hundred students who had gathered there, marched on to the main entrance of the main building of the university. There they had to push through the guards, NISHIKIYAMA Kakutaro and others, on duty before they intruded into the building. Some of them approached the first concil room upstairs.

Just in front of the door of this room, HAMADA Ritsuzo, the chief of the Student Investigation Section, and other few staffs were trying to keep back the intruders, who at last broke into the room by force.

Thus, they are accused to have intruded, without any authority, into the main building of Waseda U University which is in the custody of SHIMADA Koichi, the president of the same university.

III. None.

IV. We should propose to close the case without further act.

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

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(B) I.D. 46.173

November 21, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Appeal by Professors of Osaka Municipal University to Students.

I. Based upon the detection of the above appeal while investigating into the activities of the ZEN-GAKUREN (National Student Self-Government Association) on Nov. 7, 1950.

II. Nov. 10, 1950, Secretary TERAI, Fifth Sub-Section, Third Section, Investigation Division, SIB, initiated an investigation and detected the following facts.

a. On Oct. 13, professors KAMIBAYASHI Teijiro and OKAMOTO Hiroyuki of Osaka Municipal University issued the students of Commerce and Economics Faculty of the same University a message of "Freedom of learning and research and determination of protection should be displayed by action or, in another word, practice," and on 18 of the same month issued again the following message.

"We appeal again to the students"

Dear students of Osaka University of Economics and Municipal University which are proud of tradition of freedom.

We admire you heartily for your having risen up for the struggle of protection of research and freedom.

The students throughout the country who love freedom and independence at present are developing the struggle for protecting freedom of learning, the teachers throughout the country are forming a strong front against "Red Purge", several hundred millions of working masses are keeping watch upon your movements which love truth and are building up a solid

background for you. Freedom of learning which was revived due to the defeat of war on Aug. 15, 1945 is going to be buried during these five years. The development of Japan's culture and learning is going to be suppressed again. The efforts of restoring Japan's culture and learning which have been delayed so much due to that imperialistic war are about to be trampled on. In short, Japan is going to be shutt up into the medieval darkness of "Don't let them know, but obey blindly."

The students who love truth are being driven into a deplorable condition in which they cannot search for it in a peaceful mind. Search for truth is not carried out, in the present circumstances, without a struggle against barbarians who recklessly suppress it. You are now amidst so acute circumstances for the search of truth in which you should secure a social condition for it and defend freedom of learning and thought to the last. The movement against "Red Purge" which is being developed nowadays throughout the country is the very struggle for the protection of learning and freedom in Japan, for that of culture of Japanese nation and Japan's independence, and finally the world peace.

The role of defending truth to the last should be accomplished only by your young men's energy. We wholly put confidence in your struggle and so here we offer you this kind of message.

The movement for protecting learning and schools has stepped into a concrete and practical stage. We keenly hope that you should not only protect Osaka University of Economics and Municipal University in co-operation with devoted activities of advanced-spirited. students throughout the country, but also should be combined with the struggle for the protection of Japan's learning and culture and take a part in such a movement.

October 18, 1950

NAWA Toichi

KAMIBAYASHI Teijiro

OKAMOTO Hiroyuki

b. The above three professors' careers run as follows:

1. Career of NAWA Toichi

Domicile: 1-1273, Tazumaguchi, Mikage-cho, Buko County, Hyogo Prefecture.

Address: Nijo Tomikoji-agaru, Nakakyo Ward,
Kyoto City, Kyoto-Fu.

Date of Birth: June 18, 1906

March 1929	Graduated from Economics Faculty of Kyoto Imperial University.
April 1929	Assistant in Osaka University of Economics.
April 1939	Official trip for Manchukuo and the Republic of China.
March 1942	Appointed Professor of Osaka University of Economics.
June 1943	Suspension from school in accordance with Public School Teacher Limitation Ordinance Article No. 8 Item 1 No. 5.
March 1946	Reinstatement.
April 1949	Appointed also Professor of Osaka Municipal University.

Holding Chairs:

(1) "On world economy" "On Chinese economy" at Osaka University of Economics.

(2) The same at Osaka Municipal University

Other matters concerned.

Other matters concerned:

(1) Chief of Kyoto Branch of the CHUGOKU KENKYUJO (Research Institute of Republic of China).

(2) Investigation Committee of the NIHON TAIHEIYOMONDAI CHOSAKAI (Japan Pacific Problem Investigation Society).

(3) Councillor of the MINSHUSHUGI KAGAKUSHA KYOKAI (Democratic Scientific Society).

Connection with J.C.P.:

Not enlisted as a formal Party member, but, guessing from career, considered as an influential sympathizer.

2. Career of KAMIBAYASHI Teijiro

Domicile: 35, Higashi 6-chome, Kumano-cho, Sakai City, Osaka Fu.

Address: 643, Hagoromo, Takaishi Town, Izukita County, Osaka-Fu.

Date of Birth: Dec. 16, 1908.

March 1932 Graduated from Osaka University of Economics.

March 1933 Sub-Assistant in Seminary-room of Business Management Study of Osaka University of Economics.

March 1941 Assistant-professor of Osaka University of Economics.

June 1943 Suspension from school in accordance with Public School Teacher Limitation Ordinance Article 8 Item 1 No. 5.

Aug. 1944 Suspension from school in accordance with Public School Teacher Limitation Ordinance Article 8 Item 1 No. 2.

May 1946 Appointed Professor of Osaka University of Economics.

April 1949 Appointed also Professor of Osaka Municipal University.

Holding Chairs:

(1) "Economic Policy" "On Japanese Industry" at Osaka University of Economics.

(2) "History of Techniques" at Osaka Municipal University.

Other matters concerned:

(1) Councillor of the Democratic Scientific Society.

(2) Member from the third party of Osaka Local Labor Relations Committee.

(3) Member of Enterprises Democratization Committee of the NIHON GAKUJUTSU SHINKO-KAI (Association for the Advancement of Science of Japan).

(4) Member of Small and Medium Industries Committee of the Association for the Advancement of Science of Japan.

Connection with J.C.P.:

Not enlisted as a formal Party member, but, guessing from career, considered as an influential sympathizer.

3. Career of OKAMOTO Hiroyuki

Domicile: 1-1, Murata-cho, Naka Ward, Nagoya City, Aichi Prefecture.

Address: c/o KAWAHARA Eiichi, 6, Wakamatsu-cho, Nishinomiya City, Hyogo Prefecture.

Date of Birth: Jan. 7, 1909.

March 1931 Graduated from Law and Literature Faculty of Tohoku Imperial University.

March 1932 Sub-Assistant of Osaka University of Economics.

Nov. 1939 Assistant-professor of Osaka University of Economics.

Feb. 1943 Called to the colours and joined the Chubu Second Unit.

1949 Demobilized from Siberia (Lance-corporal).

Nov. 1949 Appointed Professor of Osaka Municipal University.

Nov. 1949 Appointed Professor of Osaka Municipal University.

Holding Chairs:

(1) "History of Social Thought" at Osaka Municipal University.

(2) "Reading of French Language" "History of French Economics".

Other matters concerned:

(1) Staff-member of the Democratic Scientific Society.

(2) Ordinary member of the SHAKAI KEIZAI SHI GAKKAI (Scientific Association of Social Economic History).

Connection with J.C.P.:

Not enlisted as a formal Party member, but considered as an influential sympathizer among the demobilized persons from Siberia.

III. None

IV

IV. This case is closed for the present.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(B) I.D. No. 172

November 21, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT :

Movements of NIPPON MINSHU SEINEN DAN
(Japan Democratic Youth's Association)

I. Based upon report, titled "Movements of Political Youths Associations", received on Nov. 11, 1950, from Chief of General Affairs Division of Nagano Prefectural Office.

A. Outline :

The Central General Headquarters of NIPPON MINSHU SEINEN DAN (Abbreviated name : MINSEIDAN), which plays a terroristic role as a vanguard of the Japan Communist Party, guided and instigated anti-American and anti-Occupation movements through activity guidance principle, instructions, and Central Committee, of the Party. As practical

manifestation of them, it caused on May 30, this year, a case of violence against U.S. soldiers at the People's Convention held at the People's Plaza in Tokyo, when its six executive members out of eight arrested, were sentenced to hard labor as mentioned below.

(name)	(age)	(organization) attached to	(Office)	(Penalty)
YOSHIDA Hideo	20	MINSEIDAN	Member of Chuo Gassho Dan(Central Chorus Group) of which the movements are deemed to be especially worth noticing hereafter	Sever year's hard labor.
SHIMIZU Kunio	24	"	Chairman of Tokyo Metropolitan Committee	"
MAEDA Minoru	21	"	Chairman of Central Area Committee	"
AKIMOTO Shigeru	24	"	Rikkyo University student	"
YASUDA Tetsuo	21	"	"	"
KAMIYAMA Goichi	24	"	Chief of Youths Division of Shinagawa Electric Workers Union	Five year's hand labor

After that, led by SASA Kan, member of Youths and Womens Affairs Division of the Central Headquarters of the Japan Communist Party, the Central Headquarters of MINSEIDAN held its Central Groups Conference on Oct., 9, at which training of representatives of Area Minseidan throughout the country was planned and since that time the trainings of them, (five days per one training course) hase been conducted up to the present five times on and off.

The daily lessons of the proposed training courese based upon the training plan follows :

Morning	lessons (at MINSEIDAN Headquarters)
Noon	Struggle practice Guidance (in suburban places)

As main manifestation of erratic mass movements based upon the practical guidance of the training plan, the following cases took place :

(1) Case of policemen's firing revolvers, which took place at Kamata Factory of DENGYO SHA (Electric Industry Company) or at Employment Security Offices

in Tokyo Metropolis.

(2). Case of sieging Agriculture-Forestry Minister in collective bargaining against "Red Purge."

It is likely that, anticipating the probable dissolution order and suppression by the Authorities concerned upon its Central Headquarters, resulted from its several times erratic mass movements, MINSEIDAN is making a preparation to transfer secretly its central Head Office into the office of its Central Chorus Group which is at present named SEINEN ONGAKU GAKUIN (Youth Musical Academy) as a means of camouflage, and at the same time the office of the Central Chorus Group is being rebuilt and enlarged to accomodate the MINSEIDAN Head Office into it, according to report from our investigator.

b. Movements of MINSEIDAN in Nagano Prefecture.

Involved in a case of suspected violation of the Imperial Ordinance No. 311, on the charge of their having distributed anti-war handbills on August 27 Anniversary in Nagano Prefecture, 30 young Communist members, including OKA Kunio, of the Japan Communist Party Cell were arrested and examined by police.

After that, however, MINSEIDAN members continued to distributed organ papers, wall newspapers, handbills, leaflets, etc. and devoted themselves in collecting votes for peace with the purpose of instigating anti-war, anti-taxation and anti-occupation movements.

It is deemed in this respect that their anti-american consdiousness has been elevated to considerable extent internally. Although there exists no chorous organization in this prefecture, there are, instead, self-styled cultural bodies, hamely, MINSHUSHUGI KAGAKU SHA KYOKAI (Democratic Scientists' Association) and EIGA SAKURU (Cinema Circle), of which the organizations are being enlarged and of which the members are involved in Communist underground movement consciously or unconsciously.

There is tendency that it is conducting struggles against occupation policy and taxes, and launching the election campaign of the Education Board indirectly by organizing and guiding free laborers including all the unemployed and it is said that SAKAMAKI Ryu and KURASHIMA Hamaji of the members of the prefectural committee of the Japan Communist Party made a tour to the Suwa Area Committee, conducting organization activities in each working shop in order to conduct a movement against the

purge of the Communists.

As a result of this, he is now bringing about the "protestation against the police concerning to picket line" case in the SHIBAURA MISHIN KOBA (Shibeura Sewing Machine Manufactory) in Tatsuno Town.

SHIMIZU Takeshi, organizer of the Shimo Takaido chapter of the Democratic Young Men's League, Entoku Village, Shimotakaido County, went up to Tokyo on Oct. 31 to attended the 5th leaders' training school for the representatives of the MINSEIDAN as the representative of the Hokuriku district from Nagano Prefecture and returned home on Nov. 6.

The sixth leaders' training class is scheduled to be open on Nov. 18 and continues to be open at the MINSEIDAN headquarters.

It is said that one person shall be named and selected from this prefecture to attend this. As the MINSEIDAN headquarters is enforcing the education of the leader like this on a nation-wide scale, attempting to unify the guidance of struggles. It is anticipated that the struggle will be intensified by this activities gradually.

c. Concerning to Organ Paper:

1. Organ papers of the Central Headquarters of the MINSEIDAN are as follows:

(1). KATSUDO SHISHIN (Guide of activities)
(issued by the Central Committee of the MINSEIDAN)

(2). KATSUDO SHISHIN (Guide of activities)
(issued by the Secretariate of the National Committee of the Youngmen's Fatherland Front)

(3). PROLETARIYA NO WAKAKI SENSHI (Young Proletarian Fighter)
(19 issue of the Central League Press issued by the MINSEIDAN on Oct. 15)

(4). HEIWA TO DOKURITSU (Peace and Independence)
(no name of the publishing house)
(No. 12 issue of the magazine issued at the end of October).

2.

(1). MINSEI NYUSU (Minsei News) (the first issue published by the preparatory society in Nagano Prefedture of the MINSEIDAN on Aug. 24)

(2). DANPO (League News) (The third issue of Shimo Ina Chapter of the MINSEIDAN published on Aug. 31)

(3). HANSENKI (Anti-War Flag) (the third issue of Shimo Ina Chapter of the MINSEIDAN issued on Oct. 5)

(4). NANSHIN SEINEN SHINBUN (Nanshin Youngmen's Press). Publisher is HIRASAWA Toru of Shimoina Chapter of the MINSEIDAN. (the first issue published on Oct. 1)

(5). MINPO (People's Press) (publisher is NAKAHIRA Kameo of the Yamabuki Squad of the MINSEIDAN issued on Sep. 5).

(6). "NOROSHI" (Rocket) "HEIWA NO MACHI" (Town of Peace) "KOGEN" (Plateau) (issued by the Chusin Area Committee of the MINSEIDAN)

III. None.

IV. Investigation to be discontinued. We are now watching the MINSEIDAN.

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

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(B) I.D. No. 175

November 22 , 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Trends of the Tokyo and Meiji Universities in the KOKUSAI GAKUSEI SHUKAN (International Student Week).

I. This Bureau is making an investigation in the cultural activities driven by students of the Tokyo and Meiji Universities.

II. Secretaries UEMATSU and KATO of Fifth Subsection, Third Section, Investigation Division, initiated the investigation on November and have detected the following facts.

a. The authorities of the Tokyo University prohibited to hold the traditional BUNKASAI (Culture Festival), for it happened to fall on the foregoing week.

The following written protest, however, was posted in the name of the GAKUYU-KAI IINKAI (Committee of the Fellow-student Society) at the arcade of the Literature Faculty.

"Protest:

"In the bloody storm of the Fascism, we received a proposal concerning democratic liberty and peace from the Secretariat of the KOKUSAI GAKUSEI REMMEI (International Student League). The university authorities prohibited to put the proposal into practice only by the reason that it was mere 'educational minus' for that committee to join it. In England, the SEKAI HEIWA YOGO TAIKAI (World Peace Protection Convention) is being interrupted. We are also placed under a heavy suppression, but we must resolutely break it down. Such a measure of the university authorities is to make us shoulder guns and go to death. Whatever it may subjectively

be, it is to stimulate war in reality. We, overcoming every suppression, must go ahead with ardent passion for peace in order to protect the self-government of the university.

"November 15

"Committee of the Fellow

Student Society"

Besides the SHAKEN (Social Socience Research Society) published a statement. "The Culture Festival shall positively be held", with similar effect as the above. The MIDORI-KAI (Green Society) also posted a statement on the bulletin board to the effect that impartially judging, it was too much to prohibit, the festival had been held for a long time, and the fear of the university authorities was nothing but grounless.

b. In concert with the International Student League, a KOEN TO KENKYU HAPPYO-KAI (Lecture and Study-reporting Society) was to be held under the auspices of the TODAI SO-KEN-REN (Tokyo University Federation of Russian Affairs Research Societies) of the Economics, Science, and Medicine Faculties, and under the support of the JICHI-KAI

(Self-Government Society) at the lecture-room No. 25 at 12:30 on November 18 and the KOKUSAI GAKUSEI KOKAN-KAI (International Student Get-together Meeting) was to be held at the lecture-room No. 24 with addresses of representatives of each race and a motion picture, "History of Japanese Racial Movement".

As said above, written protests, statements, etc. were posted, but they do not seem to be so active in posting bills or in using bulletin boards for the festival in the Tokyo University.

c. On 17, the first day of the Seventieth Year Anniversary, the Meiji University held a grand ceremony in the presence of His Majesty, Emperor. Each faculties also held exhibitions at each lecture-room. Among them, the most note-worthy was the WADATSUMI-TEN (Ocean Exhibition) held by the SENBOTSU GAKUSEI KINEN-KAI (War-dead Student Memorial Society). At the place of the exhibition, the flag of the International Student League and the anti-war flag which the name of the TODAI BUNGAKUBU JICHIKAI (Tokyo University, Literature Faculty,

Self-government Society) was written on, were posted, besides at its entrance, leaflets, " Prague Proposal", were distributed. At the first room, a chronological table of the history of the student movement was posted on the wall around the inside of the room. There were posted here and there on the wall bills written with such words as the reality of 'The case of the OTARU KOSHO (Otaru Higher Commercial School) on the turning point', of 'Kyoto University Case', and of 'Takigawa Case'," photographs of students in the days of the war, and of the scenes of the Tokyo and Waseda University Cases, and bills of such words "See these police men run amuck," etc. Further, they, showing the messages of professors, Kondo, Saigo, and Ide, were intending to appeal to general students. At the second room, there were collected photographs of the war-dead students of the university and articles left by them, and photographs of the motion picture of, and words of, the KIKE WATATSUMI NO KOE (Hear the Voice of the Ocean) were placed among the above mentioned articles.

Thus they, claiming not to repeat that tragedy again, were intending to appeal to the feeling of general students in concert with the show of the first room.

At the exit, they were propagating that to defend such a tragedy, there was only one way, that is peace voting, and they were directing the peace-voting.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attoney-General's Office.

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(B) I. D No. 178
November 24, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Concerning the Material for Propagation on the Peace Treaty Problem of the Communist Party.

I. This is due to the propaganda material (a pamphlet) of the Japan Communist Party, titled 'Peace Treaty with Japan and Standpoint of Soviet Union', now under preparation in its printing, which came to hand of IKEGAMI, secretary of the fifth sub-section, the third investigation section, of this bureau, on November 13, 1950.

II. After examination of this material, we got an outline of it, as follows:

a. Title:

Peace Treaty with Japan and Stadpoint of Soviet Union.

b. Contents:

1. Peace Treaty with Japan and Standpoint of Soviet Union.

(1) Peace Treaty and Anti-Soviet Argument.

* Anti-Soviet Argument and Separate peace Treaty.

* Sorts of Anti-Soviet Argument.

(2) True Nature of Anti-Soviet Argument.

* Argument on Last Moment War-Participation of Soviet Union.

* Argument on Violation of Neutrality Treaty.

* Argument on Easy-Money-Making of Soviet Union.

* Argument on Wilfully-Acting of Soviet Union.

(3) Conditions on the Peace Treaty with Japan.

* Thorough-going Non-militalization of Japan.

* Thorough-going Democratization of Japan.

* Unlimited Development of Peace-Industries in Japan.

* Early Conclusion of Fair Peace Treaty.

* Withdrawal of Occupation Forces after the Conclusion of Peace Treaty.

(4) Significance of the Soviet's Participation in the Peace Treaty with Japan.

* Veto use of Soviet Union and Japan.
* Participation of Soviet Union and Standpoint of Japan.

2. The Soviet Union and Veto.

* What passage did Veto get through?
* What is Veto?
* Why Veto is necessary?
* Why does the Soviet Union exercise Veto?
* How did the Soviet Union exercise Veto?
* The Soviet's Assertion of Reserving Veto in the Conference of Peace Treaty with Japan is right.
* Admittance of Veto (Big Countries Agreement Principle) is the Basis of Japan's Stability.
* What does the Soviet Union put a veto on, in the Peace Treaty Conference with Japan?

c. Comment:

* Anti-Soviet Argument and Separate Peace Treaty.

The separate peace treaty brings about an incomplete, one-sided paralysis, and lame independence of Japan. -----

For the realization of Japan's complete independence, there is no other way than the all-over Peace Treaty, involving all the allied countries not exclusive of the Soviet Union.

The power of minority countries is acted on the control over Japan, and they are using it everywhere taking advantage of the ignorance of the people so effectively that they are dragged along unconsciously, even uneasily, against their will.

* Argument on last Moment War-Participation of Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has a voice fully on equal terms with Japan, nay, with the United States of America or Britain, in the arrangement on Japan, that is, on the settlement of conditions on the Peace Treaty with Japan. We should do nothing rushly on the international affairs, only acknowledging 'facts' superficially.

* Argument on Easy-Money-Making of Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union assented to the war-Participation due to the request of U.S. and B.C.
The then conditions of war-participation were maintenance of the status quo of Outer Mongolia,

equipping Port Arthur to be a naval port, recognition of a priority to the Soviet Union on the internationalization of Dairen and Sino-Soviet joint enterprise of the Manchurian Railway, restration of South Saghalien, and acquisition of Kurile Islands. Gatting the approval of U.S. and B.C. on these conditions, the Yalta Agreement was concluded.

Accordingly, the Soviet's acquisition of South Saghalien and Kurile Islands are neither by the means of so-called last Moment War-Participation nor a sneak thief, but it was carried on fairly under the agreement of the Big Three (3) Leading Power concerning the war, the United States of America, Britain and the Soviet Union.

* The Conditions on Peace Treaty with Japan, in the side of USSR.

(1) Above all, the Soviet's claim against Japan is the thoroughgoing non-militalization of the country. It is clearly revealed in the question on the re-armement of Japan made by the Soviet delegates at the Far Eastern Commission and in the Soviet's assertion for the maintenance of status quo of Japan's police power made at the Allied Council for Japan, and others. This is the duty

of Japan who had agreed the Potsdam Declaration. Therefore, it is not what shall be opposed, but is what shall be welcomed greatly in consideration of the situation of Peace-Japan which makes the non-armament and war-abandonment the new national policy.

(2) The second points are thoroughgoing Japan's democtatization, respect of fundamental human right, and opposition to infringement of the right. This is revealed in the statement of the Soviet's delegates, such as opposition to the worse-revision of Public Service Law, the Labor Adjustment Law, and the revision bill of Labor Law, made at the Far Eastern Commission, and opposition to the Public Safety Ordinance and suppression on the labor movement, made at the Allied Council for Japan. It is also the duty of Japan who had agreed the Declaration, and naturally it is not to be opposed against, but rather to be welcomed greatly as the objectives of democratic and Peaceful Japan.

(3) The third condition shall be the admittance of unlimited development of Peace-industries in Japan and of the unlimited elevation of the national life. It is openly avealed at the Far Eastern

Commission by the Soviet's proposal in the effect. This will well be said the admittance exceeded over what the Potsdam Declaration did. Accordingly, it is what none of Japanese people should oppose to, but should welcome or support its realization.

(4) The fourth is the early conclusion of the peace treaty under the forgoing basic and fair conditions. It is also revealed in the anouncements made consistently by the Soviet authorities in every occasion, as you see. This is also what all the Japanese people should not oppose to, but welcome and support greatly.

(5) The fifth is the prompt withdrawal of the occupation forces at the same time as conclusion of the peace treaty.

It is openly shown in the case relative to Korea that the Soviet withdrew its army, taking the initiative in it, from the Korean territory at the time when the Korean responsible government was established. This will be also what none of Japanese People shall oppose to, but welcome or support greetly.

* Veto of the Soviet Union and Japan.

The Soviet Union uses Veto in such occasions as the possible growth of military power which is lisble to encourage the Militarism in Japan, Suppression over the fundamental human right which is liable to encourage the Militarism in Japan, or, as the restriction on peace-industries which is liable to endanger the independence of Japanese race. In other words, the Soviet should not admit it, but oppose to it.

Why is it bad for the Japanese?

* Why does the Soviet Union use Veto?

It is a fact that the one who has used Veto as 'Veto' is the Soviet Union. -----

However, U.S. and B.C. has rejected the Soviet's assertions, the same times at least, in the form of 'Majority of Votes'. Because if they have not rejected the Soviet's assertions by the majority of votes she had necessarily to use Veto.

* What is the Soviet Union going to reject in the conference of peace treaty with Japan?

Anyone who has acknowleged rightly the Soviet's using of Veto and the meaning as what it is can easily understand who are the opponents or blaming ones, that is, the international monopolistic capital and

its spokesman, and not otherwise. Accordingly, it is the service to their benefit that one follows their blames, oppositions, or abusing the Soviet's use of Veto. It is why they do not let you know. We have to break down the untruth and trip them of their masks for the benefit of Japan's independence and world's peace.

With a pamphlet having these contents on thirty-two (32) pages, they are about ot stir up people in the occasion of peace treaty near at hand, stating that the Soviet policy since the termination of the war is right, and the peace treaty exclusive of the Soviet Union should be rejected, because Japan is beneficial when she accepts the Soviet's conditions on the peace treaty with Japan.

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

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(B) I.D. No. 177

November 24, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Movement against Local Public Officials Law by the TOKYOSO (TOKYOTO KYOSHOKUIN KUMIAI — Tokyo Metropolitan Teachers' Union).

I. In accordance with an inserted news in the Tokyo edition of the NIHON KYOIKU SHIMBUN (Japan Education Newspaper) dated Nov. 21, 1950.

II. Based upon the above inserted news, on Nov. 21, 1950, Secretary KIKUCHI Masao, Fifth Sub-Section, Third Section, Investigation Division, SIB, detected the following facts.

A. The Tokyo Metropolitan Teachers' Union has decided to start a great opposite movement in anticipation of "Local Public Officials Law" to be laid before the Temporary Session which is opened from 21 of this month, and after consultation with the Central Committee, issued the following notice No. 19 and clarified its movement policies.

B. Notice No. 19.

1. Ten or more of members from each chapter shall participate in the Research Meeting of the Local Public Officials Law. The first meeting shall be held at the KYOIKU KAIKAN (Educational Assembly-hall) from 2:00 p.m. on 24.

2. Three or four members of each chapter shall join the SENDEN KATSUDO TAI (Propaganda Action Corps) against the Local Public Officials Law, and from Nov. 25 to Dec. 1 they shall advance to eleven quarters such as Kinshi-cho, Ueno, Shinjuku, Shibuya, etc.

3. At 2:00 p.m. Dec. 5 the mass rally of the Tokyo Metropolitan Teachers' Union shall be held at the Showa Primary School, Kyobashi, Chuo Ward.

4. After Dec. 2, rally of chapter shall be held by each chapter.

C. Schedule of the Propaganda Action Corps.

Nov. 25	Kinshi-cho, Koiwa station (Koto, Sumida, Edogawa Teachers' Unions).
Nov. 27	Ikebukuro station (Itabashi, Nerima, Toshima and Bunkyo Teachers' Unions).
Nov. 28	Ueno and Yuraku-cho stations (Kita-adachi, Arakawa, Daito, Chiyoda and Chuo Teachers' Unions).
Nov. 29	Shinjuku and Shibuya stations (Shibuya, Shinjuku, Nakano, Sugi-nami and Setagaya Teachers' Unions).
Nov. 30	Oi and Shimbashi station (Ota, Meguro, Shinagawa and Minato Teachers' Unions).
Dec. 1	Tachikawa and Hachioji stations (Kitatama, Nishitama, Minamitama, Hachioji and Tachikawa Teachers' Unions).

III. None.

IV. None.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attoney General's Office.

(No. I-I-3)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(B) I.D. No 181

November 27, 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 National Conference held by the HEIWA YOGO (Peace Protection League)

I. It was found necessary to investigate this case because it was learned that the Conference mentioned above was held on October 6, 1950 with attendance of seventy representatives of all over the country.

II. The following was revealed by Secretary IKEGAMI, Fifth Subsection, Third Section, Investigation Division, SIB after the investigation into the documents relative to this case.

A. Time :

October 6. 1950 from 10,00 a.m. to 50.00 p.m.

B. Place :

Upper House Hall.

C. Attendants :

HOSOKAWA Karoku (Diet member affiliated with the Japan Communist Party)

HAYASHI Takuro (ditto)

KAWAKAMI Kanichi (ditto)

HIRANO Gitaro (President of the CHUGOKU KENKYU JO (Chinese Affairs Research Institute))

About seventy members in total.

D. Chairmen of the organizations who attended this Conference.

YOSHIDA Sukeji (Chairman of Congress of Industrial Organizations)

AOYAGI Kiyoshi (Responsible person for the HOKKAIDO HEIWA IIN KAI (Peace Protection League in Hokkaido))

YAMADA Katsugiro (Representative of Science Council of Japan)

E. Resolations :

(1) The Day for Peace Ballot will be fixed early in December.

(2) To file a petition with the SEKAI IIN KAI (World Committee for Peace Protection) as regards despatching a Japanese Investigation Group.

(3) To offer the prize for the best motto.

(4) To propose a cooperation with various political parties under the name of this Conference.

(5) To plan for exhibiting AKAMATSU Toshikos' Sketches of bombed areas damaged by atomic bombs.

(6) To adopt Prague Appeal.

(7) To investigate a defect which brought unsuccessful results of peace ballot in order to make the ballot movement active.

(8) To recommend the peace fighters (?)

(9) To adopt the massage to the World Assembly for Peace Protection. (As shown in the annexed paper).

(10) The decided proposals by Japanese Committee for Peace Protection are as follows:

a. For the urgent Activity Principle.

We continue the Peace Ballot movement more active

at the same time we aim at accomplishing purpose of 40000,000 Peace Ballot.

We have frequent round-table conferences for peace protection centering around what methodes should be adopted to protect peace and develop the peace front into a struggle for peace.

b. For strengthening the organization.

For the present we are aimed to form 10,000 Committees for Peace Protection, and to organize 10000,000 persons for these organizations. For this purpose, we organize the Committee for Peace Protection on the basis of works, managements, farm villages and towns.

c. For the financial policy.

Each Committee should pay ¥ 100 a month for a periodical issued by Japanese Committee for Peace Protection.

4. The Selection Committee appointed the following persons as representatives for World Assembly for Peace Protection :

Reprsentatives of the ~~intelligentsia~~

OYAMA Ikuo (Under negotiation)

MITSUKURI Shukichi (A musical composer)

HATANAKA Masaharu

Representatives of the central organizations

Representatives of the central organizations

KAMETA Togo (Chairman of All Japan Chemical Industry Workers' Unions).

MATSUTANI Senjiro (Chairman of All Japan Press and Radio Worker's Union)

ICHIKAWA Kyoji (Chairman of National Liaison of Labor Unions)

YAMAGUCHI Kan (Chairman of All Communications Workers' Union)

MASUDA Tetsuo (Chairman of All-Japan Preliminary G Group of Motor-car Industry Workers' Union)

GOTO Shinkichi (Chairman of Japan Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions)

ETO Hajime (Chairman of Mitsui Shipbuilding Workers' Union)

OGURA Kanekichi (Chairman of Mitaka Branch, Fuji Industry Workers' Union)

KUMAKURA Keian (Member of Central Executive Committee of National Liaison Council of Labor Unions)

Local Representatives :

Hokkaido :

TEZUKA Suematsu (Professor of Hokkaido Liberal Arts University)

TAMURA Hiroshi (Electric welding worker of Fuji Iron Manufacturing Co., Ltd .)

FUKUSHIMA Chiyo (Wives Society of Bibai Coal Mining, Mitsubishi Co., Ltd.)

YAMADA Chokichi (Chairman of Hokkaido Council of Labor Unions)

Miyagi Prefecture :

SUZUKI Keisuke (Actor)

Tochigi Prefecture :

SHO Keishoku (Chairman of the Prefectural Committee of Korean Liberation and Relief Association in Japan)

Gunma Prefecture :

ARIGA Tadatoshi (Chief of Liaison Office for Peace Protection League of the Prefecture

Kanagawa Prefecture :

TAKANASHI Akira (Organizer of Peace Protection Movement at Tsuru Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.)

YOSHIKI Masa (Chief Secretary of Labor Union of Hodogaya Chemical Industry Co., Ltd)

ITO Shuji (Chairman of Peace Protection League at Higgyshi Annex of Keio University.

Toyama Prefecture :

IWAKURA Masaji (Writer)

Osaka Prefecture :

HIGA Shuko (Master of kindergarclen)

WADA Ryosei (Vice-Chairman of Osaka Branch of All Japan Metal Industry)

Nagano Prefecture :

YAMAOKA Koreto (Lens maker of Masatani Optical Instrument Manufactwing Co.,Ltd)

IMAI Kobei (Chairman of Free Laborcers' Labor Union)

Aichi Prefecture :

HARADA Dokio (Secretarial of Lolal Labor Union Committee)

Hiroshima Prefecture :

NAKASHITA Hiroshi

Miyazaki Prefecture :

AZUMA Masako (Company clerk)

Kagoshima Prefecture :

NISHI Toshishiko (Member of free Laborers' Labor Union).

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

ANNEXED PAPER

Message for World-wide Assembly

Outline :

We feel keenly that a growing danger of the next war is imposing important duties upon peace protectors -----, above all, the Korean war upon the peace protectors in Japan. We pledge to enlarge and strengthen our unity for the prevention of war and establishment of eternal peace in a close concert with all the peace protectors in the world.
We do not think that peace comes from military force.

In respect for the United Nations' Constetution we expect the establishment of the world peace through the cooperation of big five and other nations.

In opposition to the rearmament of Japan and turning her into a military base, we demand the immediate conclusion of overall peace treaty and immediate withdrawal of Occupation Forces.

With a conviction that a concerted action of protectors of world peace will smash the intrigues of war provocators and that peace will never fail to overcome war we are very glad to have an honor to

send this message as brothers to all the attendants of the second world-wide assembly for the protection of peace.

(No. I-I-3)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(B) I.D. No. 187
November 28, 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 Conference of National Representatives of NIKKYOSO (Japan Teachers' Union).

I. According to the article reported in the "KYOIKU JOHO (Educational Information)", daily press, dated November 22, 1950.

II. Attorney Gemeral's Office Secretary KIKUCHI Masao, Fifth Subsection, Third Section, Investigation Division initiated an investigation on November 24, 1950 and detected the following facts based on the article mentioned above.

A. On November 20 and 21, there was held at the KYOIKU KAIKAN Hall a confernce attended by three

hundred representatives of the teachers' Unions throughout the country. This conference was for the arrangement of structure of Diet struggles and it decided the struggle objectives and concrete plans mentioned below.

B. 1. Struggle objectives.

(1) Freedom of political activities.

(2) Security of rights for collective bargaining and for the conclusion of collective agreement.

(3) Perfect application of three labor laws to the spot workers.

2. Urgent movement plan.

(1) To struggle in combination of basic plan with that for the revision of National Public Service Law and Labor Union Law by attaching importance to the nation wide struggle.

(2) To go on powerful negotiations with various political parties and self-government offices.

(3) To notify internationally of the unreasonableness of the Local Public Service Law. (To embassies, President Seebald, AFL, CIE, International Federation of Free Trade Unions).

(4) To go on negotiations with the authorities concerned.

C. The structure of this Diet struggle is considered as developing into a year-end offensive to meet the expectations of labor union members who are desiring the payment of year-end allowances. Therefore, the future move is worthy of particular attention.

III. None.

IV. Concrete activities are under investigation.

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

(No. I-I-3)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(B) I. D No 194
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 : Violation of Public Safety Law by Students of Hokkaido University.

I & II. Based upon the report dated November 13, 1950 of chief of Hokkaido Branch Office, S.I.B..

1. About 1:00 p.m. November 10 the students of Law and Economics Faculty and Culture Faculty of Hokkaido University meeted altogether and intended to hold a young men's rising-up rally as an event of the KOKUSAI SEINEN DEI (International Young Men's Day) at the Central Lecture-hall of the said University, but the school authorities did not permit it. Despite that, about thirty students assembled at the Sixth Lecture-hall of the Culture

Department and made a protest against the school authorities. After that, about 3:00 p.m. ten or more of students, hoisting a Red Flag and Anti-War Flag, passing through the front gate of the said University, marching through the city, went for supporting the Labor Union movement of the KOKOKU Printing Office which is now carrying on a strike for the opposition to the Red Purge by the ZEN-INSATSU (All Printing Bureau), and they were arrested by Sapporo City Police Authorities for the cause of flagrant delict violating the Public Safety Law (Article No. 1).

2. About 5:00 p.m. the same day about thirty students of the said University demanded forcibly their release from the city police authorities until 8:00 p.m. under the reason of undue arrest, and the next day SUGINOHARA Shun-ichi, lawyer and J.C.P. member, KAWAGUCHI Takeo, head official of HOKURO KAIGI-HOKKAIDO RODO KAIGI ? (Hokkaido Labor Council) and J.C.P. member and other representatives thronged to the city police authorities with about fifty members in all of students and members of the Labor Union of the KOKOKU Printing Office, and made a protest against them under the reason of undue

arrest. Moreover at the compound of the University buildings handbills printed "Protest against undue round-up" were distributed.

3. Members who were arrested by the city police authorities are as follows.

(TAKAHASHI and AMENO were transferred to the Prosecutor's Office and the others were released.)

Name	Department he belongs to	Age	Remark
TAKAHASHI Susumu	Second year grade of Geology and Mineralogy Department, Science Faculty, Hokkaido University. Suspension from school for an indefinite period.	22	Transferred to the Prosecutor's office.
AMENO Hiroe	Second year grade of Science course, Culture Faculty, Hokkaido University.	20	"
KIDA Eishiro	Ditto	20	Released.
ISHII Ei	First year grade (Ditto)	19	"
TANABE Masakazu	Second year grade of Medicine Faculty, Hokkaido University.	22	"

MORIGAMI Seijun	Second year grade of Science Course, Culture Faculty, Hokkaido University	19	Released.
KOJIMA Seiji	Three year grade of Law Course, Law and Economics Faculty, Hokkaido University	21	"
NAKAMURA Shigesuke	First year grade of Economics Course, Law and Economics Faculty, Hokkaido University.	21	"
TANNO Katsuro	Ditto.	22	"
SAJI Tameo	First year grade of Science Course, Culture Faculty, Hokkaido University.	19	"
Girl (one)	Exercise of veto in silence.		

III. None.

IV. This case shall be closed without further action.

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

[No. I-I-3]

COPY

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

(B) I.D. No 187

November 18, 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 TAJIMA (田島にて) Hide's Speech at the Dialogue Debate Meeting of Every Political Party Member sponsored by the Kitakata (岐阜県北方町公民館) Town Civic Hall, Gifu Prefecture.

I. Based on the examination which was done by SIB successively after the previous report dated on November 1.

II. Secretary MIYOSHI (三吉), Sixth Subsection, Third Section, Investigation Division, SIB summarized the contents of two reports dated on November 28 and November 30 from Tokai Branch, SIB concerning the above titled affair.

a. The place and the time where and when the speech was done is same as previously reported.

b. Lecturers of every political party attended the meeting.

Democratic Liberal Party	(大野文助) ONO Josuke
Japan Social Democratic Party	(山下幸一) YAMAMOTO Koichi
Japan Communist Party	(田島ひで) TAJIMA Hide
Constitutional Justice Party	(辻 英一) TSUJI Ken-ichi.

c. Purport of (田島ひで) TAJIMA Hide's speech :

(1) Concerning the Tax-problem :

The new tax-law is made to protect the capitalists and the tax is being spent to prepare for the war. The Japan Communist Party does not consent to the policy of present Cabinet which intends to trans form Japan into military base.

(2) Concerning the Oversea Trade-problem :

The Party opposes to the oversea trade excluding Soviet Union and China.

(3) Concerning the Opposition to war :

At the time of the World War II, what had been opposing to war to the last is the Japan Communist Party alone. The destination of capitalism is mentionlessly the imperialistic war.

d. Purport of (田島ひで) TAJIMA Hide's answer to the attendance's question :

(1) Her answer to the question saying "What is the reason by which Soviet Union declared war upon Japan directly before the war-termination with which Soviet Union had been concluded the treaty ? "

"Soviet Union moved basing on the Yalta Agreement. Soviet Union's participation in the war quickened the period of the war-termination and lessened the damage. In this meaning, it has done Japan good instead."

(2) Her answer to the question saying "What is the reason by which the Japan Communist Party which calls itself the supporter to working classes, opposes to the Community Chest.

"Not to the principle of the Community Chest but the Party opposes to the fact that it is done semiforcifly."

(3) Her answer to the question saying "How is the relation between Soviet Union and the Japan Communist Party."

"The Japan Communist Party has no direct connection with Soviet Union but it has the same principle and claim with Soviet Union."

(4) Her answer to the question saying "Although, concerning the Korean upheaval, the Japan Communist Party is insisting that South Korean has intruded

into North Korea, how the reality is ? "

"Although it is informed as if that North Korean had invaded into South Korea generally, North Korean being not the invader, as South Korea had invaded into North Korea over one thousand odd times, the conflict has taken place. If I say like these, I will fall on the violation of the Imperial Ordenance No. 311, I dare answer thus."

e. MATSUO (松尾孝和) Takakazu's movement directly after TAJIMA (田島) Hide's (ひで) answer:

Directly after above mentioned answers of (4) of (d), a Japan Communist Party member MATSUO (松尾孝和) Takakazu who had been at the auditorium, getting up suddenly on the platform, speeched as follows:

"TAJIMA (田島)'s answers now delivered may violate the Imperial Ordinance No. 311. If she would be arrested on the charge of such matter like this, could we say that the Constition is recognizing the freedom of speech ? We must defend the liberty."

f. Witnesses to the contents of TAJIMA (田島) Hide (ひで) and MATSUO (松尾) Takakazu (孝和)'s speeches.

(1) The sponsor and the manager of Kitakata (北方町) Town Civic Hall ISHIKAWA (石川) Isamu (勇).

As mentioned above, concerning (4) of (d) and (e),

this person presented a written report voluntarily answering to the request of Secretary NAGAYA, (長屋) Tokai Branch, SIB.

(2) Lecturer from the Japan Social Democratic Party on the day.
(山本幸一)
YAMAMOTO Koichi.

Concerning (4) of (d) as mentioned above, this person voluntarily told above Secretary NAGAYA. (長屋)

(3) Lecturer from the Constitutional Justice Party on the day.
(辻 幸一)
TSUJI Ken-ichi.

As mentioned above in (4) of (d), this person voluntarily told above mentioned Secretary NAGAYA. (長屋)

(4) A member of Kitakata (北方町) Town Assembly.
(坪井 鼎一)
TSUBOI Teiichi.

As mentioned above, concerning (1), (2) and (3) of (c) and (1), (2), (3) and (4) of (d) and (e), this person voluntarily told above mentioned Secretary NAGAYA. (長屋)

III.

This case gets a suspicion to violate the Imperial Ordinance No. 311, 1946 and the Memorandum of SCAP concerning the Freedom of Speech and Press, September 10, 1945.

IV.

This case, being already passed the time and being

not concerned with the Organizations Control Order,
is fixed to be resesved as a reference material
and our further investigation will be closed here.

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

(No. I-I-3)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(B) I. D 26. 122

November / , 1950

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

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

SUBJECT :

The Contents of speech given by TAJIMA Hide (田島ひで) at a joint speech meeting of every political party, held at Komin Kan (岐阜県北方町公民館) (Townspeople's Hall), Kitakata Town, Gifu Prefecture.

I. Based upon report, received on Oct. 13, 1950, from Chief of General Affairs Division of Gifu (岐阜) Prefectural Office, regarding the movements of the subject person, upon which SIB submitted a report on Oct. 17, 1950 and was keeping a watch continually.

II. On Oct. 24, this year, secretary MIYOSHI (三善) of sixth subsection, Investigation Third Division, SIB, summarized the report as follows:

A.

In the period from 7,00 p. m. Oct. 2, 1950, to 11,00 p. m, the same day, at Komin Kan (公民館) (Townspeople's Hall), Kitakata town (岐阜縣、本巣郡 北方町), Motosu-County, Gifu prefecture, a joint speech meeting of Liberal Party, social Democratic party, Communist party and RIKKEN YOSEI KAI (立憲養正会) (Constitutional justice Party) was held, at which TAJIMA Hide (田島ひで), communist Diet member elected from Nagoya (名古屋) City, made a speech, the contents of which follow ;

1. Concerning tax ppoblem.

Referring to tax problem, she said: " What do you think about taxes which have been imposed upon you recently?" "The goverment, despite that it has purchased ugeless goods from abroad at the cost of taxes imposed upon you all at a very time when a panic is going to take place in rural districts here, is declaring the re-establishment of agrarian economy, and the Liberal party promises us the reduction of taxes"------(some words omitted). "They declare that they can reconstruct economy there by collecting as much taxes as possible from lower classes and concentrating them upon great capitalists but I

think there is no other country in the world which collects such large amount of taxes from lower stratum as in Japan." "Whenrs heart-breakingly heavy taxes are imposed upon you all the Japanese, only nominal taxes are imposed upon foreigners at the sacrifice of the people here, while the taxes collected are going to be appropriated for a war."------(some words omitted)--------Yoshida Cabinet declars with nonchalance that Japan in not a military base for a war but a base for occupation while it isreported that several ten billion yen will be included in the budget for the National police Reserve,-----(some words omitted)

2. Concerning Foreign Trade.

In present stage Japan has trade relations with a certain special country. Consequently she adopts a concentrated production method and therefore there has incressed a great accumulation of products, which are being released to public use. As a result, laborers have been thrown out of work and the administration of Yoshida Cabinet has come to a deadlock,-----(some words omitted).

3. Opposition to War.

Which political party did continue to oppose war to the end at the outbreak of the 2nd World War? It was only comunists, progressive elements out of the Japanese people, too, who had been in prison for 18 years, suffering from ill-treatment, that opposed to the war to the end, desiring to improve business conditions there without causing a war. But it is very sorry to say that such a situation is going to take place once again, and Capitalists are forcing the people to be involved in a war,under the pretext that they will reestablish Japan by selling their country. It is not too much to say that a capitalishic government causes a war without fail. " Dear friends! you must be firm in the belief that you will never cause a war in future."

Now, we Japan Communist party is pushing a compaign to obtain signatures for peace, including political parties and religious circles, so you are eagerly requested to join the campaign.

B.

After the foregoing speeches having been given by the four political parties speakers, questions

and answers were exchanged between the hearers and speakers.

Of the interrogations asked to TAJIMA Hide, (田島 について) what were most noteworthy are as follows:

1. Question---: " As the second world war, Japan concluded a treaty with the Soviet Union, but shortly before the war's end the Soviets declared war against Japan, ignoring the treaty. I ask you to explain the reason why she did so.

Answer-----: The Soviet Union took the action in accordance with the Yalta Agreement. Her having taken part in the war promoted its terminstion. The Soviet Union took the action from the viewpoint that there would remain in the United States a considerable number of atom-weapons. In this respest, I think she is rather to be given thanks by the Japanese people for her action.

2. Question----: It is reported that the Soviet Union has no direct connection with the Japan Communist party. What do you think about this point? What is the Cominform's criticism?

Answer------: They have no direct connection but have something common. This is because we have many things which are to be learned

from the Soviet Union in the method of her revolution and labor movement which she carried out in the past as our senior country. As for the Cominform's criticism, it is not necessarily made upon the Japan Communist party but is a warning given by Communists in Europe to the Japanese people as to how the Japanese people to be. I wish you all to read it for once. You will get it at any time at the Japan Communist party Headquarters.

3. Question---: The Communists allegedly declare that the South Korean Forces invaded the North Korea in the Korean Inflict this time. Which is the truth of the matter?

Answer---: I will answer you but my answer might conflict with Imperial Ordinance No.311 and I might be arrested by the authorities but I will dare to answer you. There is no doubt about that the Korean Conflict was caused by South Korean's Forces' having invaded North Kores illegally. We have many examples proving this fact. At any rate the fact is that the South Korean Forces illegally, invaded North Korea 1,021 times on and off, which proves the foregoing communists' allegation

to be true. In South Korea, progressive elements were killed and the whole of leftist organizations were dissolved, which caused a confusion there.

4. Immediately after the foregoing questions and answers having been exchanged, MATSUO (松尾 孝和) Takakazu, member of Gifu prefecural Committee (日本共産党岐阜縣委員) of the Japan Communist party, appealed to the audiences as follows, following the answers given by TAJIMA (田島ひで) Hide.

" Ladies and gentlemen! What was said by Miss Tajima might be in confliction with the Imperial Ordinance 311 and it isprobable that she will be arrested by the authouites. What a nonsense! As you know, the Constitution guarantees the freedom of speech. We must protect the freedom of speech.

III

IV Under investigation.

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

(No. I-I-3)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(A) I. D. No. 92
November 27, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : On Special Designation Made by the Attorney-General under Article 5 of the Organizations Control Order.

In accordance with the provision of Article 5 of the Organizations Control Order we intend to effect a special designation, as in the following draft paper, in relation to the ZAIDAN HOJIN KYOSAI KYOKAI (Mutual Aid Society, Incorporated Foundation; former Navy Mutual Aid Association) and the RIKUGUN KYOSAI KUMIAI (former Army Mutual Aid Association) for reason given in the attached statement. We would like to hear the opinion of your quarter in connection with this.

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

(D R A F T)

Special Designation under Article 5 of the
Organizations Control Order

November , 1950

In accordance with the provision of Article 5 of the Organizations Control Order, I specially designate hereby the following organizations:

ZAIDAN HOJIN KYOSAI KYOKAI

(Mutual Aid Society, Incorporated Foundation)

KAIGUN KYOSAI KUMIAI

(Navy Mutual Aid Association)

RIKUGUN KYOSAI KUMIAI

(Army Mutual Aid Association)

Attorney-General

OHASHI Takeo

Statement of Reason.

Judging from the fact that the ZAIDAN HOJIN KYOSAI KYOKAI (Mutual Aid Society, Incorporated Foundation), which started on October 19, 1945 after the cessation of war, is one which is deemed to be the successor organization of the former KAIGUN KYOSAI KUMIAI (Navy Mutual Aid Association) and that as principal members of this organization and the former RIKUGUN KYOSAI KUMIAI (Army Mutual Aid Association) regular officers of the Army and Navy used to take their posts and also that the ZAIDAN HOJIN KYOSAI KYOKAI (Mutual Aid Society, Incorporated Foundation) referred to above temporarily had regular Navy officers as its principal members in its inceptive stage, these organizations fall under Article 5 (1 b) of the Organizations Control Order and should therefore be designated as dissolved organizations by Article 4 of the same Order being regarded as ones coming under Article 2 of the said Order. However, the essential aim of these organizations has consisted in the promotion of welfare of working people (mainly workers in general, and not military men) in various workshops concerned with the former Army and

Navy, and not in "providing benefits greater than similar civilian benefits" or "perpetuation of militarism or a martial spirit in Japan" as mentioned in Article 2 of the Organizations Control Order.

In addition both the former Navy Mutual Aid Association and the former Army Aid Association were already abolished on November 30, 1945 in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 688, while the Mutual Aid Society, Incorporated Foundation, to whose directorship ex-Paymaster Inspectors HATSUMI Eigoro and TSUJI Hidesuke and ex-Surgeon Captain NAKAMURA Masamichi were appointed once at the time of its start, but all removed from their respective office on January 3, 1946, has now no former regular Navy officer among its principal officers. Such an appointment as mentioned above, of course, ought not to be made in the future, but taking into the consideration the above-said circumstances, it must be considered as a reasonable measure to make a designation for special exception in accordance with the provision of Article 5 of the Organizations Control Order in behalf of the Mutual Aid Society, Incorporated Foundation of that time and the former Army and Navy Mutual Aid Associations as well.

It must be, in this connection, pointed out that the former Army Mutual Aid Association was already abolished as mentioned above and the Mutual Aid Society, Incorporated Foundation is scheduled to be dissolved as soon as the "Law concerning Special Measures for Annuitants of the Mutual Aid Associations under the Former Ordinances, etc." (draft) passes through the current session of the Diet and is put into effect, with its all rights and obligations succeeded by the Federations of Mutual Aid Associations at the date of the enforcement of this Law and accordingly all assets owned by the former Army Mutual Aid Association and the Mutual Aid Society, Incorporated Foundation will be once transferred to the Federation of Mutual Aid Associations, except those unnecessary to the business of this Federation to be reverted to the State, which should, in turn, later supply this Federation from the national treasury with the funds necessary for the annuities and grants of a lump sum to be delivered in accordance with this law or the expenses for the fulfilment of any liability succeeded by the said Federation as well as the expenses for the transaction of the businesses concerned in the above matters.

COPY

(A) I.D. No. 93

November 28 1950.

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

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

SUBJECT :

HAZUKIKAI (August Society)

I. According to the report made by our Kyushu Branch concerning the above organization which was reportedly formed by the former regular naval officers.

II. As a result of the investigation made by our Second Investigation Section, the following facts were found.

A. Date of formation : August 18, 1948.

B. Location of office : 9, 2-chome, Odori, Shikanjima, Kenohana Ward, Osaka City.

C. Principal officers : Committeeman and manager MASAOKA Motoji

D. Members : Volunteers among those who had once been affiliated with the former Naval Establishment Division in Saseho. There is a total of about 250 members

now.

E. Membership fee : The expenses of this society were covered by the contributions of volunteers and advertising rates of the organ paper, "HAZUKI", and no membership fee was collected.

F. Activities : 1. The society publishes the above organ paper once a year to promote the friendship of the members and to establish connection among them.

2. Some members hold a get-together meeting at MASAOKA's once a year.

3. Moreover, the members are working for mutual aid, Around Aug. 1947, the members submitted the petition with their signatures for the reduction of penalty of MATSUMOTO Inosuke, former vice-admiral and Chief of former SASEHO Naval Establishment Division.

Any other peculiar activity
has not been found.

G. Object and character.

This organization was formed by the comrades who had been working at tbe same workshop in order to promote the friendship and mutual aid of the members. There are found neither political nor ideological activity except yearly opening of the meeting and publication of the organ paper. As mentiened above, the society submitted the petition for the reduction of the penalty for a former Japanese soldier when he was sentenced as a war criminal. But it is not the principal object of the same society.

III. This organization consists of former Japanese soldiers, civilians in the service and workers and is not the society of regular naval officer only. Therefore it should not be regarded as the group consists of some comrades only who had once been in military service, and it does not go against any provision of the Organizations Control Order. The society once showed activities for the reduction of penalty of war cruminals but now it does not display any ploitical activity. Thus we can't regard it as the organization which should submit the declaration.

the declaration.

IV. No more investigation will be made into the above society.

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

(No. I-I-3)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(A) I.D. No. 97

November 29, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Group of soldiers upon whom the "Rising Sun Medals" were conferred.

I. According to the report made by our Kyushu Branch concerning the group of some former Japanese Army officers who had been stationed at Rabaul around the war-end and had been decorated with the Rising Sun Medals which signified the suicide attack. The group members are reportedly keeping in touch with one another, providing against the emergency of this country.

II. As a result of the investigation made by our Second Investigation Section, the following facts were found.

A. Details concerning the creation of the above Rising Sun Medal:

In April or May, 1945, the Headquarters in Rabaul (Former General IMAMURA Hitoshi was then the Commanderin-chief) created the above medal in order to promote the "suicide attack spirit" as the tide of war had been turning against Japan.

B. Several Rising Sun Medals were made to orders given by some individuals for their souvenir and from their curiosity. Accordingly the possession of the same medal doesn't mean that the possessor belonged to some special group at Rabaul. Any such organization was not found in Japan proper too. Of course there are some individuals who personally possess the same medals as their souvenir.

III. None.

IV. No more investigation will be made into the above group.

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

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(A) I.D No. 115

October 23, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Hatoba Ikka, a terroristic Organization.

I. As a result of the arrest of the terroristic organizations by the Fushiki Police Station, Takaoka City, Toyama Prefecture in August, 1950, this subject matter has come to our Knowledge.

II. As a result of the investigation made by the Shin-etsu Branch Office of SIB by our order the following outline of facts have come to light.

A. Name of Organization: Hatoba Ikka.

B. Date of Formation: 1948 or thereabouts.

C. Location of Office: unknown.

D. Nature:

This organization is recognized as a group of the so called "Yotamono" (notoriously bad characters with no definite occupation) with the red-light district of Fushiki Tamagawa, Takaoka City as its stronghold. Many of those regarded as its constituent members are habitually committing injury, threat and blackmail, and it is suspected of being a terroristic organization.

E. Terroristic Actions:

What has been known at the present time is this. In August, 1950, TANI Masao, recognized as a constituent member, blackmailed together with seven other men, TAKAGI Yoshio, of Fushiki-machi, Takaoka City, on the road in front of the Fushiki-machi, Public Hall, Takaoka City, and threatened him by the power of group. In addition to that violation of the Law Concerning the punishement of Terroristic Actions, etc, there are more than ten cases of suspected injury, blackmail

and act of violence committed in groups or individually.

III. This organization is recognized to be suspected of falling under Article 2, Item 7 of the Organizations Control Order.

IV. We should propose to cause our Shin-etsu Branch Office to continue a further investigation.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau

Attorney-General's Office

(No. 1-1-3)

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(A) I.D. 26.87

November 21, 1950

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

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

SUBJECT : Information on a terroristic organization named HATOBA IKKA (A Family of Wharf).

I. This information has originated from the members of HATOBA IKKA who were arrested by Fushiki Police station, Takaoka City, Toyama prefecture on the charge of acts of violence in August 1950.

II. The following facts have been revealed through an investigation made by Shinetsu Branch of SIB since September 24, 1950.

a. Name:

HATOBA IKKA or FUSHIKI GURENTAI (Fushiki Hooligans Group).

b. Date of establishment:

About March of 1949.

c. Location of office:

c/o ZATANI Masao

21, Fushiki Fushiura, Takaoka City, Toyama

Prefecture.

d. Leading officials:

First Head	ZATANI Masao	alias Kuma.
Second Head	KANAYAMA Yasuhisa	" Taikyu.
Present Head	NAKATANI Masaji	" Masa.

e. Constituents:

Followers	KOJIMA Shigeichi	alias	Shige.
	IMAI Yoshiaki	"	Unkle IMAI.
	MIYATA Shozo	"	Shoma.
	UJIHARA Haruyuki	"	Haru.
	TANIGUCHI Yoshio		
	KOKUBU Shotaro	"	Sho.
	NIEKAWA Soji	"	So.
	NAKAO Shigeru	"	Hatoba no Nahka.
	YANAGAKI Toshio	"	Pohro.
	FURUI Masao	"	Poroi.
	OHTA Kikuji	"	Bohko.
	NAKAZAWA Tatsuo	"	Tahko.
	MORI Tadashi	"	Tahsun.
	OKADA Nobuetsu	"	Kada.

MIYATA Masayuki alias Mah.

and other ten odd members.

f. Organization's character and aim:

This organization has a member of hooligans who are banding themselves in the relationship of "Boss and Followers" in its membership and hold around Tamagawa red-light quarters in its influencial sphere.

This organization named HATOBA IKKA or FUSHIKI GURENTAI was established by First Head (boss) ZATANI Masao who gathered rowdies rampant at Tamagawa gay quarters during his frequent visit there and had semi-blood-relationship with several bad men including KANAYAMA Yasuhisa in a ceremony about March of 1949.

The boss and his followers have been in the habit of loitering around the red-light district and amusement centers to force the merchants at these places to offer foods and wines, to extort goods from shops, to resort to acts of violence, injury or blackmail against sailors who landed on Fushiki port or people to visit gay quarters on trifling matters. The organization is, thus, regarded as a terroristic organization keeping innocent people in a extreme fright with repeated commitment of violence relying

upon its great numbers.

g. Terroristic activities:

1. Head ZATANI Masao, alias Kuma, did acts of violence to KAWAMOTO Eisho by striking him on the left eye with the back of left hand on a road near Fushiki Branch Office of Takaoka Municipal Office located at Fushiki Minato-machi, Takaoka City about July 27, 1950, inventing pretext to a trifling matter.

Based upon the above fact, ZATANI Masao was prosecuted on September 16 of 1950 before Takaoka Branch of Toyama District Court on the charge of his violent act.

2. In addition to the above case, he committed following crimes.

(a) A case of extortion committed against HASHIMOTO Toshiko in collusion with NAKATANI Masaji, a follower about January 28 of 1950.

(b) A case of extortion committed against KITANI Midori about early in February of 1950.

(c) A case of extortion committed against YOKOYAMA Masaji in collusion with two men including OHTA Kikuji, a follower, about mid-June

of 1950.

(d) A case of extortion committed against YAMASHITA Shinji in collusion with FURUI Masao and other six followers about nine o'clock in the evening of some day early in July of 1950.

(e) A case of extortion committed against TAKAGI Yoshio and another man in collusion with IMAI Yoshiaki and six followers around end of July of 1950.

3. A follower YANAGAKI Toshio committed a case of violence done to KONISHI Yozo and another man about a half past ten o'clock in the evening of August 4 of 1950.

4. A follower OHTA Kikuji committed a case of violence against YOKOYAMA Masaji about nine o'clock in the evening of April 30 of 1950.

5. A follower IMAI Yoshiaki was involved in the following cases.

(a) A case of injury inflicted on ISHIZAKI Yoshiyasu in collusion with two other followers including KOKUBU Shotaro about a half past eight o'clock in the evening of some day in the latter part of March of 1949.

(b) A case of extortion committed against

TAKAMOTO Toyoshiro in collusion with YANAGAKI Toshio and another follower in mid-February of 1950.

(c) A case of injury inflicted on YANI[illegible] Yoshio in collusion with a follower OKADA Nobuetsu at ten in the evening of July 27 of 1950.

6. A follower NAKAT[illegible]NI Masaji.

He committed a case of injury inflicted on IMAI Yoshiaki about ten in the evening of July 31 of 1950.

7. A follower MIYATA Shozo.

He committed a case of extortion against TOKUDA Masui who is the proprictor of a light-restaurant "TAIYO" about 10.00 p.m. July 27, 1950.

III. SIB's View on the organization.

This organization was established by hooligans in Fushiki of Toyama Prefectures, who brought a family-like relationship into the organization in the feudal ceremony of exchanging wine-cup. The organization has strong ligament among its members who are over twenty in number. They have always committed a lot of violent cases of violence, injury and intimidation with the power of the group, by which the organization is regarded as

falling under Paragraph 7 of Article 2 of the Organizations Control Order described as "--, or

encouragement or justification of a tradition favoring such terroristic methods."

IV. Disgust and complaints against this organization of the citizen in Fushiki are so much deep that a voice that the fishing port of Fushiki would be prevent by this organization from its prosperity has been raised. Therefore, it will be proper that the organization be designated to be dissolved in accordance with Article 4 of the Organizations Control Order.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

[No. I-I-3]

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(A) I. D. No. 82

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 : Omura Ikka, a Terroristic Organization.

I. On the notification of Director of General Affairs Division of Shizuoka Prefecture by Chi No. 1414 concerning the "Anti-Communist movement of Aikoku Doshi Kai" (Patriotic Comrades' Association) we have recognized it necessary to investigate about the subject organization.

II. Toward the end of September, 1950, an investigation has been made by Second Subsection, Second Section, ID, SIB, succeeding to the former Fifth Subsection, Third Section, SIB, and as a result of it the following facts have been detected.

A. Name: Omura Ikka.

B. Date of Formation: February 4, 1946.

C. Location of Office: 46, 2-chome, Mannen-cho,
Daito Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

D. Principal Officer: Boss: OMURA Hidenori.

E. Constituent Members: Follower: KANEKO Torao.
OMURA Yoshinide. KAZAMA Takazo.
TAKASAKI Junkichi. TANIGUCHI Yoshijiro.
IKEDA Teruo. KAGAYA Shoji.
HAYAKAWA Hiroshi. FURUKAWA Juro.
IZAWA Motokichi. YAMAGUCHI Tamakichi.

F. Nature and Purpose:

This organization has its sphere of influence in the whole region of Mannen-cho, Kurumazaka, Kamiyoshi-cho and Inaricho, of Daito Ward, Tokyo Metropolis. It is a terroristic organization of gamblers tied with the relations of Boss and Followers with the Boss OMURA Hidenori as the central figure. On September 14, 1949, when the activity of the Communist Party had come to be vigorous OMURA formed an anti-Communist organization by the name of Aikoku Doshi Kai. He then become himself the President of it and, making the constituent members of OMURA Ikka its members, he made it the mother body of the

power for accomplishing its purpose. In that way, it is a terroristic organization, the Boss and Followers of which have repeated to commit such terroristic offences as Injury to Death, Violence, Threat and menace and so on.

G. Principal Terroristic Offences:

1) (1). Boss OMURA Hidenori.

On July 25, 1949, at 11:00 a.m. in Daito Ward Office the Ward Assembly was held, when approximately 30 Koreans were making a big noise against an assembly member in regard to the question of Korean Schools under the guidance of Daito Ward Committee of the Japan Communist Party. At that time, declaring, "we will protect the Chairman of the Ward Assembly from the Communist Party and the Koreans", OMURA went there accompanied by the Followers OMURA Yoshihide, KANEKO Torao and FUKUKAWA Juro whom he armed with their self-defencing jack-knives respectively. Then OMURA roared to the Koreans saying, "If your conduct has an ugly look well certainly kill you". Thus he threatened them.

(2). On September 6, 1950, a certain WATANABE who had borrowed some money in his gumbling-room and

went home, and OMURA called at the house of MORIMOTO Nobuo, 126, Minami Inari-cho, Daito Ward, with whom WATANABE was living, and said to MORIMOTO, "If WATANABE is away from home, it is your duty to pay me the money. In case you've not got any money, you will sell your furniture or anything else. Go to the police or the court or to any other place you like to tell them about it. I'm not afraid of Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police at all. Mind, I'll certainly take back the money I lent WATANABE." Showing his attitude as if to inflict injure upon MORIMOTO if he did not accept his demand, he caused him to be frighten.

Then two days afterward, that is, on 10 the same month he sent his follower KANEKO Torao to MORIMOTO's house and then and there he blackmailed 5,000 yen in cash.

(3). On September 10, 1950, OMURA went to the house of TANAKA Yanosuke, 76, Kiyojima-cho, Daito Ward and asked, "Is TANAKA in?" When he was answered by a certain MASUDA who happened to be there, "No, he is out, but step in, please."

Then saying, "What, this man says, step in, please." What do you mean by it," he assaulted MASUDA on the head with the iron fire-hook he had in his hand and inflicted upon him a bruise which would take a week to heal completely.

(4). On March 10, 1950, at 3:00 p.m., inventing a pretext for the visit of TAKAHASHI Hajime, a canvasser of the Ryoin Shako Rengo Shimbun (Joint Newspaper of Restaurant and Social Circles), to persuade him to suscribe the paper, OMURA struck TAKAHASHI on the face with his fist and inflicted a bruise on his face.

The foregoing 1 - and 4 facts have been brought to light by our investigation.

2) Follower OMURA Yoshihide.

On March 16, 1948, there was an incorrect report that KADOI Shin-ichi, a repairer of automobiles, was being inflicted an injury on, and FUJITA Uichiro, the first Leader of Sekine Gumi, went to the house of OMURA to support KADOI. Then OMURA Yoshihide saw FUJITA assaulted his Boss suddenly and was indignant about it, and firing a revolver, which he had unlawfully possessed, at KADOI Shin-ichi, NAGASAKU Sutemi and the automobile

driver MIYATA Shohei who were there. Thus he inflicted a piercing bullet-wound on the joint of the right elbow of KADOI, a piercing bullet-wound on the right thigh of NAGASAKU and a bullet lodged in the flesh of the fore breast of MIYATA, thus inflicting injury on them which would take three weeks to heal completely respectively.

In accordance with the foregoing fact, OMURA Yoshihide was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labor for the violation of the Order concerning the Prohibition of the Possession of Fire-arms and the Offence of Injury at the first trial on June 19, 1950, but he appealed to High Court, where he was sentenced to one year and six month's imprisonment with hard labor on July 7, 1950.

3) Follower KATO Shoji.

On the night of June 10, 1949, at 9:00, on his way home from a cinema house with his betrothed wife they wer crossing the intersection in front of the house, 1, Yamabushi-cho, Daito Ward, when they passed by YAMANAKA Michiyasu and SUZUKI Buichi who were crossing the intersection. Then YAMANAKA

who was druk made fun of him, kicking his ankle with the shoe he wore. KATO was indignant about it and said in high spirits, "I am a "Wakai mono" (lad) of Mannen-cho!" And with his jack-knife he pierced YAMANAKA's ear-lobe, and also upon SUZUKI who mediated between them a cut on the left cheek, which would take two weeks to heal completely. Of the foregoing injury, YAMANAKA breathed his last in Shitaya Hospital, 24, Negishi-cho, Daito Ward, at 10:40 p.m. the same day.

In accordance with the foregoing fact, KATO Shoji was sentenced to four years' imprisonment with hard labor for the Offence of Injury to Death in Tokyo District Court on November 29, 1949.

4) Follower Ryusuke.

On November 27, 1949, at 8:00 p.m. he went, accompanying OMURA Hidenori, to the house of SAEKI Kotaro, 6, Minami Inari-cho, Daito Ward. It happened that OUCHI Akira, who had broken faith with OMURA before, was in SAEKI's house, and, when OUCHI was exchanging two or three words with OUCHI, RYUSUKE suddenly jumped up to the parlor from the porch and cut OUCHI with something like a dagger and inflicted a cut from the

left forehead to the left upper lip which would take three weeks to heal completely.

The case was confirmed by the investigation made by our Bureau.

III. Our Opinion.

This is an organization of gamblers tied with the relations of Boss and Followers as aforementioned. Affirming "To fight by violence when appealed to violence" and terrorism, it is in relation with Aikoku Doshi Kai standing for anti-Communism in the different name and the same organization. And the Boss and Followers are committing the foregoing terroristic offences. Such being the case, it is regognized that this organization has fallen under Article 2, Item 7 of the Organizations Control Order.

IV. This organization has fallen, as aforesaid, under Article 2, Item 7 of the Organizations Control Order, and the Boss OMURA Hidenori is not a broad-minded man and has the tendency to use his violence to his Followers. With the financial difficulties, the Followers have gradually scattered, and at present

he has no Follower and thinks only of the way of his own living. Thus OMURA Ekkan is now under the circumstances of collapse as an organization. Consequantly, we should close the investigation of this organization for a time, and summoning the Boss OMURA Hidenori to our office, we should give him a strict warning against such activities. Then we should like to watch his trend continuously.

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,

Attorney-General's Office.

極
秘

〔No. 1-I-3〕

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

ATTORNEY-GENFRAL'S OFFICE

COPY

(A) I.D. No. 81

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 : Investigation into the KYOKUTO-GUMI (Far Eastern Group).

I. We deemed it necessary to make an investigation, as some would-be members of the Far Eastern Group were found on the occasion of the arrest of terroristic organizations carried out by the Police Board in its jurisdiction from April 1, 1950.

II. The Second Section of Investigation Division started an investigation on May 10, 1950, and has detected the following facts:

1. Name: Far Eastern Group.
2. Date of Formation: Around 1927.