ry school er	Chirman of teachers union		O		122,557
ess man	High school teacher		Japan Communist Party		
er		O	Independent		117,234
dent of lime stry Co., LTD.	Member of town assembly		"		81,904
f of Brnach of Farmer f Society			Japan Communist Party		
ing house		O	Democratic Liberal Party	Liberal party line	83,835
ialist			"	"	14,945
r	Chairman of prefectural assembly		"	"	50,386
r of board of tion	Primary school master inspector	O	Independent		

- 26 -

Kagoshima	SAEDA Tsuneichi	Male	55	Jobless		Indepen
	AKUNE Masaki	Male	31	Farmer	Member of Research Institute on Youth Teacher of girls Commurcial School.	Japan C Party
	NIKAIDO Saburo	Male	45	Member of board of education	President of Osumi press.	
	KUMANO Shuji	Male	54	Jobless	Chief of general affairs division of prefecture office	

	Independent	
Member of Research Institute on Youth Teacher of girls Communcial School.		Japan Communist Party
President of Osumi press.		
Chief of general affairs division of prefecture office		

ANNEXED PAPER NO. 5

Investigation into votes won by each political party.

	Democratic Liberal Party	Democratic Party	Japan Social Democratic Party	Japan Communist Party	Other political parties	Independent	Total
Hokkaido			424,115	45,047		551,077	1,021,139
Aomori	70,928		113,980	13,062		279,849	363,839
Iwate			113,980				417,344
Miyagi				8,985		510,839	519,824
Akita				21,844		329,200	351,044
Yamagata				10,801		549,024	559,825
Fukushima	404,881		250,965	39,049			694,895
Ibaraki						726,663	726,663
Tochigi				22,318		418,652	440,970
Gumma				37,776		469,647	507,423
Saitama	100,633				63,958	498,158	662,749
Chiba			143,760			408,857	552,617
Tokyo			198,910		72,010	440,907	711,827
Kanagawa	115,601		82,210			332,171	529,982
Niigata	137,813		170,641			423,065	731,519
Toyama				19,651		292,308	311,957
Ishikawa				8,856		222,722	231,578
Fukui							
Yamanashi	45,351			22,432		167,722	235,505
Nagano				33,772		804,688	838,460
Gifu				19,843		462,187	482,030
Shizuoka				24,046		734,349	758,395
Aichi						1,003,913	1,003,913
Mie		81,170				342,006	423,176
Shiga				11,071		274,258	285,329
Kyoto						331,371	331,371
					66,985	144,474	211,459

Aomori	[illegible]			13,062		279,843	[illegible]
Iwate			115,980				417,344
Miyagi				8,985		510,839	519,824
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Aichi						1,003,913	1,003,913
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Shiga				11,071		274,258	285,329
Kyoto						331,371	331,371
Osaka			179,108		66,985	465,474	711,567
Hyogo						827,504	827,504
Nara						214,003	214,003
Wakayama				4,479		163,470	167,949
Tottori			34,167			178,447	212,614
Shimane						396,720	396,720
Okayama						481,610	481,610
Hiroshima			80,965			619,830	700,795
Yamaguchi				12,711		407,177	419,888
Tokushima				7,759		198,492	207,251
Kagawa				17,512		222,864	240,376
Ehime				21,478		326,908	348,386
Kochi				13,321		234,599	247,920
Fukuoka				30,472		672,801	703,273
Saga				6,128		320,982	327,110
Nagasaki							
Kumamoto	105,306					416,795	522,101
Oita				19,304		321,695	340,999
Miyazaki				12,103		259,166	271,269
Kagoshima				20,898		518,366	539,264
Total	980,513 (4.5)	81,170 (0.3)	1,678,821 (7.8)	505,618 (2.4)	202,953 (0.9)	18,124,900 (84.1)	21,573,975 (10,000)

Gunma				37,776		407,647	445,423
Saitama	100,633				63,958	498,158	662,749
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Total	980,513 (4.5)	81,170 (0.3)	1,678,821 (7.8)	505,618 (2.4)	202,953 (0.9)	18,124,900 (84.1)	21,573,975 (10,000)

(No. 1-1-3)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(B) I.D No. 111, 1950
October 30

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

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

SUBJECT : Movements of Political Parties and other various Organizations with the Election of Members of the Board of Education at hand.
(Second Report)

I. This report was made on the basis of the investigation conducted by the Election Management Committee for Members of the Board of Education.

II. Secretary IKEGAMI of Fifth Subsection, Third Section, ID, SIB started an investigation on October 25 and came to know the following facts.

A. Candidates:

1. OGATA Shoji who is regarded as a secret member of the Japan Communist Party announced his

candidacy to the Authorities concerned on October 13. The candidate is 49 years old and was formerly Director of the Investigation Bureau of the Foreign Ministry. He is now holding such positions as Director of the Soviet-Japanese Friendship Association and Director of the Korea-Japanese Friendship Association.

2. ISHII Kinnosuke (Manager of the Democratic Scientific Society) who is a member of the Japan Communist Party (in his questionaire it is stated that he is a Communist Party member, but no declaration has been yet filed to the Authorities concerned). has already passed the examination of the Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee and is expected to announce his candidacy officially in a few days.

B. Campaign directives:

The Japan Teachers' Union issued the following campaign directives to its subordinate organizations and is thereby promoting its election campaign.

1. As a Campaign Material for the Election of Members of the Board of Education:

The election of members of the Board of Education is coming near to be held on 10th of

November throughout the country. It must be remembered that when the Board of Education Bill was presented at the Second National Diet in June, 1923 the Japan Teachers' Union did its best in making the candidacy of encumbering teachers legalized and thereby obtained good results in the struggle for the first eledtion.

The Government is steadily going on with its plan to put restrictions upon the Union's political activities and suppress them.---Especially the Liberal Party is more and more playing a mean trick behind the curtains, treating the Teachers' Union as its open political adversary.

Our Teachers' Union is a union which has a firm determination to fight through for the democratization and rehabilitation of education, whatever difficult conditions it might be confronted with and needless to say that it ought to be seen as such. Half a million Union members should bear in mind that it will solely depend upon the result of our election campaign of this time, whether or not education would be put under the over-all control of political parties and the educational circle be again exposed to the

danger of being suppressed under some or other wartime service regulations.

We must push forthe our struggle, making ourselves ever ready to meet with any emergency as supposed in our slogans. The important thing is that we have confidence in ourselves in winning more votes forlour candidates at the November 10 polling and that we should grasp the historical significance ofithis election through our actual movements. Effective tactics will be in our possession under a careful planning and with popular support as well as on the basis of practical lessons obtained throughcur experiences in the previous elections of members of the House of Councillors.

2. Slogans.

Never Vote for Boss, or your dear children will be troubled!

Vote with juvenile mind at the election of the Educational Committeemen!

The ideal election of the Educational Committeemen is the important element for the construction of culrural Japan.

Defend children with laboring classes!

Don't trust Bosses in the educational circles with your children!

The real happiness of the teachers and children will depend upon the result of the election of the Educational Committeemen.

Get the education back to the hands of teachers!

Vote for those who can understand education at the Election of Educational Committeemen!

Those who really love their children will make efforts for the the defence of education.

Get education back to the hands of the laboring masses!

Get education back to the hands of teachers through the Election of the Educational Committmen!

The above slogans were drafted by the Information and Propaganda Section and will be the reference materials for the struggles at the Election of the Educational Committeemen in each prefecture.
Be careful not to be controlled by the authorities which is said to control the slogans with the name of the supporting organization. However, they added, names of the different organizations would be all right (i.e. HEIWA HO MAMORU KAI -- Peace Protection Society or KYOIKU MINSHU UNDO -- Education Democratization Movement.)

3. Significance of the coming education struggle.

At the outset of the Education Committee, it aimed at the independence of the educational authority, people's right of education, overthrow of Monopolism in the education administration and the realization of the Democratic education. However we can't but deplore whenever we calmly reconsider whether or not the above mentioned ideas have been realized.

That is, it is no exaggeration to say that the Educational Committee which does not yet rid itself of the feudalistic and centralized bureaucratic control, is deprived of its subjectivity under the control of the then political power, is quite contrary

to the educational democratization due to its attitude of fawning upon the powerful and ignoring the masses, monopolizing the personal right, and dares to enforce the intensification of position classification system. The figures of our comrades are being deeply impressed upon our mind still now, who have been obliged to submit to the undue discharge on account of the one-sided interpretation of Article 8, Paragraph 2 of the Fundamental Law of Education or the Civil Service Limitation Ordinance enacted in that feudalistic Meiji era. What is worse, as for the present condition of educational circles, we can point out the following facts; the budget for the building of 6-3 system schools was reduced on a wide scale, the State aid for the compulsory education expenses which is guaranteed by the Constitution abolished, local finance completely neglected, the teachers who are under the extremeat economic difficulty hit so hard from their overwork, and finally the tendency toward delinquency and fall of scholarship on the side of school boys and girls are found every where in this country. We can never make light these confusion of the educational circles.

a. Centralized bureaucrats' control is being reborn.

b. Sign of the whole educational control by political authority is manifesting.

c. Board of Education has been the hotbed of political concession hunter.

d. Educational administration by layman has caused a number of tragedies.

e. Tendency of regional rivalry in the educational administration has grown strong.

"The significance that these signs have been caused by the members of the Boards of Education who are undemocratic, feudalistic and lost their subjectivity at the mercy of the authority of the time, they indicates, is so grave that all the members of workers' unions, recognizing that the election campaign of the Board of Education for this time directly leads through their workshops, must show their deepest interest in the campaign developed by us who are much desireous of the democratization and rehabilitation of education.

C. If the above two candidates come to be elected to the Board of Education at the this time election, three seats out of seven which are regular personnel

of the Board of Education in Tokyo Metropolitan Government including the existing member HORIE Yuichi will be occupied by the men affiliated with the Communist Party.

III. None

IV. Further investigation is under way.

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

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(A) I.b No. 54

October 30 , 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Movements of Political Parties and other various organizations with the Election of Members of the Board of Education at hand. (First Report)

I. The case was investigated based upon the reports from the competent Sections of each Prefectural Office and each District Branch, S I B.

II.

A. The Second Election of Members of the Board of Education which is slated to be held on November 10 on a nation-wide scale has now entered the middle stage of campaign and the enlightment and propeganda activities are being spurred by active wordy battle

and by appeals with a lot of standing sign-boards in each Prefecure. This election is, however, being met with less interest and understanding as to its significance and contents of the part of the general voters, except a part of those concerned with political parties who attach importance to it, regarding it as a skirmish of the local election to be held in next Spring. Thus it is feared that there might be a large number of absentees from voting on that occasion.

B. In the first election held on October 5, 1948.

(1) 138 members of the Board of Education for 46 Prefectures (including Tokyo Metropolis and Hokkaido)

(2) 10 members for Big Five Cities.

(3) 88 members with one vacancy for 44 other cities, towns and villages were elected and on this occasion. 237 members, a half of those previously elected and (4) 60 members for 15 cities newly established after the first election totalling 297 members are to be elected.

C. The reason for lesser interest in the election of members of the Board of Education on the Part of the general public is pointed out as such that the system of

the Board of Education was established in recent days and the general public had no time to have a thorough understang of it and were disillusioned by the adverse criticism against the actual accomplishments of the Education Board members in the past two years.

D. The most noticeable opinion expressed in various places toward the election of members of the Board of Education is an insistence upon the extentionoof the authority of the Board on one hand and upon the better treatment of the personnel of the Board on the other hand Some persons opine that the Board of Education, having no financial power, is forced to watch any good resolution neglected on account of financial reasons and so it should be given a financial power, while the others insist that any member of the Board being prohibited from taking any additional office as an assembly-member, a public servant or a staff member of any local public entity and yet given such a small allowance as about 5,000 yen, a man of ability, if found, can not be persuaded to take office as a member of the Board of Education and so the Board personnel should be better treated by all means.

Especially at the conference of Municipal Assembly Chairman of four Prefectures held on September 12 and 13

in Tajimi City, Gifu Prefecture, this matter became a target of a stern criticism and the Conference came to the following conclusion and adopted it as its proposal to the Authorities concerned.

"The Board of Education is authorized only to administer and execute the educational affairs and the right of making its budget is bestowed on each mayor concerned. Therefore it would be reasonable that the selection of Educational Committee-men should not be made under any public election system but be entrusted to each mayor concerned with the approval of each chairman of the Munisipal Assembly concerned, if we want to see the municipal administration go on smoothly."

After that the persons concerned went up to Tokyo on September 25, divided into three groups, and made representations to each Ministry and Government Office concerned.

E/ Educational Committee-men are not necessarily required to be experts in education, because their duty is to conduct the educational administration, but not to be engaged in teaching.

In such an age as to-day when the reform of education and the establishment of new education should be required,

any experience in old school education may rather do harm to the society. Each superintendent of education and staff members of the Board Secretariat have too much. knowledge and experience in education and so what is required from the Educational Committee-men is to express a fair intention of the people and not to have knowledge and experience in education. The occupational classification of the members of Boards of Education elected in 1948, however, shows that among 138 4-year Committee-men, 54 are those who were recommended by the Japan Teachers' Union and 12 are teachers from other quarters and thus they occupy about a half of the total number of the Board Members.

Such being the case, the moves of each Prefectural Teachers' Union is being watched in connection with the coming election of the Educational Committee-men, as it will exert influence upon the election of this sort. The Executive Committee of the Niigata Prefectural Teachers' Union, however, shows its attitude not to recommend any candidate or to support him, according to the purport of the statement in a letter of Col. L.E. Towl (?), chief of the Tohoku Civil Affairs Team, issued on October 6, to the effect that teachers are not always the fittest for the job of Educational Committee-men. In addition it must be specially pointed out,

according to informations received here from various places, that there is a great decrease in number of official candidates from each Prefectural Teachers' Union.

F. Each Prefectural Office is keeping watch over any member of dissolved organizations in cooperation with each competent police station as to whether he whows any peculiar movement or not,,but there is so far no noticeable activity yet shown in this electioneering.

G. The names of the candidates recommended by each political parties and the condition of their election campaign will be later reported to you. No active movement for this election, however, is not seen on the part of the conservative political parties presumably due to the nature of this election and therefore there is nothing to be specially mentioned about it for the present.

In this connection, the movements of the leftwing political parties will be separately stated in the second report.

III. & IV. None

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

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(A) I. D. No. 83
November 16, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Projected NIHON KENSETSU-TO (The Japan Construction Party).

I. SIB has received from Akita Prefecture an information that in the session of the seventh national convention of KOKUMIN-TO (The People's Party), one of rightist parties, held in Akita Prefecture in last August, an outline of Japan Construction Party was explained by SUGIYAMA Shozaburo who attended the convention from the Niigata Prefectural Branch of the said party.

II. The following facts has been revealed through an investigation made by Investigation Second Section of SIB.

The Japan Construction Party was established at the instance of ITO Musojiro who was a former clerk of KYOWA-KAI (Five Races Concert Society) in the Manchurian Empire during he was being detained in the Soviet Union. He is still under detention at there as a ringleader of reactionalists. Party members at the beginning of its formation were dispersed during the term of their detention. There is no knowing at present of their being alive or dead. This party, therefore, does not exist in Japan's homeland.

Responsible for the party's platform "Japan construction plan" is ITO Musojiro.

Basic idea of this plan is based on the constructive racialism with the idea of TOA REMMEI (The East Asia League) as its core. SUGIYAMA Shozaburo who explained the conception of the projected Japan Construction Party had returned home on board the last repatriation ship Shinano-maru in April of this year. The following is a story told by him.

A. Motive for building up Japan construction plan.

Both SUGIYAMA and ITO were detained in Irkutsk camp soon after the war-termination. They knew each other when they were former officials of KYOWA-KAI in Manchurian Empire. Thought education by

the Soviet in the camp was to reform the Japan's national structure fundamentally. They refuted and criticised Communism throughgoingly in theoretical struggle so that they were suffered as reactionalists under suppression that was beyond description. Wishing for the peace of their fatherland, liberty and independence of the people, they in such hard life set about drafting of a democratic Japan construction plan and in the mid-year of 1947 the Japan construction plan shown in the annexed paper was completed by ITO Musojiro.

The conception of the plan comprised fundamental thought of TOA REMMEI and guidance idea of Manchurian KYOWA-KAI, forecasting how the defeated Japan should be in future. The basic idea of the conception was based upon constructive racialism. Owing to misunderstanding of Japan's situation, however, many contradictions and errors have been discovered in the Japan construction plan which is the product of their enthasiasm. The plan, SUGIYAMA stated, is nothing more than idealistic theory which is not going with Japan's reality and changes in the wide range of its content must be made before carrying out the plan.

B. Character of Japan construction plan.

Although the plan has not such a ultra-nationalistic character that the Japanese nation is destined to should-er the mission of leading other nations in the world and to play the leading role of construction of the world-nation, running through whole the contents is the state socialistic idea and conception, which even SUGIYAMA acknowledged. The world, he stated, is destined to be unified into one in near future despite that we like it or not and as the leader after the unification, the man who is able to settle the con-fronting contradictions in the world is to hold the post of its administration.

C. Circumstances when the Japan Construction Party was formed.

The Japan Construction Party is an anti-Communism organization which formed in 1947 by ITO and several Japanese when they were detained in Siberia. As they were separately transferred from a camp to another, the party members were disbanded. Whether they are alive or dead is uncertain and the party does not exists in Japan's homeland.

In the meanwhile, SUGIYAMA stated, he returned with an intention of reestablishing the Japan Construction

Party in Japan, although the circumstances surrounding him did not allow him to realize his plan.

Seeking an organization whose principle and platform are the same as his to join, he entered the KOKUMIN-TO (the People's Party) by the introduction of WATANABE Hisae who is also former employee of KYOWA-KAI and from the same prefecture as SUGIYAMA, with the purpose of reflecting a good merit of the Japan Construction Party's idea in the People's Party's movement as he admitted that the party's character is close to his principle and view.

SUGIYAMA admits at present the People's Party's policy and platform, however, if the party is unwilling to adopt a merit of the Japan Construction Party holding by its usual policy, he seems to intend to desert from the party and establish the Japan Construction Party. But he also acknowledged that time is not ripe for doing so at present.

D. Personal histories of ITO Musojiro and SUGIYAMA Shozaburo.

(1) ITO Musojiro.

Age: Supposed to be 52 or 53.

Domicile: Motonaga-cho, Hirosaki City, Aomori Prefecture.

Entered the Manchurian Railway Co. after the graduation from Tokyo University in Literature School. Was in charge of thought affairs as the chief of First Thought Section of Planning Board of KYOWA-KAI after services in the posts of the professor of Mukden Education Technical School and the chief of General Affairs Section in DAIDO academy. At that time, sentenced to one year six months imprisonment on the charge of his outcry against TOJO's tyrannical administration. No sooner was released from prison than was called up to Kanton Army. Detained in the Soviet at the time of the war-termination and has not yet returned home.

(2) SUGIYAMA Shozaburo.

Age: Born February 4, 1912.

Domicile: 140, Shimozato, Kyogase Village, Kita-Kanbara County, Niigata Prefecture.

Address: Ditto.

After graduation from the Shibata Middle School, in 1930 had been in Manchouli to study Russian language. Started in the world as a correspondent in Manchuria of the Osaka Mainichi and worked for MANSHUKOKU TSUSHIN-SHA (the Manchurian News Agency---alias in Manchuria of Domei News Agency) and SHINKYO NICHINICHI SHIMBUN-SHA. Entered the KYOWA-KAI on 1939. Served

at the central headquarters in Hsinking, the headquarters of Jeho and Chilin provinces. On July 28, 1945 extraordinarily called up to the First Specially Established Guard Corps of Kanton Army and at the time of the war-termination detained in the Soviet. Repatriated in April of 1950. Since then has been engaging in the business of charcoal broking as well as one of editorial staff of the Niigata Asahi and the Niigata Nippo.

III. As the Japan construction plan was made by ITO Musojiro when he was in the detention by the Soviet and not acquainted himself with postwar situations in Japan and the world, SUGIYAMA himself is convinced that the contents of the plan contain many contradictions in the light of real situation in Japan and has an opinion that the contents should be revised.

An evidence of suspected violation of the Organizations Control Order has not been detected so far.

However, running through is the state socialistic idea and conception, which SUGIYAMA himself acknowledged. Furthermore, it seems that he is trying to embody its principle in the People's Party's movement. His future movement will be under strict watch.

IV. Investigation will be closed.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

New Japan Construction Plan (Outline of Concrete Plan for the Revival of Japanese Nation)

1. Promotion of productive capacity of the State.

Aim:

Mass production of various sorts of machine tools for the construction of the highest national culture in the world (enforcement of planned economy)

Method (a):

Nationalization of important productive industry (divided into state management, state-owned public management, state-owned private management)

Measures:

(1) Bank, Land, Forest, Mine, Traffic, Communication, Machine.

(2) Patent right, Copyright
(The state shall give sufficient guarantee to the owner.)

Method (b):

(1) Thoroughgoing electrization.

Measure:

(1) Mass construction of big and small hydro-electric power plants.

Method (c):

Elevation of National Culture.

Measures:

(1) Expansion of school, hospital, sanatorium, maternity hospital, nursery, movie theatre, theatre, printing-house and other cultural institutions.

(2) Completion of warehouse institutions and production of merchandises.

(3) Mechanization and electrization of traffic, transportation, road, navigation and harbours.

* Promotion of capacity of national political systems to the highest degree ---- deliberation on enactment of national plans, national education ect.

2. Mechanization in Farm Villages.

Aim I

Making farm villages wealthy and cultural as a basis of constructing world-wide national culture.

Method (a):

Decentralization of industry.

Measures:

(1) Establishment of technical schools in farm villages (latter four-year term of national education).

(2) Girls' Farm Village schools (latter four-year term of national education)

Aim II :

Self-support by the population of one hundred and fifty million thirty years hence.

Method (b):

Management of collective farm.

Measures:

(1) Establishment of collective agriculture at the unit of village.

(2) Establishment of distributing station of agricultural machines at the unit of two or three villages (which shall be engaged in selling, repairing and guidance).

(3) Farm-houses shall secure self-supporting vegetable gardens.

Method (c):

System of domestic industry in farm villages.

Measures:

(1) Domestic industry union shall be organized at the unit of one or a few houses.

(2) Finishing of agricultural products, manufacturing of precision instruments, ect.

(3) Production of exporting light industrial goods and raw materials of precision industry.

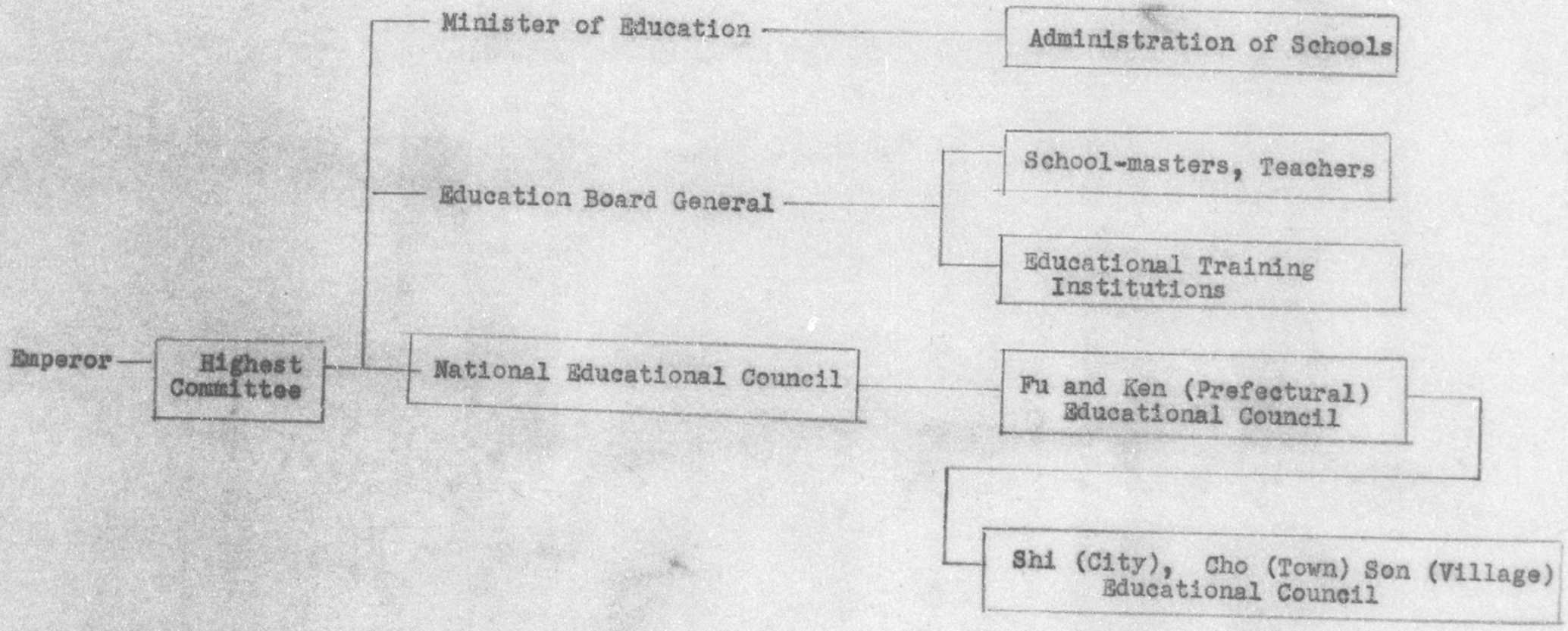
* The above plans shall be enacted voluntarily along with the development of the movement.

The state shall aid the above plans with employment of dispatched constructing corps or assistance of guidance.

3. National Political Education Department.

(1) Means and methods for the accomplishment of state policies shall be instructed.

(2) Establishment of educational principles and thoroughgoing national discipline.


Minister of Education
Administration of Schools
Education Board General
School-masters, Teachers
Educational Training Institutions
Emperor
Highest Committee
National Educational Council
Fu and Ken (Prefectural) Educational Council
Shi (City), Cho (Town) Son (Village) Educational Council

4. National Educational System

This aims at constructing the highest national culture and building up the most excellent nation in the world.

Classification:

National Primary School

Age: From full seven years to twelve
(six years term)

Aims of Education:

(1) Education shall be carried out in accordance with the nature of children under the separate course and occupationally .

(2) Fundamental cultural and chemical education.

(3) Especially, encouragement of physical training and enactment of the State administration.

(4) Practical training shall be given for the last one year, and the second selection of division of the State labor be enacted.

Classification:

National Middle School.

Age: From full twelve years to fifteen
(four years term)

Aims of Education:

(1) Education shall be carried out in accordance with the nature of children under the separate course and occupationally.

(2) Enactment of thoroughgoing political education.

(3) Education considerably added with practical training and the second selection of division of the State labor.

Classification:

Culture Constructing Corps.

Age: From full sexteen years to seventeen (two years term)

Aims of Education:

(1) Enactment of the third selection of division of the State labor in compliance with individual ability.

(2) Selection and special training of the State leaders in accordance with individual quality and actual results and ability.

Classification: College.

Age: from full eighteen years.

Aim: Acquirement of special education and technique necessary as the State leaders.

5. Improvement of National Consumption Life.

Aim I:

Giving assurances for national consumptive life, the improvement and progress of life shall be taken into consideration in order to let the nation make all efforts without any anxiety for the construction, and the development of foreign trade shall be planned.

Method (a):

Establishment of Ministry of Commerce.

Measures:

(1) Goods collected by tax in kind or delivery shall be kept in direct management warehouses or the substituted ones, and the said goods shall be those for the security of national life.

(2) As for producers, they shall be given living necessities in exchange of delivery.
The exchange delivery shall not be interfered even if the said goods are sold or bought at market prices.

(3) Speculation, monopolization, restriction of sales and such shall be regulated by rules, but other matters shall not be interfered.

(4) Guidance and assistance shall be given for various co-operative unions.

Method (b):

Development of foreign trade.

Measures:

(1) The Cultural Construction Corps shall take charge of manufacturing and keeping merchandise necessary for the adjustment of commodity prices and export and import affairs.

(2) The State shall take advantage of the Cultural Construction Corps for the perfection and operation of warehouses and stockhouses.

(3) Acquirement of minimum foreign goods which are necessary for the stabilization of national life.

(4) Private free trade shall be respected and development of free and brisk trade be forwarded.

Method (c):

Formation of various Co-operative Unions

(Although freedom of private business is respected

and not interfered by the State, the Union shall enact rational adjustment of Ministry of Commerce with the aid of guidance and assistance of the State.)

a' Agricultural Co-operative Union.

(1) Proper distribution of delivery and compensation.

(2) By the management of nationalized commercial enterprise, the producers' living necessities, shall be acquired and distributed.

b' Factory's Co-operative Union.

(1) Aid with living necessities in consideration with necessary goods which will develop industrial productive power to the full extent, and with the output of products.

(2) Complete management of dining-rooms, bathrooms, laundries, barbers and other institutions necessary for the elevation of laborers' living standard and health.

c' City's Co-operative Union.

(1) Appropriated for the improvement of salary men's and civilians' consumptive life.

6. Protection of Nation's Human Rights.

Aim:

Based on righteousness of national existence and human rights of people's equality, grand national movement shall be developed with the nation's deep emotion and voluntary feeling of responsibility.

Policy (a):

Sufficient protection and education as the children of the State.

Measures:

(1) The State shall give living necessaries to the children having no fathers until they become full sixteen years.

(2) Establishment of rearing and protecting institutions for the children having no relatives nor claimants.

(3) Levying of indemnity for fathers who gave up rearing their own children.

Policy (b):

Establishment of national educational system.

Measures:

(1) Defrayment of educational expenses out of national Treasury and supply of various educational materials.

(2) State administration of school children's physical training and meal service for them.

Policy (c):

Protection of women's rights and maternity

Measurers:

(1) The necessary protection of women and maternity shall be regulated by law.

(2) Paid holidays before and after childbirth, supply of childbirth allowance, and the completion of such State institutions as maternity hospitals, day nurseries and kindergartens.

(3) No discrimination of salary and wages only because of being women.

Policy (d):

Guarantee of rights of labor.

Measures:

(1) The State shall guarantee the nation's job.

(2) Unless the State can give people job, it shall be obliged to provide them with the minimum food and habitation.

Policy (e):

The State shall provide the laborers with time to spare and economic surplus.

Measures:

(1) Establishment of seven- hour labor system.
(2) Holiday and fixed paid holiday shall be regulated by law.
(3) Completion of such public institutions as rest-room necessary for laborers, sanatorium, clubs and so on.

Policy (f):

Establishment of guarantee system for national disaster.

Measures:

(1) Fire and flood damages and others shall be guaranteed by the State management.
(2) Expansion and completion of nationalization concerning the institutions of medical treatment and sanitation.

(3) Establishment of system for the care of the aged.

Policy (g):

Abolition of legal system such like the one of government offices.

Measures:

(1) Abolition of the existing laws which infl-inge on and defy human rights.

(2) Promptitude of justice and estąblishment of national participation.

(3) Infliction of corporal punishment for bureaucrats and judicial officers who defy personality.

Policy (h):

Abolition of racial discrimination.

Measures:

(1) Protection of national vested rights and those of the nation who obtained nationality.

(2) Establishment of principleson racialism and mutual respect, and abolition of racial discrimination for foreigners.

Policy (i):

Good treatment for the persons who have rendered great services to the State.

Measures:

(1) Persons who have rendered great services on culture, economy, industry, politics, science, art and State affairs shall be awarded spiritually and materially.

(2) Protection of rights for vested rights.

Policy (1):

Protection of vested rights.

Measure:

(1) Concrete measures shall be taken for protecting and extending private property and vested rights obtained with proper rights.

7. High regard for properties of private ownership (moral basis).

Aim:

To plan the progress and elevation of national morals, establish the economic basis, and to protect and respect properties of private ownership.

Method:

Fair-holding of properties of private ownership.

Measure:

(1) To check the property-holding action which forces man to sacrifice his conscience.

(2) To settle the highest limit of property amount of private ownership, and to deliver the exceeded portion to the country.

(3) To abolish the inheritance-tax which infringes upon the right of property of private ownership.

8. Establishment of the self-governing right of the nation and improvement of the local administration rignt.

Aim:

To make the people participate positively in the management of the national administration, and make the national conscience promote so as to display politically.

Method: 1:

Establishment of self-governing right of the nation.

Measure:

(1) To extend thoroughly the suffrage right of the nation.

(Deliberation over the plan and execution of national policy, for people's sake, and nation-wide participation in political education).

(2) The prime minister is to be elected among members of the highest committee.

(3) The Minister of Imperial Household, the Grand Chamberlain, the nurse-chief of the Crown Prince, judges and public prosecutors of the supreme court are to be elected among the whole nation through the highest committee.

(4) Important officials, such as Ministers and other similar ones, (all the Imperial appointees) are to be appointed directly by the emperor, through the support and approval of the highest committee.

(5) President and vice-president of Cabinet Planning Board are to be appointed directly by the emperor among candidates who were elected to the Cabinet Planning Board Council, and, President and vice-president of Education Board, and, General Commander and Assistant General Commander of Cultural Construction Corps are to be appointed directly by the

emperor among the candidates who were elected to the National Education Council.

(6) The highest committee men are to be settled by means of the election of a secret vote among the members of Parliament.

(7) The leading staffs, such as the highest committee men and others who were elected by people, a re to tender their resignation through the resolution of the Diet.

(8) The responsible men and leading staffs of local municipalities, such as mayor, town and village heads, and governors of prefectures, public bodies, and associations are to be settled by election.

(9) The bureaucratic interference with the local municipalities are to be taken off, and officials in local governments are to tender their resignation through the resolution of local councils.

Method 2:

Improvement of local administration right.

Measure:

(1) Village is to be of self-governing.

(2) The end of the administrative organ is to be 'county', and is to be a summary branch office of a prefectural government, as an unit of small jurisdiction of police.

(3) A prefecture is to be formed by joining some counties under the small prefecture policy, and 'do' system is to be set up by joining some prefectures.

(4) Governmental structures less than a prefecture are to be reduced thoroughly.

(5) Engineers in technical sections and divisions of administrative offices are to be transferred to local municipalities. (Specialists of fishery, agriculture, forestry, live-stock breeding, commerce, electric science, etc.)

9. Improvement of the national defence and police system.

(omitted)

10. Diplomacy.

(1) General principle:

To clean up the race ~~vanitism~~ and to expect the establishment of international relations which are based on the principle of race construction and mutual respect.

(2) Diplomacy with America:

To invoke the principle of capitalistic democracy.

(a) To adopt the merit of application of democratic administration and also techniques and equipments which could have a good command of a lot of materials.

(b) To introduce the technique of agricultural and industrial management (form of mass production).

(c) To set up an exchange organ of science and technique.

(d) To strive for the export of precision instruments and products of light industries in the international trade, commerce and industry, and to avoid the needless friction in trade with U.S.A.

(2) Diplomacy with the Soviet Union:

To invoke the principle of socialistic democracy.

(a) To adopt the merit of socialistic construction and race policy in U.S.S.R.

(b) To study the five-year plan set up through several-times deliberations in the planned economy and national planning committee, together with the construction of heavy industries and the construction method of mass-farming.

(c) To investigate the race policy, whose principle is confidence due to equality, and concord due to confidence.

(d) To avoid any friction as to the territory, except the demand of protection of private right of the Japanese in Sagahalien, Kuli-island and Kwantung province.

(e) To set up an exchange organ of science and technique, and to make close the cultural connection of two countries.

(f) To promote import and export between two countries: our exports will be tea, fruits, accessaries for fishery, products of light industries and others, on the other hand, the imports will be petroleum, ores, forestry products and others.

(g) To strive for the utilization and development of resources in the southern part of Asia through the mutual assistance of the two countries, and for the purpose, to propel the set-up of cooperative organ.

(4) Diplomacy with Korea:

(a) To declare to the world and carry on permanently and sincerely the respect of Korean independence.

(b) To protedt sincerely the Koreans residing in Japan, and at the same time, to demand the protection of Japanese residing in Korea. Besides, to conclude a treaty, in which one nation residing in the other country should be treated equally to the competent nation, respectively.

(c) To consider the close connection of agriculture between the two countries, and to exchange the technique of one ountry for the other country, and to help each other as to technique of heavy and light industries.

(d) To set up an organ for exchange of technique and culture in the two countries.

(e) To join hands to propel the all-round and premediated concolete plan on the construction of race-culture.

(5) Diplomacy with China:

(a) To declare to the world the permanent and sincere respect of sovereignty each other.

(b) To promise firmly 'the concord of races' in the area of former Manchoukuo, under the Chinese sovereignty, and to demand the emigration of Japanese and Koreans into the area and their peaceful development.

(c) To demand the protection of private right of the Japanese in Formosa and Manchuria.

(d) To set up an exchange organ of culture and technique.

(e) To conclude a treaty to treat one nation equally to the other in all fields of transportation, communication, trade, culture and science.

(f) To join hands on the South Sea trade and the development of southern part of Asia, in order to protect the common interests.

(g) To join hands and cooperate for the national movement as a like-minded nation, for the world-wide renaissance of the oriental culture.

11. The national relation of races in the East Asia, in the future.

(Omitted)

Through the social and mass training under the nation-wide unified organization, as a ring of school education, everyone's mental and physical power for the construction of his country will be consolidated and shown systematically.

1. As to the public officers, the rules on domestic affairs and others shall be compiled to make them observe order, for the realization of a consistent education and efficiency of operations, in each corps.

2. President and Vice-President command all the corps.

2. President and Vice-President command all the corps.

- 1. Engineering works and Building (Engineering worked building, transportation and communication)
  - (a) Mechanized engine
  - (b) Road establishing
  - (c) Rail-road establi
  - (d) Communications eq
  - (e) Harbour building
- 2. Farm construction (production)
  - (a) Mechanized engine such as, road, i
  - (b) Mechanized farmi ment of State-op
  - (c) Agrarian industr
  - (d) Residence buildi building, due to
  - (e) Sanitary facilit
  - (f) Child nursing co
  - (g) Sewing corps.
  - (h) Supplying corps.
- 3. Power corps
  - (a) Mechanized minin coal, petroleum,
  - (b) Production corps
  - (c) Power-generatin
  - (d) Electrified oper

Emperor — National Cultural Construction Corps

Highest Committee (Public officers)

- (a) Residence build
- (b) Sanitary facili

-President command all the corps.

- Engineering works and Building
  - (a) Mechanized engineering corps.
  - (b) Road establishing corps.
  - (c) Rail-road establishing corps.
  - (d) Communications equipment corps.
  - (e) Harbour building corps.
- Engineering worked building, transportation and communication)

- Farm construction (production)
  - (a) Mechanized engineering corps (a large-scale works, such as, road, irrigation, embarkment, etc.)
  - (b) Mechanized farming corps. (management and development of State-operated farming fields)
  - (c) Agrarian industry corps.
  - (d) Residence building corps. (farm-house and residence building, due to the dissolution of city.)
  - (e) Sanitary facilities corps.
  - (f) Child nursing corps.
  - (g) Sewing corps.
  - (h) Supplying corps.

- Power corps
  - (a) Mechanized mining corps. (Digging works, such as coal, petroleum, tunel, etc.)
  - (b) Production corps of brewing and fuels.
  - (c) Power-generating plants construction corps.
  - (d) Electrified operation corps.

- (a) Residence building corps.
- (b) Sanitary facilities corps.

- 4. National life
  - (c) Child-nursing corps.
  - (d) Sewing corps.
  - (e) Supplying corps.
  - (f) Warehouse equipment corps.
  - (g) Mechanized transportation corps.
- 5. Culture
  - (a) National education corps. (school education in a native place and social education)
  - (b) Resources survey corps.
  - (c) Administrative police corps.
  - (d) Administrative operation corps.
  - (e) Special corps. (interpreter, translator, propaganda and survey)
  - (f) Press and magagine compiling corps.
  - (g) Amusement facilities corps.
- 6. Maritime affairs
  - (a) Navigation corps.
  - (b) Fishery corps.
  - (c) Harbor equipment corps.
  - (d) Ship-building corps.

life

- (c) Child-nursing corps.
- (d) Sewing corps.
- (e) Supplying corps.
- (f) Warehouse equipment corps.
- (g) Mechanized transportation corps.

- (a) National education corps. (school education in a native place and social education)
- (b) Resources survey corps.
- (c) Administrative police corps.
- (d) Administrative operation corps.
- (e) Special corps. (interpreter, translator, propaganda, and survey)
- (f) Press and magaging compiling corps.
- (g) Amusement facilities corps.

affairs

- (a) Navigation corps.
- (b) Fishery corps.
- (c) Harbor equipment corps.
- (d) Ship-building corps.

(No. I-I-3)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(A) I. D. No. 86

November 30, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Words and Deeds of KUBO Haruzo, member of the RIKKEN YOSEI KAI (Constitutional Justice Party).

I & II

According to the report from the chief of the general affairs section, Niigata Prefectural Office.

On Sep. 4, the Niigata Branch of the above party invited KUBO Haruzo, Chief of the Propaganda Bureau of the Headquarters, and held a lecture meeting, when he gave the following speech :

"The juvenile delinquency is one of the remarkable social phenomena in post-war Japan but most of the youngmen are seriously considering the recon-

struction of Japan. Some of them, however, are now burning so much with righteous passion for the social renovation that they are now being bewitched by the revolution movement of the Communist Party. Under such conditions the Korean Civil War broke out and the whole land of Korea has been suddenly covered with the smoke of battle and a rain of bullets. The above Civil War has also a great effect upon this country. As a result of the increased driving force of some party toward a terroristic revolution, it has become more necessary for us to consolidate the internal public peace, and the establishment of the New 75,000 men National Police Reserve and the increase of the 8.000 Water Police officials were approved by the letter from General MacArthur to Premier YOSHIDA.

Isn't it against the Constitution to establish such armed police force equipped with light arms inspite of its provisions concerning the renunciation of war ? In short, it depends upon the limits of the renunciation of the war.

Our party is to give support so long as it is in the limit of the spirit of the Constitution.

The measure of this time, however, is so bureaucratic as to lose the democratic spirit it is revival of the special service police, and consequent preparation for provoking a war.

When a war breaks out, we should appeal to justice and ask for support under the guarantee of the United Nations, We should , therefore, make a study and efforts for obtaining either of the seperate or over-all peace.

The Constitutional Justice Party claims the over-all peace together with the communist party, but it does not intend to break out a revolution by terrorism and destruction though the latter party does. We wish for the true eternal neutrality, peace, and exaltation of the spirit of the Emperor, excluding the seperate peace advocated by the Yoshida Cabinet, and the resultant stationing of foreign armed forces as well as military bases.

Our party corresponds in some measures to the Communist Party in denying the present situations. We, however, advocate the reconstruction of the new Japan through the "Spirit of the Emperor" though the latter party intend to raise a revolution in

Japan through the leading spirit of Marx and Lenin. Thus the leading spirits are fundamentally different each other. Consequently, our aim, way, method, and view are all different from those of the Communist Party.

The Marx's proposition, "Where there are classes, there is a struggle, " can be approved for the time being in the human history, but the relations between the Emperor and the people are exceptional. There have not been stricter difference between classes than that between the both , but there have not been the history of a struggle and revolution between the two .
The reason is not that the position of the Emperor is that of power and selfish desire , but that his position is that of the traditional spirit of the imperial families to wish for the universal peace and human welfare, or that his position is of a class as a political system based upon moral.

If we are capitalists or laboures, all of us are constituent members of society, and there is no class among us people, I think. The question lies in the method of social operations and a fact

whether our social structure is good or not, or whether it has rationality or not. It is the essential point in social renovation that by what means we must reform the social system and the method of social operations which are irrational.

It is our assertion to establish an industrial system based on the spirit of the Imperial virtue, under which capital and labour are regarded as one body, by sweeping away the class consciousness which is mistaken.

Under this industrial system, all labourers will be treated well by being improved thier position in society, and the system itself will be able to comply with the urgent demand of the state requesting the increase of productivity.
I wish you will understand that the settlement of labour problems is a constructive and renovating business to promote the reconstruction of Japan.
Further, I desire you will well recognize that the Party is truely a constructive and new political body which is against communism and destructionism.

Lincoln said, "---- the government of the people, by the people and for the people under the

blessing of God." This is the general idea of democracy in America .

It is not against the true meaning of democracy that the people having a will which is unrestricted with anything respects the Emperor who is full of universal benevolence and unselfish as the leader for the unification of our race, and that the people harmonize themselves with the spirit of the Imperial Virtue. Hence, we powerfully assert the construction of a new Japan based onthe sprit of the Imperial Virtue which is the spirit of a new and right democracy.

III. As notificeable opinions are observed in the contents of the abovementioned speech, this Bureau want to continue an investigation on the future activities of this person.

IV. None.

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

(No. I-I-3)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(A) I. D. No. 91

November 25, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT :

On the Fourth National Guidance Conference held by FUKUSHIMA HA (Fukushima Group) of NIPPON KIKUHATA DOSHI KAI (Japan Kikuhata Society)

I. Based on the investigation by the Second Section, Investigation Division, SIB.

II. Fukushima Group of Japan Kikuhata Society held the Fourth Supreme Guidance Conference at the Second Tachikawa Public Hall, located at Shibazaki-cho, Tachikawa City, Tokyo Metropolis, on November, 3,4,and 5th.

The state of affairs is as follows ;

A. Date for the Conference :

From the 3rd to the 5th of November

B. Place :

Second Tachikawa Public Hall, located at Shibasaki-machi, Tachikawa City.

C. Participants :

FUKUSHIMA Seishi (Chief of Central Executive Committee of the Society)
ARAKI Masaho (Tokyo Metropolis)
ICHIKAWA Genji (")
SHIMODA Torajiro (Kumamoto Prefecture)
YAMAGUCHI Toshio (Fukuoka Prefecture)
MATSUMOTO Masakaze (")
OTA Sadao (")
NODA Yoshi (")
KANAYA Shigeru (Oita Prefecture)
YOKOO Ken (Miyazaki Prefecture)
MISHIMA Tokuji (Saitama Prefecture)
HORIE Shigeo ((Tochigi Prefecture)
OKUYAMA Kou (Tokyo Metropolis)
MIYATA Kazuhiko (Ibaragi Prefecture)

D. Chairman FUKUSHIMA Seishi's Address.

Looking back upon KIKUHATA Movement during this year, we can point out that systematic

activities have remarkably been in stagnation. It seems this tendency is due to the fact that we have been obliged to devote ourselves to daily struggles to a greates extent. However, our further efforts are wanted in this connection since the most essential condition to the accomplishment of revolution lies in the strengthening of organization. What is important in carrying out systematic activities is to win good comrades to our side; that is to say, it is noteworthy that the consolidation of a revolutionary organization will be completed if a circulatory action signifying that "Man forms an organization which produces man is turn" goes on smoothly.

The results recently obtained by the SHIMODA's (Miyajiro) Canvassing Corps are worthy of special attention.

Though there has been seen an unrest in the ideas of some comrades since the Factionists left the Party, it is a matter for rejoicing in one sense that it has contribated to strengthening of comrade-like union .

As for daily activities, I would like to say that it is feared the KIKUHATA movement should become powerless with its real character deprived if we rely merely upon abstract propagand a activities and leaflet scattering tactics.

As mentioned obove, the key point of the movement is to Concetrate all upon systematic activities, offering a base for the unification of revolutionary powers.

In short, our final object is to secure points, lives and circles.

After all, the kernel of "KIKUHATA -ism" is a faith in and service to God.

The tragedy of the sixteenth century occurred because of our indifference to God and the tragedy of this kind continues up to present.

I am certain that when our comrades of "KIKUHATA" can win leading positions amony the people by sacrificing themselves for God they will be able to accomplish a revolution for hove we are aiming at ----------that is, to attain a noble society.

E. State of Conference:

(1) Reports on sithation of Local Committee:

The prefectural representatives of Tokyo, Nagano, Ibaraki, Niigata, Iwate, Shizuoka, Saitama, Miyazaki, Fkuoka and Kumamoto announced in order their

own reports on the situation.

What is considered to be a new tendency taken out of these reports are that not only the emphasis of the organizing activities is placed on gathering members of such organized labor unions as those of mining industry and members of free laborers' unions, but also they are making efforts to catch any enterprisers as their sympathizers on condition that they have an understanding to the KIKUHATA movement.

The place where the organizing activities are conducted most briskly is only Kumamoto Prefecture, the native place of FUKUSHIMA Seishi.

In other places there is nothing worthy of notrce at present.

However by a canvassing corps, under the leadership of SHIMODA Miyajiro, a central committee, a canvass movement in every place throughout the country is taken place since last September. The places where the movement has been seen are the whole Kyushu, Yamaguchi, Okayama, Hyogo, Wakayama, Fukui, Ishikawa, Shizuoka and Ibaraki Prefectures. And we can notice a new tendency that organizing activities will be developed

activily in future having the comrades, who have been gathered in this way, as the center of the movement. Therefore, the future trend is quite worthy of notice.

Speaking of the situation of organization in Kumamoto Prefecture, the number of times of canvasses which have been made by FUKUSHIMA and his faction since the dissolution is ninety three. Keeping pace with this, the organizing activities seem to be in progress. The number of area committees which have been formed is sixteen and other five are under way to be formed.

It is worthy of notice that FUKUSHIMA Seishi who had seemed to be dispirited since the dissolution is having a come-back like a cork to recover their influence against those who had been disrupted, after repeated encouragement of his comrades and followers.

F. Study of KIKUHATAISM (Economic Theory) :

The factors of KIKUHATA Economic Theory, Capital, Labor and Management, should be harmonized and unified and at the same time, the middle-road policy which is produced by the national unity of Capitalism and Socialism should be recognized.

Financing by the national bank and impartial distribution of profit should be achieved. and in order to realize it, KOKUMIN KEIZAI SHINGI KAI (Provisional name) (National Economic Council) should be established. Half of the members of the Council should be elected publicly and other half should be selected among the learned or experienced.

G. Analysis of Situation in Country :

1. Just after the aunouncement of General MacArthur on May 3 of this year, the purge of the leading staffs of Japan Communist Party was carried out. Since this juncture, criticism against the Japan Communist Party was raised in the labor unions.

On other hand, in the Japan Communist Party itself,, there appeared reigning faction and international faction which began to fight each other in the Party.

Under such circumstances, the Korean Incident brok out and Police Reserves were established only to assure complete accomplishment of the defence situation in the country.

The wide-scale red purge of this time not only in official circles but also in the fields of the common enterprises is considered to be an outpost action of the coming oppression against the Japan Communist Party.

(2) According to the report of the members of the Kikuhata Society who have entered the Police Reserve, the Red elements have got through the Police Reserve and are engaging in a move for the sovetization of the Police Reserve members by means of paper propaganda.

Their ways to propagandize are as follows:

a. The deserters from the Police Reserve were shot to death by the American soldiers.

b. The Police Reserve will be sent compulsorily to the Korean front which is amidst Korean Conflict.

c. The Police Reserve is just the same as the army.

d. Defend the AKAHATA (Red Flag)

Such agitation leaflets are being distributed among the Police Reserve members.

(3) As regards the peace treaty, its draft will be presented in around march, 1951.

In around September, the negotiation about this will be initiated.

There is no hope that over-all peace treaty is realized.

It seems that the peace treaty by majority conclusion will be realized.

In this case, we want to demand the following matters.

a. The Japanese Army (there is possibility that the Police Reserve will be changed into the army) will be under the command of the United Nations forces.

b. Establishment of the Navy and Air Forces

c. In case our country is invaded by any foreign country, the despatch of the United. Nations forces should be sent to our country.

d. In case the World War III breaks out, no intervention of our county in the fighting except self-defence will beannounded at home and abroad.

e. To oppose to the reapperance of the military clique completely.

(4) Something has been added to economic circles due tothe present depurge.

Furthermore, the mass depurge, is anticipated in around June of July.

The political situation in Japan will be stavilized more and more by dint of the above together with the anticipated Red.purge.

However, the revival of the former right-wing elements in elemenbs is dangerous to Japan. The same surveillance

as that to the Japan Communist Party is needed to be given to their raising their heads.

h. Analysis of International Trend.

The Korean Conflict will be postponed by the interwention of the Red Chinesefforces in the fighting.

It is considered, however, that it will be settled by June, 1951.

The Soviets' aggression has begun in earnest.

The Soviets have reached out a sintster hand to Thibet in the west and coming French Indo China in the South. It is anticipated in the next war that the mass-destruction will be done by the apprarance of the atomic weapons at a terribly full speed. However, the compartison of the quantity possessed by both the U.N. and the Sovits of stomic bomb is said to be 5 to 1.

So long as this balancœ is kept, it is cerain that the U.S. will win a victory.

1. Trend and Explanation of the Japan Communist Party

(1) After the purge of the top leaders of the Japan Communist Party, the Japan Communist Party strengthens the organizationsof peporters and pickets, and furthermore is attempting to obstruct the investigation made by the investigation authorities concerned and to disturb their information by setting up the intrigue squard. The false rumor operation made by ITO Ritsu in Kichijoji is a good example.

In September, it directed camouflaged desertions in préparation for the worst situation. The number of them has reached approximately 30 thousand

(2) On Sept. 22, the Tokyo headquarters' of the Japan Communist Party held a meeting of the Korean Central Group Conferrence.
SUZUKU Kazuo is now working on to form the second body of the CHOREN (League of Koreans in Japan).

(3) On Oct. 9, a temporal leaders' conferrence meeting was held at the headquarters at Yoyogi. The policy of the winter offencive was guided at the meeting.

(4) In addition, on Oct. 14th, the extrodinary session of Central Leaders Conference was held and discussed on the problems of the secondry policy for Korea, policy for labor union, results of disguized conversion, reformation of reporting tactics and others.

(5) In regard to propulsion of winter offensive, though the Japan Communist Party has taken up the billateral tactics of legal and illegal, the offensive of this time is expected to be carried out with quite vigor because it is presumed to become the last one of legal activity.

J. Central Committee members and election and affirmation of Committee candidates.

(1) Central Committee members (18 persons)

ISHIBAHI Kenji	(Kumamoto)
ODA Mikigi	(")
SHIMODA Miyajiro	(")
FUKUNAGA Masayuki	(")
HARA Takehiko	(")
IEIRI Norimasa	(")
KAWAMURA Suenaga	(")
NAKAMURA Kenzo	(")
SATO Masao	(")
ARAKI Masayasu	(Tokyo)
ICHIKAWA Motozo	(")
ICHIKAWA Takeo	(Shikoku)
KANO Jiro	(")
NAGANO Kazumoto	(")
OKUYAMA Ko	(")
TOMITA Kazuto	(Ibaraki)
FUKUSHIMA Masaki	(Okayama)
FUJIWARA Keinosuke	(Nagano)

(2) Central Committee candidates (29 persons)

TERAOKA Hiroshi	(Kumamoto)
SAKASHITA Takami	(")
NOGUCHI Yaichiro	(")
ETO Nobuyoshi	(Saga)

FUJIWARA Keinosuke	(Nagano)
YOKOO Koyu	(Fukuoka)
SUGAWARA Shimezo	(Iwate)
FUKUI Masao	(")
IBUSUKI Sadasuke	(Fukuoka)
ITO Masami	(Iwate)
TSUJI Ko	(")
YOSHIMURA Tetsunosuke	(Fukuoka)
KONISHI Kunio	(Hokkaido)
NINOMIYA Tatsuo	(")
KATSUNO Kazuaki	(Fukuoka)
MARUYAMA Junichiro	(Nigata)
YAMAZAKI Yutaka	(Shikoku)
IGUCHI Masamitsu	(Fukuoka)
USUI Hideo	(Tochigi)
SHIBATA Otomi	(Shikoku)
OSHIMA Michio	(Ibaraki)
WATANABE Rinori	(")
KOSUKEGAWA Koji	(Fukuoka)
MISHIMA Tokuji	(Saitama)
HOSHIKA Toshio	(Shikoku)
NAKAYAMA Nobuo	(Nagasaki)
IMABORI Akio	(Okayama)
HIGUCHI Kazuyuki	(Wakayama)
YAMAZAKI Yutaka	(Fukuoka)

K. Campaign Policy of 1951 fiscal year

(1) Problems on Peace Pact

To attempt the unification of national public opinion. To attain this aim, the principle being able to secure the enteranal peace and safety of Japan shall be decided as follows:

a. Principle of Eternal Peace

Abolishing such conditions as being liable to induce the third World War or even partial war and to make the principle more rational one. For the purpose of the establishment of security of safety and self-defense in order not to combine with revenge or exclusive psychologym and entry in to the United Nations should be demanded.

b. Principle of Independence of Sovereighty

Full recovery of home administration and foreign policy and denunciation of Patsdam Declaration.

c. Principle of Integrity of Civilization.

Freedom of study, freedom of information and communication, freedom of air traffic.

d. Principle of Abolition of Restriction

Free trade and free will for adoption of rearmament.

e. Principle of non-Reparations

Close of preparations demand and fair disposition of Japanese property abroad.

(2) Claim of Territorial RightS

To request the rehabiiitation of territory based upon the will of original inhabitands, historical and geograplical conditions, racial viewpoints and others.

a. From historical condition, Ryukyu, Amami-Oshima, Iwo Island and Bonin Islands shall be inclnded.

b. From historical and geographical conditions Kuril Islands and South Sakhalin shall be restored.

c. Independence of Korea and Formasa providing the renounciation of Yalta Agreement.

(3) Arrangement of National Conditions

a. Suspention of aid-fund for Japan and all-out abolition of war termination expenses.

b. Establishment of administrative committee for increase of public enterprise expenses and local tax.

c. Execution of through-going thought education for National Police Reserve Corps.

d. Promalgation of mechanical agriculture methode and raticnalization of farm household management.

e. Sovereignty of labor union and elimination of its becoming to gavernmental.

f. Exclusion of fascistization of government clique and disclosure of scandals in government and public official circles.

g. Strengthening of historical and ethical education and maintenance of national lanuage.

III. None

IV None

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

(No. I-I-3)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(A) I.D No. 61

Nov. 6, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Concerning the Movement of Extreme Rightist YABUNO Chusaku.

I. II. Based on the report of the Wakayama Prefectural Office.

Disseminating the leaflets titling " I appeal to patriotic compatriots " at the beginning of July, this year and still more raising a cry that the establishment of the national thought defense army is an urgent matter to reconstruct the father land Japan simultaneously with to cooperate with the United Nations Army, YABUNO Chusaku is striving to rally kindred spirits and the trend is as follows.

A. Career of Subject.

He was born as the first son of a liquor-shop, Shironokuchi, Wakayama City on May 15, 1920. Giving up the second-year class of a private middle school in Osaka City in the middle, he entered the private school Isshinjuku (Supervised by NAKAGAWA Yutaka) in around 1935. Joining the army as a soldier in active service thereafter, he repatriated simultaneously with the termination of the war. Although he is conducting a liquor-shop at 9, Minamisoge-cho, Wakayama City at present, he almost does not touch his business and being absorbed in the organization of this defense army, his fimily circumstances is undescribably miserable.

B. Ideas of subject

He entertains an awfully tough antic-communistic thought. It is in roughly speeking a principle to make the Imperial Family the pivot of the nation and being obscure, it seems to be affected somewhat with the Buddhist domination and INOUE Nissho's view that the universe is to be

generalized to an oneness.

C. Object and character of the Ideas Defense Army: He states in his " Establishment Prospectus of the Japan Ideas Defense Army " as follows.

"Intending to bring about destruction and confusion in all parts of the state structure and thus disturbing the healthy development of the state to its destruction and to offer, as the labor power of eighty million brothers, their superior technique and industrial facilities to their violent revolution, the Fifth Column of the Japan Communist Party numbered closely several hundred thousand persons is now developing a furious gumshoe campaign.

We pledge to defend the undescribably abominable manoeuvre of them traitors by the rearing of the sound and bright democracy to encounter the violent movement of them petty thieves by strong combination of us kindred spirits with patriotic self-effacement. "

(below omitted.)

He, in short, intends to defend the country against the violent movement and invasion

of the Communism.

D. Other matters:

1. Creed of the Ideas Defense Army.

Independence of the Japanese race.

Independence of the Japanese economy.

Establishment of the democratic government.

Extermination of the Communism.

Amendment of the capitaliatic economy.

Participation in the United Nations.

Self-defense of the Japanese realm.

2. Structure:

Eight Jurisdiction.

Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu,

Kinki, Chugoku, Shikoku, Kyushu.

Regiment.

It is to be placed at each prefecture in respective jurisdiction.

Detachment.

Being a lower structure, a detachment is to be composed of one hundred persons.

Unit.

Being a lower structure of the detachment, From five to ten units is to compose a detachment. A unit is composed of from

ten to twenty persons.

3. Constitution of the regiment.

Seven sections of propaganda, information, thought, accounting, training, action and enlightenment are placed in a regiment.

4. Organ.

It publishes the NIHON YUKOKU SHIMBUN.

(Japan Patriotic Press) (not yet published).

III. As mentioned above, although its conception is grand, there we cannot find any structural things. Being like a megalomaniac and different from ordinal man in character, there is nobody who follows him. Therefore the organizational development of the Japan Ideas Defense Army seems to be unexpectable so much .

IV. For its movement hereafter, we will continue our watch.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

COPY

(A) I.D. No 99

November 29, 1950.

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

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

SUBJECT: Later Actions and Deeds of the Ultra-right Element YABUNO Chusaku.

I & II.

From the information by the Kinki Branch Office of SIB.

The plan set by YABUNO Chusaku for founding the NIPPON SHISO KOKUBOGUN (the Japan National Thought Defence Army) is just the same as we have informed you thereof beforehand. However, having been watching for his later actions and deeds, We came to see that he published lately the first issue of the NIPPON YUKOKU SHIMBUN (the Japan Patriotic News) (a tri-monthly paper) with 5,000 copies, dated November 3, 1950 and distributed the copies to every circles concerned.

It was learned that the capital funds for this publication were borrowed from the SAGI-NO-MORI BETSUIN (the Sagi-no-mori Branch Temple) of the NISHI HONGANJI Temple in Kyoto City.

The said Patriotic News has not any item worth of provoking people's concerns because of contents of a low tone on the whole. The substances of the paper shall be outlined as follows:

A. NIPPON YUKOKU SHIMBUN (The Japan Patriotic News) No. 1 Dated November 3, 1950.

B. Office of Publication: 9, Minami-Saiga-cho, Wakayama City, Wakayama Prefecture.

C. Editor-Publisher: YABUNO Chusaku.

D. Contents:

One reads the following mottos inserted on the top side of the right column:

Three Let-outs.

1. Let tears out for one's people's sake.
2. Let sweats out for one's own sake.
3. Let bloods out for one's nation's sake.

The editorial with the title: "Carry out the Rearmament" is stated as follows:

"-----(Omitted)-----the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has issued a directive to organize the National Police Reserve Force

which has been prescribed to take charge of maintaining the domestic public security and welfare of Japan. This shall be understood to mean:

1. That the Occupation Forces lack in the number of manpower against elements who are to be taken in mind as threatening to disturb public welfare and security;

2. That Japan's police forces also lack in the number of manpower for the situation mentioned above;

3. That there would come inevitably cases to direct this Reserve Force into action against outside enemies of the U.S. Occupation Forces; and

4. That it shall be necessitated to strengthen the nation-wide net-work of intelligence in Japan.

These foreseeable applications of the National Reserve Force could not be regarded that the rate and grade of the security of Japan is being raised -- (omitted) ---nothing could be well done by gunners of armoured cars, radio operators, commanders with an overnight trainning, who would rather come to be burdens only hard to deal with in military operations, and it will consequently allure the enemy with baits. Besides, one may foresee cases that this Reserve Force

would become the National Public Security Maintenance Force of the most dangerous nature because of the hide-in of Communistic elements into the Reserve Force (it is an unavoidable case). This problem does not therefore lie in the very aim of the organization of the Force in the question, but one sees knotty points in the personnel for the formation. To solve this problem one must and can only rely upon old soldiers (and specifically upon regular officers).

During the war these old soldiers experienced direct with themselves the tragedy of the war and were taken off after the War more than the half of their human rights, designated as coming under the Imperial Ordiance Concerning Removal and Exclusion from Public Service. They would if they could vent deeply their complains because they have led solely their submissive and suffering life for five years, though their heads are very clear and their physical strengths are remarkable. One should request the authorities concerned for their depurging and request them at the same time for their further taking the field.

One must consider next of the danger of an aggression from outside the country and its defensive measurement.

After the World War II, one may say, since the very beginning of the history of Japan one has never meet any situation with danger of aggression raised higher than one lying before us to-day. Its defensive status is to be regarded for the most part as waiting upon measurements from without and it is a vacant one. The "thought defence" and nothing other than this is at present flickering like fire of a halfburned candle stick.

We have two categories of national defence, one in a narrow sense and one in a broad sense. We must organize a national defence army enough useful to back up the maintenance of public welfare and security in the country, even though we are not to be qualified to set up the national defence in the broad sense including the actions of carrying out our national policies and of protecting our national privileges in overseas lands.

This defence measurement will never lead U.S. and British armies into danger, but would rather help to increase in the military strength of the Anglo-American bloc, and it means the security of Japan that is to say, the security of the Anglo-American bloc.

It is an inevitable need to have the national defence army until someday in the future when the World Federal Government has come to be existing---(omitted)--"

E. Other items are to be understood.

III. YABUNO had been making efforts, as our paper describes it, to establish the Japan National Thought Defence Army and came to publish his organ paper, the NIPPON YUKOKU SHIMBUN. But he has at present no sympathizer nor echoer and a futher systematic progress is not in good expectation.

IV. We will watch for his actions and deeds in future and close here our investigation for the present.

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

(No. I-I-3)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(A) I.D. No 98

November 29, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : The DAINIPPON KYUKOKU SEINEN TO (Great Japan National Salvation Youth Party)

I. Based upon the report from the Local Section of Yamaguchi Prefecture, whether or not being the facts of violation for the Organization Control Order has directly been researched by MITSUKI and OSHIMA, both Secreataries of Research Second Section of Special Investigation Bureau, on the spot.

II.

A. Name of Organization: DAINIPPON KYUKOKU SEINEN TO

B. Location of Office: c/o NAKAKURA, Kamiichi, Takamori Town, Kuge County, Yamaguchi Prefecture.

C. Date of Organization: December 8, 1948.

D. Main Officers:

Chairman: HASHIMOTO Tsuneo aged 40 tailor
Member of DAINIPPON KINNODOSHIDAI
(Great Japan Agriculture Devotion
Comrade Society)

Chief-secretary:

FUJIOKA Yoshihisa aged 31 agriculture

Central Committee Member:

YOSHII Akimi	aged 31	Member of Naka Town Assembly
SUITA Akira	aged 26	Company employe
MISHIMI Yorio	aged 27	Company employe
AIKAWA Shigemi	aged 29	Agriculture, member of village assembly.
KOBAYASHI Nobuyoshi	aged 28	agriculture
SODA Fumihiko	aged 28	Judo-teacher of school
NAKAMURA Tadao	aged 27	Company employe

Secretary:

MITO Tetsuo aged 25 Company employe

E. Number of Constituent Members: 39 persons

F. Declaration: Declared on December 13, 1948.

G. Principles and Platform:

1. Declaration.

In the whole world, the people are at a loss how to decide their attitude under the present situation where the two great influences of bourgeois democracy and labor-farmer dictatorship are violently tossing against. We, the defeated is under the same fate. Appealing to the fellow youths through the country and in advance, to those in international world, with enthusiasm to relieve fellows, the KYUKOKUSEINENTO pledges to cease the last smoulder of privileged old influence from the idealistic standpoint aiming at the development of cooperative community of human race and to realize the development of personality of the whole members of society intending to make the working class with same intention as ours, free from materialistic conspiracy.

2. Platform.

a. Upon the basis of subjective national will, the reconstruction of our defeated country and the accomplishment of world cooperative body shall be expected.

b. We believe, the reconstruction of our country has is a charge upon us, the youths who

are standing on the top of Japanese history.

c. The feudalistic old influence being in defferent with its own deeds having Japan thrown into the misery of defeat and leaving war-victims alone, shall be eliminated.

d. To make the youth group understand the real facts of international and internal situation and to arouse them to return to the national salvation front shall be keenly required.

e. People should be laborous and the necesity of immigration and external trade constituting the humanitalian basis to live as the peace and cultured people shall be clarified and emphasized to the international youth comrade by us in the name of national political party.

3. Policies (This organization takes up twenty-three policies as its party policy and the summerized and arranged of those are as follows:)

At first, to restore the independence of Japan and exclude such political power as is dominated by foreign control, and to the next to destroy the old political influence within the country and establish the national government by securing the subjectivity of the Japanese shall be promoted. To wage war and

restoration of armament shall be strictly opposed in the interests of Japan and unification of state and national life shall be intended. That is, to sweep off the social and economic stature and class system, socialize home life and give suffrage to the persons above eighteen and under fifty of age shall be claimed. From the viewpoints of population distribution and from industrial stand point, establish the national construction plan and make the surplus population immigrate. Further more, open scientific arts to public freely and on education, its sovereignity, its social and scientific character should be highly respected and the fair state of history should be clarified and be handed down to next generation. And after the conclusion of obligatory education, public service shall be afforded to those. In economic life, holding the principle of publicly planned production for people's existence, private interests shall not be permitted for neglect of public consumption and such raticnalization intending to secure interests shall be opposed.

Modernization of agriculture by the redistribution of cultivating machines, correction of the present conditions where on the strong only a light burden is imposed, to give the leadership of cooperative

principle to the Agricultural Cooperative Association, to regulate the utilization of fields and woods in admission system and land cultivation shall be obligated to all the people. In addition, with the enlargement of fishing grounds, the work to acquire fish protein shall be imposed upon the whole people excluding the view as merchandise and foreign trade shall also be upon the shoulders of whole nation. In other words, everything should be offered to the aims to establish sound life of the people and to realize the complete labour.

On the other, for the world, in order to make the world communications free and to break up the contradiction between worlds and to equalize the chances for peaceful use of world's resources, appealing to international societies through the organizations of national fellowship shall be aimed at.

H. Character:

In the light of the fact the foregoing principles and platform are especially taken up as party policy this organization is apparently identified to have the character of National Socialism (or Socialism of People) and on this point the members of the party also approve finally.

They are inclined to attack and deny the capitalism because the uncontrolled capitalistic liberal structure would not make national life sound and at the same time they oppose against communism. Though the enjoyment of planned state and national life is their last end and in the centor of this life the Tenno is naturally seated. That the Tenno should be the centor is understood in the meaning of the so-called usage that sovereignty rests upon the sovereign but divinity should not be afforded to him as made in the past.

The Tenno, the nation and the race (people) should be united with as one body and this system can be rightly applied to the relations between parents and children, master and his family composing of a house. And the essence of the Tenno system is love and the relations between the Tenno and the people is not based upon the feaudalistic power relations but that the people should support the Tenno as his subjects and thus going, by making the relations between the two sides friendly the wrong Tenno system would be able to be corrected. These are their views on the Tenno system. The above-stated argument which our organization holds definitely could be understood

to have nearly no difference compared to the idea of the so-called former state socialism.

I. Process of Organization and Outline of its Activity:

1. Process of organization.

The direct motive for organization of DAINIPPON KYUKOKUSEINEN TO was due to the confused situation after the termination of the war and the marvelous development of the Communist Party orginated in that situation.

The infiltration of communistic ideology had extended even to the mountain villages but at the same time anti-communism organization were also organized in various places countering to this trend, that is as follows: (Mark of * shows the declared)

KUGAMICHI SEINEN KAI (Kuga Town Youth Society)
(Kuga Town) FUJIOKA Yoshihisa

* DAIKADOSHI KAI (Great Flower Comrade Society)
(Kushigahama Town) NAKAMURA Tadao

KYUKOKUDOSHI KAI (National Salvation Comrade Society)
(Tabuse City) SUITA Akira

SEKISHINDOJO (Devotion Training Institute)
(Iwakuni City) MISHIMI Yorio

* KEIAISHA (Love and Respect Society)
(Kudamatsu City) HASHIMOTO Tsuneo

All the leaders of these anti-communistic organizations which were separately formed just after the war-end especially in 1946 came to realize keenly the necessity of cooperative union in order to stand against the Communist Party in 1948. Therefore, they, including AIKAWA Shigemi, SANNOHE Tetsuo and YOSHII Akimi, all living in the same county and present members of the party, held conferences repeatedly and at last established the DAINIPPON KYUKOKU SEINEN TO in December,1948.

Although this organization was a united one as mentioned above, each organization was not prevented from doing ectivities in its own area. The reason why HASHIMOTO Tsuneo, the present chairman stood in the van at the time of this unity was that he was the eldest and was very famous in that district for having been a man of experience in the rightist movement for a long time.

HASHIMOTO Tsuneo was very familiar with the old nationalists, such as MATSUNAGA Zai, NAKANO Seigo, SUETSUGU Nobumasa and KURATA Kaoru. Among them, he was most admiring KURATA.

After served in the TOA KENSETSU REMMEI (East Asia Establishment League) by NAKANO Seigo and the

TOA KENSETSU DOSHI KAI (East Asia Establishment Comrades Society) by SUETSUGU Nobumasa, he became a member of Yamaguchi Prefectural Secretarial of DAINIPPON KINNO DOSNI KAI (Great Japan Loyalist Comrades Society).

On the other hand, he had connection with the YOKUSO (Adult Group of Imperial Rule Assistance Association) from its establishment till its dissolution and became a member of the County Branch of it. At last, he was appointed the chief of the Tsuno County Branch Headquarters. However, he was exempted from purge by reason that he had not been formally eppointed the chief of the county branch headquarters.

2. Situation of Activities:

The aims of the party at the time of its establishment were based on the "New understanding of the anti-communistic consciousness" and are as follows:

1) Anti-communistic activities —— compaign to break out the struggles of the anti-tax-payment or anti-rice-compulsory-delivery, both pushed by the Communist Party.

2) Enlightenment of the members of the Communist Party.

3) Criticism on the American Military Government.