GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

(1) Box no. 2051

(2) Folder title/number: (9)
Investigations - March 1951

(3) Date: Mar., Apr. 1951

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
333, 422, 742	c

(5) Item description and comment:

(6) Reproduction: Yes No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

COPY

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

Okubo K ,I.D. First(/)(3/31,1951)(248) 284. S

April 3 , 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 Report of Investigations conducted by Investigation Division, SIB from March 1 to March 31, 1951.

We hereby have the honor of submitting to you this report as to the subject matter as stated in the following papers.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

1.

a. MIYATA S. I.D. First (3) (Mar. 1, 1951) (421)

Acceleration movement for application for acceptance of the solatium in accordance with the Bill concerning the Payment of Solatia to Bereaved Families by the Formation Committee for the Akita Prefectural Bereaved Families' League in Akita Prefecture since February 13, 1951.

b. TANAKA M. I.D. First (3) (Mar. 1, 1951) (424)

Activities of NIHON CHUGOKU YUKO KYOKAI (the Chino-Japanese Friendship Society) since October, 1949.

c. KOJIMA T. I.D. Second (1) (Mar. 18, 1951) (441)

Organizations with which Prince MIKASA has connections as of March, 1951.

d. NEMOTO T. I.D. Second (1) (Mar. 15, 1951) (447)

Suspected smuggling case by the S.S. Nissan Maru arrested by the Ohita Prefectural Maritime Safety Headquarters on January 19, 1951.

e. KOJIMA T. I.D. Second (1) (Mar. 19, 1951) (450)

Application for the designation for special exception submitted on March 19, 1951 by JIMBO Nobuhiko, Chairman of the NIPPI KYOKAI (Japan-Philipines Association) in Tokyo Metropolis.

f. WATANABE T. I.D. Second (2) (Mar. 10, 1951) (432)

Violence case committed around December, 1950 by UCHIKI DOSHI KAI (the Uchiki Comrades Society) or UCHIKI IKKA (Uchiki Group), in Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture.

g. YOSHIDA G. I.D. Second (2) (Mar. 14, 1951) (434)

Violence case committed around June, 1950 by ICHIRIKI IKKA (Ichiriki Group), Chikura Town, Awa County, Chiba Prefecture.

h. SHIKADA J. I.D. Second (2) (Mar. 12, 1951) (437)

Violence case committed around July, 1950 by HAYASHIDA GUMI (Hayashida Group) in Gifu City.

i. SUDA I. I.D. Second (2) (Mar. 13, 1951) (443)

Violence case reported by citizens to be committed around January, 1951 by MINATO GUMI (Minato Group) in Himeji City.

j. KIKUCHI K. I.D. Second (2) (Mar. 14, 1951) (446)

Violence case rumoured to be committed around January 20, 1951 by CHIBA AZUMA IKKA (Chiba Azuma Group) in Nakatsugaru County, Aomori Prefecture.

k. ASAKAWA M. I.D. Second (3) (Mar. 20, 1951) (451)
Activities of KYODAN BOKYO DOMEI (the Anti-Communist Alliance of Religious Organizations) in Tokyo since March 4, 1951.

l. NABEKURA A. I.D. Second (4) (Mar. 1, 1951) (416)
ZAIDAN HOJIN NICHI-BAKU KEIZAI BUNKA KYOKAI (the Foundational Juridical Person Japan-Brazil Economic and Culture Association) formed on March 23, 1949.

m. NABEKURA A. I.D. Second (4) (Mar. 6, 1951) (417)
Contents of REIMEI KAI at 57, 2-chome, Totsuka-cho, Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo, as of March, 1951.

n. UDA N. I.D. Second (4) (Mar. 6, 1951) (418)
Trend of KOKUREN HOSHI DAN (the Service Society to UNO) in Tokyo Metropolis on March 1, 1951.

o. SAWAMURA M. I.D. Second (4) (Mar. 20, 1951) (439)
Trend of SEKAI HEIWA REMMEI (the World Peace

League) at 1,464 Senzoku, Meguro Ward, Tokyo Metropolis from November 18, 1946 up to the present.

p. FUKUIZUMI K. I.D. Second (5) (Mar. 2, 1951) (452)

Trend of KAKUSHIN SEINEN TO (the Renovation Youth Party) in Hiroshima Prefecture as of March 2, 1951.

q. SHIDA A. I.D. Second (5) (Mar. 4, 1951) (453)

Preparation for the formation of BOKYO AIKOKU REMMEI (the Anti-Communist Patriotic League) in Saitama Prefecture on March 4, 1951.

r. KAMIYAMA T. I.D. Third (2) (Mar. 3, 1951) (409)

Struggle Month for the Defense of Fatherland and against the Japan's Rearmament set up on January 25, 1951 by the Korean Youth Action Corps in Nagoya City.

s. MAEDA K. I.D. Third (4) (Mar. 10, 1951) (433)

Contents of the accounts in the SHIN SEINEN SHIMBUN (the New Youth Newspaper) since its issue in September, 1950.

t. SEKI T. I.D. Third (6) (Mar. 1, 1951)

Trend of those falling upon "Red Purge" throughout the country since October, 1950.

u. SHIBATA D. I.D. Third ( ) (Mar. 2, 1951) (435)

The JIMMIN SHIMBUN (the People's Newspaper) published by the JIMMIN SHIMBUN SHA (the People's Newspaper Publishing Office) since January 29, 1951.

II.

a. OTA F. I.D. First (3) (Feb. 17, 1951) (345) 187 C.

Declarations of Hiroshima Prefectural Committee of Japan Communist Party according to Article 6, Organizations Control Order since November 12, 1950. (Concluded).

b. MIYATA S. I.D. First (3) (Feb. 16, 1951) (346) 186 C.

Changes of Character of the Japan Teachers Union, owing to Enforcement of the Law for the Local Public Service Employees promulgated on December 13, 1950. (Concluded).

c. TANAKA M. I.D. First (3) (Feb. 26, 1951) (382) 258 C.

Activities of the AMAKUSA-GUN RENGO FUJIN-KAI (Amakusa County's Federation of Women's Associations) in connection with the Election for the Kumamoto Prefectural Board of Education held on November 10, 1950. (Concluded).

d. "TANAKA M. I.D. First (3) (Feb. 26, 1951) (383) 259 C.

Activities of the AMAKUSA-GUN RENGO SEINEN DAN (the Amakusa County's Federation of Young Men's Associations) in connection with the Election for the Kumamoto Prefectural Board of Education held on November 10, 1950. (Concluded)

e. "SUZUKI K. I.D. First (3) (Feb. 16, 1951) (384) 209 C.

Investigation madein Hokkaido district in February, 1951, as to whether or not the outlawing of the Japan Communist Parties right. (Concluded).

f. TANAKA M. I.D. First (3) (Mar. 1, 1951) (424) 243 C.

Activities of the NIPPON CHUGOKU YUKO KYOKAI (Japano-Chinese Friendship Association) Since October, 1949. (Concluded).

g. HARADA S. I.D. Second (1) (Feb. 16, 1951) (385) 206 C.

Condition of the activity of "the NIPPON POPURA SHIMBOKU KAI" (Japan Poplar Friendship Society) in Tsuyama City since the formation toward the end of 1949. (Concluded).

h. ANDO K. I.D. Second (1) (Feb. 26, 1951) (386) 233 C.

Recent activity trend of OHMORI Arinobu of JIKISHIN DOJO (the Righteous Academy) at Tokyo.

(Concluded).

i. ANDO K. I.D. Second (1) (Feb. 13, 1951) (347) 239 C.

Petition for designation of special example, submitted by ONO Harukichi, former constituent member of the defunct TOA REMMEI (East Asia League) in Utsunomiya City on January 13, 1951. (Concluded).

j. KOJIMA M. I.D. Second (1) (Feb. 27, 1951) (403) 229 C.

Petition for Designation of Special Example Submitted by Prince MIKASA, Honorary Supporter of YUAI JIJIKAI (Cross Companionship Society), a Foundational Juridical Person in Tokyo on February 23, 1951. (Concluded).

k. KOJIMA T. I.D. Second (1) (Mar. 13, 1951) (441) 262 C.

As regards the organization with which Prince MIKASA was connected as of March, 1951. (Concluded).

L. YOSHIDA G. I.D. Second (2) (Mar. 16, 1951) (11) 242 C.

Terroristic Offence of TSUCHIOKA GUMI (Tsuchioka Group) in Kure City, Hiroshima Prefecture, around March, 1950 (Concluded).

m. WATANBE J. I.D. Second (2) (May 25, 1950)(16) 245 C.

Criminal case by force which was rumoured to have been committed by the MACHII Family in Tokyo Metropolis on May 25, 1950 by Tokyo. (Concluded).

n. HIRABAYASHI A. I.D. Second (2) (Oct. 16, 1950) (22) 197 C.

Terroristic crimes committed by the "NANKAI NO MATSU IPPA" (Nankai-no-matsu Group) in Otaru City, Hokkaido around October, 1950. (Concluded).

o. IWASA H. I.D. Second (2) (Feb. 17, 1951) (370) 184 C.

The crimes of violence by MORIKAWA Group, at Kie Town, Toyoda County, Hiroshima Prefecture, which had rumoured among the people of Hiroshima Prefecture about November, 1950. (Concluded).

p. WATANABE J. I.D. Second (2) (Feb. 19, 1951) (388) 241 C.

Terroristic Crime of the SANTORA GUMI (Santora Group) in Toyohashi City according to the information offered by a citizen to our Tokai Branch on December 27, 1950. (Concluded).

q. URASAWA Y. I.D. Second (2) (Mar. 1, 1951) (389) 198 C.

Terroristic offences of Matsumoto Ikka in Toyokawa City rumoured by the citizens in December, 1950. (Concluded).

r. MITSUI K. I.D. Second (2) (Feb. 21, 1951) (391) 216 C.

Terroristic Offence of the ARIAKE IKKA (ARIAKE Group) in Chiba Prefecture, rumored about December, 1950. (Concluded).

s. WATANABE J. I.D. Second (2) (Mar. 10, 1951) (432) 251 C.

Result of investigation concerning terroristic offences committed in Nagoya City in December, 1950, by Uchiki Doshikai (Kindred Spirits' Association) (Uchiki Ikka). (Concluded).

t. SHIKADA J. I.D. Second (2) (Mar. 12, 1951) (437) 258 C.

Terroristic Case of the HAYASHIDA-GUMI (Hayashida Group), Gifu City occurred on July 23, 1950. (Concluded).

u. KIKUCHI K. I.D. Second (2) (Mar. 14, 1951) (446) 282 C.

Acts of violence by CHIBATO IKKA in Nakatsugaru County, Aomori Prefecture, rumored around Jan. 20, 1951. (Concluded).

v. OISHI T. I.D. Second (3) (Feb. 20,1951) (379) 192 C.

Conditions of activities and Principal Members of the Religious Corporation Byakuren-sha in Tokyo from Dec. 14, 1949 until present. (Concluded).

w. ICHIKAWA K. I.D. Second (4) (Sep. 20, 1951) (33) 252 C.

Lists concerning the election of members of the both Houses held after the end of the war. (Report No. 3) (Concluded).

x. UDA N. I.D. Second (4) (Feb. 16, 1951) (365) 248 C.

Trends of the KAGAKU TO SEIJI NO KAI (Science and Politics Society) in Tokyo, March 7, 1951. (Concluded).

y. SAWAMURA M. I.D. Second (4) (Feb. 26, 1951) (392) 211 C.

The Contents of the KAITAKU JIKO KAI (the Pioneers' Self-supporting Society, Foundational Juridical Person) which participated in the foundation of the Industrial Cultivation Youth Corps, at 1-17, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo Metropolis, on February 26, 1951. (Concluded).

z. UDA N. I.D. Second (4) (Feb. 27, 1951) (393) 220 C.

Concerning the Details of the ZAIDAN HOJIN NIHON SEINEN KAN (Fundational Juridical Person Japan Youth Hall) which joined the Establishment of the SANGYO KAIHATSU SEINEN TAI (Industrial Development Youth Corps) in Tokyo Metropolis on February 27, 1951. (Concluded).

a'. ICHIKAWA K. I.D. Second (4) (Feb. 27, 1951) (394) 221 C.

Details of ZENKOKU SHIDO NOGYO KYODO KUMIAI RENGO KAI (Federation for National Guidance to Agricultural Cooperative Associations) in Tokyo, member organization of SANGYO KAIHATSU SEINENTAI (Youth Corps of Industrial Development), since its formation Nov. 19, 1948. (Concluded).

b'. UDA N. I.D. Second (4) (Feb. , 1951) (395) 195 C.

Contents of the NIPPON KAITAKU KYOKAI (Japan Exploitation Society), a Corporate Juridical Person, which joined on February 27, 1951 the SANGYO KAIHATSU SEINEN TAI (Industrial Development Youth Corps) created in Tokyo. (Concluded).

c'. UDA N. I.D. Second (4) (Feb. 26, 1951) (396) 225 C.

Concerning the Details of the SANGYO KAIHATSU SEINEN-TAI SOSETSU JUMMBI JIMUKYOKU (Establishment Preparatory Office, Industrial Development Youth Corps) in Tokyo Metropolis on February 26, 1951. (Concluded).

d'. UDA N. I.D. Second (4) (Feb. 26, 1951) (397) 219 C.

The Contents of the NOSON NISANNAN TAISAKU CHUO KYOGIKAI (Central Counter-Measure Council for the Second and Third Sons in Farmer's Families) which participated in the foundation of the SANGYO KAIHATSU SEINEN TAI (Industrial Cultivation Youth Corps) in Tokyo Metropolis on Feb. 26, 1951. (Concluded).

e'. SUGAWARA S. I.D. Second (4) (Feb. 22, 1951) (398) 196 C.

Movement of the KOKUMIN HEIWA KYOKAI (the National Peace Association) from March in 1949 to February in 1951, in Tokyo. (Concluded).

f'. ISHII J. I.D. Second (4) (Feb. 27, 1951) (399) 222 C.

As regards the contents of the ZEN NIHON KAITAKUSHA RENMEI (All Japan Settlers' League) which participated in the formation of the SANGYO KAIHATSU SEINEN TAI (Industrial Development Youths Corps) in Tokyo on Feb. 27, 1951. (Concluded).

g'. ISHII I. I.D. Second (4) (Feb. 27, 1951) (400) 212 C.

The Contents of the KAIGAI IJU KYOKAI (the Overseas Emigration Association) participated in the foundation of the SANGYO KAIHATSU SEINEN TAI (Industrial Cultivation Youth Corps) in Kanagawa Prefecture, on Feb. 27, 1951. (Concluded).

h'. MABEKURA A. I.D. Second (4) (Mar. 1, 1951) (416) 236 C.

Concerning the Foundation Juridical Person NICHI-HAKU KEIZAI BUNKA KYOKAI (Japanese-Brazilian Economy and Culture Association).

i'. NABEKURA A. I.D. Second (4) (Mar. 6, 1951) (417) 235 C.

Structure and Activities of the REIMEI-KAI (Dawn Society) as of March, 1951, located at 57, 2-chome, Tozuka-cho, Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo Metropolis. (Concluded).

j'. SAWAMURA M. I.D. Second (4) (Mar. 20, 1951) (439) 261 C.

Movement of the SEKAI HEIWA RENMEI (World Peace Federation) situated at 1464, Senzoku, Meguro Ward, Tokyo Metropolis, from Nov. 28, 1946 until now. (Concluded).

k'. TANAKA H. I.D. Second (5) (Nov. 18, 1950) (77) 199 C.

Trend of the Nippon Kokaku Remmei (League of the Development of State) in Toyamam Prefecture during the period from November, 1950 to the middle of February, 1951 (Concluded).

l'. MITSUKI A. I.D. Second (5) (Feb. 1, 1951) (350) 193 C.

Investigation of the SHIKOKU HANKYO REMMEI HOMBU (Headquarters of Shikoku Anti-Communism League)qin Kochi City till February 1, 1951. (Concluded).

m'. SHIDA A. I.D. Second (5) (Feb. 1, 1951) (351) 183, C.

The organization and activity conditions of the NIHON SAIKEN DOSHI-KAI (Japan Reconstruction Comrades Society) Headquarters organized on December 19, 1950 at Ota Ward, Tokyo. (Concluded).

n'. KAMIYAMA T. I.D. Third (2) (Oct. 3, 1950) (115) 215 C.

As regards the Conference of Representatives of the CHOSEN SEINEN KODOTAI (Korean Youths Action Corps) held in Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture on Dec. 30, 1950 and Jan. 20, 1951. (Concluded).

o'. KAMIYAMA T. I.D. Third (2) (Mar. 3, 1951) (409) 226 C.

Struggle Month for the Defense of the Fatherland and against the Rearmament of Japan set up on January 25 by the Korean Youth Action Corps in Nagoya City. (Concluded).

p'. KATO H. I.D. Third (4) (Jan. 16, 1951) (303) 246 C.

Movement of Anti-War Student League of Hiroshima University from early January till early March. (Concluded).

q'. MAEDA K. I.D. Third (4) (Mar. 10, 1951) (433) 266 C.

Contents of Items Printed in the SHIN SEINEN SHIMBUN (New Youth Paper) since its Initial Publication September 1950. (Concluded).

r'. MATSUDA S. I.D. Third (5) (Feb. 17, 1951) (364) 182 C.

"Formation of the OSAKA ISEI RENMEI (League of the Osaka Prefectural Medical Administration) in Osaka City on February 10, 1951. (Concluded).

s'. HOTTA M. I.D. Third (5) (Feb. 23, 1951) (378) 191 C.

Notification concerning the publication of the HEIWA FUJIN SHIMBUN (Peace Women's Newspaper), dated January 25, 1951, addressed to each Regional, Prefectural and Area Committee by the Temporary Central Guidance Body of the Japan Communist Party. (Concluded)

t'. SASAKI H. I.D. Third (6) (Feb. 25, 1951) (397) 207, C.

Decisions on Change of Structure and Movement Policies at the National Rally of the ZENKOKU KANCHO RODOKUMIAI (National Federation of Government Workers' Unions) held at the Hall of the House of Representatives on Jan. 25, 1951. (Concluded).

U'. SHIBATA D. I.D. Third ( ) (, 1951) (435) 247 C.

JINMIN SHINBUN (People's Newspaper) published by People's Newspaper Co. since January 29, 1951. (Concluded).

III.

a. MIZUKOSHI N. I.D. First (2) (Mar. 1, 1951) (429) 250 I.

Report on the condition of the Assets of the Japan Communist Party during July 29, 1948 to October 31, 1950.

(None)

b. KAWAMURA S. I.D. First (3) (Feb. 28, 1951) (441) 213 I.

The TSUSHINHON (Communication Press) published by Soviet Mission.

(None)

c. KAWAMURA S. I.D. First (3) (Mar, 5, 1951) (413) 214 I.

Speech made by Japanese Delegate at World Peace Conference in Berlin.

(None)

d. MIYATA S. I.D. First (3) (Mar. , 1951) (425)244 I.

Registration made by Japan Teachers' Union in connection with the enforcement of Local Public Service Law.

(None)

e. NEMOTO T. I.D. Second (1) (Feb. 28, 1951) (410) 202 I.

Word and deed of INOUE Nissho who was staying in

Gumma Prefecture for the period from January 24 to February 7.

(None)

f. ANDO K, I.D. Second (1) (Mar, 5, 1951) (419) 204 I

Sailing for Formosa of the Former Commissioned Officer of the Japanese Army.

(None)

g. HARADA S, I.D. Second (1) (Mar. 13, 1951) (427) 240 I

Concerning the Movement of the Fifty-Seventh Term Graduates of the Former Military Academy.

h. YOSHIDA G, I.D. Second (2) (Feb. 27, 1951) (412) 210 I

Execution of dissolution designations of YOSHIKAWA GUMI (Yoshikawa Group) and other two terroristic organizations.

(None)

i. SOGA T, I.D. Second (2) (Mar, 26, 1951) (448) 268 I

Dissolution Designation for NANKAI NO MATSU IPPA and other one organization.

(None)

j. KIKUCHI K, I.D. Second (2) (Mar. 27, 1951) (449) 278 I

Report of the result of the disignation for dissolution of Nankai no Matsu Ippa and one more organization and for the purge of their principal officers.

(None)

k. HAGITA J, I.D. Second (4) (Mar, 20 ,1951) (367) 281 I

Resignation of SATO Genichi, Superintendent of the Service Society to the United Nations in Tokyo on March 20, 1951.

(None)

l. UDA H, I.D. Second (4) (Mar.22, 1951) (444) 272 I

Organization and structure of SANGYO KAIHATSU SEINEN TAI (Industry Developing Youth Corps) advocated in Tokyo on March 22, 1951.

(None)

m. TANAKA H, I.D. Second (5) (Dec. 11 , 1950) (90) 200 I

Trend of the personnel members of the Bokyo Shimbun in the Tokai Area in the early part of December, 1950.

(None)

n. MITSUKI A , I.D., Second (5) (Feb.20, 1951) (373) 179. I

The process that negotiation on merger issue between the two dissident factions in the Japan Rovolution Chrysanthemum Flag Comrades Association, resulted in disagreement. It was held in Beppu City, Ohita Prefecture for three days from Jan. 5 to 7.
(None)

o. HIRAO S, I.D. Second (5) (Feb. 20, 1951) (376) 178 I

Activities of RIKKEN YOSEI KAI (Constitutional Justice Party) as of February 20, 1951.
(None.)

p. HIRAO S, I.D. Second (5) (Mar.2, 1951) (414) 224 I

Contents of the writen opinion entitled "Revival of the National Birthday of Japan", presented to General MacArthur by the KAKUSHIN SEINEN TO (Renovation Youth Party).
(None)

q. HIRAO S, I.D. Second (5) (Mar,6, 1951) (415) 231 I

Words and Deeds of WATANABE Hisae, Central Committee Member of KOMUMIN TO (People's Party), which were seen on Feb. 22, in Niigata Prefecture.

r. MUSHIGA T, I.D. Second (5) (Mar.15, 1951)(430) 267 I

The Lecture Meeting under the sponsorship of the TAIWA TO HIROSHIMA RENGO KAI (Hiroshima Federation of Taiwa Party) during the period from Feb. 6 to Feb. 16, 1951, in Hiroshima Prefecture.

(NOne)

s. MUSHIGA T, I.D. Second (5) (Mar, 16, 1951) (440) 271 I

About an editorial which appeared in the Anti-Communist Press located in Tokyo on March 11, 1951.

(None)

t. MITSUKI A, I.D. Second (5)(Mar. 22, 1951) (442) 265 I

Activities of SHINNICHI UNDO HONBU (New Japan Movement Headquarters) organized by ZASHIN Kiyosuke, member of former DAI-NIPPON SEKISEI KAI (Great Japan True Heart Society) in Fukuoka Prefecture on January 20, 1951.

(None)

u. SHIBUYA I, I.D. Third (1) (Mar. 9, 1951)(423) 256 I

The List of Responsible Persons of Each Committee which belongs to the Japan Communist Party.

v. KAWAMATA T, I.D. Third (1) (Mar 9, 1951) (428) 238 I

Main Movements of Japan Communist Party in February.

(None)

w. OGATA, K, I.D. Third (2) (Mar, 20, 1951) (456) 280 I

General View of the Movement of the ZAI-NIHON CHOSEN KAIHO UNDO KYUENKAI (Korean Liberation Relief Association in Japan) from October 1950 up to Now.

(None)

x. HAYASHI M, I.D. Third (2) (Feb, 24, 1951) (402) 201 I

On an Article Relating to " Opposition to Compulsory Repatriation of Koreans" Appearing in the Weekly Newspaper "Shin Chosen (New Korea)" (No. 8) Issued on January 8, 1951.

(None)

y. TAKAZAWA K I.D. Third (2) (Mar 8, 1951) (422) 217 I

Registration of Aliens in Japan classified by Nationality as of January 31, 1951.

(None)

Z. MIYOSHI K, I.D. Third (3) (Mar.22, 1951) (338) 274 I

Suspension Measure for the Publication of the organ papers of the Japan Communist Party and their succeeding and Similar Papers which was taken until early in March, 1951.

(None)

a'. MIYOSHI K I.D. Third (3) (Feb. 20, 1951) (375) 190 I

Publications which appear to be the intra-party reports of the Japan Communist Party.

(None)

b'. KATO Y I.D. Third (3) (Mar, 20 1951) (436) 257 I

Printed Matters under the title of "Against the Storm" detected in Shimane Prefecture at the time of All-Out Round-Up of Those Concerned with the Newspaper "HEIWA NO KOE (Voice of Peace)" enforced on Feb. 4, 1951.

(None)

c'. TODA H I.D. Third (4) (Feb. 28, 1951) (407) 194 I

Movement of SEINEN SOKOKU SENSEN (Youth Fatherland Front) on Feburary 21, "stuggle against colonization" day.

(None)

d'. ISHIZAKI T I.D. Third (5) (Mar. 19, 1951) (438) 260 I

Written petition dated March 6, 1951, sent by those who were dismissed from ZAIDAN HOJIN KEKKAKU YOBOKAI (Tuberculosis Preventive Society, Foundation) to Allied Council for Japan.
(None)

e'. TAKAHASHI S I.D. Third (6) (Mar 7, 1951) (404) 232 I

General View of the Agricultural Village Operation Carried out October 1950 in Fukuoka Prefecture Based on the Directive of JCP's Temporary Central Guidance Body.
(None)

f'. KOBAYASHI T, I.D. Third (6) (Mar.2, 1951) (405) 218 I

Movement policies decided by the General Rally of the ZEN NORIN RODO KUMIAI (All Agriculture and Foresty Workers' Unions) held at Matsumoto City, Nagano Prefecture on Feb. 7,8, 1951.
(None)

g'. KATO Y I.D. Third (6) (Feb22 , 1951) (406) 205 I

Train Interruption Case occurred between Sekigahara and Kashiwara, Tokaido Line Gifu Prefecture, form the midnight to 9 :00 a.m. February 27.
(None)

h'. TAKAHASHI S, I.D. Third (6) (Mar. 6, 1951) (420) 227 I

Decision of Niigata Prefectural Labor Relations Commission as made on February 20, 1951 on Relief from Unfair Labor Practices Pleaded by the Japan Express Labor Union.

(None)

i'. KOBAYASHI J, I.D. Third (6) (Mar. 18, 1951) (431) 254 I

Condition of the Second Convention of the General Council of Japan Labor Union held from March, 10 to March 12, 1951 at the Chiyoda Life Insurance Bulding, Kyobashi, Chuo Ward, Tokyo.

(None)

j'. MUSHIGA T I.D. Second (5) (Mar. 23, 1951) (445)275 I

Lecture by NIHON KAKUMEI KIKUHATA DOSHIKAI (the Japan Revolutional Cryaanthemum Flag Comrades' Society) (Fukushima faction), on "destroy Communist and save the nation" at Miyazaki City, March 8, 1951.

(None)

k'. MANO H, I.D. First (3) (Mar 13, 1951) (426) 237 I

Concerning the Dates of Dissolution of Organizations and Purge Designation from Public Office in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 10lof 1946 and the Organizations Control Order made after the Start of the Special Investigation Bureau on February 15, 1948.
(None)

l'. TOMITA Y, I.D. Third (6) (Feb. 21, 1951) (368) 188 I

Conditions of the 21st Meeting of the Central Committee members of the National Railway Corporation's Labor Union during 3 days from Jan. 25, 1951.
(None)

m'. HARADA I. I.D. Second (1) (Mar. 2, 1951) (408) 228 I.

Former right wing elements' round table conference including purgees.
(None)

IV.

a. MIYATA S. I.D. First (3) (Mar. 1, 1951) (421) 230 M

Propulsion Movement demanding Solatium according to "Bill for payment of solatium to Bereaved Family" by AKITA KEN IZOKU REMMEI KESSEI KAI" (Society of Establishment of League of Bereaved Families in Akita Prefecture) in Akita Prefecture since February 13, 1951.

(Under further investigation)

b. NEMOTO T. I.D. Second (1) (Mar. 15, 1951) (447) 269 M

Suspected Smuggling Case by the S.S. Nissan Maru arrested by the Chita Maritime Safety Headquarters on January 19, 1951.

(Under further investigation)

c. TAKAHASHI S. I.D. Third (6) (Feb. 1, 1951) (341) 181 M

Indefinite strike jointly carried out by the four coal mine workers' unions in relation to the pay-hike request of the Japan Coal Mine Labour Union on February 7, 1951.

V.

a. URASAWA V. I.D. Second (2) (Apr. 16, 1950) (15) 264. W

Acts of violence of OKA-GUMI or OKAWAKA-GUMI revealed by Kinki Branch on January 20, 1951.
(Under watch)

b. YOSHIDA G. I.D. Second (2) (Jun. 22, 1950) (18) 263 W

Acts of violence by the YAMAGUCHI-GUMI (Yamaguchi Group) which occurred in Kobe City, Hyogo Prefecture about May, 1950.
(Under watch)

c. OISHI H. I.D. Second (3) (Nov. 5, 1950) (29) 277 W

The Doctorine of Jiyu-kyo, a religious body, and its movements at Yokohama City since October 1,1950.
(Under watch)

d. OKUYAMA S. I.D. Second (3) (Nov. 17, 1950) (30) 276 W

Doctrine and activities of HINOMOTO KYO (a Sect of Shintoism), a religious corporation, at the Headquarters of the Order in Toyama Prefecture since December 17, 1950.
(Under watch)

e. SUGAWARA S. I.D. Second (4) (Feb. 16, 1951) (371) 180 W

The condition of the Headquarters of National Movement for Establishment of 'Bell of the Peace-Tower' in Tokyo as of October 3, 1950.

(Under watch)

f. UDA N. I.D. Second (4) (Mar. 6, 1951) (418) 234. W

Concerning the investigation on the conditions of KOKUREN-HOSHI-DAN (The U.N. Service Group) in Tokyo Metropolis, on March 1, 1951.

(Under watch)

g. SHIMADA S. I.D. Third (2) (Feb. 18, 1951) (401), 203 W

NICCHO SHINZEN KYOKAI (Japan-Korea Amity Association) as of the end of February, 1951.

(Under watch)

h. TAKAHASHI S. I.D. Third (6) (Feb. 23, 1951) (402) 208 W

Concerning the Condition of the Red-Purge in the Victor-Auto Co. Ltd. PD works, on February 23, 1951.

i. YOSHIDA G. I.D. Second (2) (Mar. 14, 1951) (434) 255 W

Terroristic crimes committed by the ICHIRIKI-IKKA (Ichiriki Group) in Chikura Town, Awa County, Chiba Prefecture, in July, 1950.

(Under watch)

j. KIKUCHI K. I.D. Second (2) (Feb. 23, 1951) (390) 270 W

Acts of violence around December, 1950 by "SHIBATA-GUMI (Shibata Group)" in Niigata City known through Townspeople's Rumor there. (Under watch)

k. SUDA I. I.D. Second (2) (Mar. 13, 1951) (443) 273 W

Acts of violence by MINATO-GUMI, rumored among citizens in Himeji City around January, 1951.

(Under watch)

VI.

a. OKUBO K. I.D. First (1) (Mar. 3, 1951) (248) 189 S

General Report of Investigations conducted by Investigation Division, SIB from February 16 to February 28, 1951.

b. KASAHARA K. I.D. First (2) (Mar. 12, 1951) (231) 228. S

Present State of Political Organization.

c. MITSUGI A. I.D. Second (5) (Mar. 1, 1951) (329) 249 S

Movements of the members of former Right Wing Anti-Communistic, and Religious Organizations. (During February)

COPY

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

Ōta F

,I.D. First (3)(Feb, 17, 1951)(~~246~~ 345) ~~186~~ 187. C.

March, 1

~~February, 28~~, 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 : Declarations of Hiroshima Prefectural Committee of Japan Communist Party according to Article 6, Organizations Control Order since November 12, 1950.

Concluded.

I.

(a) Gist of report of the Chief of Chugoku Branch Bureau of SIB and the Chief of the General Affairs Division of Hiroshima Prefectural Government is as follows:

1. On November 12, 1950, MURAKAMI Tsuneyuki, a member of Japan Communist Party, visited Hiroshima City Office and made a declaration under the name of himself and dated the same day

concerning the alteration of Hiroshima Prefectural Committee of Japan Communist Party as follows.

(1) Alteration of Name:

Old: Hiroshima Prefectural Committee of Japan Communist Party.

New: Temporary Guidance Division in Hiroshima Prefecture of Japan Communist Party.

(2) Alteration of location of Office:

Old: 1, Motoi-machi, Hiroshima City.

New: 1080, Hiji yamamoto-cho, Hiroshima City.

(3) Alteration of Officers:

Resigned:

TOKUMO Gisaku and other 11 members.

(International Faction)

Newly Appointed:

MURAKAMI Tsuneyuki and other 2 members.

Old Superintendent: TAMURA Yukio

New Superintendent: MURAKAMI Tsuneyuki

(4) Constituent Members:

MURAKAMI and other 2 members newly joined and TOKUMO Gisaku and other 4 quited.

The above declaration was made unilaterally by the reigning faction but it was received successfully by the Authorities because it had no defect for form's sake.

sake.

2. On the next day, 13, OKUBO Masatoku, a member of the same Party, visited the City Office and accused the city authorities, saying.

"The declaration made yesterday was only a plot of the other faction it is no concern of the Hiroshima Prefectural Committee. Therefore it is not fair for the City Authorities to receive such declaration."

After that, he tendered the following declaration of alteration under the name of him, dated the same day, attaching an objection petition, signed by himself and TAMURA Yukio, the superintendent, ~~c~~jointly, which was containing the same contents as he said.

(1) Old: Temporary Guidance Division in Hiroshima Prefecture of Japan Communist Party.

New: Hiroshima Prefectural Committee of Japan Communist Party.

(2) Alteration of Location of Office:

Old: 1080, Hijiyamato-machi, Hiroshima City.

New: 1, Motoi-machi, Hiroshima City.

(3) Alteration of Officers:

Resigned:

MURAKAMI and other 2 members (reigning faction).

Newly appointed committee:

TOKUMO and other 2 members.

Old superintendent: MURAKAMI Tsuneyuki

New superintendent: OKUBO Masanori

The above declaration had been kept for a month before it was received.

3. On December 15, OKAMOTO Sadao, a member of the same Party, visited the City Office in the capacity of the superintendent of the Chugoku Regional Committee and tendered not only a declaration of alteration of the Chugoku Regional Committee, but also the Hiroshima Prefectural Committee with the following contents, dated on the same day. But this time, the name was excluded from alteration.

(1) Alteration of Location of Office:

Old: 1, Motoi-machi, Hiroshima City.

New: 1293, Minamisanjo-machi, Hiroshima City.

(2) Alteration of Officers:

Resigned:

TOKUMO Gisaku and other 11 members (internationalist faction).

Newly appointed:

MURAKAMI Tsuneyuki and other 2 members.

(3) Alteration of Constituent Members:

MURAKAMI Tsuneyuki and other 7 members.

The above declaration was kept also, same as that of the International Faction.

After several day, Notification of Investigation Division No. 170 (see in b) was delivered. So, the authorities concerned required OKAMOTO to tender a certification date concerning the legitimacy of the Organization, and OKAMOTO tendered a document titled "Confirmation document concerning the Hiroshima Prefectural Committee of the Japan Communist Party." Now, the declaration was received formally, being regarded to comply with the Notification of I.D. No. 170.

4. Around January 20, 1951, the leader of the international faction visited the City Office. They seemed to have no knowledge about the declaration mentioned above in Item 3 and tried to make a declaration of alteration of constituent members which would follow the declaration mentioned above in Item 2.

The authorities concerned explained the situation and told him that the declaration of him should not be received unless the declaration of alteration made by the reigning faction mentioned in Item 3 is altered, in addition, a certification

date concerning the legitimacy of the organization are indispendable according to the Notification No. 170. He understood and returned.

The city authorities asked for the instructions of the authorities concerned as to the disposal of this matter.

(b) According to the regulation, when the reported representative person or leading person of any organization needed to report due to the Organizations Control Order, Article No. 6, it is regulated to report the changed officers name by the responsible persons, new and old, to report due to the Order, Article No. 7.

As there occurred no wrong up to now, if any of them should report it, the authorities used to receive it. Recently, however, there appeared such cases as both of them failed to report it or there appeared two leading persons in the same organization, each of the asserting himself as the real responsible person to report, respectively, or both of them have presented the report for altaration, both of which are contradicted each other.

Such unreasonable reports being presented, it is feared that who is the responsible person is very

indefinite or it is opposite to the principle of making open fair organizations, so that it causes various obstacles on handling of business.

Accordingly, on the notification, "As to the treatment of responsible person to report due to the Organizations Control Order, Article No. 6" ID, No. 170, from the chief of the Investigation Div. to the chief of General Affairs Div. of each Prefectural Government Office and to the chief of each Prefectural Government Office and to the chief of each Branch Office, dated December 14, 1951, we directed as follows:

Hereafter, when the responsible person to report is changed, the old and new ones should present the alteration report of the officer representative or the leading person with joint signatures.

But in the case that there occured any trouble such as secedors' dispute in the reported organization and they fight over the real succession, or the old responsible person to report has dead or has some reason not to be helped so that he cannot report with joint signatures, proper treatment should be done, such as the report should be received, affirming the old responsible person or the new one by materials of proof or investigation on facts.

II. Opinion.

This case reveals that the reported organization has been devided and each of them is about to exclude the other, assenting the legitimacy of its own.

When an organization, belonging to the International Faction reports the alteration, along the line of the notification No. 170, it should report the change that the leader of the International Faction has changed to the one of the competent organization with joint signatures of both factions, or, if the competent organization belonged to the International Faction be acturally continued in existing and the report be presented with materials which proves the leader of the International Faction as the leader of the competent organization, that report should be received. This treatment is desirable.

And judging from the real condition, if it be affirmed that the content of report presented by the Reigning Faction in Item 3 of I is not changed in all but is done only a part, the report mentioned in Item 3 is also to be effective. This treatment is desirable.

When it is imposible that the International Faction presents the above mentioned proof, to invite it to present the organization report newly. This treatment is desirable.

III. To be concluded.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

Migata S

,I.D. First (3)(Feb.16,1951)(346) 186. C.

March, 1

~~February, 28~~, 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 : Changes of Character of the Japan Teachers Union, owing to Enforcement of the Law for the Local Public Service Employees promulgated on December 13, 1950.

I. The outline of an interrogation made by TSUJIHARA Koichi, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Teachers Union, is as follows:

As to the Law for the Local Public Service Employees to be enforced on February 13, 1951, we desire the treatment that when this organization and its lower units go on any political movement

after the enforcement of the Law, the report of members among notices due to the Organizations Control Order should go only by reporting the total number of members as they are too many.

II. Opinion.

a. The actual Japan Teachers Union has the prefectural teachers unions in each prefecture under the headquarters of it, involving some scores of hundred to around fifteen thousand members, and the prefectural teachers union has a branch in each area, involving some hundred to around fifteen hundred members in ~~one~~ branch. When it is to have an object and / or do an act coming under the Organizations Control Order, Article No. 6, 1 of each Item, and on the occasion of making necessary report due to the Order, the organization which has applied for the registration of teachers organization due to the Order within four (4) ~~days~~ months from the date of promulgation of the Law for the Local Service Employees (December 13, 1950), until it will receive the notice of registration or non-registration, it will be treated as a labor union due to provisions of the Order, and, as to the organizations which has not applied for registration,

until the time passed by four (4) months from the date of promulgation of the Order (until April 12, 1951), it is treated the same. (According to the Order, Supplementary Rules, Article No. 13, Clause 14.) As to the report due to the Organizations Control Order, the organization needs not to report its members due to the provision of the Order, Article 7, Clause 2, during the time.

b. When the time has passed over.

(1) Owing to the provision of the Law for Local Public Service Employees, Article 58, Clause 1 and its Supplementary Rules Clause 14, the organization should not be recognized as a labor union or an organization applying correspondingly to it, so that the body does not be applied to the Organizations Control Order, Article No. 7, Clause No. 2, and, as to the notice of members of it, in the case of its coming under the Order, Article No. 6, Item 2 or 3, the report should be treated as the following, due to the Order, Article No. 7, Clause No. 1, Item No. 6.

1. In case the constituent member is an organization (such as branch):

Name, location, the name of the representative and the number of the constituent members

of the organization shall be reported.

2. In case the constituent member is individual:

Name, address and any political or thought organization to which he has ever been belonging shall be reported.

(2) In case it falls under Item 1, Article 6 of the same Order, the following treatment shall be adopted giving consideration to that the organization comes from a labor union, the period in which a declaration is made is too short and the making a declaration of so many constituent members in a limitted period gives a considerable annoyance and difficulty to the responsible person of declaration.

1. In case the constituent member is organization:

Name, location, name of the representative and the number of the constituent members of the organization shall be reported.

2. In case the constituent member is individual:

The total membership shall be reported.

As this treatment is a convenient one under a particular situation of this organization, it is necessary to give instruction to the said organization that the list of the constituent members of this organization shall be prepared so as to be able to be inspected at any time in need.

(3) Among the constituent members of this organization, the teachers of the private schools are not officials to whom the Law for the Local Public Service Employees is not applicable and they are at liberty to establish a labor union.

Accordingly, regarding as constituent members of an organization, following the example of a labor union, in case it does not fall under any item of Article 6, Organization Control Orders the item of the constituent members shall be omitted.

c. According to Item 16 of Supplementary rules of Law for the Local Public Service, in case registration of the teachers' organization in compliance with this law is not applied for, or in case a notification that the registration is not accepted is given, the organization will be dissolved on the day after four months or five months respectively connting from the day of declaration of this law, therefore it will be recommended that a declaration which is suitable for it should be submitted whithin 20 days from that date.

III. Completed.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

COPY

Tanaka. M. I.D. First (3) (Feb. 26, 1951) (982) 258. (

March 23, 1951.

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

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

SUBJECT: Activities of the AMAKUSA-GUN RENGO FUJIN-KAI (Amakusa County's Federation of Women's Associations) in connection with the Election for the Kumamoto Prefectural Board of Education held on November 10, 1950.

I. As a result of investigation into a case mentioned above which was based on a Report dated February 8, 1951 from the chief public procurator of the Kumamoto Local Procurator's Office to the Attorney General and the Public Procurator General, the following facts were revealed:

(Note)

Personal history of IKEDA Miyo, chairwoman of the aforesaid Federation.

Name: IKEDA Miyo.

Date of birth: Jan. 1, 1889.

Domicile: 208, Hongo, Kawachi Village, Miyano, Amakusa County, Kumamoto Prefecture.

Present address: Ditto.

Occupation: Farmer.

a. IKEDA Miyo, chief woman of the aforesaid Federation, supported YASUDA Soryu who stood at the election of Education Committee member of Kumamoto Prefecture held on Nov. 10, 1950. Hereby, UMEGAYA Seiko complained her concerning this case because she did not reported it formally to the authorities concerned.

It is said that her efforts to support YASUDA at the leading members conference of the aforesaid Federation at the local office attached to the Federation on Nov. 5, 1950, was directly suspected reason. But in actual, after the conference, YASUDA appeared at this place to ask their assistance for election campaign. But the conference was held for the sake of regular meeting and not for the sake of agreement of supporting YASUDA. And the agenda seemed to wander from election

program except prevention of absentation from vote and they all members who gathered at the conference took no notice of YASUDA's earnest request for election campaign. And they did not show their supporting attitude toward YASUDA. By this reason the aforesaid meeting was held without concern concerning official report of opening meeting.

II.

a. The Amakusa County's Federation of Women Societies and the sponsorship by IKEDA Miyo seems to have no political activities and aims falling under the Article 6 of the Organizations Control Order.

b. The case can be admitted to be canceled because a complainant UMEGAYA Seiko withdrew a complainant.

c. We wish to report the Prosecution Bureau to have no need for investigation.

III. The investigation is completed.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau
Attorney-General's Office

COPY

Tanaka, M, I.D. First (3) (Feb, 26, 1951) (383) 259. C

March 23, 1951.

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

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

SUBJECT: Activities of the AMAKUSA-GUN RENGO SEINEN DAN (the Amakusa County's Federation of Young Men's Associations) in connection with the Election for the Kumamoto Prefectural Board of Education held on November 10, 1950.

I. Suspected Violation of the Organizations Control Order by the undermentioned person reported by a chief public procurator of Kumamoto Local Public Procurator's Office to the Attorney General and the Public Procurator-General was received, and after investigation into the details, the result has been summarized as follows:

The said person is,

Name: YOKOYAMA Sakae.

Date of Birth: Feb. 6, 1924.

Occupation: Employee of company.

Domicile: 6,708, Seto, Shigaki Village, Amakusa County, Kumamoto Prefecture.

Address: Ditto.

1. Although YOKOYAMA Sakae, chairman of the Young Men's Association Liaison Conference at Amakusa County, was prosecuted by UMEYA Seiko, chief priest of the Saishoji Temple there, for not having made a formal declaration despite that he had supported and recommended YASUDA Soryu, chief priest of the Meitokuji Temple at Hondo Town, Amakusa County, who had run as a candidate for the election of the Kumamoto Prefectural Board of Education held on Nov. 10, 1950, it is not factually resolved "to recommend Mr, YASUDA with the unanimous agreement of the Young Men's Association" at the aforementioned Liaison Conference Committee Meeting held at the Amakusa County Educational Assembly-Hall on 2 of the same month. Truly speaking, the above Committee Meeting was a preliminary assemblage summoned for the consultation about All-County Area Athletic Tournament to be opened on the next day

Nov. 3, but as a member of Committee happened to speak about the support of a candidate YASUDA after the meeting, it was reported so big in the local Amakusa newspaper; this is one of the reasons of this case. Additionally the above speaking was not a resolution of the meeting, but rather it was agreed to decide it after piercing all members' views together another day and to present a declaration as a political organization. Consequently, the above resolution was realized and on Nov. 6 the declaration was presented to the town-mayor of Hondo Town. Hereby, we can only say that the movement of the Liaison Conference before declaration is nothing but an internal and informal consultation.

2. The candidate YASUDA Soryu, who is a head of the former Kumamoto Prefectural Federation of Young Men's Associations, was respected by the young men's associations and enjoying the utmost confidence of the people in general. Moreover, as he was only one candidate from the said county, it may well be said indeed that something like propagating atmosphere to prevent abstension from voting thereabout for the general voters of low political consciousness

seems to have been, as it were related with the support movement to the candidate YASUDA. Although the local papers are giving news and editorials of such kind, it does not always seem to have reported the fact itself.

II.

1. The Amakusa County Young Men's Association Liaison Conference, of which chairman is YOKOYAMA Sakae, has finished declaration as an electoral body, and it was nothing but an informal conferance before its declaration, so that it does not fall under violation.

2. UMEYA Seiko, the prosecutor, has already withdrawn the prosecution to the said YOKOYAMA Sakae, so that this problem is recognized to have been solved.

3. Consequently SIB wishes to report the Prosecution Bureau that there is no need of further research.

III. Investigation is completed.

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

COPY

Suzuki K.D. First (3) (Feb, 16, 1951) (38K) 2 copy

March 8, 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: Investigation madein Hokkaido (北海道) district in February, 1951, as to whether or not the outlawing of the Japan Communist Parties right.

I. In the middle of February, 1951, the views of 15 influential persons in various circles in Hokkaido (北海道) were heard as to whether or not the outlawing question of the Japan Communist Party was right or not, and the following result was obtained.

Those regarded the outlawing as being right: 4.

Those regarded the outlawing as being wrong: 11.

Among whom, the views for the reason why they regarded the outlawing as being right.

1. It is feared that the Japan Communist Party would start the civil war, and it is all right to

make it outlaw. (Director-General KAWABATA of the League of the Hokkaido Branch of the People's Democratic Party).

2. The Japan Communist Party is destructive and cannot be regarded as a lawful political Party (Director-General OKUNO of the Liaison Conference of the Hokkaido Agricultural Co-operation Union).

3. The terroristic actions of the Japan Communist Party cannot be acknowledged in the peaceful Constitution. (President SHIMA of Hokkaido University).

4. Now that the Japan Communist Party has made unlawful actions it cannot be helped if it has been outlawed. (President ANDO of the Hokkaido Buddhist League).

The views for the reason why they regarded the outlawing as being wrong.

1. The Japan Communist Party is an existence like that of the amoeba, and it is necessary to strengthen its control. (Chief TAKAHASHI of the Hokkaido Branch of the Liberal Party).

2. The Japan Communist Party should be kept as a lawful existence. (Deputy Chief of the Sapporo Branch of the Social Democratic Party).

3. There is a limit in the law, and it would cause them to go underground (Representative NINOMIYA

of the Japan Young Men's Party).

4. Strengthen the control of illegal actions of the members of the Japan Communist Party by planning the welfare and rest of the people rather than suppressing them by power. (Director-General OTSUKI 大槻 of the Conference of Labor Unions in Hokkaido 北海道).

5. It is a question to be settled according to the degree of the activity of the Japan Communist Party. (Director HIROSE 廣瀬 of Investigation Department of the Hokkaido 北海道 Colonization Bank).

6. Strengthen the present control rather than driving them underground. (Managing Director TSUNEMATSU 常松 of the Hokkaido 北海道 Bill and Finance Company and Director of the Sapporo 札幌 Stock Exchange).

7. Even if it may not be arranged to be outlawed we can attain our purpose. It is desadvantageous from the viewpoint of the national policy to outlaw it. (Deputy Director SUGA 菅 of the League of Hokkaido 北海道 Fishery Co-operation Unions).

8. It will have gone too far if it is arranged to outlaw the Japan Communist Party. We had better take some other proper measure. (Director-General of the Federation of Hokkaido 北海道 Civil Engineering and Construction Workers' Union).

9. It is insufficient for the police in its present power to outlaw the Japan Communist Party (Manager ICHIKAWA 市川 of the Hokkai 北海 Times).

10. Strengthen the control of the Japan Communist Party instead of outlawing it. (Chief TOMIOKA 富岡 of the Sapporo 札幌 Branch of the Shin Nippon Bungaku Kai 新日本文學会 (New Japan's Literary Society)).

11. It will make the Japan Communist Party go underground easier if it is outlawed. (Chief SARASHINA 更科 of the Sapporo 札幌 Branch of the Nippon Fujin Yuken-sha 日本婦人有权者 Domei 同盟 (Alliance of Japan Women's Voters)).

II. None.

III. We should propose to close the case without further action.

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

COPY

Tanaka In .I.D. First(3)(Mar. 1,1951)(429) 243 C.

March 17, 1951.

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

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

SUBJECT: Activities of the NIPPON CHUGOKU YUKO KYOKAI (Japano-Chinese Friendship Association) Since October, 1949.

I.

a. History of the Association.

Around October 10, 1949, a preparatory society for its formation was established in the RYUNICHI KAKYO SOKAI (General Association of Chinese Merchants Residing in Japan), fourth (4th) floor of Marunouchi Building (Tokyo). On January 12, 1950, a general meeting of the promoters was held at the Hall of Members of the House of Councillors attended by more than two hundred (200) persons including HOASHI Kei,

OYAMA Ikuo, UCHIYAMA Kanzo and others as the Japanese and HSIEH Nankuang, former member of the Chinese Delegation to Japan, YU En-yang, member of the RYUNICHI KAKYO MINSHU SOKUSHIN KAI's (Democracy Acceleration Society of Chinese Merchants Residing in Japan) Central Committee, LIN Iwen, President of the RYUNICHI KAKYO TOKYO RENGOKAI (Tokyo Federation of Chinese Merchants in Japan), and others as the Chinese, and the regulations and platform were drafted. After deliberations of several times, the association was formally established and its preparatory society was dissolved on October 1 of last year.

b. Location of the Headquarters.

TOHO GAKKAI BIRU (Eastern Institute Bldg.),
2-2, Nishi-Kanda, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo.

c. Staff Members. (Mark o shall show the Chinese including those who hailed from Formosa.)

President: (undecided)

Vice-Presidents:

TOYOSHIMA Yoshio, novelist.

HARA Takeshi, member of the House of Representatives affiliated with the Japan Social Democratic Party.

HIRANO Gitaro, President of the CHUGOKU KENKYUSHO (Chinese Research Institute).

o LIN Pingsung, President of the General Association of Chinese Merchants Residing in Japan.

Chief Director:

UCHIYAMA Kanzo, President of the GOZAN BOEKI K.K. (Gozan Trading Co., Ltd.)

Directors:

ATSUGI Taka,
AJIMA Akira,
ITO Takamaro,
ISHIKAWA Kyoichi,
IWAMURA Michio,
UBUKATA Naokichi,
OGATA Takao,
OZAWA Masamoto,
KACHI Wataru,
KAMICHIKA Ichiko,
o HUANG Tingfu,
KOMATSU Kiyoshi,
KIKUCHI Saburo,
KATSUMADA Seiichi,
SAIONJI Kimikazu,

AKATSU Masuzo,
IKEDA Sachiko,
ITO Takeo,
IMANAKA Tsugumaro,
o YU En-yang,
OTA Kaoru,
OSAWA Seiichi,
HOSOYA Matsuta,
KAGEYAMA Hisashi,
o KAN Wenfang,
o WU Hsiuchuh,
KIKUKAWA Takao,
o HUANG Hsiufeng,
KURODA Hisao,
SATO Yasumasa,

o TSUI Shihyen,
SHIBUYA Sadasuke,
SHIMADA Masao,
o HSIEH Nankuang,
TANAKA Norio,
TATSUTA Minoru,
TAKAYAMA Yoshizo,
TOGA Takeshi,
NANJO Tamaichi,
HANAZAUKA Shokichi,
FUJIMORI Seikichi,
HOASHI Kei,
HOMMA Kiichi,
MATSUZAWA Kaneto,
MINOURA Taichi,
MIYAZAKI Semin,
MUTO Takeo,
YOSHINO Shin-ichiro,
o LIN Fenmin,
o LIN Mingtien,
o LIN Yunhsin,
WADA Jiro.

SHIGA Kenjiro,
SHIMAGAMI Zengoro,
SHIRAKAWA Ikai,
SUZUKI Yoshio,
TATSUNO Nobuyuki,
TADAMATSU Sukeji,
TSUGE Hideomi,
TOKUNAGA Toshio,
NIII Kaku,
HANI Setsuko,
HOSOKAWA Karoku,
HORI Makoto,
MASUDA Tetsuo,
MIZUTA Mikio,
MIYAMOTO Michiharu,
MISHIMA Hajime,
YAMAHANA Hideo,
YOSHIDA Tomoharu,
o LIN Iwen,
o LIN Chisheng,
WADA Hiroo,

Auditors:

KAMINAKA Tatsuo,
o LU Shushih.

NISHINO Kunisaburo,

Chief Secretary: OZAWA Masamoto.

d. - Membership.

About three thousand (3,000) persons.

e. Location of Chapters.

Osaka, Fukuoka, Hokkaido (Sapporo and Otaru), Toyohashi, Hanamaki City in Iwate Prefecture, Kamakura, Fujisawa, Saitama (Prefecture), Suginami Ward and Chiyoda Ward in Tokyo, Aichi University, etc.

f. Organ Paper.

"NIPPON TO CHUGOKU (Japan and China)."
Tabloid, four (4) pages, monthly.
Price: Five yen (¥ 5) a copy.
Publishing Office: The same as the headquarters.
Editor and Publisher: KASHIMA Toshio.
Contents:

Introdution of things Chinese, reports on living conditions of the brethren detained in China, activities of the association etc., reprinting of messages of notable Japanese and Chinese and so forth.

g. Object and Platform.

The association shall aim to contribute to prosperity of both countries and peace of the world by deepening mutual understanding and friendship between the Japanese and Chinese and promoting intercourse of both cultures. On the occasion of its formation, the association publicized the platform as follows:

(1) The association shall endeavor to correct the Japanese nation's misconceived view on China.

(2) The association shall endeavor after intercourse of cultures of both countries to bring about mutual understanding and cooperation between the Japanese and Chinese.

(3) The association shall endeavor after hastening of voluntary trade between Japan and China to contribute to establishment of economy and betterment of national life in both countries.

(4) The association shall contribute to the world peace by promoting mutual security and peace of both nations through their friendly cooperation.

h. Conditions of Its Activities.

Enterprises of the association for accomplishment of the object mentioned above are provided as follows (Article 3 of the regulations):

(1) Study and introduction of things Chinese and its culture.

(2) Introduction of things Japanese in culture to China.

(3) Interchange of friendly missions.

(4) Management of cultural enterprises.

(5) Hastening of Sino-Japanese trade.

(6) Other necessary items.

1. The association stresses principally the intercourse of culture and explains, as its concrete policy, as follows:

"The prerequisite for friendship lies in understanding of the real state of things with each other. Various activities on publication, solution of translation right problems, exchange of prints, photographs etc., intercourse of scientific techniques etc. are being carried out as a permanent enterprise."

What is practically carried out in this field is to buy directly in a zone of Chinese Communist Government those newspapers, such as the KAIHO NIPPO (Chiehfang Jihpao: Liberation Newspaper), HONKON DAIKOHO (Hsiangkan Takungpao: Hongkong Grand Newspaper) etc. headed with the PEKIN JIMMIN NIPPO (Peiching Jenmin Jihpao: Peking People's Newspaper), the Chinese Communist Party's organ paper, and those magazines, such as SHINKA NIPPO (Hsinhua Jihpao: New Chinese Daily), JIMMIN GAHO (Jenmin Huapao: People's Illustrated Magazine) etc., which are filled with articles and essays anti-American or supporting, encouraging and guiding specific political parties in Japan, especially Japan Communist Party, and with such tone of arguments that propagates Chinese Communist Party, as well as to assist in Chinese Communist Party's propagation activities by distributing them in the country and introducing its assertion. Recently Osaka Police Board took measures against Tokyo Headquarters of the association and Osaka Chapter on the ground of this activity, and seized various documents and arrested the responsible persons. Osaka Military Court respectively sentenced OZAWA Masamoto and AKATSU Masuzo, responsible persons to its Tokyo Headquarters, to five (5) years'heavy

labor and five hundred dollar ($ 500) fine, and HIRAI Minosuke, responsible person to its Osaka Chapter, to three (3) years' heavy labor and YAMAGUCHI Kazuko to six (6) months' heavy labor.

2. In order to make the public understand Chinese Communist Party and things Chinese and diffuse them, the association further held often lecture meetings and symposia at various places in the country. The association asked principally members of the Communist Party and those staff members of the association who are deemed to be fellow travelers, for instance Vice-President HIRANO Gitaro, Director UCHIYAMA Kanzo, Director KAN Wenfang etc., to make lectures or conversations on political subjects, such as development of a peace protection movement, over-all peace settlement and free voyage, hastening of voluntary trade etc., from the pro-Chinese Communistic viewpoint. These lectures and conversations were advocated and introduced again in its organ paper "Japan and China" and magazine "NITCHU YUKO SHIRYO (Data for Japano-Chinese Friendship)". This fact shows that the association has been acting as a spoksman of Chinese Communist Government for an aid to its policy toward Japan.

3. As regards Paragraph 5 of Article 3 of the regulations mentioned above which stipulates for the hastening of Japano-Chinese trade, the second (2nd) number of the "Japan and China," organ paper of the association, dated April 20, 1950, contains the following article in the editorial to clarify the association's standpoint and activity policy toward this issue:

"As regards the trade with China, it is necessary to have the government and GHQ hear frankly wishes of all walks of life by turning directly their fresh voice to loud-speaker. We are preparing to launch a nation-wide signature movement to materialize a large-scale free trade between China and Japan as immediately as possible."

4. As a concrete action policy for "other necessary enterprises" stipulated in Paragraph 6 of the same article mentioned above, the association has decided to "assist in correspondence between the Japanese detained in the Chinese communist area and their families and cooperate positively in an initiative activity for solution of the 'repatriation issue of the detained Japanese'," and is thus acting

practically since then. It states that "we should call the people's attention to the necessity for improving the unfair treatment the Chinese merchants residing in Japan is getting economically and politically."

It also explains that "the friendship movement between Japan and China is a part of the international goodwill movement and coincides with the movement for protection of the world peace on its fundamental character. Therefore, it should join hands with any peace movements in the world as possible."

5. In the purport at its formation, it advocates: "Now the relation between the People's Republic of China and Japan should be thoroughly changed. We are convinced that the relation between both countries should be innovated on the basis of peace, prosperity and welfare of the peoples of both countries, or has come to the very turning point of innovation." Thus, it discusses publicly the relation between Japan and China under the Chinese Communist Party's domination.

i. Relation with the Japan Communist Party.

Judging from the conditions of activities mentioned above, the association can be concluded to be a fellow

traveling organization which supports China under the Chinese Communist Party's domination. Furthermore, communists and their fellow travelers assume the mojority of the posts in the staff and secretariat of the association. It is considered that these facts show the association acts as a ring of the chain of the Chinese Communist Party and is an organization which is in contact with the Japan Communist Party under the influence of the international communism.

II.

a. This association stipulates hastening of the Sino-Japanese trade in the object. The concrete activities of the association are as follows:

(1) It holds lecture meetings, symposia etc. about political subjects, such as over-all peace settlement, free voyage, hastening of voluntary trade etc., and advocates, in its organ paper "Japan and China" and organ magazine "Data for Japano-Chinese Friendship", the theory same as expressed in the aforesaid meetings, as well as declares that it is preparing for staging a nation-wide signature movement to that effect.

(2) It advocates to call the people's attention to improve the unfair treatment the Chinese merchants residing in Japan receive economically and politically.

(3) The items mentioned above is deemed to fall under Item 2 of Article 6 of the Organizations Control Order.

b. In the purport at the formation of this organization, it suggests a thorough change in the Sino-Japanese relation; in its object, it stipulates devotion to cultural intercourse between both countries; and as the concrete enterprises, it announces mutual introduction of the cultures between Japan and China and interchange of friendly missions. These fall under the stipulation of Item 3 of Article 6 of the Organizations Control Order.

c. Thus, this association has got out of the sphere of a genuine organization for friendship and culture which aims to promote the friendly relation between China and Japan, and is deemed to be an organization which has a political nature. Therefore, it is desirous to urge the association to submitting report in accordance with Article 6 of the Order.

d. This association is an organization comprised of the Japanese as well as the Chinese as mentioned above. But on an occasion of the association's submitting reports, it is desirous to treat the Chinese same as the Japanese in accordance with the purport of the report addressed to you on January 26, 1951, regarding "Application of the Organizations Control Order to the Personnel of the Allied Countries Other than Those of the Occupation Forces."

III. Concluded.

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Harada, S, I.D. Second (1) (Feb. 16, 1951) (385) 206, C

March 8, 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: Condition of the activity of "the NIPPON POPURA SHIMBOKU KAI" (Japan Poplar Friendship Society) in Tsuyama City since the formation toward the end of 1949.

I.

A. Name of Organization: Nippon Popura Shimboku Kai.

B. Name of Representative: KOSAKA Yoshiaki, former First Grade Private, 37.

C. Location of Office: c/o KOSAKA Yoshiaki, 1,616, Hayashida, Tsuyama City, Okayama Prefecture.

D. Date of Formation: May, 1950.

E. Whether or not the declaration in accordance with the Organizations Control Order has been filed: None.

F. Principal Officer: KOSAKA Yoshiaki (One person).

G. Constituent Members: 56 (former none-commissioned officers and privates)

H. Construction and Management: This Society has been managed by KOSAKA who is responsible for all affairs of it, and no structure is recognized.

I. Purpose of Formation: This society aims to promote friendship among the repatriated comrades who shared their joys and sorrows while kept under detention in the Soviet Union and to communicate their news and movements mutually.

J. Circumstances of Formation: After his repatriation from the Soviet Union, KOSAKA's intercourse with his old comrades

who had been kept under detention there together with him. And, aiming to renew his old friendship and to have the mutual encouragement with those who had been comrades sharing their fortunes under the poplar-trees in the premises of the detention house while they had been war prisoners in the Soviet Union, he formed this society in May, 1950, calling it the Nippon Popura Shimboku Kai, he himself becoming the responsible man for it.

K. Condition of Activity:

This society was formed for the purpose of promoting friendship with old friends. It has not any political or ideological purpose. Accordingly, as for its activity, it is only making the mutual communications of the members

by means of its official organ paper "the Popula" with the articles of the members' news and movements or their seventeen-letter and thirty-one-letter poems.

L. Fund:

In accordance with the condition of the members and the circumstances of the publication of its organ paper, this society is collecting ten yen to twenty yen monthly from each member as the membership fee so as to appropriate it to various expenses, and it has nothing worth calling the fund.

M. Nature:

This society has neither ideological nor political color at present. But, it is a pure friendly organization of non-commissioned officers and privates who had been kept under detention in the Soviet Union. We should therefore propose that we may allow it to continue as it is. We

should be very grateful if you would kindly give us your view on the matter.

II. It is not recognized that the case is against the Order.

III. We should propose to close the case without further action.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Ando K ,I.D. Second (1) (Feb 26, 1951) (386) 233. C.

March 13 , 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 activity trend of OHMORI Arinobu of JIKISHIN DOJO (the Righteous Academy) at Tokyo.

I. A. Reason for his purge the Director of KINNO ISHIN DOMEI (the Royal Restoration Alliance) Principal of JIKISHIN DOJO Date of designation : December 30 of 1947 in both cases.

B. His career and others.

Date of birth : March 10, 1904 (46)

Domicile : 979, 1 chome, Setagaya Ward, Tokyo metropolis.

Place of birth : 315, Nirasaki Town, Kitakoma County, Yamanashi Prefecture.

Present address : 31, Koyodo-cho, Nakano Ward,
Tokyo Metropolis.

(a) His career in social movement.

He was young when he came up to Tokyo. After his leave from the special Course Department of the Nihon University, he devoted himself to learn the swordmanship (Kendo), while he engaged himself in anarchic movement with dissatisfaction with prevailing social structure since about that time until he changed his mind to be a nationalist around 1926 through the guidance of SHIGA Naokata (a leader behind Prince KONOE Ayamaro), ATSUMI Masaru and KUROKI Chikayoshi. Deeply determined to reform the political and economical structures in our country for the realization of a social structure adapting itself to our national character as their defects are to run counter to our national character, he began to carry out for himself a patriotic movement for the national renovation. May 1927, he formed an organization called KINKI-KAI (the Imperial Standard Society) with ENDO Yushiro and became a director of the organization, but seceded from there July 1930.

February 1932 he established the Royal Restoration Alliance with NAGAI Ryokichi in which he held the post of a director, but the society became inactive soon after its start due to financial and other troubles.

In December of the same year he joined KEITEN-JUKU (the Reverence for Heaven Academy) established to be a culture society for patoriotic youths in which he held the position of one of leaders but the society was dissolved November 1933.

Together with SAIGO Takehide, a director of DAINIPPON SEISAN-TO (the Great Japan Production Party) and SHIBUKAWA Zensuke who was afterwards put to death in his involvement of Feb. 26 Case (a rebel case of young officers and soldiers of Tokyo regiment on Feb. 26 1936), he formed on January 1 of 1934 JIKISHIN DOJO (the Righteous Academy) as a culture school for young patriots in which as the academy principal, he made effort in bringing up the men to be the leaders of patoriotic movement till the academy ordered dissolved on February 25, 1946.

Owing to SHIBUKAWA's participation in Feb. 26 case in 1936, he also was arrested and detained in a police-station for about three months before released with the evidence of having had nothing to do with the affairs.

Afterwards, the Righteous Academy was placed under the influence of SAN ROKU-KURABU (the Three Six Club) led by KOBAYASHI Junichiro, and he, with NAKAGAWA Yutaka who was the principal of the defunct ISSHIN-JUKU (the One Heart Academy), SAIGO Takahide and MIURA Nobuharu established in November 1936 JUNSEI NIPPON SHUGI UNDO ZENKOKU KYOGIKAI (the National Council for Genuine Japanism Movement in an attempt of forming a big horizontal fusion of patriotic youths groups. He took the post of a liaison officer in the council.

June 1937 he got through KURODA Sueo, a student of the Righteous Academy, GOKUCHU SHUKI (the Note in Prison) written by ISOBE Asaichi involved in Feb.26 rebel case and mimeographed it and distributed 150 copies among the rightists in consultation with his comrades, for which he

was arrested and indicted on the charge of violating the law concerning provisional control of seditious circular, and sentenced to one year imprisonment with the stay of execution for three years on August 5, 1938 at Tokyo Criminal District Court. This sentence who confirmed at Tokyo appeal Court on March 30, 1939.

In 1941, he was in charge of training local leaders as an officer of the training department of the Imperial Rule Assistance Society.
In 1942 he took the post of lecturer in KONAN RENSEIIN (the Development of Southern Asia Academy) which was an educational organ for administration officers in the southern Asia. From 1942 to 1944, he made consecutive service in posts suchi as a director of the Setagaya Ward Imperial Rule Aristance Adult Group, a director of the Central Headquarters of IRAAG and the director-general of the Metropolitan Group of IRAAG. Since 1944 to the war termination he remained at the post of vice-chieftain of the Setagaya Ward National Volunteers' Fighting corps.

In October of 1945 he entered Tenryu-ji temple at Kyoto to be a Buddhistic priest, and in 1946 he beame the chief priest of Kohoin temple and have been staying the same position up to present.

(b) his career in priest-hood.

He came under the leadership of SEKI Seisetsu about 1935 who was the principal of Buddhism Rinzai Sect and also the head priest of Tenryuji Temple in religions treining. After SEKI's leath on October 2, 1945 he became a disciple of SEKI Gishu who was a disciple of late SEKI and OHMORI's senior and the existing principal of Tenryuji faction OHMORI was ordained into the priesthood about may of 1946. The existing OHMORI's priest rank is SEIDOSHOKU (the fifth grade instructor).

In 1947 he was approved by Priest SEKI GISO of his mastering the secrets of ZEN (a religions meditation) and November of 1947 appointed the head priest of Kohoin temple by SEKI under the name of Principal of Rinzai Sect Tenryuji Faction. Until then he had not any officer's post of Tenryuji Faction though he

attended every year SESSHINE (Winter troining for ZEN held by Tenryuji temple.

(c) His ideological leaders.

1. Influence by SHIGA Naokata.

SHIGA Naokata is a uncle of a noted novelist SHIGA Naoya. He was given by KONOE Atsumaro, then principal of the Peer's School sincer guidance while in the Peer's School.. After graduation from the Military Academy, he went to the front of Russo-Japanese War as an Army captain. Wounded in the battlefield, he retired from the army life. Afterwards, he became a leader behind KONOE Ayamaro in order to repay the father's kindness, thus playing an important role in the time of KONOE Cabinet.

As SHIGA was weak-sighted due to his war-wound, OHMORI read and wrote on behalf of him while receiving the direct influence which had him undergo a big change on his ideology from anarchist to nationalists.

2. Influence by TOHYAMA Ritsusuke.

Ritsusuke is the eldest son of the noted nationalist TOHYAMA Mitsuru and is said to have been superior to his father both on broad vision and character. He was dead before the war-end. OHMORI, much loved by him, received an influence of thinking in the way of GENYO-SHA(the Dark Ocean Society), that is, the Great Asia Doctorine through his kind guidances.

3. Influence by the Army Imperial Morality Faction.

The influence given by socalled the Army Imperial Morality faction, which a former general MASAKI Jinzaburo belonged to, seems to have been pretty large on his way of thinking in the years of 1935 to 1937 concerning Japan's national renovation.

Consequently, many students of the Righteous Academy including SHIBUKAWA Zensuke were involved in Feb. 26 case.

It is no doubt that the Righteous Academy itself was a big stronghold of the Imperial Morality faction in civilian groups.

(d) Organizations with which OHMORI had connections

1. Past KINNO ISHIN DOMEI (Director)

JIKISHIN DOJO (Chief)

JUNSEI NIHONSHUGI UNDO ZENKOKU KYOGIKAI (Liaison man)

DAIDO KURABU (Daido Club) (Sponsor)

TEIDAI SHUKUSEI KISEI DOMEI (Alliance for the Purge in the Imperial University)

MEI RO KAI (Cheerful Society)

2. Present KAKURIN JUKU (Kakurin Academy) -- Anti-Communistic Organization, located at Yamato-cho, Yoshiwara City, Shizuoka Prefecture

MORITA Hideo, chief of this academy, receives ZEN lectures from OHMORI several times and it is likely that OHMORI himself gives young men of the Kakurin Academy ZEN lectures and guidances in thought.

(e) His friends :

1. Past NAGAI Ryokichi, leading member of the KINNO ISHIN DOMEI

SAIGO Takahide, leading member of the DAINIHON SEISAN TO

MIURA Enji, leading member of the JIKISHIN DOJO

NAKAGAWA Yutaka, leading member of the JIKISHIN DOJO and chief of the Isshin Academy

YOSHIDA Masuzo, president of the DAI NIHON SEISAN TO

2. Present

OHMORI's most intimate friend at present is MAEDA Torao,

former General Commander of the SHIMPEI TAI (Heavenly Corps). Since MAEDA was formerly a believer of OHARA Yugaku's "Theory of Cooperative Association" (Tokugawa Era), OHMORI himself is in strong sympathy with the above theory and has had several chances to interview with MAEDA at the office of MATSUDA Tokumyo, former president of the DAI NIHON DOSHI KAI (Great Japan Comrades' Society) once called the NICHIDOKU DOSHI KAI (Japan-Germany Comrades' Society); this office is located at Kyobunkan Bldg., 7th floor, Ginza. His other friends are :

MAZAKI Katsuji (Younger brother of the former General MAZAKI Jinzaburo)

SHINDO Kazuma (Former chief of the GENYO SHA (Black Ocean Society))

MIURA Nobuji (Nagoya)

NAKAGAWA Yutaka(Kyoto)

Because of OHMORI's theory of anti-Communism, faith and personality coming from ZEN he is in an influential position over the old right-wing elements.

C. His previous conviction :

In the column of his movement career it was reported that he had been sentenced to one-year imprisonment with three-year probation for his violation of the Temporary Regulation Law on the Distribution of Seditious Circulars but this term of penalty expired by special grace of 2600th

anniversary of the foundation of the nation.

The reason for the above penalty was as follows :

ISOBE Asaichi, involved in the February 26 Incident and put to death in August, 1937, wrote about the plot of Generals TERAUCHI and SUGIYAMA under the title of "Patriots! Overthrow Military Clique!", while he was in prison. Then his wife Tomiko who came to meet him, was handed this manuscript by his husband and asked KURODA Sueo (Tomiko's relative), then chief of the JIKISHIN DOJO, to publish and distribute it. OHMORI was regarded as one of the principal accomplices because he had given KURODA some funds for this purpose.

D. On the KOHO IN (located at 31, Kyodo-machi, Nakano Ward, Tokyo)

(a) History

Buddhist layman YAMAOKA Tesshu, last senior statesman in the Tokugawa Era, donated Imperial Relative FUSHIMINO MIYA his house (with estate) which was made a villa residence. But in 1942, this house was sold to FURUHASHI Giichi in Osaka City. FURUHASHI Giichi sold in lots other parts of this house and land than central ones relative to Tesshu and FUSHIMINO MIYA, which he also donated to Rev. SEKI Keisetsu, chief abbot of the Rinzaishu Buddhism. This abbot had two houses, each 40-tsubo, built on this donated land in May, 1943, but he was asked by FURUHASHI to pay

220,000yen for land immediately after the completion of this construction.

However, FURUHASHI transferred the right of demanding land charges to SASAGAWA Ryoichi, then President of the KOKUSUI DOMEI (National Purity Alliance), because the former had owed the latter 600,000 yen.

Thus FURUHASHI sold SASAGAWA the house SEKI Seisetsu had built through forged documents. While a trouble caused by this case was in progress, SEKI Seisetsu died (October, 1945) and SASAGAWA was arrested as a war criminal.

When the settlement of this case appeared difficult, the lawyers on behalf of the Rinzaishu Buddhist Sect and SASAGAWA went on negotiation on this case, but, at last, SASAGAWA'a party occupied this house by force because they had found it growing unfavorable to them.

The responsible person for this illegal occupation is FUJI Yoshio, former staff member of the KOKUSUI DOMEI. OHMORI who had been acquainted with FUJI was sent from the Rinzaishu Buddhist Sect to proceed with this negotiation and, its consequence was that this house and land were to be halved respectively. One of the buildings of this house is for the Koho-in Temple and another for FUJI Yoshio.

(b) Course prior to OHMORI's appointment to chief priest of Koho-in Temple

In Nov. 1947, the Rinzai-shu Sect Headquarters appointed OHMORI to the chief priest of the aforesaid temple

because the temple was a non-corporation and the temple was under internal squabble.

In early 1948, the temple finished registration of religious corporation and formally belonged to Rinzai-shu Buddhism . At the time when Rev. SEKI Seitaku was the chief priest of Koho-in temple, the temple could not be admitted as a religious corporation because it had not more than 300 adherents as a religious corporation in accordance with the Ordinance concerning Foundation of Religious Corporation. Hereby, he gathered many adherents on list to gain permission and requested former General ABE Nobuyuki, former Admiral TAKAHASHI Sankichi, Kaizo Book Publishing Company's President YAMAMOTO Sanehiko to be representatives of adherents. But he resigned his position of chief priest, voluntarily because three aforesaid person were designated as a purgee. And KOYAMA Jin-ichiro, KUDO Kuro and FUKAZAWA Sadao were requested as representatives of adherents at the time when OHMORI was appointed to chief priest.

These three persons are neither person falling under the each article of the Organizations Control Order nor purgee.

(c) The Authorities concerned has not been proposed Koho-in Temple the instruction in accordance with the Organizations Control Order.

E. Rinzai-shu Buddhism

Rinzai-shu is one of five Sects of Chinese ZEN Buddhism.

Eisei, founder of Japanese Rinzai-shu Buddhism introduced this religion to Japan in 1191 after he studied it in China and he established Kennin-ji temple in Kyoto to spread this religion. Since then this religion got popularity through Kamakura period and Muromachi period.

In present Japan there are fourteen sects in Rinzai Buddhism --- Kennin-ji, Tofuku-ji, Kencho-ji, Engaku-ji, Nanzen-ji, Daitoku-ji, Kokutai-ji, Myoshin-ji, Tenryu-ji, Eigen-ji, Sokoku-ji, Hoko-ji, Kogaku-ji and Butsu-ji sects --- and each of them called it by head temple's name as follows :

Name of Subsect	Superintendent	Location	Date of Registration
Kennin-ji Sect	NAKAMURA Taiyu	c/o Kenninji Temple, Komatsu-cho, Shijo-kudaru 4-chome, Yamato-oji, Higashiyama Ward, Kyoto	Mar. 27, 1946
Tofuku-ji "	IYENAGA Ichido	c/o Tofukuji Temple, 15-chome, Moto-machi, Higashiyama Ward, Kyoto	
Kencho-ji "	SUGAWARA Jiho	c/o Kenchoji Temple, Yamanouchi, Ofuna-machi, Kamakura City	April 5, 1946
Engaku-ji "	ASAHINA Sogen	c/o Engakuji Temple address is as same as Kenchoji Temple	April 1, 1946
Nanzen-ji "	SHIMADA Kikusen	c/o Nanzenji Temple, Fukuchi-machi, Nanzenji, Sakyo Ward, Kyoto	Mar. 27, 1946
Daitokuji "	GOTO Zuigan	c/o Daitokuji, Daitokuji-machi, Murasakino, Kamikyo Ward, Kyoto	

Kokutai-ji	"	SHAKU Kyoshun	c/o Kokutaiji, 184, Ota Village, Himi County, Toyama Prefecture	June 12, 1947
Myoshin-ji	"	MIURA Shofu	c/o Myoshinji, Myoshinji-machi, Hanazono, Ukyo Ward, Kyoto	Mar. 27, 1946
Tenryu-ji	"	SEKI Gishu	c/o Tenryuji, 12, Susukibamba, Saga, Ukyo Ward, kyoto	Feb. 21, 1947
Eigen-ji	"	SHOGI Mokuho	c/o Eigenji, 41, Takano, Eigenji Village, Kanzaki County, Shiga Prefecture	Mar. 31, 1946
Sokoku-ji	"	YAMAZAKI Daiko	c/o Sokokuji, Karasumaru, Izugawa-Dori, Kamikyo Ward, Kyoto	April 5, 1946
Hoko-ji	"	OKU Daisetsu	c/o Hokoji, 1577-1, Okuyama Village	June 14, 1946
Kogaku-ji	"	KATSUBE Kyogaku	c/o Kyogakuji, 226, Kamioso, Higashiyama-nashi County, Yamanashi Prefecture	Mar. 18, 1946
Butsu-ji	"	YAMAZAKI Ekishu	c/o Butsuji, Takasaka Village, Toyoda County, Hiroshima Prefecture	April 1, 1946

F. Tenryu-ji Temple :

Location : 12, Susukibamba, Saga, Ukyo Ward, Kyoto City.

As mentioned above,

Tenryu-ji Temple is head temple of Tenryuji Sect and head office of this sect is located there.

G. About SESSHIN E (the winter spiritual training)

SESSHIN in japanese means to keep mind tranquil, namely this is a practice to concentrate mind on one point and to attain a serenity of mind.

According to various scriptures there are some remarks concerning such a spiritual condition as follows :

"Train your mind at a serene place, and you will keep your composure just like Mt. Shumisen."

"Always whip your mind if it is difficult to keep composure."

"Always keep your composure in a severe spiritual training."

In short, it is a core of the ZEN sect that adherents focus their minds on the natural law and expel all evils in order to reach the HOTOKE (God in the Buddhism) who is an ultimate and supreme character.

It is believed that Sakya completed the Buddhism looking at the morning Venus on December 8 after a long severe spiritual training.

Therefore in the ZEN sect they make it rule to perform this winter spiritual training in commemoration of this event for a week from Dec. 1 to 8. The essence of this performance is to sit in contemplation.

OHMORI also sit in contemplation in this rite from Dec. 1 to 8, 1950.

H. About his name :

So far as the census register is concerned, "ARIBU" is his

true name and "ISSEI" is a religious name which was given by KANSEI SESSHI, ex-supreme priest in RINZAI Buddhism.

In the ZEN Buddhism it is a convention to render a religious name to the adherent when he is spiritually awakened. That is to say, it is tantamount to the Christian Name in the Christianity.

While he was using this name "ISSEI" it became more popular rather than his true name. Except for this there is no reason why he is using this name. This is the very reason why he is using this name.

SOHGEN, the name as a priest, was rendered in 1946. by KANGI SHOSHI, the present supreme priest of TENRYUJI sect. It is an usual convention to change his vulgar name when he become a priest.

I. Duty as a managing priest:

It is his duty to manage the all affairs concerning the temple on behalf of it. Its contents are the management of the temple, preaching the spirit of the ZEN, dissemination of the doctrine, attending the funeral of adherents and the like.

J. What is he doing except for his regular duty :

(a) Except for the service as a managing priest, he teaches children how to write, expounds the doctrine at the request of local adherents and preach the doctrine to adherents who come to see him.

(b) It seems to us that he is doing nothing professional except for the above but he takes much interest in politics and especil-

ly in the Communist Party which is quite at variance with his doctrine.

1. The class egoism in Communism is for them a blasphemous idea quite contrary to the principle of self-effacement in Buddhism. Actually, it is an element to split the country which is on the way of reconstruction.

2. The materialistic dialectics in Communism is utterly contrary to the foundamental stand-point of Buddhism. In effect, such a way of thinking disturbs the spirit of peace and harmony and drives our race to wreck and ruin as a result of perpetual struggles.

3. Dictatorship in Communism is contrary to the spirit that "all human being have Divine nature" in Buddhism. Actually, it is detrimental to the democratic development of Japan.

From the above-mentioned view-point he is likely to often write and preach in an effort to prevent the Japanese youth from believing in this erroneous thought. Through the ZEN, for example, he is instructing MORITA Hideo, the chief, and the members of the KAJURIN JUKU (a private school) which is an anti-communist organization in Yoshihara City, Shizuoka Prefecture.

On the other hand, he is likely to collect the informations concerning the Communist Party in close connection with ex-constituents of the JIKISHIN DOJO, the Communists who were the

right-wingers in the past and the other comrades.

Moreover, it seems to us that he often consults the above-mentioned MAEDA Torao, MAEDA Torao, MAZAKI Katsuji, SHINDO Kazuma and so on, about the present situation and ex-right-wingers call frequently on his home.

II. We can find no facts which is against the Organizations Control Order.

III. Investigation is to be concluded.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

COPY

Ando K ,I.D. Second(1)(Feb. 13,1951)(347) 239 C.

March 15, 1951.

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

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

SUBJECT: Petition for designation of special example, submitted by ONO Harukichi, former constituent member of the defunct TOA REMMEI (East Asia League) in Utsunomiya City on January 13, 1951.

I.

A. UTSUNOMIYA JITENSHA SHINKOKAI (UTSUNOMIYA Bicycle Promotion Society, Corporate Juridical Person).

1. Place of the office.

In Hachimanyama Park, Utsunomiya City.

2. Date of the Formation.

October 30, 1950.

3. Purpose and Enterprises.

This society undertakes following enterprises for the development of the bicycle race, and matters concerning bicycles.

a. Execution of bicycle races, entrusted by its sponsor in Comformity with the Regulation of Bicycle Race.

b. Advertisements of a bicycle race and bicycles.

c. Research and Investigation as regard to a bicycle race.

d. Research and Investigation of the efficiency, quality and standard of a bicycle for the cycle race.

e. Education and guidance of racers and officers of a bicycle race.

f. Examination of racers' ability.

g. Other enterprises which are relative to former items.

4. Principal Officers.

President: ADACHI Osamu (Ex-Governor of Tochigi Prefecture).

Managing Director: OGASAWARA Saburo (Chief Director of a School.)

Standing Director: AKIMOTO Yoshi (President of a company).

Directors: Four persons.

Inspectors: Three persons.

Councillor: Twenty persons.

5. Present condition of the activity.

The TOCHIGIKEN JITENSHA SHINKOKAI (Tochigi Prefectural Bicycle Promotion Society), the Predecessor of the Present Utsunomiya Bicycle Promotion Society, Corporate Juridical Person, was established on April 11, 1949 immediately after the Regulation of Bicycle Race had been enacted.

When the Utsunomiya Cycle Race Stadium was founded