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Sheet no.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

(4SEC.No. 182 )

May 2 , 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : General Report of Investigations conducted  
by Fourth Section, SIB from April 16 to  
April 30, 1950.

I.  
CLXV

- a. Formation of a Korean "Propaganda Activities  
Corps":

According to a report on April 11,  
this year from Local Section, Kanagawa  
Prefecture, a free investigation was started  
to know the details of the structure of the  
subject organization.

LXXIII

- b. Declaration to be filed by the Organizations  
of the Third Nationals:

An investigation as to the subject  
case was started, based upon the Report No.  
148, dated April 1, this year, submitted to  
G.S. Authorities, concerning the Investi-  
gation of the Korean Democratic Women's  
League in Japan and the Report No. 158 dated  
April 12, this year, concerning the Investi-  
gation of the Korean Liberation and Relief  
Association in Japan.

- XLVIII c. Formation of Ueno Branch, Mie Prefecture, of MINDAN (Korean Resident Community in Japan):

According to a report from Governor of Mie Prefecture, a free investigation was started to know the details of the structure of the subject organization.

- CXXXV d. Japan Federation of Trade Unions:

An investigation was started on our own initiative to know the recent movement of the Japan Federation of Trade Unions which was so far being watched.

- CCXXVI e. Events on the May Day:

An investigation was started on our own initiative to know the details of the events to be held on the May Day on the basis of newspaper reports.

- CLXXXI f. Movement of NIHON MINSHUSHUGI BUNKA REMMEI (BUNREN) (Japan Democratic Culture League):

An investigation was started on our own initiative to know the recent movement

of the subject League which was being watched up to this time.

CCVII g. Words and Deeds of Ikuo OHYAMA:

An investigation was started on our own initiative to know the contents of his words, according to a report from Chief of Tokai District Branch, SIB.

CCXXVII h. Condition of the Recent Organizing Activities of the Communist Party:

According to an information obtained on April 16, by Secretary SHIRATORI of Fourth Section, SIB, an investigation was started to know the condition of the Party's organizing activities.

CCXXVIII i. On Hiroshi TOHSAKA, a Central Committee member of the Japan Communist Party:

According to a report from Shin-etsu District Branch, SIB, an investigation was started on our own initiative to know the movement of Hiroshi TOHSAKA, a Central Committee member of the Japan Communist Party.

- CCXXIX j. Movements of the Japan Communist Party in connection with Emperor's Visit to Shikoku:

According to a report from Shikoku District Branch, SIB, an investigation was started on our own initiative to know the movements of the Japan Communist Party in connection with Emperor's visit to Shikoku of this time.

- CCXXX k. Movements of the Japan Communist Party in the film world:

According to a report from Secretary KUSUNOKI of Fourth Section, SIB, an investigation was started on our own initiative to know the Japan Communist Party's movements in the film world.

- CCXVII l. Conclusion of the Russo-Chinese Alliance Treaty and Duty of the Japan Communist Party:

According to a report from Tohoku District Branch, SIB, an investigation was started on our own initiative to know the details of the Communist moves in connection with the said matter.

- LXXXII m. First Official Candidates of the Japan Communist Party for the Election of the Members of the House of Councillors:

According to an account in the AKAHATA (Red Flag) dated April 14, an investigation was started to know who would be officially recognized as candidates for the coming election in the first by the Japan Communist Party.

II.

- XLVIII a. Formation of Ueno Branch, Mie Prefecture, of MINDAN (Korean Resident Community in Japan):

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and we are keeping watch over its subsequent movements.

- LXXVII b. Report on Illegal cases of SHITSUEYO HANTAI DOMEI (Anti-unemployment Alliance) in Hitachi City:

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities with our proposal that the subject Alliance was an organization to be dissolved.

- XX c. NIPPON RONO KYUEN-KAI (Japan Labouring Peasant Relief Society):

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and the investigation was brought to a close, with our eyes kept on its future movements.

- XXXVI d. Condition of Activities of the Press Cell Group in Tokai District:

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close for the present, but is to be investigated continuously hereafter.

- XCVII e. General Trend of Cultural Movements (during the months of February and March, 1950):

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close.

- CXVII f. Case of Mass Secession of Communist Members from the Party:

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close with that report submitted, putting those seceders under father surveillance.

CXXVII g. Conclusion of the Russo-Chinese Alliance Treaty and Duty of the Japan Communist Party:

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close.

LXVII h. Anti-colonization struggle of the Japan Communist Party:

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities, with our eyes kept on its future movements.

*M. Yoshikawa*

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



40  
[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 176 )

April 27, 1950

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

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

XLVII

SUBJECT : Formation of Mie Prefectural Ueno Branch  
of Korean Resident Community in Japan .

- I. Based on the inquiry made by the Governor of Mie Prefecture concerning the application of Article 5 of the Organizations Control Order to the subject organization.
- II. In accordance with the report of investigation from the Governor of Mie Prefecture and as a result of the investigation and examination of Second Subsection, Fourth Section of our Bureau, the following facts have been detected.

- a. Dai Kan Min Koku Kyoryu Min Dan Ueno Shibu.
- b. Location:  
2,600, Shinobu-machi, Ueno, Ueno City, Mie Prefecture.
- c. Date of formation:  
October 21, 1949.
- d. Officers:
- |                                       |               |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Chief:                                | RI Shokei.    |
| Deputy Chief:                         | HAKU Nan-do.  |
| "                                     | KIN Ho-sa.    |
| Director of<br>Inspection:            | RI Kai-chin.  |
| Deputy Chief of<br>Inspection Bureau: | RI Yu-man.    |
| Director-General:                     | KA Ten-do.    |
| Deputy Director-<br>General:          | KU Zen-kichi. |
| Director of Economic<br>Department:   | RI Gen-ko.    |
| Director of Education<br>Department:  | KAN Ho-jitsu. |
| Director of Social<br>Department:     | GO Kei-ei.    |
| Adviser:                              | KIN To-shu.   |
| "                                     | RI Seki-kon   |
| Chairman:                             | BOKU Sen-kon. |
| Director of Exterior<br>Department:   | HAKU Nan-to.  |
- e. Constituent members:

183 (almost all of whom being members of the former League of Koreans in Japan).

f. Condition of activities and character:

(1) After the dissolution of the League of Koreans in Japan this organization was formed for the purpose of unifying the Koreans dwelling in Ueno City, and any ideological and political activities have not been made. As to the character of it as an organization

it has co-operated with, and moderate to, the Government organs and local public bodies up to this present time.

(2) With regard to the removal of the persons fallen under the memorandum from the post of officers of this organization, it makes the formation of the Branch of Korean Resident Community in Japan here substantially impossible as there dwells no Korean concerned with the Resident Community in the district where the Branch was going to be formed and all grown-up Koreans here were constituent members of the League of Koreans in Japan.

(3) Among the officers of this organization who have fallen under the Memorandum there are two who were the officers of the former League of Koreans in Japan and thirteen who were the ordinary member of it.

These Koreans, however, all continued to pit against the extreme leftwing elements when they were the members of the former League of Koreans. Moreover, the constituent members 188 are one-half of the Koreans dwelling in this district, among whom those who agreed to the purpose of this community have been united.

This is not an organization transferred from the League of Koreans in Japan.

III. This organization has come formally under Article 5 of the Organizations Control Order, but it is necessary to form Korean Resident Community for carrying out the business of the registration on or the return to Korea of the Koreans dwelling in the district concerned. Besides, this organization is recognized to be one which is not harmful as mentioned in the notification concerning the application of the said Article (No. 800, Tokushin 3 Hatsu dated on September 26, 1949).

IV. In Consequence, we should like to allow it to continue to exist as long as its character is hereafter not changed and its movement does not come under Article 2 of the said Order .

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

*cc*  
[No. I-I-3]

*File A-200*  
*270*

*2-15*

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

**COPY**

(4SEC.No. 173 )  
April 20, 1950

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

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

LXXVII

SUBJECT : Report on Illegal Cases of SHITSUGYO HANTAI  
DOMEI (Anti-unemployment Alliance) in  
Hitachi City.

I. On February 3, 1950 the Ibaragi Prefectural  
Governor reported to SIB Director on the latest acti-  
vities of the SHITSUGYO HANTAI DOMEI.

II. Secretaries Tsugio KAWAHARA and Takayuki SUZUKI,  
Third Sub-section, Fourth Section, SIB started investi-  
gations on February 18, 1950 and found out the follow-  
ing facts.

A Name, etc.

1. Name: SHITSUGYO HANTAI DOMEI.

2. Location of office:

C/o JOSEI DOMEI (Women's Alliance's office) 2,736, Sukegawa-kaminachi, Hitachi City, Ibaragi Prefecture.

3. Date of formation:

November 16, 1949.

4. Date reported:

November 18, 1949.

5. Staff members:

Chairman-- Nobuyuki ONJO.  
(Former Communist Party member)

Chief Secretary-- KIN Tai Ken  
(Communist Party member, belonging to MINSEI-- Democratic Youths' Alliance).

Committees-- Hirosake OHKUBO  
Mitsuo FURUYANO  
Hiroko TAKANO  
Tadao SAITO

Tatsuko FUKUDA  
Toyoko OHBAYASHI  
SHIN Genbu  
Yutaka WATANABE

Number of members:

130 including Chairman ONJO.

6. Object, Platform, Agreements, etc.

a Object:

The object of this Alliance is to protect industries as well as living conditions in Japan, to save the people from jobless situation for the realization of the real democracy and peace, and thus to contribute to the acceleration of the reconstruction program of Japan.

b Platform:

- (a) Give the jobless regular employments and earnings.
- (b) Let the jobless resume their former occupations.
- (c) Pay all the jobless unemployment insurance charges.
- (d) Pay the jobless unemployment insurance charges under the minimum wage system until they are all employed.

c Agreements:

- (a) The monthly fee of the Alliance is five yen per member.
- (b) The total sum of monthly fees is appropriated to propaganda and communication expenses.
- (c) A financial report is made once a month.

d Election of staff members:

- (a) Committee members are elected at the ratio of one to ten members.
- (b) There are two kinds of elections, one for recommended candidates, another for voluntary ones. In both cases, Committee members are elected under the ballot system of writing down six candidates' names together.

Chairman and chief secretary are elected from Committee members.

e Meetings:

- (a) The general assembly is endowed with the supreme right of voting.



- (b) The Committee meeting is endowed with the right of voting second to the above.
- (c) The general assembly is summoned in accord with the decisions of the Committee.
- (d) The Committee meeting is summoned at the request of the Chairman.
- (e) The Committee meeting can be opened when attended by two-third of the Committee members.
- (f) The general assembly can be opened when attended by two-third of the members.

#### 7. History.

Since the end of July last year the jobless in Hitachi City are moving systematically. They are also increasing gradually since October. The number of the jobless who applied for registration at the Hitachi City Public Employment Security Office reached 150 on November 1, 200 on January 1, and was recorded 225, for above the prescribed number 50. At present such jobless going up to as many as 228 to 317, are difficult to find jobs every day. In the meantime, around the end of October, 1948 UEHARA (presumed organizer) who professed

himself to be a comer from Tsurumi, Kanagawa Prefecture and Masayaki KAWAKAMI, Toga District Committee of the Communist Party, seemed to pave the way for the formation of the Alliance by taking the lead of Nobuyuki ONJO (Chairman of the Alliance) and KIN Tai Kon (Chief Secretary of the Alliance) (It seemed that UEHARA had moved to Mito district (Ibaragi Prefecture) before the formation was materialized). Then, on the ground that all jobless would be forced to form a line before the office as early as 3 or 4 in the morning to find their daily jobs, the above sponsors stressed upon the necessity of systematized powers for the improvement on working and living conditions.

At last on November 10 last year UEHARA, KAWAKAMI, etc held a pre-formation meeting at workshops under the joint sponsorship with KIN Tai Kon, Nobuyuki ONJO, Shingo SAITO, Yutaka SATANABE, etc. and <sup>on</sup> November 16 at 3 p.m. all the would-be members numbered 130 met at the Kami-mine Park, Miyata, Hitachi City. They took up as subjects the object of the Alliance, the platform and agreements mentioned above and decided upon how to elect staff members and how to conduct meetings.

The formation was reported on November 18 in conformity with the Organizations Control Order and its

dissolution was also reported immediately after the Authorities had started investigation on this case.

8. Character of this organization.

Under the Chief Secretary KIN Tai Kon who belonged to the Korean Democratic Youth's League in Japan, this Alliance is composed of the jobless who have obtained temporary works. The object is to "protect the industries as well as living conditions, in Japan, to save the people from jobless situation for the actualization of the real democracy and peace, and thus to contribute to the acceleration of the reconstruction program of Japan".

Since the formation this organization is developing struggles in demand for other subjects than that of an improvement on labor condition, for instance, an application of the Livelihood Protection Law to the jobless, their exemption from taxation, etc.

Since January 18 this year, this organization is developing struggles by means of terroristic activities so as to have changed the government policies concerning "perfect employment" that is, the subject considered to better labor conditions and concerning enterprises to be managed by the Government or local public communities

as a government labor policy in accord with the Unemployment Urgent Counter-measure Enterprise Law. The labor union of this organization, however, is so-called "outside", but in case the union members come under the control of a local public organization as shown in this case, they are regarded as government personnel and without the collective bargaining right according to the Government Ordinance No.201.

B Activities (Illegal).

Since January this year, this Alliance is asking for "perfect employment" of the jobless in connection with the enterprises to be managed by the Government and local public communities in accord with the Law mentioned above. This Alliance is developing terroristic struggles persistently to attaing its aims. Here are some examples:

1. January 18.

Chairman ONJO and Chief Secretary KIN told the jobless belonging to this Alliance who met together in the ground before the Hitachi City Employment Security Office, "We cannot have jobs while there are so many unable to find employments. Let us go to the Municipal Office to negotiate with the officials concerned so that

the employment framework might be extended"

With this suggestion approved after mass discussions, more than two hundred mobilized members thronged to the Municipal Office and were awaiting the mayor to attend the office in the assembly room they had occupied by force.

In keeping communications with these members, Chairman and Chief Secretary went on negotiations with an assistant mayor Goro TAKAHASHI from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. on the subjects:

- a Perfect employment.
- b Application of insurance system to daily workers.
- c Exemption of jobless from taxation.

While negotiations were going on, the following cases occurred:

(1) When their requests were rejected twenty or thirty jobless belonging to this Alliance intruded into the assistant mayor's room and, on the other hand, other sixty to seventy stormed before the room in high spirits TAKAHASHI who was thus forced to stand motionless asked them three times to leave the room, but they refused to do so resorting to terroristic activities.

(2) They left the room at his earnest request, but they failed to assume a conciliatory attitude toward him by insisting upon "Perfect employment". Around at 4 p.m. seventy to eighty jobless met together within or without the room and entered upon sit-down tactics, saying in a thunderous tone, "Such negotiations are of no use" "Cannot you hear our voices?" Other two hundred surrounded the room and made the office personnel impossible to connect with one another. (This condition continued more than thirty minutes). When the assistant mayor happened to receive a telephone, one of the jobless took up the receiver and interfered in the freedom of communications, shouting "Can you promise to pay us to day?" "Give us bread". They resorted to terroristic acts to overwhelm him by exercise of the mass power.

(3) They left the room at the second earnest request of the assistant mayor who promised them to confer with the department and section chiefs. However, when they were answered by the municipal authorities that no-payment would be made for laborers without temporary jobs or fifty yen for bread would be paid for laborers respectively, fifty or sixty jobless within or without

the room of the assistant mayor threatened him with mass force, shouting "What do you mean by fifty yen notwithstanding we are waiting here so long? You mean our death, don't you?". Therefore, for fear that those exited members of the Alliance should bring about something troublesome, he was forced through terroristic conducts to acknowledge that:

1. One hundred yen for bread would be paid for the jobless respectively.
2. Three hundred of the jobless would be given temporary jobs for three days after the 19th.

2. January 21.

At 8.30 am. Chairman Nobuyuki ONJO and Chief Secretary KIM Tai Kon on behalf of the Alliance visited the mayor with more than twenty jobless out of daily works and negotiated with him on the subjects concerning the perfect employment, wage increase, and establishment of the health insurance system suggested on January 20. But, while they were attending the meeting of the Unemployment Counter-measure Committee after their request for the perfect employment had been refused, three hundred daily laborers in suspected connection with the representatives stopped working and thronged to the office.

They surrounded the assembly room opened the windows and shouted, "What is the matter? Employ us all!" Thus the progress of the meeting was interrupted and the Committee members were prevented from speaking freely.

3. January 24.

At 7 a.m. in the plaza before the Employment Security Office, Chairman Nobuyuki ONJO, Chief Secretary KIN Tai Kon, etc proposed to the members that negotiations should be made without employment books and this proposal was agreed in consequence of the mass discussions. Besides, it was voiced that all the members instead of the representatives should demand for "the extension of the employment framework". After that, the Chairman and Chief Secretary went to the office and went on negotiations with the Chief from 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., while all the members were waiting outside. The subjects taken up during negotiations were: (1) Perfect employment (2) Increase in wages (3) A meeting to be held by the municipal Authorities to discuss on the unemployment counter-measure.

In the meanwhile,



(1) Fifty or sixty jobless who had gathered in front of the entrance of the Chief's room and had been paying attention to the progress of the negotiations intruded into the room as the talking grew louder and thundred at the Chief "You are imprudent to speak sitting on the chair". They overpowered him so much that he felt anxious about and fearful for his personal safety.

(2) As the representatives Nobuyuki ONJO and KIN Tai Kon voiced louder, twenty out of more than one hundred jobless who had been waiting within the office intruded into the Chief's room, taking off glass doors and windows and were followed by other jobless outside, so that the room was suddenly filled up with so many people.

They threatened the Chief with excited voices, "You shall die because you are imprudent" or "You must write down a document to assure us that you will give us employments irrespectively of budget program in case the Municipal Office wants help."

Thus he was prevented by mass force from performing official business.

(3) They went on negotiations with him on the two subject:  
(a) All-day jobs for three hundred to-day and half

day jobs for three hundred to-morrow.

(b) A meeting of the Unemployment Counter-measure Conference to be held by Municipal Office. But they came to no agreement with him. On knowing it, the jobless again intruded into the Chief's room. At 2.30 p.m. he ordered them to leave his room immediately, but they refused and tore up all the papers he had posted on the notice board. So highly excited, they at last broke into the room of the General Affairs Section dealing with insurance payment and interfered in the execution of official business. The room was wind-beaten with all the doors and windows taken off and several documents were scattered on the floor.

Thus the personnel in the office felt anxious about personal safety as the situation grew serious.

(4) After the members had left the Employment Security Office they went to the mayor's house at the proposal of Nobuyuki ONJO and KIM Tai Kon. On their way to his house they formed a line before the office of the Taga District Committee and received words of encouragement from the Committee members. Singing "International" in chorus they arrived at the mayor's house as late as 7 p.m. and built a fire of sticks in several places

around it. While they were shouting big, "Give us rice! Pay for today!", more than ten male and female members intruded into the front door and questioned his family member closely whether he was absent or not.

The family member was so much troubled with repeated questions which went on more than one hour.

4. February 2.

Chairman ONJO and Chief Secretary KIN Tai Kon were determined to meet the mayor in order to ask for perfect employment.

At 9.40 a.m. they came to the office with forty jobless out of temporary works, met the mayor on behalf of the jobless, and demanded him persistently to give daily works for all the jobless. But when their requests were refused, the following cases occurred.

(1) They followed the mayor who was going to attend a conference on the youth's problem and some of them broke into the conference room while others ran into the corridor in front of the room. The progress of the Conference was thus interrupted.

(2) After the re-opening of negotiation at 0.50 p.m. they persisted in asking for the perfect employment and

did not comply with the suggestion of the Municipal Authorities on "an extension of the employment framework or thirty to be materialized before February 10." Therefore the mayor declared to stop the negotiation at 1.30 p.m. and ordered them to leave the office. In the meanwhile they sent a messenger to connect with the members working outside, asking all of them to gather in front of the Municipal Office. Then, ONJO and KIN proposed to the members, "Here are too few to make the negotiation successful. Can you all join us?" In consequence of the mass discussions their proposal was approved unanimously. This time they all went to the office and forced open or pushed back the doors of the mayor and his secretary's rooms. When they broke into their rooms they opened all the window.

Under these circumstances, they threatened the mayor with mass force, shouting, "Mayor! Reopen the negotiations! Reopen the negotiation!" or "You must understand the perfect employment!" The room was thus brought into the extremity of confusion.

(3) When they were leaving the room thirty members surrounded the mayor and took him back to the his secretary's room. At that time KIN ran into the room quickly and incited other members to come in the room also.

The members confronting some officials intruded into the same room, pushed aside several male and female clerks and placed the mayor into custody in the secretary's room. Nobuyuki ONJO and Minoru OKUBO gave instructions to all the members getting on the tables.

The two leaders had never complied with the mayor's request for leaving the room by 4 p.m. Not merely that, ONJO committed violences against Takae NAKANE, judicial publiceman working at the Hitachi City Police, who wanted to take him to the police, doing injury upon his left arm which would take two weeks to heal completely. When Nobuyuki ONJO and other five members were caught in the act of violences and being taken to the police, other three hundred members followed the policemen, shouting "Let us take back our comrades" or "we should like to be taken with them". Then they reached the police station and were about to break into the station, but they were prevented by the policemen from doing so. Nevertheless, they were unwilling to leave the station, but shouted for the release of the prosecuted through loud speakers temporarily installed.

They were facing another corps of the policemen who came to provide against emergencies until they broke up at 4 p.m.

5. February 3.

On knowing that Nobuyuki ONJO and other seven suspected criminals had been sent to the District Procurators' Office, thirty or forty members ran after the police tracks and behaved themselves as if they had intended to take them back. At 7.40 a.m. one hundred seventy members came to the Hitachi Public Employment Secretary Office where they were occupying most of the tables to lie down while as usual demanding for the perfect employment. Moreover, they threatened the office personnel with abusing words such as "Can't you understand us without violences" and caught them by their arms or forced them to go to the municipal office.

III. (1) The fact that this organization resorted to such terroristic conducts as mentioned in II B demanding for the "Perfect employment" and other subjects which would necessitate a change in the management of the business under the control of the local public communities in accord with the Unemployment Urgent Countermeasure Enterprise Law is recognized conflicting with the Organizations Control Order, Article 2, No.7.

This fact is proved by the following documents:

- \* Statement given by the Chief of the Hitachi Public Employment Security Office,  
Takuma YAMAGATA.
  - \* Statement given by the assistant mayor of the Hitachi City,  
Rokuro TAKAHASHI.
  - \* Statement given by the mayor's wife,  
Harue TAKASHIMA.
  - \* Statement given by the Hitachi Municipal Office worker,  
Mitsuru KOBAYASHI.
  - \* Prosecution document issued by the Mito district Procurator's Office Procurator,  
Kentaro TAKEMURA.
  - \* Explanation given by an Alliance member,  
Koichi NEMOTO.
- (2) Chief Secretary KIN Tai Kon was a member of the  
MINSHU  
ZAINIHON CHOSEN/SEINEN DOMEI (Korean Democratic Young  
Men's League in Japan) from 1947 to the time when

It was dissolved in accord with the Attorney-General's Office Notification No.51 dated September 8 last year.

Helping the Chairman in his work he managed all the domestic affairs and acted in the chairman's place whenever he was absent. This is recognized as falling under the Organizations Control Order, Article 5, No.1, Para a. This fact is proved by the following documents:

Report of the formation of the SHITSUGYO HANTAI DOMEI (Anti-unemployment Alliance)

Explanation of the Chairman,	Nobuyuki ONJO
Explanation of	KIN Tai KON
Explanation of an Alliance member,	Keichi NEMOTO
Explanation of a cooile,	HissopUJIO
Explanation of an Alliance member,	Takeo SAKAMOTO.

IV. It is no doubt that this organization has been dissolved. Despite that, it not only went contrary to the Organizations Control Order but is preparing to legalize the Hitachi Free Labor Union which has recently been formed illegally.



Besides, the staff members of the Alliance are  
contemplating to resume their posts.

For this reason, it is deemed necessary that this  
organization should be designated to disband in accord  
with the Organizations Control Order Article 4.

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

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Toshio YOSHIMASHI  
Chief, Fourth Section, Special  
Investigation Bureau.

EX (No. I-I-3)

A-200-7

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 175)

April 27, 1950

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

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

XX SUBJECT : NIPPON RONO KYUEN-KAI (Japan Laboring  
Peasant Relief Society).

- I. We have considered it necessary to make an investigation on account of the details of the construction and activities of the Relief Society being left unknown, though it has already made declaration in accordance with the provisions of the Organizations Control Order.
- II. Secretary SHIBATA of Third Sub-section, Fourth Section, starting the investigation on December 10, 1949, has detected the following facts :

A. Name :

NIPPON RONO KYUEN-KAI (Japan Laboring Peasant Relief Society).

B. Location of the Headquarters' Office :

✓ C/o BUNKA KONGYO KAIKAN (Cultural Industry Hall); 12, 7-chome, Shimbashi, Minato Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

C.

1. History :

The RONDOHSHA BOHEN-KAI (Workers Defence and Relief Society) was organized by communists, socialists and liberalists as its nucleus power in 1922, and disbanded the following year. On April 7, 1928, it was reorganized as the KAIHON UNDOH GISEISHA KYUEN-KAI (Emancipation Movement Victims Relief Society) with Isco ABE as its president, joined the KOKUSAI SEKISHOKU KYUEN-KAI (International Red Relief Society) according to the resolution made at the Second Convention in 1930, was active as the Japan Reds Relief Society, Japan Branch of International Reds Relief Society, and disbanded around May, 1934, owing to the arrest of the central figures of the society in 1933. In December, 1945, it was formed again under the name of the KINROSHA SEIKATSU YOHGO KYOKAI

(Laborers' Living Protection Association) for the purpose of protecting the living and interests of the laboring masses, of supporting democratic movements and of relieving the war victims at 1, Nishi-3-chome, Ginza, Chuo Ward, Tokyo Metropolis. Later on, the association changed its name to the ROHNOH UNDOH KYUEN-KAI (Laboring Peasant Movement Relief Society) with Jiichiro MATSUMOTO as its chairman on December 5, 1946, and, at the Third National Convention held on December 9, 1948, the society was renamed as the Japan Laboring Peasant Relief Society. Since, then, the Society continued to exist up to the present time.

## 2. Agreement and Platform.

The Agreement of the Japan Laboring Peasant Relief Society (an extract).

### Chapter 1.

#### General Provisions.

Article 1 : This society shall be named the Japan Laboring Peasant Relief Society.

Article 2 : This society aims to protect the fundamental human right of workers, peasants and laboring citizens, to give aid to their

liberation campaign, to rescue the victims and their families of the campaign, and to support the welfare and cultural movements.

Article 3 : This society consists of such persons and organizations as to favor the aim of the society, to pay in the fixed membership fee and to join to cooperate in activities of the society.

## Chapter 2.

### Construction and Organs.

Article 4 : This society shall be constructed as follows :

- (1) Groups--Districts--Branches--Headquarters.
- (2) Patron organizations.

#### Item 1. Groups.

Article 5 : The "Group" shall be established at the working place or resident place. The group is the basic organization of the society.

#### Item 2. Districts.

Article 7 : The groups in an area shall be combined into a "District".

Item 3. Branches.

Article 10 : The districts and groups in the metropolis or in a prefecture shall be combined into a "Branch".

Article 12 : The Branch Convention shall discuss and resolve the fundamental policy for the activities, budget, settlement of accounts and other important matters.

Item 4. Headquarters.

Article 17 : The Convention shall be the highest organ of the society. The convention shall consist of the representatives for the convention, the councillors of the Central Committee and the members of the Headquarters. The regular convention shall be convened by the Central Committee once a year.

Article 19 : The Central Committee shall be the highest organ during the interval of the sessions of the convention, and assumes responsibility to the convention.

The Central Committee shall consist of a chairman, a vice-chairman and committee-men, and the term of their offices shall be until the next convention respectively. The

Central Committee shall be convened by its chairman more than twice a year.

Item 5. Patron Organizations.

Article 22 : Such labor unions and other democratic organizations of the national or prefectural structure as favor the aim of the society, pay the membership fee of the patron organization, and will give a flanking support to the activities of the society, may become patron organizations. Those of national structure shall be entered the Headquarters and those of local structure, the branch.

Activities Platform

1. Opposition to the pressure on the political liberty, and to the inclination of the government officials to act as special service men, or as secret police.
2. Protection of the fundamental human right and opposition to the unjust arrest and detention.
3. Complete release of those who are under unjust arrest or imprisonment.
4. Thorough-going democratization of the detention house, custody and prison, and radical

reform of the present, inhuman Prison Law.

5. Rooting out every reactionary, anti-democratic organization or terrorist group.
6. Establishment of the social security system putting the state's treasury and the capitalists in charge of it.
7. Enlargement and democratization of the medical and preventive facilities, and realization of the state's treasury's taking charge of the medical expenses.
8. Enlargement of the social and welfare facilities, and people's management of them.
9. Relief of the victims of the emancipation movement, and protection of their families' living.
10. Countermeasure at the time of disaster and relief of its victims.
11. Unification and strengthening of the democratic front through the relief movement.
12. International coalition and protection of the world-wide peace by laboring people through the relief movement.



Slogans

1. Warm hands toward the victims of the "Emancipation Movement for Workers, Peasants, Laboring Citizens," and their families.
2. The relief society is to prevent from making victims.
3. The relief society is necessarily to go with every struggle and every victim.
4. Form a relief society in answer to the offensive by the reactionary power.

3. Chief Officers.

Chairman of the Central Committee :

Tatsuji FUSE

Vice-Chairman :

Natsu KAWASAKI

" :

Kenta KANEKO

Accounts Inspector :

Akira KATSURADA

" :

Seiji SAEKI

Consultant :

Susumu UEHARA

" :

Kan MAJIMA

Central Committee :

Hideo NAMBA

(Director of General Affairs Bureau)

" :

Hiroyasu KAWASAKI

(Chief of Organization and Propaganda Section)

Central Committee : Morio AOYAGI  
 (Chief of Law Section)  
 ✓ " : Susumu NAMAE  
 " : (Chief of Medical Section)  
 " : Sadakichi SAKAI  
 " : Keitaro OHTA

4. Construction.

Convention

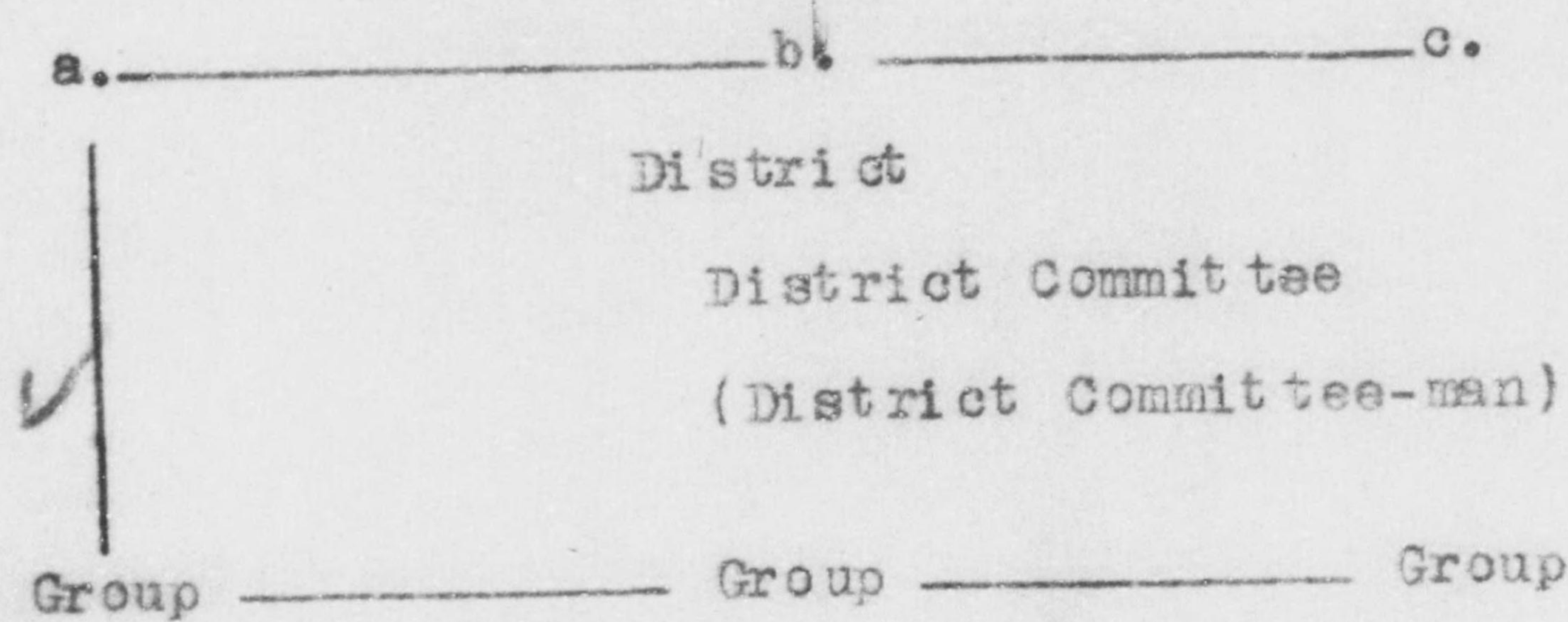
Central Committee  
 Chief of General Affairs  
 Bureau : 1  
 Standing Committee : Mutual  
 election

Headquarters ----- Patron Organizations

Chairman of the Central Committee : 1  
 Vice-Chairman : 2  
 Central Committee : a few  
 Accounts Inspector : 2

Branch

Branch Convention  
 Chairman of Branch Committee  
 Head of Branch : 1  
 Vice-Head of Branch : 1  
 Branch Committee : a few



Location of Branches (as of March 10, 1950)

Name of Branch	Branch Head or Representative	Location	Reference (declaration)
Tokyo Branch	Koharu NAKADA	12, 7-chome, Shimbashi, Shiba, Minato Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.	Made
Hokkaido Branch	Masataka HATAKEYAMA	9-chome, Nishi, Kitahodohri, Sapporo City.	"
Miyagi Branch	Sachio SONE	43-1, Kita-4-bancho, Sendai City.	Not yet
Yamanashi Branch	Toshio TANAKA	26, Fujimi-cho, Kofu City.	Made
Iwate Branch	Tomin SUSUKI	47-1, Osawa-kawara, Morioka City	"
Gumma Branch	Ichitaro YAMAGUCHI	557, Furuichi, Higashi Village, Gumma County.	"
Nagano Branch	Nagafuji TAKEMURA	187, Miwata-cho, Nagano City.	"
Niigata Branch	Taira MIZUGUCHI	3069, Hana-machi, Niigata City.	"

Ishikawa Branch	Junkichi KITAGAWA	6, Yumino-cho, Kanagawa-City.	Not yet
Toyama Branch	Takashi HONDA	34, Sakura-bashi, Toyama City.	Made
Fukui Branch	Shigeru HOMMA	59, Hinode-shita-machi, Fukui City.	"
Shizuoka Branch	Keikichi TAKIGAWA	Otte-cho, Shizuoka City.	Not yet
Aichi Branch	Yoshio KURIYAMA	2-4, 1-chome, Kaji-cho, Naka Ward Nagoya City.	Made
Kyoto Branch	Yaichi NONAKA	c/o ROHDON KAIKAN (Labor Hall), Kyoto City.	Not yet
Osaka Branch	Toh-ichiro KATO	65, Usimaru-cho, Kita Ward, Osaka City.	Made
Hyogo Branch	Zenjiro TOHRI	5, Koka-shita, Shinkaichi, Hyogo Ward, Kobe City.	Not yet
Kagawa Branch	Kiyoshi ITOH	202, 1-chome, Matsushima-cho, Takamatsu City.	"
Ehime Branch	Isamu SATO	Niban-cho, Matsuyama City	Made
Miyazaki Branch	Konosuke IWASE	2-chome, Kakehi-dori, Miyazaki City.	Not yet
Chiba Branch	Takeji KATO	Unknown	"

5. Whether or not the Declaration has been made. Headquarters (on March 13, 1946) and twelve branches have done. Eight branches have not done yet.

6. The members of the Society : 255,257.

7. The Organ Paper.

The first issue of the KYUEN SHIMBUN (Relief Newspaper) printed with type was published in

December, 1929, and the paper discontinued in May or thereabouts, 1934, owing to the arrest of members in the central quarters of the Red Relief Society. In December, 1946, the first issue of its republication was published (to be issued twice, on 1 and 15, every month), and of late it is not issued periodically due to default of payment of its subscription.

8. Patron Organizations.

ZEN-NIPPON INSATSU SHUPPAN ROHDOH KUMIAI  
(All-Japan Printing and Publishing Labor Union)

ZEN-NIPPON ZOSHEN ROHDOH KUMIAI  
(All-Japan Shipbuilding Labor Union)

NIPPON MINSHUSHUGI BUNKA RENMEI  
(Japan Democratic Culture League)

Japan Communist Party.

ZENKOKU ROHDOH KUMIAI RENRAKU KYOGI-KAI  
(National Liaison Council of Labor Unions)

ZEN-NIPPON KINZOKU SANGYO ROHDOH KUMIAI  
(All-Japan Metal Industry Workers Union)

ZEN-NIPPON KOHWAN ROHDOH KUMIAI  
(All-Japan Port and Harbor Labor Union)

ZEN-NIPPON SANGYOHETSU ROHDOH KUMIAI KAIGI  
(National Congress of Industrial Organizations)

NIPPON SHITETSU ROHDOH KUMIAI SORENGOKAI  
(Japan Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions)

ZEN-KOKU KANCHOH ROHDOH KUMIAI RENGOKAI  
(National Federation of Government Workers' Unions)

(and other six government workers unions)

BURAKU KAIHO ZENKOKU IINKAI  
(National Committee for Black Emancipation)

Eight newspaper labor unions.

D. Activities.

1. Headquarters' Activities.

(1) As to the recent so-called 5.30 Incident, 5.31 incident (Struggle against the Tokyo Metropolitan Public Safety Regulations) and Taira Incident, each organization concerned have given their victims relief repeatedly, but the Laboring Peasant Relief Society appealed each organization through round-table talks and so on in order to abolish the unionism and to strengthen the unified relief activity. In consequence, the unified relief activity came to be done for the foregoing incidents. The relief activity done in the below incidents was successful enough to be proud of :

HOHWA KONGYO (Hohwa Industry)

5.30

5.31

TOHSHIBA KAMO (Kamo Works of Tokyo Shinaura Electric Co.)

(2) In view of such situations as victims of a union are feared to be impossible to receive relief from their union due to the present complicated situations brought by the Democratization Alliance faction, Unification faction and so on, the Relief

Society is to take care of the victim of a certain case and to give aid to him in the court struggle, taking charge of his monthly expences at a certain rate until his release. Through that activity, the Society is to propagete its significance and to be active in letting the victim enter the Society when his case is settled. For the instance of that activity, the following groups were formed :

(a) The KAZOKU KYUEN-KAI (Family Relief Group) for the sake of Professor WADA of Saga High School and a TODA of Mumakura Branch of the DEN-SAN (Electric Industry Workers Union).

(b) The Family Relief Group, one to each victim's family seperately, and the GISSEI SHA, TO KAZOKU O SUKUU KAI (Victims and Families Relief Group) for all victims on the occasion of the Mitaka Case.

(3) When there happen to be some families suffering from difficult living among the victims' families, the Society endeavors to educate some other families to assume leadership with the consciousness of being the victims' families, in the relief activities. For instance :

(a) In the Mitaka Case, the victims' families formed a KAZOKU-KAI (Families Group) to take unified actions, visited the office of each of

organization, attended meetings, appealed in the street, made demonstrations against the Procurators Office and the prison, and have installed a stall in cooperation.

(b) In the Matsukawa Case, both the families with those of the Government Railway in Fukushima City as their central power and the families with those of the TO-SHIBA (Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co.) at Matsukawa Town as their central power, took the leadership in the activity for the relief of those concerning in the Matsukawa Case.

(4) The record of winning suits (being found not guilty) in Court Struggle for this one year is as follows :

Hokkaido	The case of Fukagawa Office of All-Japan Communications Workers Union	Not guilty
	The Kitami Incident of Electric Industry Workers' Union	Not guilty
	The Nai Coal Mine Incident of All-Japan Coal Mine Workers Union	Not guilty
Tokyo	The Case of Setagaya Democratic Commerce and Industry Society	Not guilty



Nagoya

The case of violating the  
Ashida Cabinet Order by the  
Nagoya Locomotive Section,  
Government Railway

Not guilty

Osaka

The case of the Pipe Works,  
Daiwa Steel Manufacturing Co.

Exemption  
from penalty.

The case of quarrel with policemen

Not guilty

Yamaguchi

The TOHYOH KOHBAN (Orient Steel  
Plate) case

Not guilty

Fukuoka

The SANYUH TANKOH (Sanyuh Coal  
Mine) case

Not guilty

The important instances having lost cases  
are as follows :

The Kawasaki Food Trouble Case.

The case of violating the Ashida Cabinet  
Order by the Tajimi Branch of All-Japan Com-  
munications Workers' Union.

Those losing cases are deemed to be due to  
want of pressure of organizations concerned, and  
so they, mobilizing laborers in Tokyo, send the  
representatives of the working places to hear the  
pending trial of the People's Car Case, especially

the trial of the Mitaka Case, and on the representative's return, hold a report meeting or publish a hurried report for those who could not enter the court. Thus they are active in bringing the court struggle into the working place so that the struggle may be connected with the problem in, and so that the relief activity may rise from among, working places.

(5) In accordance with the "Activities Platform", they established clinics as the medical, welfare facilities in Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kanazawa, and Fukuoka, and they are going to do in Niigata, too.

These clinics not only see those patients who come there but also make tour of giving medical treatment in works, enterprising places and rural villages, while they take steps of the livelihood protection or giving medical treatment for those who are pinched for medical expences, making negotiation with the welfare commissioner.

As to food, the Relief Society, assuming the leadership, engage in the housewives' struggle for the credit sale of the staple food and the application of the Livelihood Security Law, but the

struggle is not so active in Kanagawa Prefecture.

(6) As to its organization activities, the Society, aiming at establishing branches in prefectures which have none of them, at strengthening the weak branches, at establishing stabilized branches and at developing positive activities of groups, has set up the CHUO SOSHIKI-BU (Central Organizing Section) with its members despatched in each important area, by which branches or branch preparatory societies (all of them are not so active or inactive) have been formed in Miyazaki, Fukui, Shizuoka, Nagano, Chiba and Yamanashi Prefectures recently. At the same time, the Tokyo Shibaura Electric, Mitsubishi Electric, NICHIDEN ROREN (National Federation of Electric Co. Workers Unions), National Federation of Commerce and Industry Ministry Workers' Unions, Construction Ministry, All Public Corporation Workers' Unions, All-Japan Lumber, Japan Farmers' Union, All-Japan Government and Public Workers Union, All-Japan Cement, SHIN-NIPPON BUNGAJU-KAI (New Japan Literature Society), Kanto District Headquarters of All-Japan Express Co. and so on have newly entered the Headquarters as patron organizations. It is worthy of our notice,

however, that the National Railway, Electric Industry, All-Japan Communications Workers' Union, and NICHI-DEN RENGOKAI (Federation of Japan Electric) and so on seceded from the society in succession.

(7) In the field of propaganda activities, the Headquarters publishes the "Relief Newspaper", an organ paper, and four branches out of all the branches publish the "Branch News". The former paper is distributed free of charge and its financial foundation has not yet been established. Such being the case, the Relief Newspaper is under the plan of making its size and circulation larger in the form of a joint organ paper with some favorable organizations so as to make it more popular.

(8) In view of the failure of obtaining their cooperation on account of most labor unions being lack of understanding of the Relief Society, the Society apparently intends to turn to appealing directly to masses. On the other hand, some officers of the society are considering the measure how it will join the international organization, and keeping an international connection, will appeal the Mitaka, Matsukawa and so on's Cases as

a Japan's violent pressure to the KOKUSAI JINKEN  
IINKAI (International Human Right Commission).

2. The Branch Activities.

The branches active energetically are as follows :

(1) The Hokkaido Branch, holding a general meeting on March 5, reelected its officers and revised its "Agreement".

(2) The Miyagi Branch publishes the "Relief News" and drove a signature movement for the written report as to the Mitaka and Matsukawa trials.

(3) The Gumma Branch, intending to form the "Gumma Prefectural Anti-Fascism League" to stand against the Fascisti inclination of the Yoshida Cabinet, distributed a statement to its lower organizations.

(4) The Nagano Branch staged a signature movement in cooperation with overseas Chinese residents opposing the Cabinet Order concerning foreign nationals' acquisition of property.

(5) The Niigata Branch publishes the organ, ROHKYUH NIIGATA (Laboring Peasant Relief Society in Niigata), important accounts of which are as follows :

(a) Opposition to the dissolution of the CHO-REN (Korean League).

(b) Development of the exposure struggle of the secret rice field.

(c) Inquire into wrongdoings in the Okada's prefectural administration.

(6) The Toyama Branch joined in the name of Branch Head, Takashi HONDA, with the complainants in filing a complaint against the Toyama Prefectural Governor and others as to the dispute concerning taking over the assets on account of the dissolution of the Korean League.

III. We are urging the eight branches which have not yet made their declaration, to do so, lest they should ~~not~~ come under the Organizations Control Order, Article 6.

IV. We should like discontinue the investigation for the time being and continue watching them.

OK

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

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 167 )

April 17 , 1950

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

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

XXXVI

SUBJECT : Condition of activity of the press cell  
group in the Tokai district.

I. Based on the report from Chief of our Tokai  
Branch Office.

II. The following facts have been summarized by  
Secretary HDTTA of Fifth Subsection, Fourth Section,  
based on the foregoing report.

a. Location :

The Akahata nagoya Branch Office,  
18, 2-chome, Higashi Tamachi, Naka Ward,  
Nagoya City.

b. Name :

NIPPON KYOSAN TO TOKAI CHIBO SHIMBUN SAIBO  
SHUDAN (The Press Cell Group of the  
Tokai district of the Japan Communist  
Party).

c. Responsible man :

Teruyoshi TSUCHIYA.

d. Declaration :

Not yet filed.

e. Clue of discovery :

No outward activity was not seen at first,  
but when the true nature of the cells connected  
with the press and the news agency was investig-  
ated its relations with the group were detected,  
and, getting its organ paper "Bakku Bin" (The  
News at the Back), its existence has been  
confirmed.

f. Leader and constituent members :

It is not known well, but Teruyoshi  
TSUCHIYA is regarded as the responsible man.  
He is responsible for the compilation of the  
"Bakku Bin" as well.



g. Organization :

It is the group of cells organized in the main offices or the branch offices of the Chubu Nippon Shimbun Sha, the Chubu Branch of the Asahi Shimbun Sha, the Ise Shimbun Sha, the Chubu Branch of Kyodo Tsushin Sha, the General Bureau of Jiji Tsushin Sha, the Chubu Branch of the Sangyo Keizai Shimbun Sha, the Nagoya Times and the Chubu Keizai Shimbun Sha which are under the banner of the Tokai District Committee of the Communist Party. These cells are the managing cells which are under the two lines of the higher organs of Party and the group. Besides, the constituent members are understood to exist in all organs of the Akahata and in the sympathetic press organs.

h. Activity :

Cell Group Conference is held in case of necessity by calling up all cell representatives, and the organ paper "Bakku Bin" (issued twice a month, 100 copies, and 3 yen a copy) which are distributed among the cells under the banner of the group.

III.       None

IV. ✓      Though we should make our further investigation, but we should like to bring our report to a close for a time.

---

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

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 177 )

April 17, 1950

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

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

XCVII

SUBJECT : On the General **Trend** of Culture Movements  
During the Months of February and March, 1950

- I. Investigation was optionally effected by Fifth Sub-section, Fourth Section, SIB.
- II. The result of the investigation was summarized by Fifth Sub-section personnel into the following :
  - A. Over-All Peace Movement.
    - a. General Condition.

The over-all peace movement of the Japan Communist Party had been developed on a country-wide scale since January after the Party's being criticized by the Cominform. When chiefs of American forces

visited General MacArthur on January 31 to deliberate on various questions, the Communist quarters supposed that discussions were done at the time for securing American military bases in Japan; and its movement for over-all peace became further intensified in February taking into it the added causes of opposing against the "colonization and militarization of Japan by America." Particularly, since the treaty of Russo-Chinese friendship alliance was announced on February 16, the movement in question seems to have been spurred on all the more severely. It is especially to be noticed that the movement has penetrated not only into general citizens but also into intelligentsia and students and has even ~~been~~ the form of a culture movement and of a student movement. For instance, the ZENMEN KOWA SOKUSHIN IINKAI (The Over-All Peace Precipitation Committee), which was organized being sponsored by the Central Committee of the Tokyo University Students' Self-Government Society virtually under the entire control of the Tokyo University Communist Cell, has attempted to bring about a promotive cause for the movement by proving the common desire of the students for over-all peace through a voting effected within the University; and in the month of March, votings of the same kind

were planned in various areas.

b. Activity of the Japan Communist Party.

The Communist Party, which has proposed an "over-all peace promotion movement" against the colonization and militarization of this country through lecture meetings and conversational gatherings as well as gatherings for reports on the Party's 18th enlarged central meeting that were held in various Party organs everywhere, has been endeavouring to develop the movement to the level of a popular campaign; while the Communist headquarters, with the Party's Diet members as the center, is actively calling to the people for the promotion of the movement, persistently opposing to the 1950 government budget which they insist is intended for the militarization of this country. For example, an article of a conversation meeting, titled "Analysis of the Anti-National Budget," which was published serially in the Akahata from March 4 to March 6 was one that attempted to clarify the cause of the Party's claim for over-all peace by referring to the supposed militarization and colonization of Japan through the criticism of the 1950 budget. Besides this, the Akahata, the central organ paper of the Communist Party, has been publishing constantly

discussions and other articles in this connection, making itself a promotive power of this movement.

In parallel to such activity of the Communist Party, there are similar movements being shared in by some other cultural groups, of which descriptions will be made hereinafter.

c. Move of the HEIWA WO MAMORU KAI (Peace Guardian Society).

The Peace Guardian Society (president : Gikaro HIRANO), which attached a great importance to the significance of the general meeting of standing committee of the "world peace council" that was opened March 15 at Stockholm, endeavoured in many ways to send to it Ikuo OHYAMA, Kenta KANEKO and Yasunari KAWABATA as representatives; but the plan could not be realized after all. However, activities of the Society came to be further intensified from that time; and on February 13 it forwarded a message to the 2nd rally of the American Progressive Party, expressing its desire for the immediate realization of an over-all peace treaty. Later, on March 17 the Society, in combination with the MINSHU-SHUGI YOGO DOMEI (Democracy Protection League), held a "committee meeting for the promotion of peace" at the Sangiin Kaikan (House of Councillors Hall); and thereafter,

has been attempting with all possible efforts to bring about a grand national movement for speedily materializing an over-all peace treaty.

- d. On the SHONAN HEIWA MONDAI KONDANKAI (The Shonan Peace Talk Society)

This Society is an organization that has been composed of cultured and intelligent citizens living in the Shonan area of Kanagawa Prefecture. On February 5 it held its first meeting, and in the 2nd meeting subsequently held on the afternoon of March 5 at Enoshima the reorganization of its manager group was carried out while it was decided that, in cooperation with the aforesaid Peace Guardian Society, it should aim to develop systems to be devoted for the promotion of peace in every area of the country. In this way, the Society is going powerfully to advance its movement by calling out widely to citizens in general.

- e. Peace Campaign by Men of Arts Belonging to the Communist Party.

In order to contribute to the promotion of its peace movement, the Metropolitan Committee of the Communist Party mobilized men of arts belonging to itself including literary men, producers and even professional story-tellers, such as Tsurujiro KUBOKAWA,

ORTANI, TAKEYAMA, Takero ITO and Motoo HATTA, and made them practise roadside speeches at Sukiya Bashi on March 3 for the agitation of the citizens.

- f. On the SHIN NIHON BUNGAKU KAI (New Literary Society of Japan).

By holding a literay lecture meeting on February 4 and successively a gathering for the commemoration of Takiiji KOBAYASHI, a deceased novelist, on February 19, this Society appealed to the public, as an effort in its peace movement, for the opposition against "fascism" and the establishment of over-all peace. Further, it despatched lecturers to various places of the country, and is now going to offer its full cooperation to the movement for over-all peace.

- g. On the MINSHU-SHUGI YOGO DOMEI (Democracy Protection League).

In a meeting of its standing committee which was held on February 9, this League determined to develop campaigns for the independence of the race and in opposition to colonization of the land; while by holding, as described before, a "committee meeting for the promotion of peace" jointly with the Peace Guardian Society it is now going to go actively for the movement in cooperation with that Society.



- h. On the TODAI ZENMEN KOWA SOKUSHIN IINKAI (Over-All Peace Precipitation Committee of Tokyo University).

As already stated, this Committee, which is formed with members of the Tokyo University Communist Cell as its core, took the initiative in carrying out the "peace vote" which is now being planned in various places of the country, thereby appealing to the whole students of the University for the cause of over-all peace. However, such action of the Committee came to be ~~pro~~<sup>hi</sup>hibited as a political movement by the University authorities, and further, the Communist cell within the University was divested of its qualification as an organization authorized to exist. In such circumstances, the Over-All Peace Precipitation Committee is now virtually extinct.

- i. On the SHIN NIHON KAJIN KYOKAI (New Association of "Tanka" Poets in Japan).

By publishing a "declaration for peace" on February 26, this Association has manifested its cooperation with the movement for over-all peace.

- j. Apart from activities of those organizations mentioned before, movements on the International Women's Day (March 5) were devoted to the cause of peace, and various other movements of youths and students are also the same.

B. Anti-Colonization Movement.

In the movement for over-all peace are set forth such slogans as "we oppose the militarization of Japan" and "we oppose the colonization of Japan"; and in February 7 a meeting of an "Anti-militarization Day Realization Committee" was held, on which occasion it was planned that during the "International Young Men's Week" a movement for anti-colonization struggle will be developed and also the unification of youths' fronts and the popularization of the "hansenki (anti-war flag)" will also be practised. On February 17 a "conference on anti-colonization racial movement" was held by so-called masses groups, in which it was clarified that such organizations as the ZEN-RO-REN (National Liaison Council of Labour Unions) and the MIN-YO-DO (Democracy Protection League) would offer their assistance to this movement.

Thus, on February 21 the "Anti-Colonization Struggle Day Central Rally" was held in Tokyo by the MINSHU SEINEN DAN (Democratic Youths' Corps), the SEINEN KAIGI (Youths' Council), etc. and several slogans for the struggle was published therein. During the week, lectures, debates and conversation meetings were held by young men's groups in various places and the cause of over-all peace was widely

propagandized.

Those movements such as anti-colonization and anti-militarization struggles are the transformation of anti-Emperor and anti-war movements before the war; and recently there has been a rapid increase of anti-Occupation and anti-American factors contained in these movements, which trend is particularly to be noticed as one of the outstanding features growing after the Cominform's criticism against NIOSAKA.

Also in the "declaration for peace" issued on the occasion of International Women's Day (March 8) and of the "Evening Gathering Commemorating March 15" and further by the SHIN HAIKUJIN REMMEI (New "Hokku" Poets' League) on March 19 is contained an assertion opposing against the colonization or militarization of this country, and movements requiring particular attention have been developed in this connection.

C. Particular Activities of Some Culture Groups.

a. Zenshinza ( a theatrical company).

This theatrical troupe has been playing its role, as a most powerful cultural campaign group of the Communist Party, going round various places being systematized into the following 5 teams :

- (1). First Team (headed by Chojuro KAWARAZAKI),  
making a tour in the Tokyo District performing  
the play "Kochiyama Shoshun"
- (2). Second Team (headed by Can-emon NAKAMURA),  
making a tour in the Kyushu District performing  
the play "Sakura Sogoro."
- (3). Third Team (headed by Kunitaro KAWARAZAKI),  
making a tour in the Chugoku and Kyushu  
Districts performing the play "Narukami."
- (4). Fourth Team (headed by Iwagoro ICHIKAWA),  
making a tour in the Tohoku District performing  
the play "Kosakunin no Musume."
- (5). Fifth Team (headed by Kikunojo SEGAWA),  
making a tour in the Hokkaido District perform-  
ing the play "Oshu Shiraiishi Banashi."

It is a matter specially worth noticing that  
in the exhibition of those plays almost all the  
organizations that undertook the shows have caused  
the trouble of the evasion of tax concerned, as if  
they had agreed together on such conduct.

- b. Such theatrical companies as the Haiyuza, Bungakuza,  
Bunkaza, Baraza, Minshuza, Shinkyo Gekidan and  
Mingyo Gekidan are also in active operation.

c. The MINSHU KAMISHIBAININ SHUDAN ( The Association of Democratic Paper-Picture Showmen) held a research meeting on February 19; while the NIPPON MINSHU-SHUGI KYOIKU KYOKAI (Japan Democratic Educational Association) has lately established a KODOMO KAI (Children's Society) and a consultation office. These organizations, together with the JIDO BUNGAKUSHA KYOKAI (The Association of Writers of Juvenile Literatures) and other groups, are now advancing with their cultural movements directed to the juvenile generation.

III. None.

IV. None.

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

ep [No. I-I-3]

A-100-  
31 -  
Internal conflicts

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 168)

April 19, 1950

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

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

CXVII

SUBJECT : On the Cases of Mass Secession of Communist  
Members from the Party.

I. The present information is based on reports that have been furnished by the chief of the Shinetsu District Branch of SIB and the general division director of the Fukushima Prefectural Office since February 4, 1950.

II. Secretary YOSHIJIMA of Sixth Sub-section, Fourth Section, SIB summarized the contents of the reports into the following :

A. On the Iwasaki Communist Cell in Fukushima Prefecture.

(1) Name of Organization :

IWASAKI SAIBO (The Iwasaki Communist Cell).

(2) Location of Office :

Fukiyadani, Yumoto Town, Ishiki County,  
Fukushima Prefecture.

(3) Superintendent :

Susumu KURUMADA.

(4) Date of Establishment :

October 15, 1949.

(5) Number of Members :

The registered number is 10; but taking into consideration those who have secretly joined it, the actual number of members is presumed to be 40.

(6) Number of Seceders :

16, including Noboru NAKAGAWA who was formerly Communist committeeman of the Ishiki area.

(7) Date of Secession :

February 14, 1950.

(8) Cause of Secession.

Noboru NAKAGAWA, who was formally registered to have resigned from the post of committeeman on

January 9 last year but is deemed to have virtually acted as such even thereafter, (a) has always denied acts of violence, and particularly he was doubtful about such violent actions as the capture of the police station of Taira City by a group of persons with the Iwaki Area Committee members as their center ; (b) for that reason, the daily activity of NAKAGAWA as a Communist member came to be lacking in positiveness, which made him always excluded in the group of the area committee, and in a discordance thereby caused within the cell NAKAGAWA came to be shunned as an opportunist by a part of the cell members; (c) further, NAKAGAWA had it keenly in view that his service as a Communist member and his life as a private person were not to be economically harmonized at all.

With these various factors of discontentment, NAKAGAWA finally determined to quit the Communist Party jointly with his confidential members.



B. On the Niida Communist Cell in Fukushima Prefecture.

(1) Name of Organization :

NIIDA SAIBO (The Niida Communist Cell).

(2) Location of Office :

39, Nishimiya, Niida Village, Adachi County, Fukushima Prefecture.

(3) Superintendent :

Seigo ENDO.

(4) Date of Establishment :

October 3, 1949.

(5) Number of Members : 8.

(6) Number of Seceders : 8.

(7) Date of Secession :

February 15, 1950.

(8) Cause of Secession.

Starting from a conflict between two members of the cell, Hannosuke WATANABE and Sajiro WATANABE, caused in relation to adjusted allocation of foodstuff to farmers, complications came to develop within the cell, which made the control of the group utterly impossible and finally led to the secession of its whole members accompanying the dissolution of the cell group ultimately decided.

C. On the Shimo-Amada Communist Cell in Ishikawa Prefecture.

(1) Name of Organization :

✓ SHIMO-AMADA SAIBO (The Shimoamada Communist Cell).

(2) Location of Office :

Uwadana, Shimo-Amada Village, Hakui County, Ishikawa Prefecture.

(3) Superintendent :

Kiichi YAMADA.

(4) Date of Establishment :

September 30, 1949.

(5) Number of Member : 69.

(6) Number of Seceders : About 45.

(7) Dates of Secession :

January 14, February 6 and 13, 1950.

(8) Cause of Secession.

This Communist cell was composed almost entirely of such members as had joined it blindly driven by the current moves for the release of arable fields in the hands of landowners and had held consequently no positive idea of communism. Under such circumstance, 5 powerful members of the group, Yoshio MORI and others, who

were at the same time members of the village assembly grew dissatisfied with the dictatorial manners of Kiichi YAMADA, the representative person of the cell, and determined to secede from the Communist Party. Other persons who quit the Party together with them were those that only followed in their wake.

D. On the Naka-Amada Communist Cell in Ishikawa Prefecture.

(1) Name of Organization :

NAKA-AMADA SAIBO (The Naka-Amada Communist Cell).

(2) Location of Office :

105, Fukuno, Naka-Amada Village, Hakui County, Ishikawa Prefecture.

(3) Superintendent :

Masayoshi KIMURA.

(4) Date of Establishment :

April 12, 1949.

(5) Number of Members : 3.

(6) Number of Seceders : 3.

(7) Date of Secession :

February 16, 1950.

(8) Cause of Secession.

The whole members of this Communist cell who had originally been feeble in their faith in communistic thought came to determine to withdraw from the Communist Party being stimulated by the mass secession that occurred in the neighbouring Shimo-Amada Cell.

B. On the Federation of Yamagata Prefectural Branches of the Japan Farmers' Union.

(1) Name of Organization :

NICHINO YAMAGATA-KEN RENGOKAI

(The Federation of Yamagata Prefectural Branches of the Japan Farmers' Union).

(2) Superintendent :

Chobei SUZUKI, president of the Federation.

(3) Number of Seceders :

27 leading members.

(4) Date of Secession :

February 22, 1950.

(5) Cause of Secession.

These persons severed themselves from the Communist Party saying that it was for the unification of farmers' fronts. (This report is founded upon a news that appeared in the news-

paper "Jiji Shimpo" issued March 24, 1950 ;  
the details being unknown, this office has  
referred on the matter to the prefectural  
office of the area.)

III. None.

IV. Investigation on this affair will be closed,  
for the time being, with the present report.

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

[No. I-I-3]

A-100

30-

Russo-Chinese Treaty

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 16P)

April 17, 1950

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

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

CCXVII

SUBJECT : Conclusion of the treaty of Russo-Chinese  
Alliance and duty of the Japan Communist  
Party.

I. Based on the information from our Tohoku  
Branch Office that in the conference of the room  
of the highest members of executive the policy  
was decided.

II. The following summary was made by Secretary  
KAJIKAWA of Sixth Subsection, Fourth Section on  
April 17, 1950.

a) Explanation for the reason of proposal  
made by Chief Secretary TOKUDA.

The Russo-Chinese alliance and mutual aid treaty has a great role for the promotion of the lasting peace and democracy of the world, and at the same time it has displayed the decision for thoroughgoing strife against the camp of the Capitalists Imperialism. On this point the Russo-Chinese Treaty has an important meaning, and it may be said that a great new duty has been assigned to us.

We should confirm the fact that it has been provided in the Treaty that aggression and infringement of peace shall not be repeated by any country which has connected with Japan at the present time when the Imperialists are doing their utmost to make Japan their bridge-head from a stragical point of view for the Soviet Union and other people's democratic countries. We should regard what stated above as the duty of our party.

The Soviet Union and China swear to participate in every international activity which aims at the stimulation of peace and safety. Nevertheless, the Imperialists, postponing the conclusion of the peace treaty with Japan on purpose, are attempting to conclude the separate peace treaty with her for occupying her as long as possible. We confirm that this treaty is.

(1) The pivot for the world peace, particularly for the independence and peace of the races in Asia.

(2) The powerful condition for the promotion of the overall peace treaty desired by the Japanese people.

(3) The great blow to the reactionary power of Japan which attempt to offer the military bases to the foreign monopolistic capitalists and make Japan to be subjected to them.

Then, we should make up our mind anew to struggle together with the masses for the sake of lasting peace and racial independence by Japan's democratization and non-militarization.

b) Speech of Committee Member Ritsu ITO.

League of Labourers of the World, Establishment of Asian Liaison Bureau, Criticism of Cominform and Conclusion of Russo-Chinese Treaty have assigned to our party the more important international duty. The accomplishment of our purpose should be recognized to be possible on the international scale only so that we may make efforts not to fall short of the expectations of the Soviet Union and the international proletariats. For that purpose, it is important to



maintain a close liaison with these democratic allied countries.

c) Speech of Committee Member NOZAKA.

With regard to the question of a close liaison, it is, of course, important, but it is desirable to stop in such a degree as to strengthen the present method for fear that if we dare to enforce it our intention will be exposed and get into the enemy's intrigue.

The development of the international situation will certainly make our liaison possible, and our duty lies in bringing our internal strife intensively in accordance with the fundamental policy of the Soviet Union in the direction of the purpose of it.

d) Resolutions.

(1) The purport of the Russo-Chinese Alliance Mutual Aid Treaty shall be confirmed, and, for the accomplishment of the purpose, powerful strife shall be made.

(2) Concrete policy of strife.

- a. The powerful promotion of the decided matters at the Eighteenth Expansion Central Committee.
- b. Particularly a great campaign of education shall be developed for the promotion of the

overall peace treaty.

c. Side by side with it, the national movement for the protection of peace shall be promoted.

d. Stimulation of Liaison Section.

NOZAKA and SHIINO shall take charge of it.

III. None.

IV. This has been received as an information, and it is unknown on what date the conference was held. We should bring the report concerning it to a close for the present.

---

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

LM

(No. I-I-5)

A-100

31

Anti Colonization Movement

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 174 )

April 22, 1950

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

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

LVI

SUBJECT : Anti-colonization strife of the Japan  
Communist Party.

I. Based on the information from the Metro-  
politan Police Board dated March 30, 1950.

II. This has been summarized in accordance with  
the foregoing information by Secretary KAWAMATA  
of Sixth Subsection, Fourth Section, since March  
30, 1950.

a) The anti-colonization strife of the Japan  
Communist Party has become more and more blunt.  
On March 12, the group of the Executing Committee  
of Anti-colonization was requested to appear at  
the Headquarters of the Party, and it seems that  
the following policy for the strife against it  
was directed.

1. The Executing Committee of Anti-Colonization, was applied by the League of the World Democratic Youths to join it to struggle for the movements of the world peace and anti-colonization. Consequently, responding to the foregoing application, a great common strife is to be developed by mobilizing all organs which are proposing peace movement, beginning with the League of the Protection of Democracy and the Association for Protecting Peace, the Executing Committee of Anti-Colonization taking the leading part. It is agreed that in Europe the Soviet Union, and in Asia the New China, will take the leading part respectively.

b) The following urgent policy shall be directed to the Strife Committee for anti-colonization strife.

1. Anti-Colonization Day shall be observed more than once a month in every area. On that day lecture meeting, signature movement and demonstration shall be carried out.

2. This strife shall be performed with the Young Men's Departments of all labour unions and the Democratic Young Men's Association as its

center, and the young men's front shall be strengthened by causing those belonging to the Democratization League and other young men's departments to join it.

3. Dispatching the cultural men and the artists of the Communist Party to all parts of Japan, the lecture meetings for anti-colonization shall be held.

4. Beginning with the Akahata, all other publications shall be mobilized to print the articles of anti-colonization for propaganda. Besides, by the wall newspapers the propaganda shall be made by laying emphasis on "the separate peace treaty will arouse the war: The overall peace treaty will confirm peace and independence: Opposition to the construction of military bases: Save the unemployed people by developing the country by peace industry."

III. None.

IV. We should bring our investigation to a close with this report.

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

---

Toshio YOSHIHASHI

Chief, Fourth Section, Special  
Investigation Bureau.

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

(4SEC.No. 172 )

April 19 , 1950

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

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

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

I

CXCIII a. Establishment of CHOSENJIN  
DANATSU HANTAI KYODOTOSO IINKAI  
(Joint Struggle Committee against  
Government Suppression on Koreans)  
by defunct CHOREN (League of Koreans  
in Japan):

An investigation was started to  
know the structure and the details  
of the subject organization, accord-  
ing to an information received from  
the Metropolitan Police Board.

CCXV      b.      Investigation concerning Monetary  
Disbursement by Governor of Okayama Prefec-  
ture to Koreans:

An investigation was started by order  
of Fourth Section-chief, SIB.

CCXVI      c.      Mass Meeting for the Establishment of  
the SEINEN SOKOKU SENSEN (Youth Fatherland  
Front):

On February 21, 1950, the Mass Meeting  
for "the International Young Students' Anti-  
Colonization Struggle Day" was held at the  
Kyoritsu Hall, Kanda and a draft of the  
revised platform of the Youth Fatherland  
Front was approved and the establishment of  
the Front was adopted on that occasion. An  
investigation was started to know the details  
of this fact on our own initiative.

CLXVI      d.      Present Circumstances of Students'  
Movements:

On information that ZEN GAGU REN (the  
National Student Self-Government Association)  
and other left-wing students' organizations  
are moving to the struggle against the measure  
to prohibit them from making political activities  
within the schools, an investigation was started

on April 1 on our own initiative.

CCXVIII. Situation of Anti-taxation Struggles  
by MINSHU SHOKO KAI (Democratic Commerce  
and Industry Society), NOZEI MINSHUKA  
DOMEI (Taxation Democratization League) and  
other Organizations:

Based upon reports from each District  
Branch, SIB and each Prefectural Office, an  
investigation was started to know the circum-  
stance of the above movements on our own  
initiative.

XXXVI f. Activities of Newspaper Cell's Groups  
in the Tokai Districts:

According to a report from Tokai District  
Branch-Chief, SIB, an investigation was  
started to know their activities on our own  
initiative.

XCVII g. General Trend of cultural Movements  
(during February and March):

An investigation was started on our own  
initiative to know the trend of cultural  
organizations during the months.

CCXIX h. Japan Communist Party's Disturbance  
Activities against the Sano Municipal Police:

According to <sup>a</sup> report in the Shimotsuke  
Shimbun (Newspaper), an investigation was



started to know J.P.C's activities to disturb the said Police on our own initiative:

LVI i. Anti-Colonization Struggle of the Japan Communist Party:

✓ According to an information from the Metropolitan Police Board on March 30, an investigation was started to know the details thereof on our own initiative.

CCI j. Gist of Kyuichi TOKUDA's Speech in Kyoto:

An order was given to Kinki District Branch by telephone to report on the matter and according to the report, an investigation was started by Fourth Section to know the details thereof on our own initiative.

CCXXV k. Trend of the Japan Communist Party during March:

An investigation was started on our own initiative to know the Party's movements during the month according to reports from each District Branch, SIB and in the Party organ papers and magazines.

LXVIII l. Summary of Directives, etc. of the Japan Communist Party issued during March:

An investigation was started to know the

details of the above on our own initiative according to reports from each District Branch, SIB and from other sources.

- CCXX ✓ m. Conference of Police and other Special Government Office Groups of the Japan Communist Party:

An investigation was started to know the details of the above on our own initiative according to informations obtained by Fourth Section, SIB.

- CCXXI n. Words and Deeds of the Leaders of the Kanto Area Committee of the Japan Communist Party:

An investigation was started to know the details of the above on our own initiative according to informations obtained by Fourth Section, SIB.

- CCXXII o. New Struggle Organizations of the Japan Communist Party: Same as above.

- CCXXIII p. Table Showing the Systematized Organization of the Japan Communist Party:

The case was referred to Fourth Section by G.S. Authorities on April 7.

- CXC q. Table Showing the Relation Between the

Japan Communist Party and its Subordinate  
or Satellite Organizations:

The case was referred to Fourth Section  
by G.S. Authorities on April 7.

CCXXIV

r. Japan Communist Party's counter-measures  
for the Medium and Small Enterprises:

An investigation was started to know  
the details of the above on our own in-  
itiative according to informations obtained  
by Fourth Section, SIB.

CCXXV  
II

CCXXV

a. Movements of Koreans' and Formosans'  
Organizations in Japan (in February):

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities  
and was brought to a close for the present.

XIX

b. Report of the Investigation into  
Activities of the Lower Organizations of  
the NIPPON RYOYOSHO KANJA DOMEI (Japan  
Sanatorium Patients Alliance):

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities  
and was brought to a close for the present.

XLIV

c. Towns and Villages headed by Communist

Party members (Second Report):

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close for the present.

VIII d. SAISHU TOMIN DOSHI KAI (Qualpart

Inlanders' Kindred Spirits Association):

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close for the present.

III e. Investigation of ZAINICHI CHOREN MINSHU

JOSEI DOMEI (Korean Democratic Women's Alliance in Japan):

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close for the present.

CXCIX f. Secret Directive of the Japan Communist Party:

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close.

CCII g. Defencive Counter-measure of the Japan Communist Party:

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close.

CLIV h. "Unification Faction" of the NIPPON NOMIN KUMIAI (Japan Farmers' Union):

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close.

CC

- i. Recalls arranged by the Japan Communist Party to the Local Public Bodies:

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close for the present.

CCVII

- j. Speech by Ikuo OYAMA in the Peace Mass Meeting in Shizuoka City:

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close for the present.

CXCIII

- k. Establishment of CHOSENJIN DANATSU HANTAI KYODOTOSO IINKAI (Joint Struggle Committee against Government Suppression on Koreans) by defunct CHOREN (League of Koreans in Japan):

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close.

III

- l. ZAINICHI CHOSENJIN KAIHO KYUENKAI (Relief Society for Release of Koreans in Japan):

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close for the present.

CCXVIII

- m. Situation of Anti-taxation Struggles by MINSHU SHOKO KAI (Democratic Commerce and Industry Society), NOZEI MINSHUKA DOMEI (Taxation Democratization League) and other organizations:

✓  
The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close for the present with those organizations put under further surveillance as to their trend.

CLXVI

n. Present Circumstances of Students' Movements:

The case was reported to G.S. Authorities and was brought to a close for the present, with an eye kept on their further movements.

For the Director,  
Special Investigation  
Bureau, Attorney-General's Office

*Toshio Yoshihashi*

Toshio YOSHIHASHI

Chief, Fourth Section,  
Special Investigation Bureau.

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(4SEC.No. 128 )

APRIL / , 1950

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

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

CCXT SUBJECT : Movements of Koreans' and Formosans' Organi-  
zations in Japan (during February).

I. On informations received from every branch under the jurisdiction of SIB and by special order of the Chief of Fourth Section, Secretary KIKUCHI of Second Sub-section, Fourth Section conducted investigation.

II. a. Movements of JOSEI RENMEI (Korean Women's League in Japan)

Since the middle of February this year, JOSEI RENMEI, together with KAIKYU, GAKUDO, KYODO, former CHOREN (the League of Koreans in Japan) and MINSEI

(Young Democratic Koreans' League in Japan), so far has been making efforts to elevate racial consciousness of Korean residents in Japan as well as to support and strengthen KIM II-Song Government on the Anniversary of the March 1 Revolution Day, while forming March 1 Revolution Day commemoration committee with the purpose of overthrowing South Korea Government as well as of increasing anti-American and anti-Japanese feeling here and issued directives to that effect to the subordinate organizations throughout the country in the name of the Committee. These "before the fact" manoeuvres were just madness.

Especially despite the League declared that it would be possible to mobilize 50,000 participants on the Revolution day only in Tokyo and Osaka area, the fact was that only 10 per cent of this figure participated in the Rally. In Tokyo Onjun KIM and in Osaka Junnan KIM, both supported by Japan Communist members or organizations of communist school, made agitation and encouragement speeches under the undermentioned slogans attempting to mobilize the public but the Rally was low toned and was in low spirits.

The most of those attended were women and school children and no such mad attitude was recognized as



had been seen at the time of dissolution of Choren and minsei. This fact can be deemed as an actual proof of the trend of general Koreans. This trend is also endorsed by the fact that out of the small cities other than big six cities, where the directives of the Headquarters were put into effect only perfunctory, more than half of them had the support of only several ten persons.

Especially in Shikoku and Tokushima Prefectures, neither leftist nor rightist Koreans have held any event but in Sapporo and in Osaka city the fact is recognized that the League put up the national flag of North Korea in the center of the meeting hall, so SIB is pushing a concrete investigation in the fact.

The gist of the slogans is :

1. To oppose Japan's being made a military base.
2. To oppose U.N. Committee's being located in Korea.
3. To oppose military aid to Korea.
4. To oppose US war Councillors Group's residing in Korea.
5. To knock down the government of Syngman Rhee, who has betrayed his own country and to pull

down the reactionary Yoshida Cabinet.

6. To oppose Japan's rearmament.

b. Movements of former CHOREN and MINSEI.

The former officers of dissolved CHOREN and MINSEI hold the leadership even in the events of "Anniversary of March 1 Revolution Day" as they did before and they are making strenuous efforts in mobilizing the masses throughout the country for the purpose of maintaining their influence. Their activities are, generally speaking, same as that of JYOSHI DOMEI (Korean women's League in Japan) mentioned in the Item (a). For that purpose, they have formed the council of Korean organizations or the council of Koreans throughout the country. And there is a growing indication that they will form a new organization as an evasion policy in expectation of the dissolution of KAIKYU or SYODO. On the other hand they spreaded sensational rumours in connection with Gaijin Toroku Rei (Ordinance governing Registration of Aliens) saying that this Ordinance is a plot by South Korean Government and Yoshida Cabinet and that this Ordinance was made for the purpose of sending back Koreans to their country compulsory. But there is an indication that as they cannot go against the

current of the world, they are worried in various aspects.

c. Movements of Formosans.

The number of Formosans residing in Japan totals 15,000, and their activities are low toned as compared to that of Korean residents. Once there existed a classification of three groups, namely, CHUKYO SHIJI HA (Formosan Group supporting Chinese Communists), JISHU DOKURITSU HA (Independent Formosan Group) and CHUKAN HA (Neutral Formosan Group) but it is very likely that their activities will become acute to some extent in conformity with the tension of war situation in Formosa, such as was seen in the speech made by Dr. BYO, chief of Formosan Re-emancipation League, on Feb. 28, in Kyoto, on the expansible dissolution of the already established formosan organizations and the stand of Formosa and was seen in the statement announced by the same Doctor on February March 3 at Y.M.C.A. Hall, Kanda Tokyo. Regionally speaking it is recognized that their activities have been concentrated in Tokyo and Keihanshin (Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe) area.

III. None.

IV. SIB proposes to conclude the investigation for  
February.

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