

COPY

Nabekura, A ,I.D. Second(4) *Apr 16, 1951* (517) 359. C
5.1
April /, 1951
May

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

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

Subject: Activities of the Japan U.N.E.S.C.O. Coopera-
tion League throughout the country up to the
present since its formation last October.

I. The result of our investigation is as follows:

A. The name of the organization,

The Japan U.N.E.S.C.O. Cooperation League.

B. Representative,

President FUJIYAMA Aichiro took this post on March
12, this year (because of the death of ex-president
Dr. NISHINA)

C. The location of the office,

4-15, Komagome, Toshima Ward, Tokyo

(The private home of MATSUDAIRA Yoriaki, President
of the Kagawa Prefecture U.N.E.S.C.O. Cooperation
Association)

D. The date of formation,

October 27, 1950.

(The day when the National Grand Meeting was held
at Unzen, Nagasaki Prefecture)

E. The notice in accordance with the Organizations Control
Order,

None.

F. Major staffs,

President, FUJIYAMA Aichiro, President of both the
Japan Sugar-Manufacturing Co. and the
Nitto Chemicals Co.

Vice-president,

TAKI Isamu, President of the Shikoku
Gas Co. Imaharu City, Ehime Prefecture.
IMAMURA Arao, President of the Osaka
University.

Chairman of the standing committee,

KATSUMOTO Seichiro, lecturer of the
Keio University.

G. The number of the constituent,

The League consists of 57 U.N.E.S.C.O Cooperation
Associations which are its local subordinate
organizations.

H. Structure and way of management.

- (1). Units of which the League consists
 - a. The U.N.E.S.C.O. Cooperation Association in various parts of the country.
 - b. The U.N.E.S.C.O. Committees or the U.N.E.S.C.O. Groups in the educational, scientific or cultural organizations which have nation-wide influence.
 - c. Individuals who intend to cooperate especially with the U.N.E.S.C.O. Movement.
- (2). Qualifications for admission to the League; Approval or recommendation of the Standing Committee is required.
- (3). Disqualification,
The constituents will be disqualified by the resolution of the Standing Committee in case of non-fulfilment of their obligations.
- (4). Management.
 - a. The highest organ of resolution in the National Committee, which consists of representatives from each unit (one from each of units) and is convened more than once a year.
 - b. The Standing Committee.
The Committee of 35 members which is composed by the mutual election among the National Committee and is responsible for the National Committee, deals

with various matters concerning the management of the League.

c. Other organs.

The Special Committee, the Advisors' Conference. The Secretaries' Conference and the Secretary Bureau, deal with the respective services.

I. The purpose of the League.

In accordance with the U.N.E.S.C.O. Charter, the League aims at both sound development of the U.N.E.S.C.O. Movement and early realization of Japan's admission for U.N.E.S.C.O. And the concrete projects for this purpose are to carry on such programs as mutual cultural exchange with foreign countries, cooperation vis-a-vis the U.N.E.S.C.O.'s Japan programme and the like.

J. The process of establishment.

It began originally from "the U.N.E.S.C.O. Cooperation Movement" which started in Tokyo for the purpose of cooperation to the U.N.E.S.C.O in autumn, 1947. Afterwards this movement spread gradually in various places throughout the country and about one hundred "U.N.E.S.C.O. Cooperation Associations" were established by the fall of 1950. Then as a coordinating organ of this movement this league was established in the representative meeting at Unzen, Nagasaki Prefecture in October, 1950.

K. Activities.

(1). The persons concerned in Tokyo met to work out the basic policy and the projects for this year on December 9, 1950.

(2). The Small Committee was held on Dec. 13, 1950.

The agenda are as follows:

The services of the persons concerned in Tokyo area, the future way of the League and the direction of the U.N.E.S.C. O. Movement.

(3). The Standing Committee was held on Dec. 24, 1950.

After the results in detail of the negotiation with the Ministry of Education and of the meeting of the persons concerned in Tokyo, were reported, the following agenda were resolved; invitations of Bordey, Chief-Secretariat of U.N.E.S.C.O., publication of the organ and the monthly report of the Secretary Bureau, setting up of the specialized committee, system of the honorary member and the issue of national meeting which is to be held in Hokkaido.

(4). On Nov. 17, 1950 the League preferred to the Education Minister a petition to the effect that under the auspices of the Japan U.N.E.S.C.O. Cooperation League, U.N.E.S.C.O. seminar is desired to be held more than twice a year and other five items will be expected to do.

I. Fund relation,

Membership fee, donation and enterprise income.

M. Character of the League.

This League aims at an early realization of Japan's participation in U.N.E.S.C.O. which is belonging to the U.N.'s Economic and Social Council, and for this purpose it aims to lead "the U.N.E.S.C.O. Movement" in Japan to the right direction.

II. As it has been mentioned above, this organization is carrying on "the U.N.E.S.C.O. Movement" as its purpose and the cultural exchange with foreign countries and cooperation to the U.N.E.S.C.O.'s Japan Programme as its concrete projects. This comes under No. 3, Art. 6, of the Organizations Control Order. And besides, the fact that it advocates the precipitation of Japan's participation in U.N.E.S.C.O. comes also under No. 2, Art 6 of the same Order.

However, each branch of the League is engaged chiefly in the diffusion of the U.N.E.S.C.O spirit and therefore it does not necessary come under the Order. On the other hand, as for the movement of Japan U.N.E.S.C.O participation, each branch has nothing to do with it but only headquarters is carrying on it. Therefore we think

the headquarters is required to give notice to the Office but each branch is not required to do so. However, in case some of branches commit any actions falling under each item, Art. 6 of the Order, we intend to urge them to give notice to the Office at that time..

III. Investigation is to be concluded.

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Ishii. J , I.D. Second (4) (Apr, 10, 1951) (524) 360, C
April , 1951
May 1

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 Movement of Headquarters of SHUFU-RENGO-KAI (House-Wives Federation) of Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo Metropolitan, from its Formation in September, 1948 to Present.

I. After our investigation we can find out the following, which reveals:

A. Name of the organization:

Headquarters of the House-Wives Federation.

B. Representative or Superintendent:

OKU Mumeo

C. Location of the office:

2, Uchisaiwai-cho 1-chome, Chiyoda Ward,
Tokyo (c/o the National Tax Board Bldg)
Tel. Ginza (57): 6864

D. Date of its formation:

September 3, 1948.

E. Notice prescribed in the Organizations Control
Order:

None

F. Main officers:

President:

OKU Mumeo, 229, Tamagawa Noge-machi,
Setagaya Ward.

Vice-President:

FUNADA Fumiko, 37 Aoyama Minami-cho 5-chome,
Minato Ward.

Chief of the Propagation Div.:

FUJITA Takako, 9 Shinano-machi, Yotsuya,
Shinjuku Ward.

Chief of the Investigation and Research Div.:

FUNADA Fumiko, 37, Aoyama Minami-cho 5-chome,
Minato Ward.

Chief of the Welfare Div.:

ISHIZUKA Chiyoko, 901, Daita 2-chome,
Setagaya Ward.

Standing Committee:

OE Shizue, 161, Sakurai 1-chome,
Edogawa Ward.

HONDA Tomi, 35, Kikuzaka, Bunkyo Ward.

HISAMIZU Yoshiko, 23, Kinsuke-cho,
Bunkyo Ward.

NISHIJIMA Kiyoko, 17, Nishikuromon-cho,
Daito, Ward.

OSHIMA Yoshi, 22, Yanaka Hatsune-cho 4-chome,
Daito Ward.

MATSUMOTO Hatsue, 4732, Oi Kozuka, Shinagawa Ward.

SAKAI Ichi, 1648, Oi Hamakawa, Shinagawa Ward.

NAGURA Imae, 16, Koyama 4-chome, Shinagawa Ward.

ASANO Setsu, 710, Denenchofu 2-chome, Ota Ward.

MIMAKI Akiko, 963, Tamagawa Naka-machi 1-chome,
Setagaya Ward.

OUCHI Katsuko, 951, Tamagawa Naka-machi, 1-chome,
Setagaya Ward.

ITO Misa, 1431, Todoroki 2-chome, Setagaya Ward.

TAGUCHI Sato, 14, Daimiya-cho, Shibuya Ward.

FUJINAWA Tomoko, 50, Nishi Takaido 2-chome,
Suginami Ward.

SASAKI Iyo, 11, Momozono-cho, Nakano Ward.

ONO Wakako, 14, Hommachi-dori 6-chome, Nakano Ward.

KONO Hamako, 725, Honden Kawabata, Katsushika Ward.

KUROI Mitsu, 857, Kana-machi 1-chome, Katsushika Ward.

KOYANAGI Nobuko, 3481, Nerima Minami-cho 1-chome,
Nerima Ward.

MATSUMIYA Aya, 89, Itabashi 3-chome, Itabashi Ward.

FUKUCHI Hama, 11, Senju Higashi-machi, Adachi Ward.

G. Composing bodies of the organization:

207 bodies.

H. Structure and management:

This organization is composed of the women's bodies

in the Metropolis and neighboring prefectures, but not of the whole country.

I. Object of formation:

The object of this organization is to carry out movements necessary for stability, elevation, and rationalization of home-life, as the cooperative movement of women or consumers.

J. Process of formation:

On August 23, 1948 the promoters meeting for the movement of 'SHUFU-NO-KAI' (the House-Wives Society) was held and on 30th that month, the propagation campaign against ill-made matches in the Tamagawa area, OKU Mumeo, present member of the Councillors being the head of it and women's organizations in the Metropolis being the main body.

At the auditorium of the Central Company's Hall in Shibuya the Grand Meeting of House-Wives for Campaign against Ill-made Matches was held on September 3, where they called there several scores of representatives of the Match Companies to pursue their responsibility and got them promised, "Never make such no-good matches, hence." Besides there they resolved to get women intervened in the distribution planning of fibre articles and to get the opinion of consumers

considered on the settlement of price. Then they offered to resolved matter to the government offices concerned, which led them to form this Federation.

K. Condition of its activities:

Since the formation, the federation has been deploying the active movement everywhere aiming at stability, elevation, and rationalization of home-life, as follows:

1. 'The House Wives Grand Meeting for Campaign against Ill-made Matches' on September 3, 1948 resolved that barley with beard should be polished, the distribution planning of fibre articles should be built getting the opinion of house-wives in it, and price of articles should be set up getting the opinion of consumers in it, which the respective committee elected offered to the government offices concerned.

2. In December, 1948 the federation held a grand meeting with the support of local offices of the Price Stabilization Propelling Headquarters, and it resolved to deploy a movement for propelling stabilization of price, which it appealed to women's bodies throughout the country.

3. In August, 1949 the federation presented a

petition for abolition of the Textile-Excise-Tax to Dr. Shoup staying then in Japan and they presented also a petition on the Income-Tax to him.

4. On September 21, 1949 the federation held the House-Wives Grand Meeting against Advanced Price of Rice on the approach to the Sukiya Bridge and passed a resolution, which they presented to the Rice Price Conference, G.H.Q., Premier's Official Residence, and government offices concerned, and they made an explanation of it in respective place.

5. On April 5, 1950 the federation held 'the House-Wives Grand Meeting for Connexion of Life and Politics' at the Hibiya Public Hall, to hear of the policy of each political party from the representatives, (HOSHIJIMA Jiro of the Liberals, KITAMURA Tokutaro of the People's Democrats, YONEKUBO Mitsusuke of the Socialists, and SATO Naotake of the Ryokufu Society) and presented a petition.

6. On March 26, 1951 the federation held 'the House-Wives Grand Meeting for Hold-on of Livings' at the Hibiya Public Hall, where they questioned closely on the appropriation of Local-Tax, the retirement allowance of Metropolitan Assembly members and Governor, and the construction program of Metropolis to YASUI, Metropolitan Governor, attending there.

To the Governor-General of ESB, SUDO who was there, they petitioned on rice-price to be reduced.

7. Besides the above movements, the federation is carrying on petition movements such as requesting the increased estimates on the educational expense and the expense for sanitary facilities to the Diet and the government offices concerned. And as for inner activities it carried on guidance of side work, study of house-keeping and purchase of various articles.

L. Financing:

The fund of this organization is from membership fee, profit of its undertakings (selling soap, woolen yarn, paper and tea, etc. cheaper than any market, which it has purchased jointly), and contributions.

II. As we mentioned above, the federation has been petitioning such matters as resolved at its grand meeting on the abolition of sales-tax, consumers' participation in settlement of price, etc. to the Diet and the government offices concerned, or watching for operations of local governments' administration, aiming at stabilization and rationalization of home-life: which is considered to fall under the Organizations Control Order, Clause 6,

Item, 2, and we would like to urge it to notice its
formation.

III. Concluded.

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

COPY

Sugawara. S.I.D. Second (4) (Feb. 1, 1951) (214) 393, C
May 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: Concerning the Preparation for the Formation
of the SHIN-NIHON-TAISEI-YOGO-REMMEI
(New Japan Structure Protection League) at
Takasaki City, Gumma Prefecture in April,
1951.

- I. The organization of this League was initiated by
NAGAI Takeo (forty one years old), 2093, Kaizawa,
Takasaki City and, at its start, he intended the
establishment of the NIHON-SAIGUMBI-SOKUSHIN-
REMMEI (Japan Rearmament Expediment League).
About that he, at present, is absorbed in the basic
practice like to collect the opinion of G. H. Q.
and SIB offering them the prospectus and the covenant
of the league which he had made, it is as we have

previously informed you. Recently, considering that he only insists on the rearmament is not adequate in the light of the march of the times and as he understood the necessity and urgency to establish the interior structure, he changed the old name of the League the SHIN-NIHON-TAISEI-YOGO-REMMEI (Real Japanese Structure Protection League) and, furthermore, renewing the conception, he fixed it to the DAI-SHIJI-JAISEI (Great Four Self Structure) and he, at present, is preparing single-handed to begin the movement fixing the fundamental target at the establishment of Independence (Self the first), Self-support, Self-defence and Freedom (Self-will) and his recent movement is as follows:

1. As it is nonsensical that even he gathers the non-enlightened people when he restarts the League renaming the Real Japanese Structure Protection League, he is intending to gather the enthusiastic like-minded calling out the masses in the streets of the big cities including Tokyo.
2. Concerning the name, as he was given a notice from G.H.Q. to change it because of the name of the Japan Rearmament Expedient League is too much

naked, he revised it as the Real Japanese Structure Protection League.

3. Although he heard the talk of ASHIDA Hitoshi on the rearmament problem, there is a ceoss compared with his opinion on the point that ASHIDA is not touched on the matters of funds. Notwithstanding that he is intending to confirm this point proposing ASHIDA to meet and talk about it, but ASHIDA is evading to meet him.

4. Concerning the Japan Communist Party, if STALIN, cheating, becomes to admit the change of the Party into TITO, as the majority of the intelligentzia would join it, a really terrible result will take place but the development of the Japan Communist Party can not be expected so much in the present principle of him.

5. A crisis inevitably will come around in June, this year. It is rather depends on that the attitude of America will become positive than the attitude of Soviet Union towards us.

II. As this League is still en route of its organization at present, when the time comes to be organized, we will advise it to notice.

III. This case is closed.

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

COPY

Sugawara. S .I.D. Second (4) (Apr, 24, 1951) (525) 363, C
May 11 2 , 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 SEKAI REMPO ZEN NIPPON REMMEI
(World Federation All Japan League) through-
out Country from its establishment in
January 1948 to Present.

I. A. Name of Organization:

SEKAI REMPO ZEN NIPPON REMMEI (World Federation
All Japan League).

B. Representative:

YASUYAMA Minoru (40 years old), a writer, 946
of 3, Kamiyama -machi, Setagaya Ward, Tokyo.
(Purged on December 30, 1947 as an ultra-nationalist.
Before the war-end he was a manager of SEKAI SHURI
KOSEI KENKYU JO (World Creation Consolidation
Research Institute)).

C. Location of Office:

First Term: From establishment to December, 1949.
6th Floor, Takashimaya, Nihombashi-dori,
Chuo Ward, Tokyo.

Second Term: From December 1949 to August 1950.
4 of 6, Marunouchi, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo.

At present: 946 of 3, Kamiyama-machi, Setagaya Ward,
Tokyo. (YASUYAMA's residence).

Each moving of office was attributed to the
financial difficulties.

D. Date of Establishment: January 8, 1948.

E. Declaration according to the Organizations

Control Order: None.

F. Principal Officers (2):

President: YASUYAMA Minoru.

Standing Director: NANATA Kigen (Former envoy
extraordinary and minister
plenipotentiary).

G. Number of Constituent Member:

500 (including 100 Diet members).

H. Organization and Management:

Article 2 of the covenant of this league
provides that the Headquarters of this league shall
be situated at Tokyo and in case of need, a branch
shall be established at any place in Japan under

recognition of the board of standing directors.

Once, there were 5 branches at Hokkaido, Osaka, Tokai, Shikoku and Gifu, but now they have been closed except that at Hokkaido.

1. Hokkaido Branch: (Established in December, 1949 at Kitajujo, Sapporo City, Hokkaido and exists still now).
2. Osaka Branch: (65, Oka-machi, Toyonaka City, Osaka Prefecture. Closed now).
3. Tokai Branch: (No establishment of office).
4. Shikoku Branch: (Daiku-machi, Takamatsu City, Closed now).
5. Gifu Branch: (Okudaira-machi, Gifu City. Closed now).

Liaison between the headquarters and Branches was made through meetings or letters and the activities of branches were directed to the acquisition of fund and members under the directives of President YASUYAMA.

Although Article 11 of the covenant provides that the president shall be elected in the national great assembly, in reality President YASUYAMA was appointed president by himself and the league was managed by his distatorship.

I. Objects of its Establishment:

They believed firmly that realization of the world federation ensures a permanent peace and is the best way to protect human beings from the recurrence of a war and fatal destruction of the world, and they wished to participate in and accelerate the movement of the peace-loving peoples all over the world which aims at accomplishment of the world federation, through peaceful and democratic means, where all the human beings can enjoy freedom, peace and happiness.

Under the above mentioned reason, the League was established to become the pivotal organization of the world federation movement in Japan.

J. Declaration and Covenant:

As shown in Annexed Paper.

K. Activities:

1. In anticipation of that a world people's assembly will be held in 1950 for the enactment of the world constitution, this League gained less than 100 Diet members in order to hasten the necessary preparations in Japan for the above.

2. This League established organization of groups of supporters of world federation in each university, chiefly aiming at students. The students who

were most active were those of Tokyo Industrial College, Kokugakuin College, Waseda University, Meiji University, Nihon University, Tokyo College of Commerce, Hosei University and Chuo University. These students in every college established Federation Committee and displayed activity.

3. Having an object to get a million members, this League held lecture meetings or symposiums in every principal place and established branches as mentioned above.

4. On October 18, 1948, an editing meeting was held at the office of the headquarters, having attendance of President YASUYAMA, Standing director NANATA, General Affairs Division Chief KAMATA, Women Division Chief MIZUHARA, Student Division Chief YAMAGUCHI and Editing Division Chief SAWADA, and they discussed the strengthening method of the editing staffs of their organ, "SEKAI REMPO (World Confederation)".

5. Representative of World Confederation Crusade in England, Edward Lewis, made a tour of countries in West Europe and Asia and came to Japan on December 3, 1948 by air line from Shanghai. For about 10 days, he inspected the activities of World Confederation Movement in Japan. At that time,

President YASUYAMA, Standing Director NANATA, Women's Division Chief MIZUHARA and Liaison Division Chief YAMAGUCHI made an interview with him and heard from him about the situation of World Confederation Movement in England and other countries throughout the world. They exchanged their opinions each other.

At 1 p.m. on 11, by a guidance of president YASUYAMA, Women's Division Chief MIZUHARA and Liaison Division Chief YAMAGUCHI, he was led to the House of Representatives where he talked with Speaker MATSUOKA Komakichi, Assistant Speaker TANAKA Man-itsu, late SHIDEHARA Kijuro, IMAMURA Chusuke and NAKANO Shiro and other more than forty representatives.

6. On February 5, 1949:

The first round-table conference of members was held at Denki Club, Yurakucho, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo.

Dr. TANAKA Kotaro gave a speech under a title of "Legal Foundation of World Confederation".

OGIWARA Toru, former chief of Treaty Bureau of Foreign Affairs Ministry gave an interpretation about "World Confederation and Situation of every country in the world."

7. On April 25, 1949:

Cord Myers, president of Confederation of World Federation in America, is enjoying a world-wide fame as a pioneer of World Federation Movement. He showed a remarkable good will to this League and gave a help. He published a book concerning World Federation titled, "Peace or Anarchism", which swayed whole America and hundreds of thousands copies had been sold. This League had been planning to publish a translation of this book in Japan, and on this day, a permission of the right of translation and publication in Japan was sent by air mail from Mr. Cord.

8. On May 15, 1949:

World Federation (World Movement Headquarters) at Paris, France, is consisting of more than 50 organizations in 22 countries. This League took the formal proceedings of participation by introduction of Cord Myers and sent the first report to Headquarters at Paris by air mail.

9. On December 1, 1949:

This League issued "SEKAI REMPO ZEN NIPPON SHIMBUN (World Federation All Japan Newspaper)" as an organ of the Women's Division.

On this issue, President YASUYAMA contributed

a comment under a title of "How to realize the World Federation? Course which we human beings must follow" in order to promote and expand the ideology of the World Federation among the women of Japan.

II. As mentioned above, this League gathered members who respond to the ideal of the World Federation as a means to achieve its objects of establishment, and made exchange of information and publications with the comrade organizations in all countries of the world and made cooperation with and invitation of representatives from them.

In Japan, it held lecture meetings and symposiums at every principal place and published an organ.

These acts are recognized to be falling under the Item 3, Article 6 of Organization Control Order.

Having found that President YASUYAMA was a purgee, an investigation was made and the following fact was proved. On November 1946, the SEKAI SHURI KOSEI KAI was expelled from the designation of organization of speech or press falling under Clause G, and he misunderstood that he was also depurged. Under such misunderstanding, he established this League and pushed a movement.

Under such circumstances, though no Particular ill intention was recognized, we have an intention to urge him not only to make a declaration according to Article 7, Organization Control Order, but also to expel YASUYAMA Minoru from the post of principal officers.

However, as this League submitted a declaration of dissolution voluntarily as annexed paper, it is considered to be reasonable no punishment according to the provisions of Organization Control Order shall be imposed.

III. Completed.

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

ANNEXED PAPER I

Declaration

The World Federation aims to establish a new world order where all the human beings are enjoying freedom, equality and Peace by means of driving out ignorance and violence from the earth.

The World Federation materializes a noble desire and ideal which are the core of the Japanese Constitution declaring permanent renouncement of a war invoked by the National power. Also it aims to be a world organization of peace and friendship.

To reach this target is not impossible. If the human beings wish to avoid the recurrence of a war and to escape from the final destruction, the urgent need which is never neglected is what are mentioned above.

SEKAI REMPO ZEN NIPPON REMMEI (World Federation All Japan League) responds to the principles and plans provided in the first world meeting which was held in August 1947 at Montroe City, Switzerland for the purpose of establishment of the World Federation and swears to give full support and cooperation for realization of the haughty and far-reaching aims of this organization.

Anyone who lives in Japan, regardless of sex, nationality, race, principle or religion, is qualified to participate SEKAI

REMPO ZEN NIPPON REMMEI.

All comrades who love peace!

Come and join in our SEKAI REMPO ZEN NIPPON REMMEI!

And offer yourselves to undertake this great world historical works!

January 6, 1948.

SEKAI REMPO ZEN NIPPON REMMEI.

(World Federation All Japan League)

ANNEXED PAPER II

Covenant of SEKAI REMPO ZEN NIPPON REMMEI

(World Federation All Japan League)

Article 1. This League is non-commercial and called SEKAI REMPO ZEN NIPPON REMMEI.

2. Headquarters shall be situated at Tokyo, and in case of need, a branch shall be established at anyplace in Japan under recognition of the board of standing directors.

3. Believing firmly that only the rapid realization of World Federation ensures real permanent peace and is the only way to avoid the recurrence of a war and save human beings from the final destruction, this League have an object to have a share in and accelerate the movement of the peace-loving peoples all over the world which is aiming to establish, through peaceful and democratic means, the World Federation where human beings can enjoy freedom, peace and happiness. Also this League have an object to become a central organization of sincere and earnest movement in Japan.

4. In order to achieve the above object, this League gathers any Japanese and any one who live in Japan and respond to the noble ideal of the World Federation,

4. Exchange of information and publications and cooperation with the comrade organizations or similar ones in all countries of the world. Acquisition of the copyright and translation of all countries of the world, and distribution in the country. Exchange, dispatch and invitation of representatives, lecturers and students.
5. Establishment and maintenance of World Federation Hall.
6. Besides the above, any enterprise favorable for the aims of this League and generally concerning international friendship and acceleration of peace and any enterprise for collecting fund.
7. Anyone who expresses his intention of participation by an fixed application form shall be a member of this League. Members shall be classified in 4 as follows:
 1. Honorable member
 2. Maintenance member
 3. Special member
 4. Regular member

As to the minimum contribution, yearly membership fee and the privileges to be given according to the rank of the membership, the board of the standing directors shall decide and any change of them which will be made in future shall be reported on the organ.

8. National assembly shall be held once a year.

9. This League shall have the following officers:

1. President: 1.

2. Directors: Within 1000 (among them several are standing directors).

3. Manager: Within 3.

4. Members of Cooperative Council: Within 2000.

5. Others.

10. Except in case special clause is described in this covenant, the board of the directors has the right of decision as to the all affairs of the activities of this League. The decision shall be made by majority of votes of directors present.

The National Assembly shall elect by majority of votes less than 1000 directors. The term of directors shall be four years. The National Assembly can invest the right of additional appointment of directors to the board of directors in order to fill the vacancies of directors. The term of the directors who are appointed additionally shall be the remaining period of the other directors.

11. The President of this League shall be elected in the National Assembly, and his term shall be four years. The President represents full powers of the League and shall be the chairman of the board of directors.

12. Standing directors shall be elected from among the members of the board of directors themselves.

Except in case special clause is described in this covenant, standing directors shall manage important every-day business of this League and act what are invested by the board of directors.

13. Managers (less than 3) are appointed by the President through agreement of the board of directors.

Managers inspect the account of this League and report it to the National Assembly.

14. Cooperative Council shall investigate every plan of establishment of the World Federation and policies and plans of this League. In the Cooperative Council, the president shall superintend its proceedings and directors shall attend it. Members of Cooperative Council have a right to attend the meeting of the board of directors at any time, but have no right of vote to the decision of the board of directors.

15. President has a right of appointment of advisors or councillors of this League from among the learned and experienced persons through an agreement of the board of directors. Also, President has a right of appointment of the staffs of the secretariat of the League and, in case of need, even salaried ones.

16. In any field of the activities of this League, committee or small committee shall be formed selected among the directors, members of Cooperative Council, advisors, councillors and any other members of the League who are suitable for its purpose.
Every concerned division or bureau of the secretariat of this League shall be made to help the committee or small committee.
17. The properties of this League are consisting of properties contributed by the founders of this League, contribution, membership fee of the members and incomes of the enterprises or other incomes.
18. Expenditure of this League shall be paid by the properties.
19. Account year of this League starts on April 1 and ends on March 31 next year.
20. Any remaining properties at the time of dissolution of the League shall be contributed to any enterprise with a similar object, through decision of the board of directors.
21. Any member of this League who does any grave act against the object of this League shall be expelled by the decision of the board of directors.
22. This covenant is valid from the date of its establishment. The provisions of this covenant shall be able to be revised by majority of votes of the present directors in the meeting of board of directors at which more than one third of the all directors are present.

ANNEXED PAPER III.

Statement.

For: Chief of 2nd Investigation Section SIB.

From: YASUYAMA Minoru, 946 of 3, Kamiyama-machi,
Setagaya Ward, Tokyo.

Date: April 26, 1951.

I established SEKAI REMPO ZEN NIPPON REMMEI (World Federation All Japan League) on January 3, 1948 and have published SEKAI REMPO (World Federation) and SEKAI REMPO ZEN NIPPON SHIMBUN (World Federation All Japan Newspaper) as its organs. I am surprised to know for the first time that I was purged as the superintendent of SEKAI SHURI KOSEI KAI (World Creation and Consolidation Society) on December 30, 1947 as a result of the investigation of your bureau.

In fact, I have been thinking that every thing was depurged by a notice of contrary evidence concerning publishing organizations, and I have been unaware of that I was purged until now. Therefore I have been doing the above mentioned acts. However, as long as I am a purgee still now, it is natural that I must cease the present movement of the World Federation All Japan League, and if I quit, the League

shall unavoidably be dissolved and the above mentioned organs shall be discontinued publication, losing the pivotal figure.

My intention is that in future I will obey faithfully to the regulations as a purgee.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Ishii, I A.D. Second (4) (Apr, 27, 1951) (528) 376, C
May 10, 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 Depurge Petition Movement on
Purgee relative to Self-Governments by Japan
Christian House, Religious Incorporation
and Shinwa Association, Financial Incorporation,
in Tokyo since February 1, 1951.

I. After our investigation on the subject, the following was disclosed.

a. 1. As to the Japan Christian House, religious incorporation.

(1) Name: Japan Christian House.

(2) Location: 37, Shoto-machi, Shibuya Ward,
Tokyo.

(3) Date of registration: Due to the Religious
Incorporation Ordinance Article 2,
the organization finished its registra-
tion on October 18, 1949.

(4) Notice: has not noticed.

(5) Manager (chief-committee): OJIMA Shinji.

(6) Principal officers (central committee):
Chief committee: OJIMA Shinji, of 37,
Shoto-machi, Shibuya Ward.

Members of the central committee:

MOCHIZUKI Matsutaro, 6, Yazu, Odawara City.

ISHIGURO Tamejiro, Sudo-yama, Ito City,
Shizuoka Prefecture.

KONO Kenichi, 202⁴, Setagaya 2-chome,
Setagaya Ward.

OHMURA Yuzo, 50⁴, Inatsuki-machi, 4-chome,
Kita Ward.

ASAKURA Chikashi, 98⁴, Kaminama 3-chome,
Setagaya Ward.

MORI Ryushi, 976, Kaminama 3-chome,
Setagaya Ward.

Auditor:

ASANUMA Sumiji, 19, Momozono-cho, Nakano Ward.

They say that none of them is purged.

(7) Object:

According to the Regulation of the Order, Article 2, "Seeking a life and a living of the people in the world, as well as, in Japan in the original christianity and establishing the Japan Christian House in the form, world-like and Japan-like, and carrying on religious training, social works and guidance of livings-- these are the object of it."

(8) Condition of believers and its activity:

Up to now it has not yet started any activity, so that there is no believer now.

(9) Branches:

They have an intention to establish branches throughout the country, but there is none.

2. Process of setup of the Japan Christian House, religious incorporation:

Formation of the Committee of Establishing the Japan Christian House, Religious Incorporation.

With the object of carrying out social works such as guidance of vocations, training of works, and day nurseries, etc., by establishing the Japan Christian House with the spirit of Christian Democracy, making the middle class of Japan the object of it, the Committee of Establishing the Japan Christian House, Religious Incorporation was established in the beginning of 1949 (it belongs to a religious incorporation prescribed on the Religious Incorporation Ordinance, Article 3. and was registered on April 21, 1949), YAMAMOTO Tadaoki, Member of the Japan Christian Order, (dead, former emeritus professor of the Waseda University), was appointed to the chief committee.

1. Corporate Juridical Person, Japan Christian House :

Around October 1949, it applied for a recognition of Tokyo Metropolitan Office and it is suspended still now.

As the establishment officers --

Chairman ; YAMAMOTO Tadaoki.

Director : MIYOSHI Toyotaro .

" : SUGA Giichi.

" : KONISHO Yutaka.

" : FUJIKAWA Takuro .

" : HOSOKI Morie.

" : YAMAMURO Tamiko.

" : MATSUMIYA Ichiya.

2. Religions Juridical Person, Japan Christian House :

On the other hand, a Religions Juridical Person, Japan Christian House was established in October 1949, with OJIMA Shinji as the chairman.

b. Foundation, SHINWA KYOKAI (Harmony Association) :

1. Name : Foundation, SHINWA KYOKAI .
2. Office : 4 of 1, Nihombashi Muro-machi, Chuo
Ward, Tokyo.
3. Registered Date : April 6, 1946.
4. Whether or not Declaration was made : None
5. Representative or superintendent :
MIYASHITA Takeo.
6. Principal officers :
Chief director : MIYASHITA Takeo.
Director : OTA Hidekichi.
" : SAITO Daisuke .
" : YOSHIMURA Sho.
" : MIYASHITA Kazu.
" : NAGAOKA Monji.
7. Objects :

This foundation encourages healthy marriage engaging in its consultation and mediation and gives every possible aid and help to those who are needy so as to contribute to the establishment of a New Japan.
8. Constituent members : 6

9. Organization and Management :

This association is an organization of a juridical person and is operating a matrimonial agency at 4 of 1, Nihombashi Muro-machi, Chuo Ward at present. It has no nation-wide organization at all.

10. Circumstances ^{how} foundation, SHINWA KYOKAI was established :

This association was established amidst the chaos at the time of the war-end for the purpose of taking in and looking after the war orphans in Tokyo. However, having been warned that it must be a juridical person, it applied for sanction as a foundation, matrimonial agency to Tokyo Metropolitan Office in October 1945, and obtained a formal sanction in April 1946. Afterwards, around May, 1949, it was renamed to a foundation, SHINWA KYOKAI, and comes up to the present.

c. Relation between SHINWA KYOKAI and Japan Christian House :

As to the rest

As to the relation between MOCHIZUKI Matsutaro, a central committee of Japan Christian House, and MIYASHITA Takeo, the chief secretary of a foundation, SHINWA KYOKAI, MOCHIZUKI reveals as follows :

It was around October, 1949 that I got acquainted with MIYASHITA, because my secretary, OMURA Yuzo, had some acquaintance with MIYASHITA on his business of tailoring. Afterwards, OMURA found some common point between my intention for doing social service spiritually and MIYASHITA's intention for exerting himself for social service materially, and thought of the combination of the both powers so that greater service for society would be realized. Thus, the movement of release of purgees of this time has been pushed."

d. About the petition movement for depurge.

1. They sent to mayors and heads of towns and villages throughout the country the pamphlet entitled, "Appeal about the petition movement for depurging those who are concerned in the autonomous bodies" dated February 1, 1951. The excerpt is as follows:

"MOCHIZUKI Matsutaro, member of the Central Committee of the Japan Christian House and MIYASHITA Takeo, Chief Director of the SHINWA KYOKAI, obtaining the consent of the executives of respective organizations and keeping close connection with each other, are about to develop vigorously a petition movement for depurge to the MacArthur Headquarters. Those who are willing to take part in this movement are requested to apply to the SHINWA KYOKAI with a written petition for depurge, a proxy and three hundred yen (¥ 300) as the expenditure."

2. As a result of this notification, about five hundred (500) persons have applied. But it is said that twenty per cent (20%) of them have not yet made the payment and some have asked to have the document sent back because it may violate the ordinance.

3. The classified numbers of the applications are as follows:

(1) Those who are related to the TAISEI YOKUSANKAI (Imperial Rule Assistance Association):
about 170 or 180.

(2) Chiefs of the YOKUSAN SONENDAN (Imperial Rule Assistance Adults' Group):
about 150.

(3) Ex-servicemen: about 150.

(4) Professional soldiers: about 10.

4. They sent to mayors and heads of villages and towns throughout the country the pamphlet entitled "Interim report and appeal about the petition for depurging those who are concerned in the autonomous bodies" dated March 1 of the same year. The gist is as follows:

"As a result of vigorous staging of a campaign for signatures of the third persons in Tokyo, we obtained many supporters. We have taken steps of direct appeal to the General Headquarters and the Cabinet filing the signature list, the petition to

the General Headquarters of the Allied Forces, the name-list of the petitioners and the petition. Applications are arriving successively even though the deadline passed as a result of misleading due to groundless rumor. The acceptance of applications shall be continued as before."

5. The campaign for signatures of the third persons was staged at the foot of Sukiya Bridge in Chuo Ward, in front of Ueno Station, Ikebukuro Station and Shibuya Station in Tokyo by ten (10) employees of the MIYASHITA SHOJI KAISHA (Miyashita Trading Co.) and ten (10) side-job students for three (3) days from March 2, 1951. It is said that they obtained about four thousand two hundred (4,200) signatures.

6. MIYASHITA, Chief Director of the SHINWA KYOKAI, said as follows regarding the movement for depurging those who are concerned in the autonomous bodies:

"This movement had been scheduled so as to be able to bear fruits before the local election in April. I think that the depurge of many persons would contribute to the anti-communism campaign."

7. Four hundred ninety-seven (497) proxies concerning the petition for depurge sent by the petitioners throughout the country as a result of this petition movement, the signature list of the third persons and the name-list of the petitioners were filed with the Prime Minister and the Attorney-General and their copies with Lieutenant Colonel Napier of the Government Section on March 9, 1951.

II. As mentioned above, MOCHIZUKI Matsutaro, member of the Central Committee of the Japan Christian House, and MIYASHITA Takeo, Chief Director of the SHINWA KYOKAI, sent to the chiefs of the local offices throughout the country the pamphlet entitled "Appeal about the petition movement for depurging those who are concerned in the autonomous bodies" under the joint sponsorship specifying the name of the organizations and of their posts. Since they stated in the printed matter that "MOCHIZUKI Matsutaro, member of the Central Committee of the Japan Christian House, and MIYASHITA Takeo, Chief Director of the SHINWA KYOKAI, obtaining the consent of the executives of respective organizations and keeping close connection with each other....", the movement cannot be deemed to be personal.

But the movement was discontinued on May 4, 1951 as was shown in the "certificate about the discontinuance of the petition movement for depurging those who concerned in the autonomous bodies". Judging from the object and the conditions of activities, both organizations are deemed to have no need of submitting report in conformity to Article 6 of the Organizations Control Order.

III. Completed.

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

COPY

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

Sugawara ✓ I.D. Second (4) (May 10, 1951) (675409.C)
May 22, 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: Trend of Kokudo Boei Minshushugi Renmei
(Democratic League of Land Defence).

I.

A. Name of Organization:

Kokudo Boei Minshushugi Renmei.

B. Superintendent:

TSURUMI Yusuke (Chief of Director).

Address: 678, Seijo-machi, Setagaya Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

C. Location of Office:

84-86, Floor 6, Saiwai Building, 3,2-chome, Uchisaiwaimachi,
Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

D. Date of Formation:

January 23, 1951.

E. Whether or not Declaration in accordance with the Organizations Control Order has been filed:

Filed on January 22, 1951.

F. Principal Officers:

No Change.

G. Number of Constituent Members:

Formerly 46, but as who result of the death of SHIDEHARA Kijuro they are now 45 in number.

H. Condition of Later Activity:

In various parts of Japan the lecture meeting is held twice a week with the aim for having 1,000,000 members. At present there are approximately 600,000 of them. There is now a tendency toward the formation of its local branches, but none has been actually formed at any place.

II. Filing the declaration on January 22, 1951, any fact against the Order has not been recognized.

III. As the League is making its active movement aiming for winning 1,000,000 members as aforementioned, we are watching its trend continuously.

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION BUREAU
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

Sugawara P I.D. Second (4) (May 23, 1951) (183) 426.C.
May 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: Trend of KEIZAI GAIKO KENKYU KAI
(Economic and Diplomatic Research
Society under preparation for its
formation in Tokyo.)

- I. A. Name: KEIZAI GAIKO KENKYU KAI
- B. Representative: Ex-envoy extraordinary and
ambassador plenipotentiary, ISHII Itaro
- C. Location of the office;
c/o Economic Second Section, Political Affairs
Bureau, Foreign Ministry, 1-2, Tamura-cho, Shiba
Minato Ward, Tokyo, Tel. Ginza (57) No. 5111

D. Date of its formation.

This society has been prepared for its formation since February, this year, and has not yet been finished its establishment.

E. Declaration in accordance with the Organizations Control Order.

Not yet.

F. Principal officers (Twenty-one persons)

Though they are not yet decided, principal officers are as follows:

Chairmen; ISHII Itaro

Managing directors; Ex-parliamentary vice-foreign minister; ITO Ryuji Ex-envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary; MIZUNO Itaro

Directors; President of IWAI SANGYO K.K. (Iwai Industrial Co. Ltd.) IWAI Yujiro. Director of International Trade Bureau Ministry of International Trade and Industry; KIIDA Kitao.

President of NIPON SUPINDORU SEIZO K.K. (Japan Spindle Manufacturing Co. Ltd.) KAWAKATSU Hiroshi

Ex-international Trade inspector of Ministry of
International Trade and Industry:

KOTAKI Akira

Ex-envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary;

SHIOZAKI Kanzo

Ex-director of Treaties Bureau, Ministry of Foreign
Affairs;

SHIBUSAWA Shinichi

Ex-director of Political Affairs Bureau, Ministry
of Foreign Affairs;

SHIMAZU Hisata

Vice-president of KYOKUYO HOGEI K.K.

(Kyokuyo Whaling Co. Ltd.)

HOKITSU Kota

Chief-director of ZAIDAN HOJIN TAI-SHITSU

(Siamese Affairs Room, Foundation Juridical
Person)

MIYAHARA Takeo

Inspectors;

Ex-parliamentary vice-foreign minister;

OTA Ichiro

Ex-financial commissioner abroad;

YUMOTO Takeo

Advisers;

President of Bank of Japan;

ICHIMADA Hisato

Foreign affairs vice-minister;

IGUCHI Sedao

President of KOSHO K.K. (Kosho Co. Ltd.)

KOMAMURA Sukemasa

President of TEIKOKU GINKO

(Teikoku Bank);

SATO Kiichiro

Ex-president of the House of Peers;

TOKUGAWA Iemasa

President of DAIICHI BUSSAN K.K.

(Daiichi Products Co. Ltd.);

NIIZEKI Yasutaro

International Trade and Industry vice-

minister;

YAMAMOTO Takayuki

G. Number of constituent members;

Twenty-one members

H. Aim of its formation

This society aims at realizing the development of people's economy of our nation and peaceful economic diplomacy by investigating into and studying international trading, economic, political, and diplomatic affairs to introduce their result to our country, at the same time, by introducing our national affairs to foreign countries.

I. Activities

At present, there are seventeen Japanese Governmental Agencies abroad, which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs receives various informations on economic and political questions from.

The ministry wanted to edit them into a book, such as a weekly, so as to distribute it among its subscribers, but it proved impossible for the ministry to do so on account of the inadequate budget.

In view of that, we are going to establish this society, to receive informations from that ministry, to publish an organ paper, KEIZAI TO GAIKO (Economy and Diplomacy), to raise members, and to collect well-known persons in various circles, as principal officers, who have no concern with the purge-question. Thus the inaugural meeting is due to be held on May 23, this year.

II. This organization is intending to make the declaration as soon as it has been established .

At present, however, its formation is still under way, and there has been detected no fact of violation of laws and regulations.

III. Concluded

COPY

Oshima. S, I.D. Second (5) (Apr, 23, 1951) (529) 405, C
May 21, 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 on Trend of NIHON JIMMIN-TO
(Japan People's Party) in Sendai City as
of April 30, 1951.

I. Advisor TADANO Naosaburo of the Japan People's Party in Sendai City cannot hold the post above so-called advisorship as far as he is concerned with the Party because he had once been one of the constituent members of the dissolved TOA REMMEI (East Asia League). Nevertheless, on his word and deed since the start of the Party, such points as he is to be regarded as an actual Party leader have been appreciated, particularly, of late, as he presented a letter to Special Mission J.F. Dulles clearly expressing his status as a representative of the Party. For these reasons, the

investigation on the real condition of subject and his Party has been made by Investigation Second Section of this Bureau, this time.

A. Name of Organization:

The NIHON JIMMIN TO (Japan People's Party).

B. Whereabout of Party:

Kakyoin Street, Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture.

C. Date of Organization:

December 19, 1946.

D. Superintendent: SUGAI Masao.

E. Constituent Members:

About thirty persons, scattered over various areas such as Fukushima, Yamagata, Iwate, Tochigi, Tokyo centering around Miyagi Prefecture.

F. Whether or not declared: Declared.

G. Argument of Japan People's Party:

The existing Constitution has degenerated in a perfunctory democracy because of its enactment allowed a merely international democratization neglecting the consideration for the nationality. But so as to reconstruct a new Japan, catching hold of the character of nation at all hazards a system to realize this aim should be devised and no compromise should be permitted.

The reconstructed Japan which is to be won by doing as these should necessarily be in concert with the democracy of the world. Upon these views they claim the following three points.

1. Establishment of Sovereignty of Tenno.

(The Tenno of Japan has been the severign of Japan from the olden times and never a symbol of her. But, generally, he has been regarded as if he were a symbol because of his reign itself surpassing over the people by leaving the troubles on politics to his ministers. That they have determined the Tenno as a symbol only in the light of its form it would be a dogmatic view and clearly be a distortion).

2. Establishment of Presidency.

(The designation of the Prime Minister by the Diet has reduced to the formalism such as it has been identified with that elected by the people without consideration about the change of mind of the Diet members because the Prime Minister shall be elected by those members who shall be done by the people. The Prime Minister shall be designated directly by the people with voting and he who publicly elected shall be called 'a President' after the republican form of govermet of the U.S.A.).

3. Execution of State and County System.

(The regulations concerning the Local Self-government in the Chapter 8 of the constitution are only nominal and in reality they signifies a centralization. As a consequence, the central government has degenerated into a bureaucratic righteousness and with the reliance of the local government to the central government and their general tendency in favour of the administration indulged in petition, the people has reduced to the state of degeneration and stagnation.)

(In order to execute the local decentralization, an adequate unification of existing To, Do and prefectures and an organization of state within the limit where self-sufficiency is possible as well as the division of a state into several counties shall be realized.

With this execution small and medium enterprises, the special form of Japanese economy would be able to be protected and fostered.)

4. A democratic and strong army setting a President at its head shall be organized.

H. History of Organization and Activity conditions.

The person organized the Japan People's Party is

TAKANO Naosaburo and he devoted himself to the propaganda of popularization of the Theory on Presidency which he had advocated, since about February 1946.

Meanwhile, because he was one of the constituent members of the TOA REMMEI (East Asia League), the dissolved organization, charged his superintendency as unlawful, he dissolved the Party and thenceforth, it has been reorganized to the present Party and assured the post of director of the Party in accordance with the direction of the authority concerned that it was not unlawful to be a director and is in at present.

At its starting, the Japan People's Party was nearly one party of one man and he endeavored to catch members or supporters canvassing in various places. Since its reorganization he devoted himself to the expansion of the Party accompanying with MIYAMORI Takejiro (he seceded from the Party in October 1950), a newly appointed superintendent campaigning in various places and gained a quite large number of supporters and young members of twenty or thirty in about 1949.

The Party activity is concentrated on the speech in various places -- mainly that on the street as extended to MORIOKA City, YAMAGATA City, FUKUSHIMA

Prefecture and others and branches have been established in each place. Moreover, going up to Tokyo he visited respective Party office, made a speech on the street at a place by the Sukiya Bridge as well as appealed to the GHQ by a letter stating his opinions. Out of these, the letter for the GHQ is as found in the annexed.

The Theory on Presidency, TAKANO's argument have caught a quite large member of sympathizers but because of the lack of a problem on the revision of Constitution only few, about thirty (30) persons have become its members. But, in 1946 when he was elected a Diet member at the first general election after the surrender he gained the votes of twenty-five thousand, two hundred twelve (25,212) and in 1947, at the next election, though he failed, his gained ballots were twenty-six thousand, three hundred seventy (26,370). He holds a firm belief about the fact that he has a considerable number of supporters merely in Sendai City now.

Ex-superintendent MIYAMORI Takejiro (a pastor of the Evangelical Church, 75 years of age) seceded from the Party by the reason of agedness and afterwards has no relations to the Party but the activity of their earnestness endeavored in gaining young

Party members started in about 1949 and the recent Party activity has become to be carried out by those youth members centering around present Superintendent SUGAI Masao and TOMITA Kuniharu, the responsible person for Morioka Branch.

I.1. Relations between Japan People's Party and TADANO Naosaburo.

1) Career of TADANO Naosaburo:

October 1900: Born at Ogota, Numabe Village, Toda County, Miyagi Prefecture.

1930: Graduated a Law Course of Law-Literature Department in the Tohoku Imperial University through the Tohoku Middle School and the Tohoku Gakuin College in Sendai City. After graduation from school became a teacher of the foregoing schools.

September 1942: Appointed a military administrative official resided in Burma for about a year.

November 1943: Returned home and reinstated in the farmer service.

February 1946: Resigning the teaching profession entered the present movement.

April 1946: Elected a member of the House of Representatives at the post-war first election.

In addition, the time when he joined the East Asia League was after the surrender, in the fall of 1945. He had been full of righteous indignation at the national state of disorder. At the very time, he found out the beginning of the way to reconstruct a new Japan by reading the various works of ISHIWARA Kanji (lived at that time) and proposed to enter the Miyagi Branch of the League on his own initiative taking advantage of this fate. But, also TADANO separately began to think about his own problem that is, the theory on presidency and his relations to the League had almost disappeared and started this movement without showing any activities as a member of the League. The East Asia League was designated to dissolve on February 25, 1946 immediately after he started his movement. But TADANO had not presented the notice of his secession.

2. Position of TADANO Naosaburo in the Party.

The circumstances in which TADANO Naosaburo, the founder of the presidency keeps the nominal communication with the Party as its adviser are as above-stated. But, it has made clear by the desposition of his own and MIYAMORI Takejiro that the real Party activities have mainly been represented by him.

Namely, the real states of the Japan Peoples Party activities have been showed by the activities made by the two, TADANO and MIYAMORI for a long time after its organization but the post of superintendent MIYAMORI in that case was rather nominal and formal and his constructive activity was upon the initiative of TADANO.

The preceding conditions even at the present stage where the Party regulations have become to be made by the stabilized members and the form of the Party has gradually been arranged based upon these regulations and that he still holds the guiding power for the Party has been appreciated to have not been changed. Provided, with the arrangement of the Party the management formula based upon the regulations has become to be put into practice under the representative system and as to the popularization of the Party theory at the speech on the street has also become to be made by other members than TADANO different from the former formula, so that the Party itself has remarkably been strengthened.

Moreover, the Party activity on another phase is the publication of the organ-paper 'KOHAKU-KI (Red and White Flag)' (a monthly issue, published

No. 20 as of now) and the responsible person for its compilation and publishing is TADANO who is catching all the power for the organ-paper. On the general views, although an editor and publisher is not appreciated to be a chief officer. But, in case such as no fact can be appreciated that the compilation and publication do not belong to an executive committee as in case of this paper, and even in case the paper is to be published by the publishing department of the Party, the post of such a person having all the power concerning the publication of the organ is to be understood to give a gravity on the interpretation as to the main officer of an organization.

II. In relation to the suspected violation of Article 5 of the Organizations Control Order by TADANO Naosaburo the following points are to be mentioned.

1) Advisor of the Japan People's Party TADANO Naosaburo was an advisor on formality but in reality, he is estimated to have been the only promoter and leader.

As for the foregoing point it was candidly admitted by himself and further for a concrete

instance, he made it clear that he was the representative of the Party in the letter for Special Mission Dulles, 'the fundamental problem of the peace pact problems for Japan' (dated on January, this year) written by himself.

The foregoing case is the violation of No. 1 (A), Article 15 of the Organizations Control Order.

2) The organ-paper 'Red and White Flag' is the one which belongs to the Party and not the publication made by TADANO himself but, it is not agreeable that he owns all these rights.

TADANO Naosaburo who had been a constituent member of the dissolved 'East Asia League' cannot become a main officer of any organization under the provision of Article 15 of the Organizations Control Order but it is not unlaful to be a so-called advisor. But, the fact that he held the leadership for the Japan People's Party, a political organization, really, under the mask of the advisor of the Party is clearly the violation of the provision of this Order.

Nevertheless,

a. About the organization itself, no actual illegitimacy such as restoration and reservation of the ideology of the East Asia League is appreciated.

b. On the word and deed of TADANO Naosaburo, the founder of this Party, no such inclination as anti-democracy and anti-American Occupation is appreciated.

c. It was post-surrender when he joined the East Asia League and the term of his service as a member was short, no actual activity has not been appreciated during that time.

Viewing from the aforesaid points, not making TADANO secede from the Party at once, the following steps are to be adequate to be taken.

- i. To TADANO Naosaburo a strict warning should be given making him reflect himself upon his former deeds.
- ii. To give an advice to the leading staffs of the regulations and by clarifying the provisions concerning the advisor and publication department should be made.
- iii. In accordance with the above-mentioned, the presentation of a written oath by TADANO and the document, regulations, officers' list and the like which prove the management stated in item (ii) by the superintendent of the Party should be made for chief of the Special Investigation Bureau.

III. With the closing of the foregoing management
the investigation shall be closed without further action.

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

ANNEXED PAPER

Fundamental Problems of the Peace
Treaty to Japan (Statement delivered
to Mr. John Foster Dulles, Adviser
of the President of the United
States of America).

January 28, 1951.

TADANO Naosaburo

Adviser of the Japan People's
Party and former member of
the House of Representatives.

Dear Adviser of the President
of United States of America,
John Foster Dulles.

We Japanese are sincerely thankful for your visiting here, for the purpose of survey of public opinion concerning the peace treaty.

I, as a representative of the Japan People's Party, wish to reveal the opinion of this Party concerning revision of the Japanese constitution and her rearmament, being fundamental problems of the Japanese Peace Treaty.

1. Revision of the Constitution.

In order to conclude the peace treaty between Japan and the United States of America, it is necessary to revise fundamentally the Japanese Constitution Law, because it has astonishing defects. To say nothing of Japanese politicians, even politicians of the Allied Nations may not be aware of the defects. Our Party has been aware of these points since the drafting time of the Constitution, five years ago, having been pointing out the above defects with untired and unrelaxed efforts.

The present Constitution has been degraded into formal democracy, because the law manifests that the

Japanese reconstruction is nothing but her rehabilitation and Japan will be world-widely necessary to be democratized.

What is called Japanese reconstruction, is doubtlessly the real revolution that Japanese race has ever experienced for the first time, during three thousand years. Being a revolution, it is necessary that we should grasp the racial character, make efforts for realization of institutions necessary for its materialization, and evade the least compromise. The Japanese reconstruction resulted from these efforts may coincide with the world-wide democracy, even though we do not seek it. The fundamental points of criticisms to the present Constitution exist in these requirements. To quote concretely defects of the present Constitution, they are as follows.

(a) Article 1 of the Constitution:

The theory that the Emperor is the symbol of the State.

(b) Article 67 of the Constitution:

The Prime Minister shall be designated from among the members of the Diet by a resolution of the Diet.

(c) Chapter VIII of the Constitution:

Formalism of Local Self-Government.

I want to explain each item of them.

- (1) Erroneous theory as to the Emperor being the symbol of the State.

The Emperor is the sovereign of this country, not the symbol since the establishment of this country. However, the Emperor has seemed to be a symbol, because he has entrusted the political affairs to subjects and has been reigning the sovereignty aloof from the matters. From the viewpoint of formal system, it is dogmatic and twisted interpretation of the racial character that the Emperor has been decided to be a symbol of the State. This is nothing but exposure of formalism of the present Constitution.

- (2) Error of designation by the Diet of the Prime Minister.

This error is resulted from the fact that the Prime Minister designated by the Diet is the same with the one elected by the people, because the Prime Minister will be designated by the members of House of Representatives elected by the people, without consideration of mental change of members of the Diet elected by the people. This error is nothing but formalism of the Constitution. The worse corruption and degradation of the Diet and the parties than they were before the war, are thought to be derived from this fact.

(3) Formalism of Local Self-Government.

Though the Constitution stipulates the local self-government, in the chapter 8, the system is nominal and centralization is present politics of this country. As a result, the central government is swayed by the bureaucratism and local one depends on the central government office and petition politics, the administration of this country is faced with the time of bribery and scandal that has been seldom in the course of politics of this country. Such being the case, stagnancy and decline of the people's power is astonishing.

As mentioned above, we have pointed three big defects resulted from formalism of the Constitution. How to do with these defects exists in establishment of the Emperor's sovereignty, settlement of the presidency system and execution of state and country system. We will explain these items in brief.

(a) Establishment of the Emperor's sovereignty.

On the basis of the historical tradition of the Japanese race, the Emperor should be the sovereign of Japan, in order to manifest rightly the racial character. Grand powers of the Emperor in politics should be entrusted to self-government power of the people.

(b) Settlement of the TORYO (presidency) system.

The Prime Minister should be designated by direct votes of the people. The Premier publicly elected by the people shall be called "TORYO" (President).

Under the regime of the Emperor, the English parliamentary cabinet system is inappropriate in Japan and the republic government system of the United States of America coincides with the situation of this country. You will be aware that the presidency system is the sole political formula of the Japanese reconstruction.

(c) Execution of state and county system.

If, three or two present prefectures were consolidated into a state being able to enjoy self-sufficiency and every state is divided into 15 or 14 counties, and this country is divided into 13 or 14 states, with execution of state and county system, the decentralization will be successfully realized and then protection and cultivation of small and medium enterprises, characteristics of Japan economics will be completely established. Moreover, these system will promote and bring forth utilization of people's power and settlement of people's life.

As mentioned above, we have here summarized our opinion. We think that our participation in the United Nations will be possible, on the premise of the healthy reconstruction of Japan. You may say that the speedy revision of the Constitution is difficult, but the peace treaty is vital not only to Japan but also to all the human race in the world. Under these circumstances, we have explained our fundamental opinion as to the Constitution.

2. Problems of rearmament formula.

We will explain our opinion of Japanese rearmament inseparable with the peace treaty. When the third world war is generally supposed to be inevitable, the Japanese rearmament is rather the problem of formula than that of appropriateness, on the premise of the international normal relation between Japan and the United States of America, from the viewpoint of location and population of Japan. The fundamental requirement of the Japanese rearmament lies in establishment of democratic army and formation of strong powers. If not, it is meaningless. How will we deal to establish such a strong and democratic army? Settlement of ideology of establishment of army and attribution of the supreme command is prerequisite for rearmament.

(1) Settlement of ideology of army.

Ideology of army for rearmament should be one possible to realize the racial and human character. If the racial character is not realized, unity of army is difficult. Grasp of psychology common to the race is the vital factor for establishment of army. However, if it is emphasized to a degree, the nation will fall into an ultra-nationalism and threaten to form a slavish army, which was Prewar Japanese army.

Realization of human character is nothing but esteem of fundamental human rights. The army on the basis of ideology of world-wide character is sure a democratic army. We think that the army to realize completely these above two characters should be such a army as that of people to assist the imperial rule. Politics is all assistance to imperial rule, that is, service to sovereignty. Since Japan is a monarchy, assistance to the imperial rule is realization of the Japanese racial character, not militarism or nationalism.

(2) Attribution of supreme command.

I want to explain this problem here. In Japan we have already experienced that a military clique

will rise, if the Emperor will grasp the supreme command as he was before.

If the Premier will take the supreme command in the time of parliamentary cabinet system when conflict for political power is severe, the Japanese army will turn into a private army of a political party and clique or faction struggle in the army will be aggravated and become to be impossible to maintain neutrality.

It is a deplorable phenomenon. Who is to hold the supreme command?

The holder of the supreme command is to be TORYO (president), head of the people's government, advocated by our Party. The above president is directly elected by the people and even though he may be a representative of a political party, he will not be restricted by the political parties as he is in the parliamentary cabinet system. As every political parties in the Diet will not have connection with the administrative office, political conflict will not so severe. Such being the case, the army will be able to maintain complete neutrality under this system.

As mentioned above, as long as the army will maintain neutrality, with decision of attribution of the supreme command, after ideology of establishment of army will be definite and racial and human characters

are realized, the Japanese rearmament will be able to attain its expected purpose. The army of this formula will be democratic and strong as well as be truthful to the Japanese race at home and worthy to be reliable for foreign countries abroad.

In order to establish such an army, it is inevitable to enforce revision of the Constitution, as mentioned above.

3. Entreaty to Excellency Dulles.

We, Japan People's Party has advocated the doctrine of the so-called president system, after five years' study for fundamental problems of Japanese reconstruction, and for the purpose of its realization. As the peace treaty is heatedly being discussed, we have explained our fundamental advocacy. We beg you will investigate our hopes and wishes.

In the beginning of January this year, we sent a letter as to the revision of the Constitution to Excellency President Truman and another concerning rearmament to Excellency Acheson, Secretary of State respectively. As we sent copies of them we wish you will read them for your reference, with my another publications.

GOP

We beg you will be more strenuous for happiness
of human race in the world, in the time of disorder
at home and abroad.

Yours sincerely.

January 28, 1951.

TADANO Naosaburo
Adviser of the Japan People's
Party and former member of
the House of Representatives.
58-40, Chomeizaka, Odawara,
Hara Machi, Sendai City.

COPY

Ichikawa, J.I.D. Third (3) (May, 8, 1951) (54-2) 273, C
May 9, 1951

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

FOR : Lt.-Co. Jack P Napier Government Section
G2H.Q.

SUBJECT : Action for Suspension of Publication of
the "KOKKAI JOHO" (the National Diet
Information)

I. Special Investigation Bureau decided to
issue the following statement as shown in the ANNEXED
PAPER concerning the proposed execution for the suspens-
ion of the publication of the "KOKKAI JOHO" (the National
Information), regarding it as an affiliated paper of
the AKAHATA (the Red Flag) as a result of our investi-
gation.

II. We consider it necessary to execute the
suspension of the publication of the "KOKKAI JOHO",

as it is regarded as an affiliated paper of the
AKAHATA.

III. Non (concluded).

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

ANNEXED PAPER

May, 1951

THE STATEMENT FOR THE SUSPENSION
OF PUBLICATION
OF THE " KOKKAI JOHO " (the National
Diet Information)

Special Investigation
Bureau, Attorney-General's
Office.

The Reason for the suspension of the Publication of the KOKKAI JOHO (the National Diet Information) published by the NIHON KYOSAN TO KOKKAI JIMUKYOKU (the National Diet Bureau of the Japan Communist Party) regarded as an Affiliated Paper of the AKAHATA (the Red Flag).

1. Name ; The KOKKAI JOHO (the National Diet Information).

2. Publishing Office :

NIHON KYOSAN TO KOKKAI JIMUKYOKU (the National Diet Bureau of the Japan Communist Party), at 1 Nagata-cho, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

The address of the office is shown in the KOKKAI JOHO No. 1 and supposed to be the same place with the Communist Lobby of the National Diet at Nagata-cho, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo, where the National Diet Bureau Cell of the Japan Communist Party is located, but the paper prints no address of its publishing office of late and camouflages that it is published at the residing place of the following editor-publisher.

3. Editor-Publisher : MIZUTANI Shimpei.

This person is a constitution member of the National Diet Bureau of the Japan Communist Party and resides at 395 Nakakoyama-cho, Ohmiya City, Saitama Prefecture. He was formerly employed as a private secretary of IWAMA Masao and has once served ITO Ken-ichi and ITANO Katsuji as a private secretary respectively. He is said to be helping UCHINO Takechiyo in the business of the "HEIWA O MAMORU KAI" (the Peace Protection Society).

4. Staff members :

Several secretaries (men and women) of some Communist Diet members are said to be engaged in the compilation of this paper. The details are under investigation.

5. Printing Offices :

(a) The Printing Office of the Japan Organ Papers Association, at 100 2-chome, Atago-cho, Shiba, Minato Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

(b) The ROMAJI (Roman Letters) Printing Office, at 1, 3-chome, Nishishibaura, Minato Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

Beside the above, it has been made known that the extra number dated Jan. 31 was printed at the following printing offices respectively.

(a) ✓ The Nishizawa Printing Company, Ltd.,
at Nanase-cho, Nagano City, Nagano Prefecture.

(b) The Chuen Printing Company, Ltd., at
Tomonaga Mikawa Village, Iwata County, Shizuoka
Prefecture.

(c) The Zentsuji Printing Office, at Zentsuji
Town, Tadotsu County, Kagawa Prefecture.

(d) The Seiunsha Printing Factory, at 883,
Nishi, Sekogawa, Moriyama Town, Higashikasugai
County, Aichi Prefecture.

It is also a fact that the extra number dated Feb. 5 was published by the Education and Propaganda Section of the Tokyo Metropolitan Committee and printed at the Asahi Printing Office.

6. Circulation : 10,000 (estimated)

6. This is a regular number of copies circulated,
but the extra number dated Jan. 31 and the extra
number dated Feb. 23 are supposed to be printed
✓ far more than the regular circulation.

7. Publishing condition.			
No. 1.	Beginning of November, 1950	Date unknown	Tabloid
No. 2.	End of November	"	Not received yet.
No. 3.	Beginning of December, "	"	"
No. 4.	End of December, "	"	"
No. 5.	Beginning of January, 1951	"	"
No. 6.	End of January, "	"	"
Extra.	Dated January 31		B-5
No. 7.	Beginning of February	Date unknown	Tabloid
No. 8.	Dated February 6		"
No. 9.	Dated March 30		"
Extra	Dated March 24		B-5
No. 10.	Dated April 5		
No. 11.	Dated April 12		Tabloid
No. 12.	Dated April 15		" (Four pages)
No. 13.	Dated April 17		B-5

As mentioned above, the paper was published periodically twice a month, and besides two extras were published on January 31 and March 24. According to the Notice of the Temporary Central Guidance Section, Japan Communist Party, dated January 29, 1951, and to the Extra dated January 31, the paper was to be published three times a month thereafter and to be sold to general people at three yen.

The real condition since April has been published more frequently than that notice.

8. Distribution.

This newspaper is being distributed to Communist sympathizers who will comply with request in fund campaigns, by making use of the distribution channels of the successor papers of the AKAHATA. It is being spread among such powerful sympathizers, while "securing channels of distribution broadly among the masses" in order to cover the irregularity of publication of similar papers that has been caused by the successive government measures for suspending their publication.

9. History.

The Group of the Communist Diet Members had made it a rule to publish, after each session of the Diet, a pamphlet titled "Report of the Diet Group of the Japan Communist Party" from the Diet office of the party located in the House of Representatives in Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo. However, for the purpose of "closely connecting the Diet activities of Communist members with activities of general people," they began to compile about the beginning of November 1950, prior to the 9th session of the Diet, various statements of Communist Dietmen and details of their activities into a newspaper called "National Diet

Information" intended for the speedy report of their activities and for the instigation of people outside the Diet; and its first number was issued in the same month. This newspaper, which was so far free of charge, came to be sold at 3 yen per copy through a notification issued on January 29 this year. The publication of this newspaper has been made monthly in view of restrictions (suspension of publication) put on popular political papers (AKAHATA and its successor papers) of the Communist Party; in so far 15 numbers of this newspaper have been issued, including 13 regular numbers and 2 extra ones.

10. Publishing Organization.

We are not well informed of the organization that publishes the paper, but there is some reason to presume as the publisher the Provisional Central Training Department or the Diet-members' Group of the Japan Communist Party. As the actual manager of business, however, some speak of the Communist Party's Diet Secretariat Cell; they insist that under the leadership of HOSOKAWA Karoku, Chief of the Dietmembers' Group, SHIMA Ippei and some others are managing the business and that the above-mentioned MIZUTANI Shimpei is the nominal person of the paper. Judging from the fact, however, that the actual

receiver of the subscriptions is the Provisional Central Training Department as disclosed by the additional printing of "KOKUKAI JOHO (Diet News)" and the notices of Jan. 29 it dispatched to the District, Prefectural and Local Committees of the Party, it will not be impossible to conclude that the paper is published by the Headquarters of the Japan Communist Party.

Accounts and essays so illegal as to disturb public order and to destruct public welfare.

(1) The Extra of the KOKKAI JOHO, dated January 31, 1951, under the heading "Representative Speech on Racial Independence delivered by Diet-member KAWAKAMI who Stands against Over-all Peace and Rearmament," and the paper No. 12 dated April 15, 1951, under the heading "Stand against Rearmament, and Stop War Policy and Over-all Peace Immediately", published comments which did not tell the reality, was feared of harming public peace, made a destructive criticism against the Occupation Forces of the Allied Powers and resisted or opposed the Force, to the effect, "Japanese administration is going to tread down the demand of most of people and to suppress the intention of the people by force.. Further, it, becoming a cat's paw of the international imperialists, is going to turn Japan to a military base by pressing the separate peace", "There is a rumor that some atomic bombs are arranged at Misawa, Aomori Prefecture". "If that air field is a bombers' base, it is clearly a base on the front line

to be used for the Korean War", "The people cannot deceive the fact that a front line base has been built before their own eyes with their taxes", "It is clear that everywhere, fields are taken away, and people are ordered to move, and that the territory will become an American fort in Asia", "The Premier has clearly trod down the intention of the Japanese people," "The Premier has completely violated the Potsdam Declaration and the resolutions made by the Far Eastern Commission", and "These war termination expenses are used both for transportation and for communications which are utilized for the war," "If the expenditure is expended for the purpose of hostilities, it is nothing but war expenditure or military funds. Gentlemen! Do the Japanese have responsibilities to be charged with military expenditure for foreign forces?"

"If the War Termination Expenses are expended for interfering war to the Korean Conflict, are the Forces in Japan the occupied army on the basis of the Potsdam Declaration, for the purpose of democratization of Japan or a strategical army for aggression into Asia, in truth?" The Japanese politics clearly "is contrary to the responsibilities and

violating the duties". "The real object of the Japanese rearmament exists in formation of army to challenge various races in Asia, especially Chinese, Korean people and the Soviet Unions to hostilities. Furthermore, it is marked at establishment of mercenary of international imperialism to invade these above nations."

"The Japanese rearmament is an intrigue to turn out Japanese into slavery of imperialism. Moreover, there are dangerous reactionary politicians in the present Japanese political circles, who are supporting the above scheme and are agitating the Japanese people to favor the rearmament, for the sake of war slavery. In truth. Mr. ASHIDA of the People's Democratic Party is one of the most famous representatives." (Applause) "The government of this country is establishing a factual army, in secret, on the pretense of maintenance of the domestic public peace, by taking advantage of foreign countries' power". "However, the drill book of the Japanese is that of foreign soldiers and those who are called the supreme commander of each division and corps are foreign soldiers." (That is all right Applause.) "The above fact is the condition of the so-called Japanese Forces."

"The establishment of Police Reserve is a realization of the policy which challenges war and offers the Japanese people as the human resources to war. And this Police Reserve a tool which suppresses the democratization of Japan and oppress the Japanese people. For the Japanese people, such soldiers are not necessary." ("Just like that." hand crapping).

"As the withdrawal of the Occupation Forces are not realized, it happens. If the over-all peace treaty is concluded and the withdrawal of the Occupation Forces is realized, there will not happen any crisis which causes war in Asia."

It is a conspiracy which expedites the preparation for war cheating and threatening the people by clamoring intentionally the invasion of the Communist Army. This is the separate peace. This is very that which rationalizes the fact which let the foreign army occupy Japan for a long time." "Of course at so-call PD works namely at the army managing factories and at all other munition factories, also at railways, ships and harbors, tremendous compulsory labor are going on under the watch and menace of armed policemen and railway public peace officers.

For example, like at the East-Japan Heavy Industry
Kawasaki Manufactory, Peace Preservation Section are
training in shooting against labores."

"Premier is the very ringleader of Japan who suppresses
the patriots. He is the very destructor of patriotism."

"He is declaring they have no fundamental human right
because they are the Japanese. This is same with that
the Government itself declared that they are slaves
because they are the Japanese people."

"The Japanese Government is making Japan a tool for
the intervenning war to Korean and also making her land
a millitary base for that aim and permitting her milli-
tary rehabilitation openly they are executing a slavery
policy toward the people." The expression "Inter-
vention by the U.N." and "Premir himself says openly
signifying they are going to make Japan so-called Far
Eastern front for the democratic influence leaving
the fate of Japan in the hunds of foreign countries."
Further, the remarks that "The imperialists, with the
effacement of the sprits of the U.N. Charter and by
ignoring the primary principle for the cooperation of

Powers are under the suspicion of making the U.N. a tool for aggression and war and the organ for realization of world policy! Further went on, " People was killed by the imperialists in the name of the U.N. (A cry "for the Soviet Russia" was heard) houses were on fire and the land was reduced to ashes by war and bombings, and farther who dared to urge the use of the A-bomb is President Truman, and "That arguement is not for the security of Japan. It intends to protect the interest of the international imperialism by employing Japanese people for war."

Moreover, went on that "What we desire is the all-out evevacuation of foreign forces from Korea" ('Hear', Hear and clapping was heard) and "In current Japan, the acception of the Patsdam Declaration is publicly made" and "The vicious and tricky conspiracy toward Koreans," and "By imposing a plotted suppression and they are manaeuvoring to make it grow to the riot of Koreans." "This event is a plot by which they intend to justify the suppression of the Korean in Japan, especially intend to hand the Korean in Japan to Rhee Syngman's Group." "This intrigue is also surely a preparation by which they are going to invade China and Korea, destroying the friendly relations between Japan and Korea."

"They intend not only to exclude China from a Japanese Peace Treaty in line with the international imperialists' policy, but also to take such shameful measure as Ban of all trades with China, as a cat's paw of the imperialists".

"They are expecting a peace treaty in which China and U.S.S.R. would be excluded and in which a next war would be germinated. This is apparently not an amicable attitude but a hostile one."

"This is an egoistic peace treaty by which the imperialists intend to turn Japan into their military base and to rearm Japan for their strategic purposes."

"Those who are opposed to an over-all peace, are neither the Alliance nor People's Republic of China, but the international imperialists' camp and YOSHIDA Cabinet."

"The imperialists can't easily use A-bomb because of the Communists' courageous opposition propaganda."

"The imperialists cannot resist the justice of the Chinese people. For the peace-loving people through-

out the world would not side with them but Republic of

China. And besides they would not succeed in a war."

(2) The same paper No. 7. issued early Feb. 1951 inserted the following article under the title of "Now it is time to shout the truth. The Dietman KAWAKAMI Kan-ichi's explanation is that he only inquired the truth" and the same paper No. 12 dated April 15, 1951 inserted the following article under the title of "Now it is time to shout the truth . The question is people's voice.": "I questioned that I feared of the future crisis of Japan as the military base of U S Army and the fort-bridge of Asia by U S Army. Then the Premier refused to answer by reason of a propaganda. Who will question such a serious matter excepting me ? "

"America is hoping the single peace treaty to make Japan the footing of interference over Korea, to make her rearmament, to increase interest of Imperialists, to make her the fort against Communism, to make her the war front base of aggression over China and the Soviet Union." "Japan today is facing with the racial crisis by means of rearmament. And if the Diet decide this measure for the loyalty of a foreign nation, Japan will not only repeat the failure in past but lose the independence. And this will show the losses of authority and responsibility of Dietmen and this will betray Japanese race.

I am firmly against the aforesaid decision of the