question me? No need to respond." hastened to the opposite direction. Following him when the policeman talked to him to come at his discretion now that he can not tell his name, the man demanded to show the warrant. The policeman replied "The warrant is ready. As it will soon be brought, please stop and wait." But the man continued to walk as if to run away. Thereupon, the policeman telephoned at a dry goods store nearly to the Police Headquarters of Shimonoseki-City to bring the warrant and followed him about 200 meters. He stopped an auto-tricycle of Search Section, the Police Headquarters which came there by chance, at near the

NISHIMURA Wine-store at Nagato-machi, Shimonoseki-City. The man handed his hand-bag to the accompaning man aged about 50 and tried to escape. Therefore, the policeman arrested him at about 2:30 p.m., telling that the warrant was issued and brought him to the Police Headquarters by the auto-tricycle. The man received the hand-bag escaped taking advantage of his unguarded moment.

2. Circumstances in Examination of him at Japanese Police.

(a) Circumstances in Examination by NISHIMURA Makoto and SHIBATA Noboru, judicial policemen.

About 2:35 p.m. Feb. 12, Policeman NISHIMURA brought the suspect to the Police Headquarters of Shimonoseki-City and showed him the warrant, at the Police Guard Section. The suspect gave only a glance at it.

As the Section was visited by many outsiders extraordinary at that time, Policeman NISHIMURA, together with Policeman SHIBATA Noboru, brought the suspect into the Instruction Room at the third storey of the Police Headquarters, where Policeman NISHIMURA told him the gist of criminal facts and also that he can appoint a counsel. Then the suspect was given the chance to defend. But he spoke nothing and did

not tell even his name. Therefore, the note of defence to that effect was prepared and the suspect was asked to sign and seal on it but refused to do both.

Further, after telling him that he can refuse to depose, both policemen examined him alternatively but he did not make any answer. It took about 20 minutes begining at 2:50 p.m. and it can not be acknowledged that the violence was committed against the suspect and it can easily be acknowledged that the examination was performed with politer words than to other suspects.

(b) Having decided to detain him, they took him to a lock-up, made him present his belongings and kept him in No. 6 Room (Solitery Cell) at about 3:30 p.m. after taking a photograph of him at the Identification Section. The suspects belongings are

(1) A telegram paper dated Feb. 8, addressed to the Chugoku District Committee, the Communist Party of Hiroshima-City sent from Shinjuku Station, "Significance of Coal-Labor Strike is great. Central Dispute will stop within few days. More efforts requested for Victory."

(2) 27 sheets of hand-bills with headlines "For

Over-all Peace and Racial Independence" and "On Suppression of Democratic Publications"

(3) 2 sheets of "Information in Party"

(4) 1 sheet of "Statement"

(5) A little can for solve (a piece of paper with numeral signs was concealed in the medicine)

(c) Circumstances in Examination by Judicial Policemen, FUJIMOTO Katsuaki and ISHIKAWA Noriyuki.

As undermentioned, Policeman FUJIMOTO, on the order of one of the staff of Shimonoseki Branch of Yamaguchi C.I.C. (abreviated by C.I.C.) made him enter into former Room of Public Security Committee in the third storey of the Police Headquarters of the City at 7:20 a.m. Feb. 14 and questioned under surveillance his name, address and occupation but nothing was answered.

Policeman ISHIKAWA, taking turns at 8:15 a.m. after one hour, persuaded him for about an hour and a half, as ISHIKAWA had known that the suspect refuse to depose and the suspect confessed to the Policeman, saying that his name is MURATA Susumu, age is 29, occupation is book-salesman and the permanent domicile is Tokyo, but refused to mention concerning others. The official of C.I.C. did not come even at 9:30 a.m.

More than 40 hours have passed since the arrest and yet the need to detain him was acknowledged but NAKAO Kazuo, chief of Police Guard went to Shimonoseki Branch, Public Procurator's Office, Yamaguchi District at about 9:40 a.m. and asked Procurator IMAIKE to come to the Office and request for a warrant as he considered it proper to examine by a procurator at the spot rather than to bring the suspect to the Public Procurator's Office because the suspect looks tired owing to every day's examination.

The examination by Policemen ISHIKAWA and FUJIMOTO was conducted cautiously even being careful of the use of words so that the violence can not be acknowledged.

3. Circumstances in the connection with C.I.C. at Yamaguchi from the Japanese Police in regard to Examination.

The Police Headquarters of Shimonoseki-City has ever been requested to connect with C.I.C. in regard to cases concerning the Occupation Forces and the Communist Party and the Police Headquarters has accordingly connected with C.I.C. at every case. As regard to this case, Chief of Police Guard NAKAO called at C.I.C. on Feb. 12,

at 4:00 p.m. and informed to Lieutenant Meizel through ASAKAI, interpreter in C.I.C. that an equivalent was arrested on a warrant to SAIJO Shin-ichi and he is regarded as a reporter of the Center by referring to his belongings though his name, address and age are not known because of his refusal of deposition. And when he added that the suspect may be a Korean, referring to his countenance, Lieutenant Meizel required to report prior to the release after the examination finished. It is not acknowledged that the Japanese Police has connected with C.I.C. with regard to the examination of the suspect.

4. Circumstances in Examination by YAMAGUCHI, C.I.C. official.

Lieut. Meizel and Lieut. Kin, accompanying Interpreter ASAKAI came suddenly to the Police Guard Section, the Police Headquarters of the City on Feb. 13, past noon and affered to examine the equivalent SAIJO Shin-ichi, and NAKAO, Chief of Police Guard Section arranged the former Room of Public Security Committee in the third storey of the Office as the Examination Room and ordered policemen NISHIDA Mitsugu and TANII Manji to bring the suspect into the Examination Room from the lock-up and after about 15 minutes, introduced the C.I.C. officials into that room. When the C.I.C. Of-

ficials entered into the Examination Room, they urged the two guard policemen to get out of the room, so that the policemen returned to the Police Guard Section. After that, the examination was performed till about 5:30 p.m., but any details are not known concerning the examination, because the Japanese Police did not witness.

At about 5:30 p.m., Chief NAKAO was instructed at the Police Guard Section from Interpreter ASAKAI to detain the suspect in the examination room for the need to continue examination. So the chief ordered Policeman NISHIMURA to guard him and C.I.C. officials left the room immediately.

(b) About 40 minutes past, and Policeman NISHIMURA changed places with Policeman MITOMA Soichi, who succeeded to guard. About 7:00 p.m. the abovementioned three C.I.C. officials came again to the Examination Room, and ordering the guard policeman to get out of the room, the examination was continued till about 9:30 p.m. But the Japanese Police did not witness again this time and nothing is known.

When the policemen MITOMA and FUJIMOTO received the person on the floor in front of the entrance of the examination room after the examination is finished, they were instructed by the C.I.C. officials to take him into

the room by 7:00 a.m. on the 14th day, as they will continue the examination from that time.

Policeman FUJIMOTO, therefore, took the suspect into the examination room about 7:20 a.m. on the 14th and waited. But the C.I.C. officials did not come on that day.

As mentioned above, the examination on the suspect by C.I.C. officials was performed twice on Feb. 13 and no other examinations were done otherwise. Accordingly the state of affairs in the room could not be noticed from outside because the Japanese Policemen were not allowed to witness nor even to approach the examination room.

(5) Truth or untruth of Fact of suffering injury at Examination by C.I.C. of Yamaguchi.

a. According to the deposision by SUMA Harumi, doctor (No. 30, Buzen-Iama chi, Shimonoseki City), in the middle of February 1951, (assumed to be about Feb.16 as mentioned in b) about 2:00 p.m. he was telephoned from INADA Yurito, chief of Police Guard, the Police Headquarters of Shimonoseki-City, saying "Here is a patient. Bring medicine as it seems to be a burn" and he immediately met the chief at the Headquarters. Being told by the chief that it is a secret, he gave medical treatment on an unidentified suspect of this matter in the Relief Room at the underground lock-up, without a witness. The circumstances are described in the annexed record of deposition of SUMA Harumi by Proculator.

b. INADA Yurito, chief of the Police Guard Section, the Police Headquarters of Shimonoseki City, who was in the Police University of Tokyo returned and attended the Office on Feb. 13 and knows little of the circumstances of this matter. The C.I.C. officials went back to C.I.C. of Yamaguchi Feb. 14, in the afternoon and after one or two days (about April 16,) came to Shimonoseki and desired him to come to C.I.C. Shimonoseki Branch.

On that occasion, in the Office, he was asked by Lieutenant Meizer to send for a doctor for MURATA Susumu, the suspect of this case. Accordingly, he sent for Doctor SUMA to treat when he come back to the office immediately. He deposed he does not know the condition of injury as he did not witness.

c. When policeman NISHIDA took the suspect of this case from the lock-up to the examination room for the first examination by C.I.C. officials on Feb. 13, he did not perceive any abnormal conditions on him up to noon on that day.

From about 5:30 p.m. till about 7:00 p.m., policemen NISHIMURA and MITOMA watched on the suspect in the examination room. And the suspect looked a little tired during that time, dropping his head, sitting on a chair or lying on a sofa.

When policemen MITOMA and FUJIMOTO took the suspect from the examination room to the lock-up at about 9:30 p.m. after the examination finished, he was so much tired that he could hardly go downstairs and lay immediately on coming into the lock-up.

When policeman FUJIMOTO took the suspect to the examination room at about 7:20 a.m. on the 14th, he was still much tired and on coming into the examination room

after going slowly upstairs he sat on a chair, lying on a desk face downward, drawing long breaths. He deposed his name and others in response to policeman ISHIKAWA's questions, dropping his head on the desk. His answer was really weak.

These depositions do not record any recognition of the suspect's injury.

6. Circumstances in Transmission of Case to Procurator of Shimonoseki Branch and in Examination by Procurator

IMAIKE Kiyomi, Procurator of the Shimonoseki Branch, was as Chief Proculator in charge of direction on search of B Case of this matter. He was requested by a policeman in the Police Guard Section, the Police Headquarters of Shimonoseki City to give an instruction on the arrest of a man seemed like SAITO Shin-ichi who had been designated in a worrant of arrest, as he found the person on Feb. 12 about noon. The Procurator gave him an instruction to permit the arrest. But on the 13th day, it was reported from the Headquarters by telephone that the man arrested seems not to be SAIJO Shin-ichi. On the 14th, about 9:00 a.m., assistant police inspector NAKAO and two or three others of the Police Guard Section of the Headquarters came to the Branch and said "The man arrested seems not to be SAIJO Shin-ichi and calls himself MURATA Susumu

But it is not possible to release now because C.I.C. officials of Yamaguchi seem to have done violence during the examination yesterday (the 13th day) and he can not move his body. As C.I.C. say to keep him in custody by the Japanese side, we ask the Procurator to come to the Headquarters together with the judge."

The Procurator, considering that it is not proper to show the Judge the injured conditions, came to the Police Headquarters with a procuratorial secretary. The Procurator heard briefly from the Police Guard Section the circumstances of examination at about 10:00 a.m. and later examined the man as SAIJO Shin-ichi. The man of course mummed at that time, only saying " I am MURATA Susumu. I was persecuted on account of mistaken identity." He looked extremely tired, sitting on a chair, dropping his head on the desk. The Procurator perceived him bearing several lines of reddish scars around his neck. The Procurator, recognizing him not SAIJO Shin-ichi, instructed to request C.I.C. for disposition when necessary because detention is not needed.

7. Detention and Circumstances afterward

On Feb. 14, 1951, at about 10:00 a.m., Procurator IMAIKE decided not to demand the detention of the suspect. INADA, chief of the Police Guard Section went to

C.I.C. and consulted with Liet. Misell on the release of him but received at 12:00 an order dated the same day with the name of the Lieutenant to the effect that it is requested to hold MURATA Susumu in custody pending further investigation. Accordingly he was henceforward held in custody at the look-up of the Police Headquarters continuously. As the directive to release was informed by telephone from C.I.C. on the 24th of the same month, about noon, the Police Headquarters released him. After that, the whereabouts of the suspect is unknown.

8. Case concerning this man and Circumstances in Disposition of Derivative Case of TANI Shigeko and two others.

a. In regard to an unidentified man named MURATA Susumu, SAIJO Shin-ichi is taken on Feb. 3; and MURATA Susumu is suspended to be prosecuted on March 2, because he was arrested as SAIJO Shin-ichi.

b. The case of suspected violation of Government Order No. 325 by TANI Shigeko and UEDA Toshiko

March 14, Arrested.

March 16, Detained.

March 30, Non-prosecution (probation) instructed from chief Public Prosecutor of Hiroshima Higher Public Procurstor's Office.

April 3, Met with Major Casiday and Mr. Minehan of C.I.C. and reported to that effect.

April 4, Released with understanding.

c. The case of the same by AOYAGI Yozo

March 26, Arrested

March 28, Detained

Now on application for disposition

(April 16 Detention completed)

9. References

1. Condition of Examination Room at that time

The examination room is located at the north-east corner of the third story of the Police Headquarters and 4 meters square. On the east and north sides, there are windows; on the south and west sides, there are walls. At the west end of the south wall, there is a door. This room is now used usually. Various articles such as screens, targets for shooting and others are piled at the east-south corner. On the day of examination, there was a table (1 meter x 2 meters) and a bench was put on both sides. It was particularly cold on that day and a percelain fire-pot with 1.5 feet diameter was put during the examination. It seems that there were no tongs nor others.

2. The self-named MURATA Susumu is assumed to be a Communist reporter by his belongings. But he is not identified for he says nothing. Somebody says he seems to be a man born in Shimane Prefecture. The Procurator,

recognizing the fact of having been injured in the examination by C.I.C. staff, closed the search and did not arranged to request detention, as he considered it improper to continue the detention for the Japanese side.

3. The abovementioned C.I.C. official Lieut. Kin is a regular American Lieutenant of Korean blood named KIN EI-TO belonged to the troop and seems to be engaged in collecting informations on the Koreans, by always inspecting police stations in the prefecture.

Concerning the violence to MURATA Susumu, the staff of the Police Headquarters of Shimonoseki-City avoid to depose in more details than the facts investigated of this case and even refuse to prepare the record of deposition. Therefore, only the minimum verbal deposition was heard to be availed.

4. With regard to the tools used for violence, it is supposed that thick tongs might be in the fire pot in the examination room. But at the time of examination, they were not prepared. And rumor has it that some strong battery might be used. But such an instrument is not equipped. No body deposes that such an instrument was brought by C.I.C. It is not clear whether it is tongs or a battery.

5. On Jan. 23, prior to the release of MURATA Susumu, HARADA Karuo, lawyer of the Association of lawyers of Hiroshima and HOSOSAKO Kanemitsu, lawyer of the Association of laywers of Yamaguchi called at the Police Headquarters and said "Yesterday we called at the Civil Department in Chugoku to inquire about the case of MURATA Susumu" There is a fact that they requested the release, not touching on the injury. After the release, any application concerning the injury is not made to the Police Headquarters nor to the Public Procurator's Office.

6. When inquired of UEDA Toshiko and TANI Shigeko, suspects of violation of Government Order who were in the lock-up of Shimonoseki at the time of investigation of this Case after the injury of MURATA Susumu, UEDA Toshiko deposes to have been MURATA's injury and concerning the details both speak nothing and depose to clarify all details at the Public Court.

Record of Deposition.

Permanent Domicile:

Present Address: No. 30, Buzen-Tamachi, Shimonoseki-shi

Occupation: Doctor

Name: SUMA Harumi age 48.

The abovementioned person deposed to this office at will at Shimonoseki Branch, Public Procurator's Office of Yamaguchi District on April 1,1951 as follows:

1). I have been a surgeon at No. 56, Imaura-cho, Shimonoseki-shi, since March 30, 1942.

2). I have ever examined or analysed the body several times on the request by the Police when a person was accidentally killed.

3). Though the date is not sure, I was telephoned at my hospital from the Shimonoseki Police Station in the middle of February this year. It said "Come to examine a patient. It seems a burn."

I do not knows who has telephoned. So I went immediately to the Nishi Police Station at Shimonoseki-City at about 2:00 or 3:00 p.m., preparing the medicine for a burn. I may have gone by motorcar despatched from the Station--I do not remember acurately.

4). I met a nice-looking policeman in private dress aged about 40 in the inner room in the right side of the gate. I do not his name. I was introduced into the lock-up by another policeman. Entering into the nearest room, I found a man of fair complextion aged about 30 in shirt and trousers lying in the room. He was covered with a branket. Without questioning his name, I asked him the

position of injuries. He answered "on neck, shoulders and hips" Taking off his dress, I found scars of burn on neck, shoulders and hips. The scars were like the prints of long and round red-hot bar with 2 inch diameter touched horizontally. The widest is 1.5 cm. and the longest, 10 cm. I concluded they are the scars of burn by the printing with red-hot metal bar thicker then tongs. These scars were totaled 4 or 5 on both sides of neck; 3 or 4 on both shoulders; and about 10 around the anus. The scars around the anus were printed radially and approached to the anus.

His pulse was moderate, his temperature normal. I pasted chloride salve and injected a doze of penicillion of 300,000 unit. The patient says nothing. The injury seemed to have been suffered on the day before my examination and to need ten days to be cured completely. After that I did not go for treatment.

5). When I treat him, no body was there. A jailes in the outside was looking.

6). I have never issued the medical certificate. Because I have first heard it is a secret, I have never written any carte on this diagnosis.

I have not demanded the fee because I intended to serve by free.

Show a picture of self-named TAMURA Susumu at that time, question: Is that man whom you have treated this man? answer: Yes, he face was square-sized. This is surely that man.

SUDO Harumi

On recording and reading as abovementioned, he signed his signature and sealed.

TAKAHASHI Yukio

Deputy Public Prosecutor ,
Acting for Prosecutor
Public Prosecutor's Office of
Yamaguchi District.

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

COPY

Kawamata. T ,I.D. Third (/)(Apr, 11,1951)(497) 325, i
April 19, 1951.

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

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

Subject: On the Principal Movements of the Japan Communist Party during March.

I. Based on the materials received by the Investigation Division, SIB, the principal movements of the Japan Communist Party during March, 1951 were summarized as seen in the following report.

1. Marine organizations of the Japan Communist Party.

According to what was learned from EGAWA Bun-ya, former Chairman of the Hokkaido Marine Conference of the Japan Communist Party, who had seceded from the Party, he was active in the establishment of the marine organizations of the Japan Communist Party in Hakodate and other districts in Hokkaido, took a leading part in smuggling with Korea under the secret instruction of SHIINO Etsuro, Chairman of the Control Committee

of the Japan Communist Party Central Headquarters and derived party funds from exporting from Japan electric instruments, tungsten, precious metals,etc. in exchange for morphine, cocain, quinine, phenacetin, etc.. Moreover, it has been clarified that twice in October, 1945 and in the spring, 1949 he acted as an intermediary in handing confidential documents from an important Soviet Russian over to the Central Headquarters of the Japan Communist Party through a sailor serving the Saghalien route.

2. On the opening of a secret conference of marine organizers.

In the autumn last year, a conference of marine organizers of the Japan Communist Party was held at a certain place, Kansai area.

Though it seems that a consultation was made on the obstruction to marine transportation of specially-demanded goods to Korea and overall cooperation with Communist China, its details are unknown.

3. On the struggle for overall peace treaty and anti-colonization in Kansai area.

Since this spring, it is likely that HAKAMADA Satomi, one of the purged leaders of the Japan Communist Party, who smuggled himself in Kobe City, is taking a leadership of the struggle for overall peace

treaty and anti-colonization, urgent target of the Japan Communist Party. On February 20, the first conference of representatives in Hanshin area was held in Kobe City and it is noteworthy that a consultation was made on the enlargement of party organizations to the harbor and Government Railway workers in Kobe City. Moreover, it seems that the International Faction of the Japan Communist Party is now under the management of the three top Communists, HAKAMADA Satomi, MIYAMOTO Kenji and KASUGA Shojiro.

4. On the investigation into seceders from the Japan Communist Party.

The number of seceders under the jurisdiction of the Kanto Branch reached 1,733 for ten months from January to October last year. An investigation into its real state revealed that 40 % of those seceders are undoubtedly camouflaged, 17 % are densely suspious of being camouflaged, majority of whom are considered still continuing communist activities, getting rid of red purge and concealing their party registers. Those who have seceded for their self-preservation are 19 % of all. As 23 % are now under investigation it seems that the number of camouflaged seceders will be increased as its result.

5. On the measure against the outlawry of the

Japan Communist Party.

Judging from the recent conditions here and there, it is no doubt that the Japan Communist Party Headquarters, in preparation against the outlawry, are absorbed in the defense and strengthing of the Party by giving an instruction of the following contents to each subordinate organ throughout the country.

a. The area committees in the various districts are secretly dissolved and "KATSUDOSHA KAIGI (Activists' Councils)" consisting of picked elements are organized instead. They have secret meetings at unknown places.

b. Camouflaged secessions and expulsions are done successively. The central party members go underground and unknown ones come to the front.

c. Training of central staff members is practised.

d. Removal of offices and printing machines to other places. Burning-up and transference of important documents.

e. Exposure of spies within the Party.

6. Expulsion of KAWAKAMI Kan-ichi of the Japan Communist Party:

The expulsion resolution as to Member of the House of Representatives of the Japan Communist Party KAWAKAMI Kan-ichi was submitted to the plenary session

of the Diet on March 29 who had been submitted to the Disciplinary Committee for his interpillation on the foreign affairs at the plenary session on buget of the Lower House on January 27. Concerning this resolution as the result of the discussion in which the Communust Party, the Labor-Farmer Party and the Social Democratic Party were against the expulsion of KAWAKAMI Kan-ichi was decided by the vote of 239 to 71.

7. Struggle Principle for Local Assemblies was Anounced:

With the anouncement of the struggle for the local assemblies on February 24 the Provisional Guiding Department of the Japan Communist Party appealed to make the local autonomous bodies the footing of the unification of peoples indicating the current policies as to the various items such as the gravity of the local autonomous bodies struggle in the struggle for the all-out peace treaty, the Diet activity and propaganda activity, innovation of Party life of the Diet members and the struggle against secederss and the struggle in the April election.

8. Forth National Council:

The forth National Council was held for five days from February 23 by the Japan Communist Party.

An important conference next to the Party convention on the Party regulations the National Council is, at this council the revision of the Party regulations, the personnel changes and the current principles for action seem to have been fixed.

9. Suspension of Party Activity of Diet Members:

The Diet Members Group of the Japan Communist Party ordered the suspention of Party activity to the four members belonged to the Diet Members Group, KARASAWA Toshiko, KARITA Asano, TAKADA Tomiyuki and KAMIMURA Susumu. Because, the foregoing four persons seem to have expressed the critic attitude towards the principle of the Party, in particular, the opposition to the policies of the Guiding Department.

10. Judgment of Appeal against Mitaka Case:

The decision to the appeal by a public procurater against the judgment of the first trial that all the persons concerned had been sentenced to innocence except imprisonment of TAKEUCHI Keisuke for life was given on March 30 to sentence all the accused to innocence but TAKEUCHI Keisuke to death.

11. Second Peace Protection Committee:

The Second ZENGOKU KATSUDOKA KAIGI (National Council of Men of Action) of the HEIWA YOGO NIHON IINKAI (Japan Peace Protection Committee) was held

in Tokyo on March 27. At the council, under the chairmanship of ITO Yashiro, the election of TAKAKUWA Sumio YOSHIDA Sukeharu and KUSHIDA Fuki for the members of the Chairman Group, the general report by HIRANO Gitaro and the interpretation concerning the principle of movement by TAN Tokusaburo were made.

12. Policy Council for National Election:

On March 27, the Provisional Central Headquarters of the Japan Communist Party convenning the representatives of the Prefectural Committees at the Headquarters held the policy council for the local election in April, this time and seem to have given the indication for the concrete policies relating to the principle for the unified front based upon the election principle of the central Party authority.

13. Council for All-Out Peace Treaty:

The ZENMEN KOWA AIKOKU-UNDO KYOGIKAI (Patriotic Movement Council for the All-Out Peace Treaty) was held in Tokyo for its second representatives council on March 28. At the council, under the chairmanship of WADA Toshiaki the election of ADACHI Umeichi, representative of the SHAKAITO SAIKEN JUMBI KAI (Preparatory Committee for the Reconstruction of the Socialist Party), KAZAHAYA Yasoji, Diet member of the Japan Communist Party and a certain KOMATSU,

representative of labor unions and others for members of the Chairman Group and the general report made by WADA Toshiaki was approved. The attendants were about one hundred and fifty (150).

14. Suspension of JIMMIN SHIMBUN (People's Paper):

On March 27, the Special Investigation Bureau authority of the Attorney General's Office ordered the suspension of "the People's Paper", the succeeding organ of the AKAHATA and seizured the paper of about one hundred thousand (100,000) copies through the steps taken against the publishing office, printing office and the distribution organizations throughout the country.

II. None.

III. None.

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

Matsuda S

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I.D. Third (F)(Apr 3, 1951)(469)-294. I

April 7, 1951

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

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

Subject: Sixth Prefectural Representatives Conference of the NISHI NIPPON SEIKATSU YOGO DOMEI KYOGIKAI (West Japan Council of Life Protection Leagues) Held on February 25, 1951.

The NISHI NIPPON SEIKATSU YOGO DOMEI KYOGIKAI (West Japan Council of Life Protection League; abbreviated JCLPL hereafter) held its Sixth Prefectural Representatives Conference in Osaka City on February 25, 1951, to decide on the struggle course of the leagues in the future, which shall be outlined as follows:

I. Date: February 25 and 26, 1951.

II. Site: Nembutsu-ji, (a buddistic temple) at 4-chome, Uehommachi, Tennoji Ward, Osaka City.

III. Participants:

KANZAKI Toshio, chief Commissioner of the ZEN OSAKA SEIKATSU YOGO DOMEI (All-Osaka Life Protection League) and representatives from Kyoto, Hyogo, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Fukuoka Prefecture, totaling 150 persons.

IV. General View of the Conference:

On the first day an arrangement was made for sending representatives to the coming local election, by holding a joint conference with the Representatives Conference of the All-Osaka Life Protection League)

On the second day the conference made negotiations and drew a decision on the following items:

1. Present State of Affairs:

The Government had been exercising unreasonably the further collection of taxes, putting emphasis upon non-payment adjustment of the declared income tax (totaling ¥120 billion) and the amount in arrears did not come so much far away ¥100 billion as in the beginning of this year, which has caused the heavy and irrational tax all the more to make taxpayers enemies. And particularly in the real status of non-payment adjustment possible in the future one cannot cope with any forced practice of Japan's policy of the rearmament and war cooperation being advocated since last year. Moreover, it has been made clear in view of the actual outcome of the non-payment adjustment, that it will have to make rather the push-back of taxpayers more vigorous by means of the more increased protest statement, to carry on final declaration and reassessment in such a form as it has been current up to now.

The government seems to have drawn a new practical course just out of that state of affairs, to show it here in the following substantial notes:

(1). The guidance to declaration of tax (that is a thrust of reassessment on taxpayers) is being carried out by means of the actual income and its precise investigation, postponing the term of final declaration until the end of February.

(2). The tax office calls each house up to guide it how to declare at the final declaration, taking a principle of "a convincible tax," but to end with the thrusting upon its real status, not the acceptance of any convincinced declaration.

(3). The tax office attempts to make taxpayers declare a later correction as to the declaration produced by payers themselves commenced from March, to end with the thrusting upon a declaration of the same sum of the income as to be stated in a reassessment if required, though actually not needed, contrary to its necessity in last year.

(4). It has been designed to draw reassessments finally towards the end of March (out of persons with whom the tax office failed to make any useful arrangement in its declaration guidance).

(5). An attempt is being made to give assistance to private tax payment associations or councils by amending some parts of the taxation law in April and to make thereby MINSHU SHO-KO KAI (democratic societies for commerce and industry) stand alone.

2. Critics and Resolution:

(1). Structure:

Democratic Societies for commerce and industry at present embrace each only a few members, although the big majority of taxpayers are defaulters and no frontal unification has been as yet given a shape on account of their special relation to the Government. Besides, there is not seen any rapid step of increasing members, but rather a decrease.

(2). Movement:

a. /Actions of go-betweens have not enough made to deal with defaulters left, in spite of emphasis to be laid upon such actions toward the members of the sodieties in question, to end with a mere propaganda that any tax arrangement would be referred to democratic societies of commerce and industry.

b. Political education could not meet the action of go-betweens.

c. Aged men and housewives, who had come with

anxiety to a go-between, to be given some information or advice by him, were given only such explanations as "make it as it may" or "O.K.," not any convincing explanation. Besides, nevertheless those people had anxiety with political situations as they thoughts why such a neglecting attitude could be reasoned, the political edcuation that is to make such people come to their self-confidence and objective consciousness has been laid aside in such a form as seen in the words "Look upon Korea. Just one blow and everything is gone."

d. Technical guidance is available in section meetings and other assemblies at any time as the occasion demands and a convincible foundation is as yet not given to a struggle to be set out on the basis of the true political circumstances to meet the struggle in opposition to the war and for an overall peace treaty.

e. The launched struggle by the major groups of defaulters, who cannot pay their tax only because it is heavy, having no political consciousness, is of so dangerous nature that it may magnetized by the political suppression and intimidation of a fascistic power at the present time of fascistizing suppression.

3. How to Shut Out Suppressions and to Develop the Struggle of the Major Group:

On the Problem of a Unified Front:

(1). We cannot make any further step in a struggle, in which we may participate joining the major group in the midst of a suppression with political intentions, if we may be given only a propaganda of such sort as any person having troubles in his tax paying life shall be cordially invited to the Democratic Society of Commerce and Industry.

Concrete go-between actions should be shared for all taxpayers who are not members of our leagues, to be taken in parallel with go-between actions toward our members.

As to carry out this method it must have been reached to taxpayers in a light comprehensible common way by hand-bills, how they should now meet the conduct of the Government.

(2). The old members who had quitted their guilds and democratic societies of commerce and industry has been laid surphasis upon the attack on chief officers of the guilds. They should have remained, as a rule, in their old guilds, to bring always general views and tactics of the true tax struggle under the current administration.

As to the guilds concrete go-between actions must be reached to their members, following the course as stated in the precedent item (1), and a guidance to a anti-Government struggle from under must be given to the guild as a whole.

(3). The political guidance to the tax struggle must be made clarified in a company with the substantial nature of heavy and irrational taxation in parallel with a right publicity and enlightening of the true political circumstances directed toward section conferences, and assemblies and guilds; and the definite consciousness of the objective of political education must be attained still the more in a combination of the political guidance, just mentioned and that true political education.

(4). The increasing of our members shall be attained by the grasping into our hands of the major group, while we are making actions, standing on the above view-points.

4. Slogans for the Moment:

(1). Opposition to the tax-raising rearmament!

(2). Attainment of the over-all peace treaty by the flaternity of the world!

(3). Election of Dietmen to stand against heavy taxation.

(4). Your one vote just is the branchroad to the war and the peace.

(5). A big national movement for reduction, exemption and postponement in particular must be raised to be directed to assemblymen-to-be during the period of the local election in April.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

COPY

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

Sasaki, Id, I.D. Third (b) (Apr. 2, 1951) (463) 287, i

April 5, 1951

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

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

Subject : Second Red Purge in the Ministries of Postal Services and Telecommunications.

I. 1. Ministry of Postal Services (to be completed by the end of March):

Tokyo Postal Services Bureau		5 persons
Nagano	"	2 "
Nagoya	"	11 "
Osaka	"	4 "
Hiroshima	"	11 "
Kumamoto	"	4 "
Sendai	"	5 "
Sapporo	"	1 "
Local Savings Branch Offices		9 "
Total		42 "

2. Ministry of Telecommunications (to be completed by the end of March):

Those to be purged are expected to total 16, but the final decision is to be made by each chief of their

respective offices and the definite number of persons to be purged at present is as follows.

Main Office	1 person
Tokai Branch Office	4 " (3 will be relieved of their posts at their own request)
Total	5 persons

II. None.

III. None.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

COPY

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

~~Tabatachi. S~~ Ichihashi. T, I.D. Third (6)(Apr. 2, 1951)(462) 288, i

April 5, 1951.

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

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

SUBJECT: Concerning the Complaint against Defamation and Obstruction on Business Management of the Chief of Itabashi Ward Committee of the Japan Communist Party from the Union Members of the Itabashi Factory of TOPPAN-INSATSU K.K. (the Relief Printing Co. Ltd) in the Itabashi Ward on March 13, 1951.

I. Our investigation disclosed the following:

(a) In the end of October, 1950 the Relief Printing Co. Itabashi works beheaded 18 workers as those of the Communist's line, who, joinning in the movement of the Itabashi Ward Committee of the Japan Communist

Party, conducted many sorts of 'disagreeable things' to the leading members of the workers union of the factory and distributed leaflets for agitating the union members at the front of the factory-gate and other pleaces. Accordingly the assistant chief committee of the labor union of the company TOMIYAMA Koh and the Secretary of the union MORITA Sadayasu presented the written complaint to the chief of the Shimura Police Station on March 13, 1951 at about 4:30 p.m., sueing SAKAI Kazuo, chief of the Itabashi Ward Committee of the Japan Communist Party,—— the complaint revealing that the Ward Committee committed defamation by distributing papers in which many false descriptions against the above two persons and the said union were printed from the beginning of last November to the middle of last March, besides, it caused an impairment of their credit and obstructed the management of business as the union members; these were clearly a violence of the Criminal Law, Clause 230 and 233.

(b) A part of the leaflets distributed

1) Brothers of the Relief Printing Co., you will be beaten, if you set about work!

The plot of the traitorous Democratic League was

disclosed. They say that you should comply with the management's proposal of 9 % increase. That is nonsense. The price of commodities are more and more up. They intend to squeeze money from laborers for the sake of rearmament and colonization, as much as possible.

They get to raise the price, but to curb the wage. We would get 20 % increased wage by strike. If you set about work in the morning you will be beaten!

We must go on strike, not considering any work. ----- omitted.

2) See through the intrigue of the management and the Democratic League. If you keep still, you are beaten. The wrath cherished in our mind has been esploded as a strike now. However, our comrades, it is nonsense that MORITA and TOMIYAMA of the traitorous Democratic League say 'strike' at the time of 'now'.

Do they call to you a struggle, showing a complete change of their attitude? They could not help going on strike for the sake of getting your confidence. But, our comrades, you must not overlook their intrigue behind the scene. MORITA and TOMIYAMA, in conspiracy with the management ----- omitted.

3) Never recede from your position, until you can secure 20 percent increase.

Since you once get in a strike, you must never recede from your position until the company management accepts your request. YOSHIDA who had promised with Mr. Dulles planned pegging the actual low wage of slavery plotted with corrupt leaders of coal-mine labor union, betraying the demand of 350,000 brothers of the union, along the line of pegging wages through the gesture of strike.

You, fellow-workers! The Relief Printing workers are never to be suchlike. It is, of course, clear that a part of the evil-disposed Democratic League members and leading staffs are about to go on such conducts with the corrupt leaders of the coal-mine labor union. A strike, however, must never be a gesture, and must never let it be suchlike------ omitted.

II. None.

III. None.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Sasaki, Id, I.D. Third (6)(Apr. 6, 1951)(473) 303, i
April 11, 1951

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

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

SUBJECT: Counter-Measures of Governmental and Public Labor Unions for the Local Elections.

I. As a result of investigation into this case, the following facts were revealed.

a. Self-government Council of Labor Unions.
(Affiliated with former National Liaison Council of Labor Unions).

(1) Counter-measure in organization.

1) Dont commite members' freedom for his supporting Party.

2) We enlighten and propagate members throughoutly saying that our victory on election can't gain without economical, legaly and political struggles.

3) We make them fully recognize the merits and demerits of parties and characters of ones.in line with election struggle.

4) We put the first position on the struggle in organization, not devote into outdoor propaganda.

5) We hope to elect the candidate among our members of possible.

(2) Outdoor counter-measure of organization.

1) We should carry out the united struggle in concert with area labor unions and the democratic organizations.

2) For the purpose of overthrowing bourgeoisie cabinet, we should display our courage and efforts, not speake of our combination.

3) We reveal the actuality of Government policy and the local government policies before the masses, and we promote the local self-government policy movement and the masses' political consciousness.

4) We plan and carry out to gain the backing of the parties and famous people.

5) The outdoor propaganda activities are mainly treated by the workshops.

6) In concert with the organization of the League Against Discharge, we should hold the possitive activities.

(3) Choice of candidates.

The candidate should stand with their class standpoint and should recognize and carry out the following essential points.

1) We fight against Yoshida Cabinet.

2) We support the over-all peace settlement and fight for independence of Japan.

3) We fight for acquirement of our minimum wage.

4) We fight for complete independence of local self-government which reform the local taxtation.

5) We fight against military basement of Japan and against war.

6) We fight for reform of tatation on masses and for realization of taxtation of increase property .

7) We fight for withdrawal of the local servant law and against the local labor regulation.

(4) Accumulation of struggle funds.

(5) Combined prefectural struggle.

We establish wide policies to gain a victory.

b.

b. All Telecommunications Workers' Union.

(Left-wing of the Japanese Council of Labor Unions)

(1) Establishment of joint struggle organization.

In Tokyo, the General Council strengthen the coalescence with democratic labor unions and democratic parties, and the combined unification. Especially, the joint struggle per area, except the Japan Communist Party and its subordinate organizations should be aimed at the victory by means of united front against present government.

(2) Choise of candidates.

The candidates are expected to be members who were recommended by the democratic parties, otherwise we should aim at victory by using them under our slogan, by avoiding competiors in the field.

(3) Accumulation of election enlightenment funds.

¥5.00 per one.

(4) Establishment of election counter-measure committee for election enlightenment.

(5) We should exclude, by all the means in our power, the restrict in political activity and we are needed to have determination for the activity.

c. Self-government Federation of Labor Unions (Neutral faction of the General Council).

(1) Headquarters activities.

1) We make efforts in propagating candidates.

2) We make efforts in public recommendation of candidates.

3) The executive committee members of the Headquarters should visit the local place at their best in support of the candidates.

4) Offer of materials for election.

5) Negotiation with authorities concerned.

6) Collection and offering of informations.

7) We should respond to local people by despatch of bucking.speakers who are famous party members.

(2) Local activities.

1) We report rapidly the report from candidate and conditions of struggle.

2) We open the struggle early.

3) We choice the candidate who deserve for recommendation as a representative of salaried class.

4) We make efforts in public recommendation for candidate.

5) We complement the funds for the purpose of non-debt over candidate.

6) We make efforts in combination with chairman and members.

7) We should choice the election secretariat who have

theory and practise.

8) We should negotiate with director of the labor union concerning free activity of union members and we promote this actively.

9) By using the system of the Local Conference, investigation of voters, exchange of speaker, exchange of organ paper and exchange of information should be carried out.

10) We fight on the plea of united front.

d. Printing Agency Labor Union (Neutral faction of the General Council).

(1) Slogan

1) Sending representatives of labor class to the local congress.

2) Making efforts in peace reconstruction of right of Japan and overthrow of bourgeoisie power.

3) Absolute opposition against ristrict of political activities by government servants.

4) Revision of local taxation law and withdrawal of unproper taxation over the masses.

5) Opposition of rearmament and of turning Japan into military base.

(2) Policies.

1) Through local branches of the General Council and the prefectural federations.we aim at the establishment of joint struggle organization and establish the counter-measure committee for local election.

2) Between the Social Democratic Party and the democratic labor-

farmers organizations, we decide the candidate who deserve for recommendation.

3) Counter-measure Headquarters for election make effort in making candiate a public recommended of the Social Democratic Party through the General Council.

4) Struggle within organization.

1. Counter-policy Committee for Election shall be established at Headquarters and branches and, as occasion demanded, the National Election Counter policy Committee shall be established.

2. The branches should hold fund campaign for elevation of political consciousness.

3. Before announcement of election, the keypoints were set on education, propaganda and enlightenment.

5) Outside struggle of organization.

1. In closely cooperation with joint struggle of area and local election counter-policy committee, the lecture-meeting and training meeting should be held for the sake of destroying the bourgeois power.

2. We should struggle in consideration of specialities of political base distribution, born place of candidate and tribe nature.

II. None

III. None

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Kobayashi, J.I.D. Third (6 Kepr. 13.1951)(485) 320, 1

April 18, 1951.

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

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

SUBJECT: Peculiar Cases in Expantion Maneuvoring of Japan Communist Party Influence.

I. On the investigation the following results are hereby to be reported.

A. Pertaining to the establishment of the KOKOKU JINKEN PARUPU (State Restoration Artificial Silk Pulp) Factory in Saheki City, Oita Prefecture.

a) Process:

The State Restoration Artificial Silk Pulp Company at Nihombashi Ward, Tokyo, on the schedule to establish an artificial silk pulp factory with the capital of two billion yen (¥20,00,000,000) starting in the middle of February, this year, appealed the assistance to the Saheki Municipal Outhory.

Under the anticipation that in the event of completion of the factory it will contribute much to the prosperity of the city by the tax-revenue for about forty million yen (¥ 40,000,000) a year coupled with the avaibability of the sum for the relief of the unemployed the municipal authority has decided to cooperate with the company on the following conditions:

1. For allocation of the raw materials of prefectural and public woods preference is to be given to the company.

2. During one year under and post construction of the company to local tax is to be released.

3. For five years after the completion of construction the tax is to be reduced.

b) Activities of the Japan Communist Party:

The Oita Prefectural Area Committee of the Japan Communist Party, on knowing this fact began to appeal to the farm and fishing villagers and town people saying that a large chemical industry firm be surely transformed into a military factory and with the start of war bombs be dropped without fail, mountains become naked as well as no fish can live in the sea so that fishers should be thrown out of job owing to the inflow of poisoned water

of s firm into the sea and in case as these, what will become of the townsmen in a factory zone ?

On March 10, the committee members waged a demonstration in the street by mustering about six hundred of fishers and on March 20, had the representatives of them to make oppasing appeal to the governer.

In addition to these action, the members have been busy agitating farm and fishing villagers and expanding the Party influence putting up agitating bills appealing that opposition to rearmament, immediate withdrawal of the occupation forces, reorganization of unified front and that outlawing of the Japan Communist Party is surely become the provocation of new war.

B. As to Construction of Watari River Dam in Kochi Prefecture:

a) Process:

So as to establish a grand measure extending one hundred years for the exploitation of Shikoku Province by constructing an articficial lake on the upper stream of the Watari River and setting up a power-generation facility with the investment of twelve billion yen (¥ 12,000,000,000), the Government authory has decided the principle on the result of the investigation on the nature of the soil made by engineer Flower (?) who had been invited from America and the persons concerned accompanied with him.

This raised the blaze of opposition movement because the residents in the trhee (3) villages on the upper stream were made to withdraw from there.

b) Activity of the Japan Communist Party.

The Takaoka Area Committee who had known of this fact began to call for the villagers since early in February saying that the constmuction of dam was the first step for the colnization of Japan for a specific other country and the exploitation of electric power resourees should be utilized for military firms and forced to receive an air-raid in case of the outbreak of the next World War, so we also against such construction positively.

In concert with this appeal the members have been endevoring on the expansion of the Party influence setting up the agitating bills in many places written that opposition to the war, against the construction of dam for colonization and war and that don't make them sink our villages to the bottom, and opposition to dam which is going to kill the farmers.

C The Case relating to the Sagazeki Refinery:

In the refinery the construction of an anti-smoke sulphuric acid factory was completed on February 12, this year but the Saga Cell of the Communist Party who had known of the construction of an anti-smoke sulphuric

acid factory started to wage the folliwng distrubing maneuvoring; namely they have been making efforts for the expansion of the Party influence putting up the agitating bills claiming that don't make the sulphuric acid firm a factory of explosives, to oppose to the rearmament, don't make Japanese a man-ballet, the settlement of all-out peace treaty in concert with the Big Four and demand of the instant retreat of the ounpation foces.

II. None

III. None

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attirbet-General's Office.

P-IV

COPY

Asakawa. M, I.D. Second (3) Mar. 20, 1951 (451) 333, M

April 20, 1951.

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

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

SUBJECT: Activity of KYODAN BOKYO DOMEI (the Religious Body's Anti-Communism Alliance) in Tokyo since March 4 of 1951.

I. A. Outline of Alliance.

1. Name: KYODAN BOKYO DOMEI (the Religious Body's Anti-Communism Alliance).

2. Office Address: 48, Hasunuma-cho, Shimura, Itabashi Ward, Tokyo.

3. Date of Formation: March 4, 1951.

4. Declaration of Formation: None.

5. Responsible Person: KIKUCHI Kenjo;

6. Principal Officers:

KIKUCHI says that negotiation to ask chief abbots of all religious sects to take office in the alliance is under way. Official decision will be made before the mid-April. Present officers who are all sponsors are tentative.

KIKUCHI Kenjo (Borne on October 7, 1870.)

Domicile: Kagami Town, Yatsushiro County, Kumamoto Prefecture.

Address: 48, Hasunuma-cho, Shimura, Itabashi Ward, Tokyo.

OKAMOTO Jingo

Address: Futabacho, Shinagawa Ward, Tokyo.

Occupation: President of KYOKUTO KENKYUSHO (Far East Research Institute).

HASEGAWA Ryoshin.

Address: Nishisugamo, Toshima Ward, Tokyo.

Occupation: Principal of MAHAYANA School and SHUKUTOKU School.

MIWA Masaichi.

Address: 250, Asagaya 3 chome, Suginami Ward, Tokyo.

Occupation: Chief-Director of URIU KAI (Uriu Society).

KOJIMA Ikuo.

Address: c/o KANGYU, 7, Shinjuku Minami-cho, Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo.

Occupation: Employee of SHUKYO KYOKAI (Religious Association).

GOJO Kuniichi.

Address: 48, Hasunuma-cho, Shimura, Itabashi Ward, Tokyo.

Occupation: None.

7. Aims:

With organizing anti-Communism alliance, constructing religious world's barrier and establishing sound thought camp, it will make a great contribution to recovery of our fartherland.

8. Members:

Eighty persons.

B. Circumstances under which the alliance was formed.

KIKUCHI is of the opinion that to prevent Communism spread toward East is to make a contribution to Japan's reconstruction and that nothing but religious body can check Communism threat.

Immediately after the war termination, he tried to tour Korea to make religious organizations there unify for the purpose of preventing Communism invasion, but failed in doing so.

Since then, a series of Communists disturbances such as Mitaka Train Runaway incident, Fukushima case,

etc., gave him an impetus to realize his opinion.
At the beginning of 1950, he talked over with his comrades and in March he went up to Tokyo with GOJO and favored by some persons, they formed this organization March 4 of 1951.

C. Personal history of principal officers.

1. KIKUCHI Kenjo responsible for the alliance.

Borne in a buddhist temple. Graduated from Waseda University in 1893. Had been in Korea until the Surrender, during which took the posts of President of KANJO SHIMBUN(Seoul Newspaper), advisor to the Government General of Korea , and House of Prince Rhee. Repatriated from Korea as soon as the war came to end. March 1951 formed the alliance and became. president in person.

2. GOJO Kuniichi.

Called to the color during his service in a coal mine in Manchuria, Soon after the Surrender, he became an official of Sanhsi Provincial Government at Taiyuan, North China. Repatriated in April of 1949. Published a monthly magazine "YUKI" (a name of Korean place)! Responding to KIKUCHI's thought, he paritipated in the movement of formation of the alliance and became one of principal officers.

D. Activities.

1. Fund:

It is said that GOJO sold his house for four hundred thousand yen and money has been spended for the establishment of the alliance.

2. Undertaking:

Manufacture and sale of a badge signifying anti-Communism and publication of a organ paper edited by GOJO are included in their plan.

3. Religious organizations with which KIKUCHI have had negotiations so far:

Higashi-Honganji Sect, Jodo Sect, Rinzai Sect Myoshin Temple Faction, Tenri Sect, Jinja Honcho, Seicho-no-ie, Salvation Army.

However, all the above organizations refused to accept his proposal of affiliation, placing a doubt on the alliance.

E. The alliance held March 4, 1951 a ceremony of formation of the organization.

About eighty persons were present in favor of the object of the alliance. Among them.

YAMAMOTO Eisuke (former Admiral)

NOMURA Naokuni (former Admiral)

KUSABA Takamaru (former Parliamentary vice-minister of Foreign)

MATUSYAMA Tsunejiro (former vice-minister of Foreign)

OHTANI Eijun (Member of House of Councillors)

were present and signed.

According to KIKUCHI, a former Parliamentary Vice-minister of Eduoation, ANDO Masazumi is also his member, though not present at the ceremony, and he also obtained a former Imperial Prince KAYA's informal consent to take office of president in the alliance.

Further KIKUCHI added that Premier YOSHIDA gave him his favor on the alliance movement through his private secretary MATSUI.

II. Unknown.

III. Investigation will be continned.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Matsuda, S.I.D. Third (5) (Apr. 2, 1951) (472) 296, M

April 9, 1951.

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

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

SUBJECT: Movement of the 東京商工團体協議會 TOKYO SHOKO DANTAI KYOGIKAI (Tokyo Commerce and Industry Association Conference) concerning levy of National Tax during March, 1951.

1. As a result of investigation, the following facts have been clarified.

a. Outline:

In levying national tax for 1950, the former way of re-investigation on the basis of the trade's declaration and levying under the decision of re-assessment was improved, and the declaration made under the authorities' instruction for the substantial income on the occasion of self-declaration shall be recognized as an appropriate

one, but, in principle, tax-levy is to be carried out without any decision of reassessment. Furthermore, based upon the principle to carry on a decision of reassessment to those who did not declare, the above way of levying has been enforced since this February. For this cause, the amount of income to be decided as of the end of March was put off until the end of April and the authorities are instructing the trade's self-declaration. To this, the Tokyo Commerce and Industry Association Conference is being strongly opposed, insisting on that the said declaration by means of the authorities instruction is substantially a compulsory quota tax-levy.

b. Condition of Activity:

1. On March 21 a Standing Board of Director's Meeting was opened by the above Conference, opposed to the denying announcement by the Tax Administration Agency in regard to the so-called quota tax-levy, and decided to present the following written question to the Director of the said Agency, saying "We are tired of your vain excuse; Prove it with deeds."

2. Written Question:

Your speaking at the Radio Debate on 18th day was an official one as a chief of the Tax Administration Agency, and therefore we representatives of small and

medium bsuinessmen in Tokyo cannot but cherish a serious concern, when considering that it was spoken toward the nation-wide tax-payers. Because your official speaking is contradictory to the concrete policy and fact of the so-called quota tax-levy in which the revenue officials throughout Japan forced heavier tax than that of last year which had been levied on the occasion of the authorities' instruction. In spite of your numberless words, the officials concerned cannot make any answer for the trade's inquiry into the ground. This is a well-known fact, which is really making the whole tax-payers in Japan get anyry as a lie to the slogan "Public Promise of Reducing Tax".

Being foced upon with these kinds of quota, all the trade in Japan are obliged to be responsible for the arrears, especially under the cloak of self-declaration which is also a tax-paying way called "Tickler way" in America. In such a way, Japan's small and medium enterprisers will surely be bankrupted and driven into a miserable destiny. This is nothing but a downfall of our fatherland Japan and enslavement of her trade. We, first of all, love Japan, wish for our racial independence and prosperity and aspire for peace. Thereupon we request you an urgent answer to the following qestions.

2. Matters questioned :

a. All the revenue offices throughout this country are conducting alloted tax assessment despite the fact that the director declared formally not to do so.

We guess that this fact will be applied to the whole tax administration, not to special one. On the contray, if the director dare say that he has never imposed alloted tax assessment, have you any intention to investigate the actual state of tax assessment in the presence of Diet men of four political parties (The Liberals, Democrats, Socialists and Communists) of the Finance Committee?

b. What measure are you Director going to take on the revenue offices and the tax assessment imposed by the responsible persons ?

1. Measures for the responsible persons in the revenue offices who forced tax payers to file their returns directly with various kinds of threats such as revised decision on tax assessment in guiding how to file the returns.

2. Measures for unreasonable forced tax assessment.

3. Measures for tha tax lags caused by forcible filing of the returns.

c. Our views :

This organization is opposed to the guidance of decisive returns on the ground that this is aimed at the forcible tax allotment.

If the trade file the returns with honesty, no trouble will take place with the exception of tecknical lack of the revenue office workers.

This organization has a tendency to oppose to this consciously.

This organizaition is opposed to a partial revision of the Tax Collection Law, which was passed the Diet on Mar. 30 and is effective April 1, on the ground that this revision is the Tax Collection Law in colonies.

And so this organization is under investigation.

II. Unknown.

III. This is under investigation.

Director of Spedial Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

Part II

COPY

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

Mitsugi: A, I.D. Second (5)(Apr. 11, 1951)(329, 332, 5

April 20, 1951.

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

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

SUBJECT: Particular Words and Behaviors of members of former each right-wing, anti-communist or religious organization (during March).

I.

1. Date: February 15.

Name of person and his affiliating Organization:

TOMATSU Takeo (Tokyo),
central leading staff of DAIWATO
(Great Harmony Party).

Words and Behaviors:

(1) The underground leaders are doing nothing. They have left the full powers in the hands of their inferiors and they only encourage them patting their shoulders, saying, "Do your best and go on

desperately". They themselves are inactive doing nothing.

(2) As Koreans have massed in Hokkaido and Yamaguchi Prefecture, the Party is endeavoring to cope with the situation through a close connection with the organizers dispatched to Hokkaido on one hand, and has examined how to manage themselves in an urgent need in connection with a former colonel, FUSHIMI, affiliated with the former SAKURA KAI (Cherry Society) in Yamaguchi Prefecture on the other hand.

Former Colonel FUSHIMI is working at present as a coal-mine worker. He was once a subordinate of former Lt. General NOMOTO and the network of organization has been established in this prefecture by the former staff-officers graduated from the Staff College.

2. Date: February 28.

Name of person and his affiliating Organization:

NOMOTO Shiro (Niigata Prefecture), superintendent of former KAKUSEIKAI (Revolutionary Justice Society).

Words and Behaviors:

(1) After the war-end, we attempted to push on all-rising action against the Japan Communist Party, but the organization was dissolved by order

of the Occupation Forces. Neverthless, our belief can not he changed by such perfunctory dissolution.

Out blood handed comrades are combined by an invisible blood vessels.

(2) Rearmament should be accomplished before a peace treaty is concluded.

At this juncture, we must initiate all-rising action for the sake of defense of our fatherland in a strong cooperation of our blood banded comrades.

3. Date: March 7.

Name of person and his affiliating Organization:

MARUYAMA Nacomi (Niigata Prefecture), branch chief of Niigata Prefectural Confederation of RIKKEN YOSEIKAI (Constitutional Justice Party).

As recognized by all the people throughout the world, Japanese race is an cexcellent one in Asia, therefore we must have a pride on this belief.

4. Date: February 24.

Name of person and his affiliating Organization:

SUGIURA Tonan (Gumma Prefecture), leading staff of GUMMA HANKYO REMMEI (Gumma Anti-Communist League) and GENRON JIYU REMMEI (Free Speech League).

In my belief, the sign of seceding activity among the members the group of Communist Party members who were once the leaders of the former League of Koreans in Japan with KIN Seitetsu and RI Kan as its center concerning the recent purge problem of harmful Koreans is, after all, nothing but a proof of the fact that the Communist Party is on the brink of the ruin.

About twenty members of this group, members of the former League of Koreans in Japan, led by the said two, were the ringleaders of the two disturbances of the Free Laborers' union which occurred in last January and February.

As a result of discussions concerning the purge problem of harmful Koreans at BOKU's at Mukai-cho, Maebashi City, the following conclusion was obtained.

"Even if we are purged, we have no intention to live under the reign of Ree Sung-man. Accordingly, the urgent need for us is not only to investigate what is the real ground of the purge of this time but also to recollect on our past activities.

"In one word, it is a matter of inevitableness that those who are active on the first line, agitated by the Communist Party, are oppressed as harmful