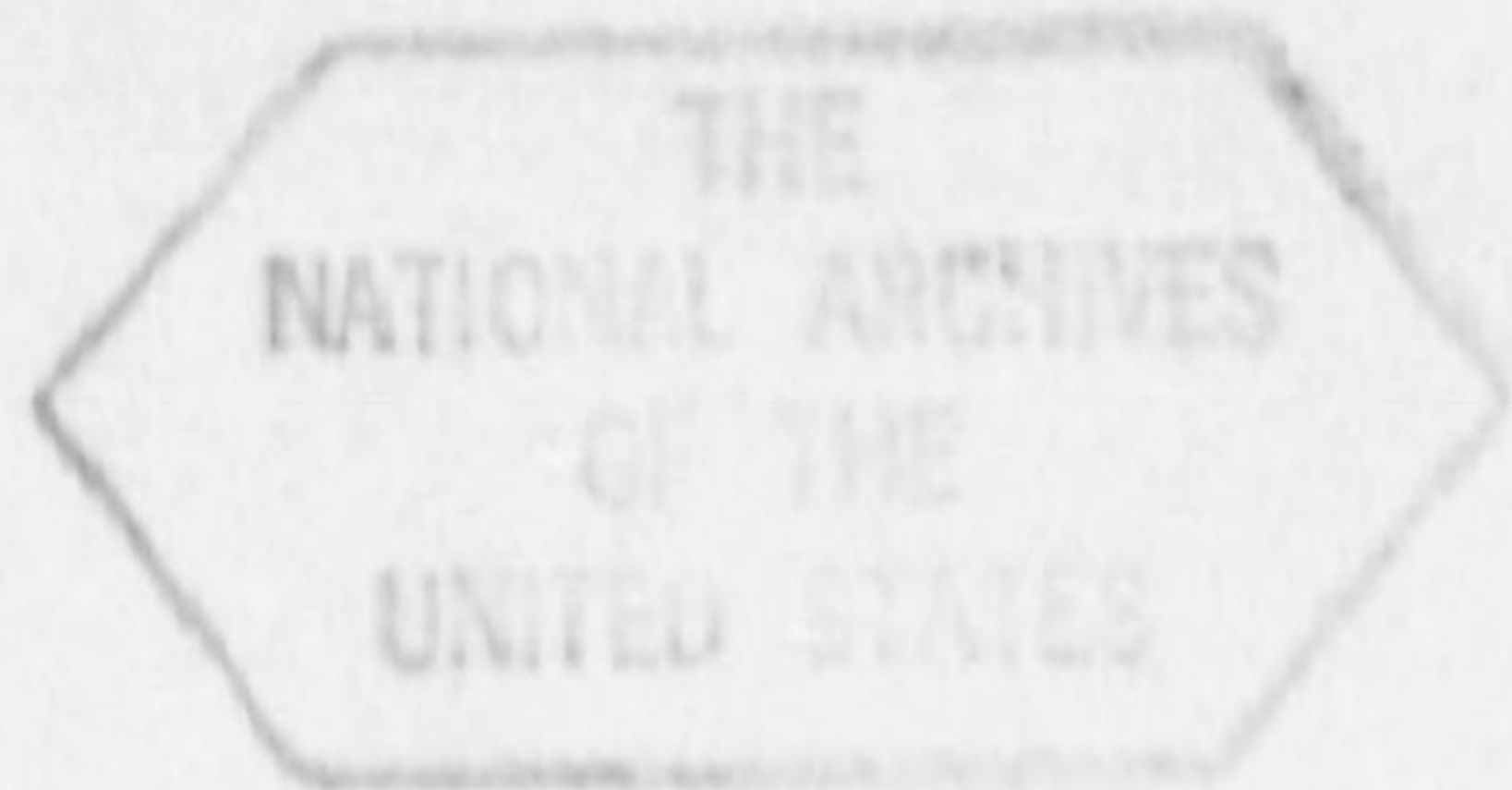


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HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 15

Wwa

ANNEX A

To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 30 April 1951

LEGAL-GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Prepared by J. M. Wilcox, DAC

1. Japanese Government Administration

a. General

(1) For the major part of the month local governments carried on routine business without new plans or programs because of changes which might be effected by the local elections. Deputy executive officials took over the function of governors and mayors who were out campaigning for re-election.

(2) Noted throughout the month was the rapid progress of amalgamation of cities, towns and villages prior to the local election and increased efforts to complete the collection of taxes for the fiscal year. The present status of the tax collection program in the region is as follows:

Osaka Prefecture	103%
Osaka City	56.5%
Kyoto Prefecture	58.1%
Kyoto City	62.6%
Hyogo Prefecture	55.3%
Kobe City	72.3%
Shiga Prefecture	72.2%
Otsu City	79 %
Nara Prefecture	65 %
Wakayama Prefecture	75.2%

(3) The effects of the reduction of the equalization subsidy are still being felt in local finance. Local bodies are demanding further increases because of:

(a) Increase of personnel expenditure as a result of the revision of the wage base.

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- (b) Increase of general expenses due to cost of materials in construction of roads and schools.
 - (c) Increase of public assistance expenses.
 - (d) Need for reduction of taxes due to typhoon and flood damage and need for emergency appropriation for rehabilitation.
- (4) Local governments are faced with a finance shortage and are forced to rely on loans to meet the increased requirements. Osaka City and Kobe City are still unable to return the full amount of the equalization grant refund demanded by the prefectural governments. Local bodies are therefore hoping that the equalization subsidy will be increased in the new fiscal year.
- (5) Local assemblies have passed necessary ordinances to enforce the Local Public Service Law and the law has been put into actual practice in the majority of local governments. Officials employed after April are required to take an oath in accordance with the regulation. In compliance with the regulation controlling the registration of organizations, local public servants registered their organizations before 13 April.
- (6) Immediately following the announcement of the election of a new mayor in Fuso City, Osaka Prefecture, most of the important officials of the city expressed their desire to resign. The new mayor requested his predecessor to persuade the members of the administration to remain.
- (7) The new mayor of Osaka issued a statement that readjustment of the administration structure was not being contemplated.

b. Prefectural and City Activities

(1) Osaka

- (a) Deputy Governor, YAMAJURA, in order to formulate a fishing ground plan, held public hearings several times during the month and completed a final plan.

BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 30 April 1951, cont'd.

- (b) A five-major-cities conference was held in Osaka on 16 and 17 April to discuss electricity distribution. At the meeting it was decided to submit a request to the public utility commission to change the order concerning reconstruction and rehabilitation of enterprises which was issued by the commission on 31 March 1951.
- (c) Mayor NAKAI of Osaka, who took office on 26 April, announced his earnest desire for the designation of Osaka as a special city.
- (d) Sakai City and four other towns and villages in Osaka Prefecture passed ordinances to reduce the membership of their assemblies.

(2) Kyoto

Although there were no gubernatorial or mayoral elections in Kyoto Prefecture and Kyoto City, administrative activities were held to a minimum because of the election of assemblymen.

(3) Hyogo

Unemployment relief and city rehabilitation works were among the major projects in Kobe during April. Construction of new tide dikes was started with a budget of ¥1,035,000, and 20 per cent of the work has been completed.

(4) Shiga

The Shiga Prefectural Assembly approved the 1951 fiscal year budget and made recommendations to the Prime Minister concerning the desirability of reducing the amusement, drinking and eating tax.

(5) Nara

Hideo YAGI, Chief of the Public Works Department, was dismissed as chief of that department, chief of the Hydraulic Power Department of the

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Consolidated Development Office and Chief of the Nishi-Yoshino Hydraulic Power Plant Construction Office, because of his having issued an unauthorized statement concerning the consolidated development plan of the Totsu and Kino rivers.

2. Administration of Justice

a. The Osaka Family Court observed Women's Week on 11 April. Programs were directed toward public education in the function of the court and the solution of family problems.

b. The Maizuru City Police arrested ship Captain MIYOSHI Michi and twenty others who had been engaged in large scale smuggling during the period from February 1948 to July 1950. The smuggled into Japan from Korea one hundred and twenty four drums of crude petroleum, electric instruments and drugs.

c. Twenty-one police of the Higashinada police station in Kobe raided the so-called "black marketeers train" from Akashi on 17 April and seized some 10 koku of rice. During this raid about forty black marketeers escaped from the train at Mishinomiya station by breaking twenty-four window panes.

d. Two international gangsters, SASAKI Noboru and YOSHIMURA Komci, who were being detained in the Kobe Detention House escaped at 2250 hours on 26 April prior to being sentenced. The jailer, IZUKAWA Nasao, who is suspected of having helped them to escape, is now under investigation by the Kobe City police.

e. The Osaka Metropolitan Police Department arrested the following number of election law violators in April:

Kinds of Election	Governor	Prof. Assemblymen	Mayor	City Assemblymen	Total
No of cases	17	12	2	41	72
No of suspects	31	21	2	78	132

f. The Osaka Public Procurator, on 17 April, indicted ONDA Yoshihiko, Secretary of the Agricultural Ministry, for taking bribes. While ONDA was chief of the Osaka Charcoal Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture Affairs, from March 1948 to November 1949, he received ¥260,000 from the Osaka Fuel Co., Ltd., and others for favors done for these companies.

g. MATSUDA Shoji, a section chief of the Osaka Prefectural Education Board, and four others who had been under investigation on suspicion of violation of election laws, were indicted by the Osaka Procurator on 13 April. (Reference: March activities Report, Annex "A", this Headquarters.)

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 30 April 1951, cont'd.

Annex "A," this headquarters.) Besides this case, three other election law violators were indicted in Kinki Area during April.

h. Seven cases were filed in courts of Kinki Region during April in connection with the ban of the successor of "Red Flag," the "Voice of Peace," a communist paper. The number of accused and cases as of 30 April are:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>No. of Accused</u>
Osaka	9	9
Kobe	4	7
Kyoto	9	9
Nara	7	7
Otsu	4	4
Wakayama	14	14
Total	47 cases	50 persons

(Reference: March Activities Report, Annex "A," this headquarters.)

i. During the month of April, eleven accused were sentenced in Kinki Region on charges of violation of the Public Office Election Law. Fines ranged from ¥3000 to ¥50,000.

j. ZEN SHAKU SHUN and twenty-two Koreans who planned to open a training institute in Higashi Primary school in Kobe for training Koreans to oppose U.N. Forces action in Korea were sentenced by the Kobe District Court on 11 April. The sentences ranged from ten months to five years penal servitude. Four of the accused were acquitted. (Reference: September activities Report, annex "A," this headquarters.)

k. The final decision was rendered in the "Chusei-Haru" smuggling case by the Kobe District Court on 10 April. Eleven accused were sentenced to penal servitude ranging from ten months to two years and six months. (Reference: December Activities Report, g. annex "A," this headquarters.)

l. On 6 April the Osaka District Court sentenced YURA Fumiuyuki to one year penal servitude with four years suspension. Yura was a secretary of the Finance Ministry and, while he was chief of the collection section of the Naniwa Tax Office in 1949, he embezzled ¥379,000 which he had collected from corporations. He also forged receipt certificates.

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m. On 17 April Judge Yoshii of Wakayama District Court sentenced SUGIMOTO Takumitsu, a druggist, to two years and six months penal servitude for illegal possession of and dealing in narcotics during the period from February 1949 to August 1950. Trial for an accomplice is still pending.

n. During April, forty one persons were sentenced in Osaka Prefecture on charges of violation of Imperial Ordinance 311 and Cabinet order No. 325. Twenty persons were charged with attempted illegal travel to Formosa and Okinawa. Seventeen persons were charged with illegal possession of occupation forces property. Two persons were convicted for scattering papers criticizing occupation objectives and two persons were convicted for holding unauthorized meetings.

o. During this month, thirty seven persons were sentenced in Kinki Region for violation of the Narcotics Law. Their penalties were:

1 year to 3 years penal servitude ----	7 accused
4 months to 10 months penal servitude ----	17 accused
1 year penal servitude and ¥10,000 fine ----	1 accused
4 months to 1 year penal servitude with 2 years suspension ----	7 accused
5 months to 6 months penal servitude with 3 years suspension plus fine of ¥3000-¥10,000 ----	3 accused
¥2,000 to ¥10,000 fine ----	2 accused

p. During April, only one Habeas Corpus case was reported in Kinki area on the docket of the Osaka High Court.

q. The following Criminal Indemnity cases are reported during this month:

<u>Court</u>	<u>Name of Litigant</u>	<u>Date Decided</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Osaka High Court	YAMADA Kisaburo	12 April	¥48,000
Osaka High Court	NISHIKURA Haruo	12 April	¥43,000

r. Warrants issued by the district and summary courts within the jurisdiction of the Osaka High Court during the period 26 March 1951--25 April 1951.

<u>Kind of Court:</u>	<u>TYPE OF WARRANT</u>				
	<u>Detention</u>	<u>Arrest</u>	<u>Seizure, Search & Attachment</u>	<u>Production & Bodily Search</u>	<u>Others</u>
Summary Court	1026	1661	485	16	267

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ENCLOSURE: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 30 April 1951, cont'd.

Kind of Court:	Detention	Arrest	Seizure, Search	Production &	Others
			& Attachment	Bodily Search	
District Court (including their branches)	2073	2980	1365	19	130
Total	3099	4641	1850	35	397

s. The following number of detention warrants were served on United Nations nationals during April 1951:

Osaka District Court	TYPE OF OFFENSE	
	Nationality	
	Chinese	Others
Violation of Narcotics Law	7	
Violation of Pharmaceutical Law	4	
Others	2	
Total -	13	
<u>Kyoto District Court</u>		
Theft	2	
Total -	2	
<u>Kobe District Court</u>		
Violation of Narcotics Law	8	
Violation of Customs Law	1	
Robbery	1	
Habitual Gambling	2	
Theft	1	
Others	2	
Total	15	
GRAND TOTAL -- 30		

t. Number of cases under old Code of Criminal Procedure pending as of 25 April:

Name of Court	Carried Over	Received	Tried	Pending	Compared with Previous Month
Osaka High Court	732	6	275	463	- 269
Osaka District Court (including its branches & summary courts)	202	0	12	190	- 12

Note: The Osaka High Court has been making an intensive effort to expedite trials of pending cases under the old Criminal Procedure

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Code in accordance with plans made during previous months. (Reference: November 1950 and January 1951 Activities Reports, Annex "a," this headquarters.)

u. Criminal and Civil cases received and the number of pending cases as of 30 April in the Osaka High Court:

<u>Kind of Case</u>	<u>Carried Over</u>	<u>Received</u>	<u>Tried</u>	<u>Pending</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Criminal Case	2541	273	708	2106	-435 compared with previous month
Civil Case	1141	122	78	1185	+ 44 compared with previous month

v. Pending cases during the month of March 1951, in the Osaka High Court and all lower courts within its jurisdiction:

		<u>Compared with Previous Month</u>
Criminal Cases	--- 8,767	+ 162
Civil Cases	--- 18,870	+ 609

w. Pending cases as of 30 March 1951, in Family Courts within the jurisdiction of the Osaka High Court:

		<u>Compared With Previous Month</u>
Family Affairs	--- 3,867	+ 162
Juvenile Affairs	--- 5,352	+ 609

x. One Summary Court judge was newly appointed to the Osaka District and Kobe District Court lost one judge during this month.

3. Police Administration

(1) Resignation of Chief of Autonomous Police

Hokai TOZUKA, Chief of Yata Village Autonomous Police, Nakakawachi-gun, Osaka-fu, resigned on 17 April as he was suspected of embezzling ¥60,000 out of ¥100,000 given by the Public Safety Commission of the village as year-end allowance for policemen last year. He has not been on good terms with his subordinates.

(2) Autonomous police desire to keep small-sized pistols.

At the thirty-third meeting of the board of directors, Hyogo Prefectural Police Chiefs' Council, held at the Hyogo Prefectural NRP Hqs, on 9 April, the board of directors, Tohan District Police Chief's Council, proposed the following:

"The autonomous police which purchased small-sized pistols were requested to return the same number of large-sized pistols. The smaller ones are convenient to carry for plain-clothes men. However, the police want to keep both because the pistols are necessary for in-service training and as reserves for pistols which may become out of order in the future. They can also be reserves for an increase of policemen under the revised Police Law. Request should be made to competent authorities by the Council of Hyogo Prefectural Autonomous Police Chiefs' League to withdraw the notification to return the large-sized pistols."

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B.SIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 30 April 1951, cont'd.

(3) Resolution of preventive measure of communists' infiltration into police. The following was resolved at the abovementioned meeting: In Hyogo Prefecture Communist policemen kept secret their party membership. Therefore, a special investigation should be made when policemen are employed and a list of the undesirables should be made by exchanging information between the National Rural Police and the municipal police.

(4) Police Activities

(a) When illiterate persons voted by proxy at the third voting place of Tonda-cho, Mishima-gun, Osaka-fu, on 23 April, approximately 200 townpeople who were on the side of Ikuo MATSUO, mayoral candidate, thronged to the voting place to raise an objection. As the situation was threatening, Tonda Town Police requested reinforcement from the National Rural Police and dispersed the crowd at about 2330 hours.

(b) The first collective trial of the Otsu case took place at Otsu District Court from 1345 to 1810 hours, 24 April 1951. There were thirty-three accused and 180 spectators present. When the court was opened, the accused kept shouting for two hours that "the Otsu case was framed by conspiracy of the procurators" and that "the procurators should be tried together with the accused." The court was compelled to take a recess. After the court was reopened the situation became comparatively calm and the session brought to a close without further incident. Since this was the first collective trial, it was anticipated that many Koreans would gather from various places in the prefecture. Otsu City Police, with reinforcement from the Shiga Prefectural Headquarters of the National Rural Police, prepared for an emergency.

(c) One hundred and thirty-eight policemen of the National Rural Police, at 0600 hours, 26 April, searched the Takasago Korean Primary School and the residence and lodging of Kin Zai Ko who was arrested on suspicion of violation of the Public Office Election Law on 23 April. A paper flag of North Korea, handbills and three copies of the "Akkahata" were confiscated at the school and the lodging. When 200 Koreans thronged to the school, the warrant of search and seizure, under which the search was being made by the National Rural Police, was stolen. The case is now under investigation.

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4. Political Parties

All during the month all parties were engrossed with campaigning for the elections held on 23 and 30 April.

a. The Liberal Party

- (1) Liberals were particularly active in Osaka-Kyoto area, because of the importance of the elections in those prefectures. Osaka being one of the most hotly contested areas for both mayoralty and gubernatorial elections, Prime Minister Yoshida, the titular head of the Liberal party, appeared in person in Osaka on 21 April to boost the morale of local supporters of the candidacy of Mitsuji NAKAI for mayor. Other leaders of the party accompanied Yoshida to campaign for the coalition candidate against a formidable Socialist opponent for the same office.
- (2) Yoshida and his party associates also visited Kyoto the latter part of the month to boost the morale of local candidates for prefectural assemblies. The large number of national leaders of the party who came to this region, and the enthusiasm with which they were locally received, were indicative of the degree of anxiety and importance with which party leaders watched the progress and outcome of the campaign.
- (3) It was first announced at the end of March that the Liberal party was supporting the candidacy of the incumbent governor, NOMURA, to succeed himself in Nara Prefecture. This news was followed only a few days later by another announcement that the party was cancelling the former choice and was now giving official support to the candidacy of Ryozo OKUDA for the governorship. This incident naturally caused some local repercussions. This episode suggested that a factional struggle for power was not absent in the power hierarchy of party councils at national headquarters.

b. The National Democratic Party (Kokumin Minshu To)

- (1) The Kinki area had several waves of visits of national leaders of the Democratic party during the month to raise the morale of local Democrats. Headed by Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, top leaders of the party made frequent tours of the area in the interest of their candidates. Major attention was focused on the mayoralty campaign in Osaka where a leading standard bearer of the party, Mitsuji NAKAI, ran

BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, AFO 15, period ending 30 April 1951, cont'd.

for mayor of metropolitan Osaka as candidate on a Democratic Liberal coalition ticket. The decline in strength from 34 to 24 in the Osaka municipal assembly was the price Democrats had to pay for concentrating their energy and attention on winning the mayoralty seat.

- (2) It is to be noted that the excellent showing which local Democrats made in Kyoto was a testimony to the steady hold which they have on the electorate of Kyoto.

c. The Communist Party

- (1) The "Orthodox" or the dominant elements among local Communists took the position that the elections and campaigns were to be seized upon primarily as an opportunity to give publicity and wider hearing to their general strategy; they insisted on placing priority upon extending their influence and pushing their infiltration activity over that of winning seats for their candidates in local assemblies and executive posts. Hence, they were ready to support candidates other than their own whose platforms were consonant with their overall policy. Thus, the Communists put up their own candidates for governor for Wakayama Prefecture only, and were content with giving support to Socialist candidates, such as NORISHITA (for mayor) and SUGIYAMA (for governor) in Osaka, TOKUZAKI (for governor) in Hyogo Prefecture, and the like.
- (2) The "Internationalist" faction of the Japan Communist Party, quite strong in the Kinki area, put up their own candidates and did not join their "Orthodox" comrades. For instance, Rokuzaemon YAMADA was run for governor in Osaka, while Michisada USAMI ran for governor in Hyogo Prefecture. Those belonging to the "Internationalist" faction claimed that the so-called "Orthodox" elements were not running true to the real aims of international proletarianism and that to support Socialist candidates for the sake of convenience was to fall victim to bourgeois ideology and tactics. This seeming split or factional strife among local Communists, preventing the presentation of a united front among all Communists, was particularly noticeable in Hyogo, Osaka and Kyoto.

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- (3) Communists and their fellow travellers had remarkable success in Kyoto elections, however, through what they called a Democratic Unification Front movement and are expected to make their influence felt in the new assembly of Kyoto City.
- (4) The sudden removal of General MacArthur from General Headquarters in Tokyo was hailed as a great victory for the Communist cause.

d. The Socialist Party

The moral of local Socialists was low throughout the campaigns and elections because the political climate was particularly unfavorable to their cause. The activities and statements emanating from the office of Envoy Dulles dampened the enthusiasm and the party cause. Failures in both the mayoralty and gubernatorial elections in Osaka signified their disheartening political fortunes at this time in Kinki Region.

e. Minor Parties

The only other political group showing activities of some local significance was the Rodosha Nominto or Labor-Farmer Party which put up candidates in Kyoto. They were content with working in harmony with local Communists. They were able to place a few of their men in local elections on "Democratic Unification Front" tickets and were little distinguishable from open Communist candidates.

5. Elections

a. Two important elections were held during the month. On 23 April elections were held for mayors and municipal assemblymen, while on the last day of the month, governors and prefectural assemblymen were voted upon. As a detailed statistical analysis of the elections is the subject of a separate report, no tabulation of the returns will be made here.

b. Three Communists were elected to the Kyoto Prefectural Assembly, and one Communist to the Osaka Prefectural Assembly.

c. An outstanding feature common to both elections was the unprecedentedly high percentage of voter turn-out. Contributory factors were:

- (1) The voter had a feeling that he was doing something which somehow had an immediate and direct bearing upon his daily living.

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 30 April 1951, cont'd.

- (2) Unprecedentedly large numbers of women voters went to the polls. They felt that electing mayors and municipal and township assemblymen would have direct bearing upon their housing and food situation.
- (3) Good weather throughout the region helped to get voters to the polls.
- (4) Seats were hotly contested, having the effect of bringing pressure upon voters to go to the polls.
- (5) The housing problem, road construction and repair, recovery from damages caused by Typhoon "Jane," were campaign issues which attracted many voters to the polls.

d. In the results of the elections, there is an emphatic vote of confidence in the conservative regime; this is an indication that voters of this area are desirous of no radical change in the regime. This trend is particularly noted in the elections for prefectural and municipal assemblymen, as evidenced by the excellent showing Liberal candidates and conservative Independents made at the polls.

e. At the same time, however, there is another significant sign, apparently contradicting the above observation, namely, a large turnover in the personnel of local assemblies. The so-called "old-timers" made a rather poor showing and their places have been taken by new personalities overwhelmingly conservative in leaning and affiliation. This may be interpreted to mean that although the present conservative regime is enjoying popular support, there exists strong demand for changes in local government within the present framework of conservatism.

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HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 15

ANNEX A

To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 31 March 1951

LEGAL-GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Prepared by J. M. Wilcox, DAC

1. Japanese Government Administration

a. General

Local governments and their assemblies were active during the month studying the proposed budgets for the new fiscal year. Noteworthy in the various budgets was the drastic increase of salaries for public officials in meeting the new wage level. The majority of the local governments increased their public works expenditure budgets for the year, which indicates that local bodies are realizing the necessity of independent finance rather than relying on the national government for its unpredictable grants or loans. Reductions in operating expenditures, personnel expenditures and non-urgent activities are noticeable. Except for Osaka city, all other local governments showed an increase in their budget.

Following is the amount of the budgets which have been passed (expressed in terms of thousands):

<u>Prefecture or City</u>	<u>General Account</u>	<u>Special Account</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease (as compared with 1950 budget)</u>
Osaka Pref.	¥13,480,000	¥1,578,280	¥15,058,280	¥3,181,170 increase
Osaka City	¥13,448,140	¥8,698,210	¥22,146,350	¥1,155,840 decrease
Kyoto Pref.	¥4,859,410	¥1,087,310	¥ 5,947,320	¥ 213,880 increase
Hyogo Pref.	¥7,600,000	¥1,700,000	¥ 9,500,000	¥ 365,861 decrease
Kobe City	¥5,510,080	¥3,098,290	¥ 8,608,370	¥1,293,950 increase
Itami City			¥ 588,630	increase
Amagasaki City			¥ 3,072,320	increase
Sumoto City			¥ 107,000	increase
Aioi City			¥ 167,270	increase
Himeji City			¥ 838,200	increase
Akashi City			¥ 1,555,780	increase
Shiga Pref.	¥2,131,050	¥ 281,240	¥ 2,412,290	¥ 188,430 increase
Nara Pref.			¥ 2,294,460	¥ 598,070 increase
Wakayama Pref.	¥3,275,690	¥ 384,710	¥ 3,660,410	¥ 510,820 increase
Wakayama City	¥ 550,720	¥ 190,100	¥ 740,820	¥ 106,880 increase
Shingu City	¥ 85,970	¥ 22,520	¥ 108,500	¥ 31,860 increase
Tanabe City	¥ 150,890	¥ 16,120	¥ 167,120	¥ 8,440 increase

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Enactment of the Local Civil Service Law:

Prefectures and cities completed ordinances necessary to enforce the Local Civil Service Law and are preparing for the enactment. Most cities, towns and villages in Shiga Prefecture have already drafted necessary ordinances. A few of them drafted the Equity Commission Creation Ordinance. However, many towns and villages are still debating whether the commission should be created independently or jointly. Since there is still some time before the law is enacted, ordinances concerning the Equity Commission will be perfected after the local election is over.

During the month reductions in the membership of local assemblies were effected as follows:

<u>City</u>	<u>New Membership of Assembly</u>	<u>Former Membership of Assembly</u>	<u>Change</u>
Kyoto City (Osaka Prefecture)	57	64	7
Kaizuka City	30	36	6
Moriguchi City	30	36	6
Ozaki Town	16	22	6
Suminodo Town	22	26	4
Tajiri Village	18	22	4
Kitayashimo Village	16	22	6
Yokohama Village (Nara Prefecture)	16	22	6
Koriyama Town	24	30	6

Percentage of collection of prefectural and city taxes:

Osaka Prefecture	67.2%
Osaka City	54.9%
Kyoto Prefecture	43.9%
Kyoto City	51.5%
Hyogo Prefecture	50.7%
Shiga Prefecture	61.1%
Otsu City	70.0%
Nara Prefecture	54.0%
Nara City	67.6%
Wakayama Prefecture	75.3%

b. Prefectural and City Activities

(1) Osaka

The Osaka Prefectural Assembly, on the 19th, approved

BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 31 March 1951, Cont'd.

Neyagawa Town, Kitakawachi-gun, and Sayama Village, Minamikawachi-gun becoming a city and a town, respectively.

(2) Kyoto

An increasing number of municipalities are amalgamated in Kyoto Prefecture: 31 towns and villages involving nine amalgamations effective 1 April.

The Ishikawa Village assemblymen, Yosa-gun Kyoto-fu, on 11 February, resigned en bloc before expiration of their term of office for the following reasons:

- (a) The 1951 fiscal budget should be prepared by a new assembly.
- (b) Budget deliberation should not be postponed until the local election in April is over.

The election of the new assembly was held on 20 March.

(3) Hyogo

Governor KISHIDA made public a report on prefectural administration for the past four years. He also announced his determination to refuse his retirement allowance in view of the financial difficulty of the prefectural government. Chairman NOSOMI and each member of the prefectural assembly followed the example set by the governor. (The issue of retirement allowances was taken up at a national conference of prefectural assemblies chairmen and it has been unofficially decided to allow them an average of 100,000 yen each. Since the payment of retirement allowance has been a subject of criticism, this attitude of the Hyogo Prefectural governor and assemblymen had made a favourable impression on the people).

Twenty-four towns and villages were affected in eight amalgamations in the prefecture during the month and TATSUNO became a city while IBOGAWA and TAISHI became towns.

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(4) Shiga

Otsu City annexed Sakamoto-son, Shiga-gun, and four other effective 1 April.

(5) Nara

The headman of Kamoko-son, Takaichi-Gun, and the Village assembly (16 members) resigned on 9 and 12 March, respectively, holding themselves to be responsible for disagreements concerning the construction of the junior high school building. The election of their successors is scheduled for 12 April.

2. Administration of Justice

a. Chiefs of all courts in Kinki Region met in conference at the Osaka High Court on 26 March to discuss the posts of assistant judges and newly appointed assistant judges.

b. Kinki District Court judges conference was held at the Otsu District Court on 12 March where they exchanged opinions concerning the expediting of pending cases.

c. On 20 March the Osaka District Public Procurators' office organized three special sections under the direction of chief Procurator Yoneda to be in charge of election violation investigations during the April election.

d. MATSUDA Shoji, section chief of the Osaka Prefectural Education Board, is under investigation by the Osaka Municipal Police on suspicion of misusing 200,000 to 300,000 yen, from the total of 1,500,000 yen which he is suspected of having obtained through bribe and embezzlement, to bribe and provide food and drink to the public in expectation of gaining votes in the coming general election. This is the first suspected election law violation in Osaka in connection with the coming election.

e. The Osaka Municipal Police arrested twenty-one suspects, including GO KYO CHOKU, who are members of a large-scale ring of Hiropon (drug used as a stimulant) addicts. Police questioning has revealed that the ring has committed over 1000 cases of larceny and four attempted burglaries in Osaka. Of the 21 suspects, 15 are juveniles.

f. On 12 March, the Tsuzuki Region Police of Kyoto NRP arrested and detained AN KO SHICHI and SAI KIN KYO on suspicion of committing fraud and failed to report the matter to the Kyoto public procurator's office until 15 March, some 62 hours after the arrest. The suspects should have

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, AFO 15, period ending 31 March 1951, Cont'd.

been referred to the procurator within 48 hours in accordance with Article 203, Code of Criminal Procedure. Accordingly, the Kyoto District Court, on application of legal representatives of the suspects, released them on 15 March in accordance with Art. 2 of Habeas Corpus Law.

g. The following number of cases were indicted, as of 29 March, in connection with the ban of the "Voice of Peace" (HEIWA-NO-KOE) which is the successor of the "Red Flag" (AKA HATA) a Communist paper:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. of Indictments</u>	<u>Total</u>
Osaka	6	
Kobe	4	
Kyoto	8	
Nara	5	
Otsu	4	
Wakayama	13	40

h. In connection with the so-called Kobe Korean Incident, the Kobe public procurator indicted U SHAKU JUN on 14 March on charges of Riot (Art. 106, Penal Code) and violation of Cabinet Order 325. On 13 March, an accused in this case, SO GEN SHUN died. Thus the number of accused in this case is now 113. The trial is progressing.

i. The Wakayama District Court, on 8 and 29 March, sentenced Ota Yoshio and sixteen others for illegally possessing and dealing in narcotics during the period from June 1946 to July 1950. Their penalties range from 10-months penal servitude with five years suspension, to three years penal servitude. (Reference, October Activities Report, G. Annex A, this Headquarters.)

j. The Kyoto District Court, on 8 March 1951, acquitted two Koreans, SEI TAI KAN and KO EI KO, who were charged with violation of the Kyoto Municipal Ordinance concerning Mass Demonstrations and parades. The two were responsible for the demonstration parade of two hundred Koreans which was held in Kyoto following the people's general meeting to protest against the South Korean separate election held on 20 May, 1950. They were charged with violation of Art. 1 of the Kyoto City Ordinance of 1 June 1949 on the following points:

- (1) The paraders, at a certain intersection, side-tracked from the route specified in the application filed with the City Public Safety Commission by the accused, SEI TAI KAN.

- (2) This detour of the parade was one that had not been authorized by the City Public Safety Commission, however, the Court refused to recognize the detour as being an independent parade. The court ruled that even if the paraders had shifted the path of the parade a little, they could not be held responsible for an illegal parade just for a small deviation from the course of the parade.

k. The Kobe District Court, on 23 March, sentenced fourteen accused who stormed the ticket office of the Naruo Bicycle Race Track and set the building on fire. They were charged with "riotous assembly" and arson. Their penalties ranged from four months penal servitude with two years suspension to three years penal servitude. (Reference, October 1950 Activities Report, f. Annex A, this Headquarters.)

l. Judge Hosoe of the Osaka District Court, on 10 March, sentenced Kato Hirofumi to one year penal servitude for carrying some two hundred copies of anti-occupation pamphlets on his person at Higashi-Yodogawa, Osaka on 30 Nov. 1950. This is the first time in Japan that carrying anti-occupation pamphlets was decided by the courts to be a violation of the ordinance.

m. A trial of the Kitahama case of 1946 (violation of Imperial Ordinance No. 83 of 1946) on appeal was held at the Osaka District Court on 17 March and the attending Procurator Yamane withdrew the procurator's appeal. Procurator Yamane gave the following reasons for his withdrawal of the appeal:

- (1) Six years have passed since the indictment and four years have elapsed since acquittal in the first instance.
- (2) The procurator's office is planning to complete the cases under the criminal code by the end of June.
- (3) Point at issue in the case was settled.

n. During this month fifteen persons were sentenced in Osaka Prefecture on charges of violation of Imperial Ordinance No. 311 and Cabinet Order No. 325. Nine persons were charged with illegal possession of occupations forces properties, three persons were charged with anti-occupation movements and three have committed illegal entry into Japan from Nansei Islands.

o. During March, twenty-four election law violators were sentenced in Kinki Area. Their penalties ranged from fines of ¥1000 to ¥5000 and six months imprisonment (two years suspension).

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, JFO 15, period ending 31 March 1951, Con'd.

p. The following Criminal Indemnity cases are reported during this month:

<u>Court</u>	<u>Name of Plaintiff</u>	<u>Date Decision</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Osaka High Court	INOMOTO Yoko	12 March	¥12,250
Kyoto District Court	KIN Eiman	9 March	¥18,600
Nara District Court	FUJIMOTO Kazumi	6 March	¥10,000
Himeji Summary Court	SATO Naokichi	16 March	¥ 9,000

q. Number of cases tried under the old Code of Criminal Procedure and those pending as of 25 March:

<u>Court</u>	<u>Carried Over</u>	<u>Newly Rec'd</u>	<u>Tried</u>	<u>Pending</u>	<u>Compared With Previous Month</u>
Osaka High Court	911	5	184	732	-179
Osaka District Court (including branches & summary courts)	215	0	13	202	- 13

r. Warrants issued by the District and Summary Courts within the jurisdiction of Osaka High Court During the period from 26 February 1951-25 March 1951:

<u>Court</u>	<u>Type of Warrant</u>				
	<u>Detention</u>	<u>Arrest</u>	<u>Seizure, Search & Attachment</u>	<u>Production & Bodily Search</u>	<u>Others</u>
Summary Court	1019	1687	535	11	156
District Court (including their branches)	2016	2844	1459	28	83
Total	3035	4531	1994	39	239

s. The following number of Warrants of Detention were served on United Nations Nationals during March 1951:

<u>Osaka District Court</u> <u>Type of Offense</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	
	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Others</u>
Theft	4	
Violation of Narcotic Law	3	
	7	

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Osaka District Court (cont'd)

Type of Offence	Nationality	
	Chinese	Others
Violation of Temporary Demand & Supply Adjustment Law	3	
Others	3	
Total	6	

Kyoto District Court

Violation of Narcotic Law	2	
Fraud	1	
Total	3	

Kobe District Court

Violation of Narcotic Law	4	
Violation of Customs Law	8	
Robbery and Bodily Harm		2 (Mexican)
Violation of Cabinets Order #389	2	
Theft	1	
Total	15	2

Kobe Family Court

Attempted Theft	1	
Grand Total	32	2

t. Criminal and civil cases tried and pending on the docket of Osaka High Court as of 31 March 1951:

Kind of Case	Carried Over	Newly Rec'd	Tried	Pending	Remarks
Criminal Case	2,774	351	584	2,541	-233 compared with last month
Civil Case	1,075	107	41	1,141	+66 compared with last month

u. Pending cases during month of February in the Osaka High Court and all lower courts under its jurisdiction:

		Compared With Previous Month
No. of Criminal Cases --	9,805	+627
No. of Civil Cases --	18,603	-399

BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 31 March 1951, Cont'd.

Note: Conspicuous increase of criminal cases is noted because about 2,200 new cases were received by summary courts; most of them are summary order cases. Increase of traffic law violations is also a cause. Increase of cases by extension of criminal jurisdiction is considered to be only 20-30 of total number of cases.

v. Pending cases as of 28 February at Family Courts within jurisdiction of Osaka High Court:

		Compared With Previous Month
Family Affairs:	3,705	- 361
Juvenile Affairs:	4,743	-1194

Note: It is noted that besides juveniles own crimes, there is a tendency for adults to utilize juveniles in committing illegal acts as there is some inconvenience for legal agencies in indicting juveniles.

w. Number of judges at Osaka High Court and District Courts within its jurisdiction as of March 1, 1951:

Kind of Judge	Name of Court.							Total
	Osaka High Court	Osaka Dist Court	Kyoto D.C.	Kobe D.C.	Nara D.C.	Otsu D.C.	Wakayama D.C.	
President								
Fixed No:	1							1
Actual No:	1							1
Judge								
Fixed No:	32	70	23	36	6	4	8	179
Actual No:	30	47	21	30	7	7	8	150
Assistant Judge								
Fixed No:		34	11	16	3	2	4	70
Actual No:		33	11	12	3	2	3	64
Summary Court Judge								
Fixed No:		40	22	34	9	9	12	126
Actual No:		24	17	20	5	6	4	76

Change of Judges

During February: Osaka District Court Judge - 1
Kyoto District Court Judge - 1

x. The Osaka High Court has been carrying on the program as reported in January 1951 for disposing of the criminal cases under the old code of criminal procedure. The court pointed out the following as difficult points in expediting the trials.

- (1) In some cases, defense counsel could not appear in the court as they had other cases to attend to.
- (2) For fine penalties, sentences can be delivered by service by publication but for corporal punishment this can not be done so that if the domicile, residence or location of an accused is unknown the case cannot be closed.

3. Political Parties

All parties were active throughout the month in making final preparations for the local elections to be held on 23 and 30 April. Caucuses were held to agree upon candidates and slogans or otherwise to determine the details connected with the conduct of the campaign.

a. The Liberal Party

Excepting those connected with preparation for the coming elections there was relative quiet in the activities of local Liberals throughout the month. However, some activity was observed in Kyoto in connection with the reduction of membership of the local municipal assembly from the present 64 to fifty-seven.

b. The National Democratic Party (Kokumin Minshu To)

The usually quiet local Democrats showed sudden activity during the month in establishing new chapters (Nara and Hyogo) and conducting an extensive speaking campaign throughout the Kinki Area. National leaders of the party, such as Ashida, Kitamura and Miki, as well as local chiefs, took active part in these activities.

c. The Socialist Party

As part of the campaign to extend its infiltration into conservative strongholds, the Socialist party established a new local chapter at Himeji on 11 March, when Asanuma, Misutani and Matsuzawa, all active in national party councils, took part in the rally to commemorate the chapter inauguration. Local party caucuses did not have smooth sailing in agreeing on candidates to carry the party banner in the coming elections. This was particularly true in the Kyoto area.

d. The Communist Party

As noted in previous reports, activities of local Communists have definitely become confined to areas and channels not openly or overtly identifiable as such; however, evidence does not seem to support the assumption that they have become less active than either the Liberals,

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, AFO 15, period ending 31 March 1951, Cont'd.

Democrats, or the Socialists, nor does it point to the conclusion that they are attaching less importance to the coming campaign. On the contrary, Communists seem to be attaching utmost significance to the April elections as probably those in which they could participate openly with their own party candidates for the last time. That the party may be outlawed following the elections is seriously being anticipated by local Communists. This assumption seems to be supported by the fact that the Communists are making an all-out effort to utilize the coming elections to carry their overall program on peace, rearmament and Occupation withdrawal directly to the electors. The campaign is expected to be utilized by the Communists in the area primarily for propaganda and infiltration purposes rather than for winning local Communist seats in local assemblies and executive chairs. This general strategy is inferable from their tactical move to support Socialist or even other party candidates for local governors and mayors of metropolitan cities on pleas of "a united democratic front." Such strategy and tactics are being challenged by the so-called "International" faction of the local Communists. The Kinki area being the stronghold of the "International" faction of the Communist party in Japan, local Communists of the "International" school are fighting the comrades of the "Orthodox" faction, the ruling elements in the hierarchy of the Communist leadership at the national level. They are nominating their own local leaders belonging to the "International" faction to prefectural and municipal assemblies in the Kinki area. The coming campaign and elections may thus bring to the open some startling revelations connected with the inner struggle said to exist for control of the hierarchy of leadership of the Japan Communist Party.

e. Other Minor Parties

The only other party showing activities of some local concern during the month was the Redosha Nominto or the Labor-Farmer party. The Labor-Farmerites continued to show local activity in Kyoto during March, particularly in connection with their peace ballot campaign. Otherwise, they were quite inactive compared with other parties.

4. Elections

No elections indicative of significant political trends were held in the Kinki area during the month of March.

Prospects for the gubernatorial elections in Kinki area as of 31 March, are as follows:

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a. Hyogo Prefecture

The incumbent governor, KISHIDA, is expected to run to succeed himself, with Liberal and Democratic support. Kishida is officially supported by the Minseikai, the dominant faction in the local prefectural assembly, composed of conservative members. Kishida's candidacy is being seriously challenged by TOKUZAKI, former deputy to Kishida as head of the Economic Affairs Department of the prefectural government. Tokuzaki is officially supported by Socialists and organized farmers. Communists and other leftist elements will support Tokuzaki as part of the "united democratic front" campaign.

b. Osaka Prefecture.

The incumbent governor, AKAMA, is expected to run to succeed himself, with the united support of local Liberals and Democrats of Osaka. Akama's candidacy is being formidably challenged by Motoniro SUGIYAMA, a recently released purgee and veteran leader of the farm movement. Sugiyama, a former member of the Diet, is expected to put up a stiff and threatening campaign against the conservative candidate Akama. The contest is expected to be one of the closest in the nation. The entry of Rokuzaemon YAMADA into the race on the Communist ticket ("International" faction) may prove to be fatal to the candidacy of Sugiyama by splitting the "united democratic front" vote in Osaka area.

c. Wakayama Prefecture

The incumbent governor, ONO, is running to succeed himself with Liberal and Democratic support. The Socialists are giving negative and tacit support to Ono by not offering a candidate of their own. The Japan Communist Party decided to put up Tameo YAMAGAMI as their candidate for governor. Wakayama is one of the very few prefectures where the Communists are advancing their own party candidate officially for the executive chair. Ono is believed to have easy sailing, however.

d. Shiga Prefecture.

The incumbent governor, HATTORI, is running to succeed himself with Liberal support. Shiga Prefecture being a stronghold of the Liberal party, Hattori is expected to encounter no serious challenge to his aspirations for the gubernatorial chair.

e. Nara Prefecture

The incumbent governor, NOMURI, is expected to run to succeed himself. His candidacy, however, is expected to meet serious challenge by Candidates ONO, OKUDA, and OHNO. The contest will be so close that no candidate is expected to receive a majority vote at the polls on 30 April.

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, .FO 15, period ending 31 March 1951, Cont'd.

f. Kyoto Prefecture

No gubernatorial election will be held in Kyoto Prefecture this April.

Prospects for the mayoralty elections in the Kinki area as of 31 March are as follows:

As there is mayoralty election either for Kyoto or Kobe this time, Osaka offers the only ground for a mayoralty contest among metropolitan cities in the Kinki Region area. The incumbent mayor of Osaka, KONDO, not being a candidate to succeed himself (on account of ill health) the Osaka mayoralty election is expected to become one of the most hotly contested in the nation. Mitsuji NAKAI, former mayor of Osaka and now member of the House of Councillors, is seeking the mayoralty chair with the united support of the Liberals and Democrats of Metropolitan Osaka. Nakai's candidacy is seriously challenged by Masaichi MORISHITA, former deputy mayor of Osaka and now member of the national House of Councillors, who is running on the Socialist ticket. Morishita will be supported by local Communists of the "Orthodox" faction. Voters of Osaka City will thus be sharply divided between these two candidates, one representing the conservative view while the other represents the kakushin, or reform and progressive, faction of the local population. The outcome of the mayoralty election in Osaka is no more easy of prediction than that of the gubernatorial election in the prefecture. Local Communists may be split on mayoralty election, should the "International" faction of the Communist party decide to place their own candidate in the race. Michisada USAMI is being named as the possibility.

Observations on the April Elections:

a. The unusually keen popular interest which is being manifested among the local populace in the coming local elections may be attributable to the following two readily understandable factors:

- (1) The prospects of an early conclusion of peace are forcing the parties and electors to regard the coming elections as a means to sound out popular opinion on this vital issue. By registering their preferences on the sharply contrasted programs of the Liberal, Democrat, and Socialist parties the results of the coming elections may show some significant trend on this all-important question.
- (2) The keen interest may also be due to the increased importance which local bodies have come to assume in the

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life of population as a consequence of recent reforms in tax laws and the organization of local governments.

b. Definite signs are seen in the Kinki area indicating that Democrats and Liberals will present a united joint front to pool their conservative votes in the coming elections to fight the Socialists. This tendency is particularly noticeable in metropolitan areas where Socialist threats are most formidable. Osaka is a case in point. On the other hand, the move to present a "united democratic front" among Socialists, Communists, Labor-Farmerites and other "progressive" elements in the area to pool their strength in support of candidates that carry their "united" loyalty to success, as was done in the mayoralty and gubernatorial campaigns in the spring of 1950 in Kyoto area, has not made any noticeable progress to date. Socialists seem to be definitely on the defensive on such move lest they should be identified with the Communists in the eyes of the local voters.

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HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 15

ANNEX A

To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 28 February 1951

LEGAL-GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Prepared by J. M. Wilcox, DAC

1. Japanese Government Administration

a. General

Reduction of the number of members of local assemblies, started by Fuse City in December, has been the "talk" of the month by local governments as politicians debated the pros and cons of the issue. The "pro" faction maintains that the reduction will result in major savings in expenditures and in the selection of superior representatives because of intense competition and increase of individual compensations. On the other hand the "cons" maintain that stiffer competition will result in boss and machine control and difficulty for independent candidates to compete against organized groups. Gojyo Town in Nara Prefecture followed the leadership of Fuse City and reduced the number of members from 24 to 18. Sumoto City in Kyoto Prefecture, Fukuchiyama, Maizuru and Ayabe cities in Kyoto prefecture passed resolutions maintaining the status quo.

Local governments that received an excess in their equalization grant, and who were asked to return the amount of excess, informed their respective prefectures that because of the poor tax collection program and because the money received has already been expended, they were unable to meet the demand and therefore asked that the sum be reduced or be dropped entirely. The prefectural offices in turn have asked the central government to relieve the situation by appropriating additional sums to make up the deficiency.

Local bodies were busily drafting ordinances to be passed by the assemblies for the enforcement of the new Public Service Law. The following phases of the law were under discussion:

- (1) Creation of the personnel commission
- (2) Oath on assumption of office
- (3) Staff members in charge of the personnel organizations
- (4) Organization and registration of the personnel organization
- (5) Bargaining rights of the personnel organization
- (6) Extraordinary assignment of personnel

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Labor unions have not shown any positive action against the law or planned ordinances but instead are consolidating their organization structure and electing union leaders.

The approach of the general election in April is causing concern over teachers and candidates from this field due to the restriction of political activities under the law. Discussion is being carried out to find ways in which teachers may legally participate in the elections.

b. Prefectural and City Activities

(1) Osaka

The Osaka City Assembly received the proposed 1951 budget of over ¥20,500,000,000 from the city authorities. The amount shows a decrease of ¥3,000,000,000 from the previous year.

Under the Land Reform Program approximately 22,000 chobu of land was sold to farmers; however, evidence is appearing that some farmers desire to resell their property because of financial difficulties. The prefectural government decided to lend 20-million yen to needy farmers to relieve the situation.

Medium and smaller enterprises are being backed up by the prefectural government with a loan of over 1,100,000,000 yen to take care of their losses.

During the month the prefectural office conducted an intensive inspection program of finance and labor reports from employment offices to prevent illegal activities by contractors of unemployment relief works and interference by labor bosses.

(2) Ayoto

Merger of towns and villages with major cities has been discussed earnestly throughout the prefecture after the local Administration Investigation Committee submitted recommendations to the National Diet. The approach of the general elections in the spring has furthered the movement. Out of a total of 180 towns and villages in the prefecture, 60 of them are deeply contemplating and deliberating as to the desirability of merger.

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Ninki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 28 February 1951, cont'd

The prefectural offices have set up town and village Merger Acceleration Committees in each local office to advise and guide interested bodies and to distribute informational material.

Three elections were reported in the prefecture. Independents were most successful in these elections.

City representatives submitted to the National Personnel Authority a petition requesting redesignation of the wage allowance for employees in the city. From detailed data compiled, city authorities explained the inequality resulting from the high cost of living in the city.

Executive members of the Kyoto City Employee's Union were elected during the month. The following statement was issued by the new members which is quoted to emphasize the changing policy under the new Public Service Law:

"At this time when the Local Civil Service Law, which aims at servitude of the city employee at low wages is to be enforced, we are determined to fight against our Union becoming a GOYO KUMIAI (vested-interest-controlled union) and to fight for the defense of the livelihood of the Union members.

Secondly, against the threat of war, which brings destitution and oppression of human rights, the Union will take an important role in the peace defense. The Union opposes war in order to protect the life of men. Further, the Union demands an over-all peace conference and at the same time the Union will start a drive to protect the peace. On the other hand, there are pending problems left over from the last year and problems of the improvement of working conditions. These are piled mountain-high. Hereafter, for the improvement of working conditions, the Union must be consolidated.

In the last, at the start of the new year which has in store plenty of troubles and struggles, we are determined to defend the independence and control of the Union so that we will be capable of taking any drive appropriate to a changing new situation and to hold on to

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our economic-demand right. For that, a united front of the union members is expected while the vanguard activities of the newly elected committee members are assured."

A special committee was appointed by the city to establish regulations for the enforcement of the Local Public Service Law.

The city tax collection Statistics are:

Amount of Tax	¥3,081,408,084.43
Amount Collected	1,471,009,990.87
Amount Uncollected	1,610,398,093.56
Collection Percent	47.7 %

The principal causes of this poor collection rate can be attributed to the following:

- (a) Excluding certain groups of the taxpayers, the general monetary stringency and the increased cost of living caused by the recent marked commodity price advancement.
- (b) Delayed enactment of the local Tax Law forced the city to collect her whole current fiscal year tax in the latter half of the current fiscal year. At the same time, national and prefectural taxes became the city's keen rivals in the field of tax collections.

The city is taking such remedial measures as public education to lead the citizen to be tax conscious, requiring city employees to be very careful concerning the city's expenditures and to serve the citizen with kindness and understanding in return for his tax yen.

(3) Hyogo

The proposed draft of the 1951 budget was approved by the governor and has been submitted to the assembly. The total amount is ¥9,500,000,000 (previous year ¥9,150,000,000). Noted was the increase of educational expenditures, which were ¥363,000,000, which is about 45.6 % of the ordinary account, of which 90% will be expended to maintain employees.

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 28 February 1951, cont'd

Two amalgamation requests were received by the prefectural office during the month: Kurumi-mura to Miki town and Naruo village to Nishinomiya City.

It was decided, after negotiation between prefectural and city authorities was completed, that the city of Kobe will be the management agency of Kobe Port.

The city planning section is meeting difficulties in carrying out the proposed reconstruction program. During the month, forced eviction of illegal occupants on Koikawa-suji in the city was met with stiff opposition by a minority of the occupants who had been stirred up by communist elements.

Conferences and lectures were held during the months for city officials for discussion of the new Local Public Service Law. Pamphlets and notes were published by the city to be distributed to employees. An additional budget of 1.5 million yen was appropriated for smallpox vaccination for longshoremen, vagrants and people living in unsanitary areas.

(4) Shiga

A proposed 1951 budget of 2,412,000,000 yen was submitted to the regular prefectural assembly for interpellation and passage. This is an increase of 425,000,000 yen as compared to the previous year. Especially noticeable was the increase in the amounts for damage rehabilitation, public works and unemployment relief.

Sixteen members of Shimoto Village resigned enbloc in response to the desires of the people to nominate the deputy headman and reform the assembly.

(5) Nara

City authorities, maintaining that the regional allowance for public service employees was unreasonably low, requested the National Personnel Authority to reconsider the low designation. It is said that the living expense of Nara, situated between the two large cities of Osaka

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and Kyoto, does not vary much from the level in those two cities.

The Shimoichi Town Assembly resigned to accept the responsibility for the failure to construct a junior high school and for a scandal in the town's employment relief projects.

The fifth graduation ceremony of the Training Center of Prefectural Personnel was held during the month. The center was established to educate junior personnel in civil administration and moral responsibility and to promote efficiency of employees.

Thirty out of fifty-four towns and villages which received excess equalization grants have failed to return their required amount for the reason that the sum received had been spent and the poor tax collection program has failed to increase local revenue. The prefecture has asked the central government for additional funds to ease the financial situation.

(6) Wakayama

A proposed budget of 3,275,000,000 yen was submitted to the prefectural assembly during the month.

At a conference of the chairmen of prefectural assemblies in Kinki Region held in the prefecture, resolutions were passed to submit petitions to the central government concerning reallocation of local government functions and remission of tax on retirement allowances of public servants.

2. Administration of Justice

a. A joint conference of Summary Court judges in Kinki area was held at the Osaka High Court on 19 February at which summary judges discussed court procedures to cope with the extension of civil and criminal jurisdiction of summary courts.

b. Liaison judges of all courts within the jurisdiction of Osaka High Court, together with Judge OKAMATSU of the Supreme Court, met at a conference held on 28 February to discuss court procedures in connection with Cabinet Order 324, etc.

c. On 4 February, the Osaka Regional Police Headquarters of the National Rural Police carried out a raid on the unlawful Japan Communist

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 28 February 1951, cont'd.

Party's publication, the "Voice of Peace" (HEIWA NO KOE), considered to be the successor to the "Red Flag" (AKA HATA), which was banned on 23 January 1951 by the Attorney-General's Office.

The number of Warrants of Arrest and Detention served in raids in the region during the police round up were as follows as of 8 February:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. of Arrest</u>	<u>No. of Detention</u>	<u>No. Places Searched</u>
Osaka	17	13	19
Kyoto	8	8	10
Hyogo	15	15	20
Nara	4	3	7
Shiga	6	5	19
Wakayama	15	14	23
Total	65	58	98

d. In connection with the "Voice of Peace" cases, the following number of persons were indicted during February 1951 on charges of violation of Cabinet Order 325.

<u>District</u>	<u>Number of Accused</u>
Osaka	3
Nobe	4
Kyoto	5
Wakayama	5
Otsu	4
Total	21

e. The Hyogo Office of Narcotic Control arrested SHU SO KEI on 13 February and seized 20 pounds of narcotics worth some \$50,000,000. A warrant of arrest has also been issued for RI RO FUKU, a Chinese who had escaped prior to this raid. Ri is suspected of being the ring leader of Hong Kong smugglers.

f. The Higashinari Police, Osaka City, found, on 5 February, three juveniles in possession of some one hundred copies of anti-occupation pamphlets. The juveniles confessed that they were requested by a Korean to distribute them. It is noted that recently there has been an increasing tendency for juveniles to be involved in crimes of this type.

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It is understood that adults try to utilize them because of the difficulty in securing the indictment of juveniles. The reason is that:

- (1) The Public Procurator must send the juvenile suspects to the Family Court before indictment in accordance with Article 42 of the Juvenile Law.
- (2) If a juvenile accused cannot pay a fine, Article 18 of the Penal Code cannot be applied. He cannot be confined in lieu of payment of the fine and, of course, his parents cannot be compelled to pay the fine for him.

g. The Osaka Public Procurator on 13 February indicted three secretaries of the Osaka District Procurators Office on charges of embezzlement. Two of them embezzled ¥1,880,000 between September 1949 and November 1950 while they were employed in the evidence section of the procurator's office and the other embezzled ¥270,000 between August 1949 and October 1950 while he was employed in the account section of Nishiyodogawa Local Public Procurator's office.

h. On 5 February the Kobe Public Procurator indicted four additional persons in the so-called Kobe Korean Incident on charges of the violation of Cabinet Order 325 and for participating in a riot. The total number of accused in this case is:

99 persons: 1st indictment, 27 and 28 December 1950
9 juveniles: 31 January 1951
4 persons: 2nd indictment, 5 February 1951

(Reference: January Activities Report, Annex A, this headquarters)

i. During the month of February, twenty accused were tried in Kinki areas on charges of the violation of the Public Office Election Law. They received fines ranging from ¥2000 to ¥50,000.

j. The third public trial of the thirty-six accused in the so-called Otsu Korean Incident (in which one hundred and thirty Koreans mobbed the Otsu Public Procurator's office) was held on 3 February. At the beginning of the trial, obviously as a delaying or harassing action, the accused refused to use the Japanese language in the court and demanded an interpreter. The Kyoto procurator held, however, that it was not necessary to furnish them with an interpreter because the accused all spoke and understood Japanese all through their investigations. (Reference, December Activities Report, Annex A, this headquarters.)

k. The first public trial in the Kyoto Maruyama Park Incident

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BASIC: ANNEX 4 to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 28 February 1951, cont'd.

was held at Kyoto District Court on 12 February with a capacity audience of 300 spectators, which was a number three times as great as the court had expected. Some delivered speeches in the court. (Reference: December Activities Report, b (5) Annex 4 this headquarters.)

l. On 5 February, the Osaka District Court rejected the objection raised by YOSHIDA and NAGAHIRO protesting the 16 September 1950 decision of the court regarding the KAWANAMI Industries, Ltd. dispute case. Accordingly, until judgement on the original law suit, SOEJIMA and 4 others are prohibited from discharging the duties of managing director and directors of the company. (Reference: September Activities Report, Annex 4 this headquarters.)

m. During this month five persons were sentenced in Osaka Prefecture on charge of violation of Imperial Ordinance 311 and Cabinet Order No. 325. The sentences handed down were:

- (1) 4 months imprisonment and ¥5000 fine for illegal possession of ¥12.00 in military script, 10 cartons of O.F. cigarettes and 2 pairs of trousers belonging to the Occupation Forces.
- (2) 1 year imprisonment (suspended for 2 years) for attempted travel out of Japan
- (3) ¥5000 fine for illegal possession of 32 packages of Occupation Forces cigarettes.
- (4) ¥3,000 fine for illegal entrance into Japan from Nansi Island.
- (5) ¥2,000 fine for the illegal possession of Occupation Forces cigarettes.

n. On 20 February SUGAYA Masao, so-called international gangster who had been indicted on charges of intimidation and several previous offences, escaped from the court as soon as presiding Judge MIKI of the Kobe District Court handed down a sentence of one year's penal servitude. In accordance with Article 343 of the code of Penal Procedure, "bail or suspensions of execution of detention shall lose its effect as the time of rendition of a sentence to imprisonment or graver penalty." Article 98 prescribes that the accused must be put in confinement under the direction of a public procurator, by a secretary of a public procurator's office, judicial police officials or a prison officer who shall show the accused a copy of the warrant of detention and a copy of the judgement.

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In this specific case, the presiding judge handed the above documents to the attending "Asst. Public Procurator Tsuji" but while the procurator was preparing the order of execution the accused disappeared from the court room.

o. During February only one Habeas Corpus case was reported in the Kinki area. It was withdrawn by the applicant.

p. The following Criminal Indemnity cases are reported during this month:

<u>Court</u>	<u>Name of Litigant</u>	<u>Date Decided</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Osaka Summary Court	OHIMAGAKI Kenji	19 February	¥20,800
Kyoto District Court	OGAWA Tokuji	12 February	¥18,600
Kyoto Summary Court	D. TE Jitsuo	3 February	¥20,000

q. Number of cases under old criminal procedure code pending as of 25 February:

<u>Name of Court</u>	<u>Carried Over</u>	<u>Newly Received</u>	<u>Tried</u>	<u>Pending</u>	<u>Compared With Previous Month</u>
Osaka High Court	1,104	10	203	911	-193
Osaka District Court (including its branches & summary courts)	221	11	7	215	- 6

r. Warrants issued by the district and summary courts within the jurisdiction of the Osaka High Court during the period 26 January 1951 - 25 February 1951:

<u>Kind of Court</u>	<u>Type of Warrant</u>				
	<u>Detention</u>	<u>Arrest</u>	<u>Seizure, Search & Attachment</u>	<u>Production & Family Search</u>	<u>Others</u>
Summary Court	1079	1685	572	15	276
District Court (including their branches)	2038	3094	1629	16	68
Total	3117	4979	2201	31	344

s. The following number of detention warrants were served on United Nations nationals during February 1951:

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BLSIG: Annex A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Ainki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 28 February 1951, cont'd.

Type of Offense

Osaka District Court	Nationality	
	Chinese	Other
Theft	2	
Habitual Gambling	3	
Violation of Price Control Law	2	
Violation of Narcotic Law	1	
Violation of Pharmaceutical Law	1	
Fencing of Stolen Goods	1	
Total	10	

Kyoto District Court

Violation of Narcotic Law	3
Violation of Temporary Demand & Supply Adjustment Law	1
Total	14

Note: No cases at other district courts.

t. Criminal and civil cases received and number of pending cases as of 28 February in the Osaka High Court:

Kind of Case	Carried Over	Newly Received	Tried	Pending	REMARKS
Criminal Case	3,018	271	515	2,774	-244 compared with last month
Civil Case	1,048	84	57	1,075	+27 compared with last month

u. Pending cases during the month of January 1951 in the Osaka High Court and all lower courts within its jurisdiction:

		Compared With Previous Month
Criminal Cases:	9,178	- 674
Civil Cases:	19,002	+ 214

v. Pending cases as of 31 January 1951 in Family Courts within the jurisdiction of the Osaka High Court:

		Compared With Previous Month
Family Affairs:	3,344	+ 309
Juvenile Affairs	3,549	- 6

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w. Personnel situation of courts in Kinki Region as of February:

Kind of Judge	Name of Court							Total
	Osaka High Court	Osaka Dist Court	Kyoto D.C.	Kobe D.C.	Nara D.C.	Otsu D.C.	Wakayama D.C.	
President								
Fixed No:	1							1
Actual No:	1							1
Judge								
Fixed No:	32	70	23	36	6	4	8	179
Actual No:	31	48	21	30	7	7	8	152
Assistant Judge								
Fixed No:		34	11	16	3	2	4	70
Actual No:		33	11	12	3	2	3	64
Summary Court Judge								
Fixed No:		40	22	34	9	9	12	126
Actual No:		24	17	20	5	6	4	76

Change of Judges

During January: Summary Court Judge - 1

3. Political Parties

Activities of local Liberals, Democrats, Socialists and communists were all centered on selecting their respective candidates for the local elections scheduled for April. Moves obviously intended to advance the interest of the individuals expected to announce their candidacy for the coming campaign and camouflaged to evade election restrictions are already under way.

a. The Liberal Party

Aside from activities connected with preparing a list of approved candidates, local Liberals in the region remained relatively quiet throughout the month.

b. The National Democratic Party (Kokumin Minshu To)

The usually quiet local Democrats showed sudden activity in this area during the month. A meeting of leading Democrats in Kyoto was called during the visit of Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, a national leader of the Democratic Party, to make final plans for the selection of local candidates for the spring elections. A preparatory committee meeting of local Democrats in Hyogo Prefecture was held 16 February to agree upon final details connected with the establishment of a local chapter of the party in the prefecture. March 4 was agreed upon as the date to inaugurate a local chapter in Hyogo area and to initiate a grand campaign

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BASIC: ANNEX 4 to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 28 February 1951, cont'd.

to consolidate local Democrats and to promote the new movement on defense measures recently decided upon by national leaders of the party.

c. The Socialist Party

Activities of local Socialists were likewise centered around the coming elections. Otherwise, Socialists were relatively quiet through February in Kinki area.

d. The Communist Party

February saw relative quiet in the activities of local communists. Activities of the local Communists were, as with other parties, connected primarily with the coming elections. As was noted in the report last month, local Communists seem to be intent upon utilizing the spring elections for propaganda purposes, to give publicity to, and gain support for, their demand for overall peace and opposition to re-armament. Their demand for withdrawal of all Occupation forces immediately upon conclusion of peace is expected to be given added emphasis during the campaign.

The coming of the Dulles Mission to Japan saw renewed activity among local Communists in their so-called peace ballot campaign, particularly among factory workers and student circles.

As to the Communist tactics and strategy in this area, notice should be made of their deliberate effort to enter a wedge between parties on the peace question and to magnify differences among parties and factions on the peace issue. As part of the tactical move, local Communists seem to be prepared to approach even the rightist circles with a slogan of national independence and anti-colonization.

e. Minor Parties

The only other party of any influence in the area is the Rodosha Nominto, or Labor-Farmer Party, with Kyoto as its main center of activities in the region. There is some indication that if and when the Communist Party is outlawed, the Labor-Farmer Party will become the vanguard of local Communists in the area. Its local moves seem to indicate that Labor-Farmerites will concentrate upon anti-war and anti-Occupation propaganda in the coming elections.

There is no evidence yet of any increase of activity on the part of rightist elements in the area. No organizational connections are in evidence among individuals of the rightist sentiment in this area.

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4. Elections

No elections indicative of significant trends were held in the region during the month. It is important to note, however, that local Conservatives are generally agreed on the advisability of presenting a united front in the coming elections, particularly on the gubernatorial and mayoralty tickets in the metropolitan areas. This united front among local Conservatives is best seen in the Osaka area where Liberals and Democrats are supporting the candidacy of Governor AKAMA to succeed himself on the Liberal ticket while they are agreed to support Mr. Koji NAKAI, member of the House of Councillors, who will seek the mayoralty seat on the Democratic ticket.

No similar move has been observed yet among progressive elements in the region, however, signs seem to point to the possibility that local Communists will refrain from putting out their own party candidates for gubernatorial and mayoralty seats in the metropolitan areas. Instead, they might support candidates acceptable to their overall program of opposition to separate peace and re-armament. Communists are more interested in utilizing the campaign and elections for purposes of "mobilization of the masses for revolutionary struggle." Hence, local Communists are prepared to support the candidacy of secret party members or sympathizers on Independent or Democratic Front tickets.

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HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
AFO 15

ANNEX A

To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period ending 31 January 1951

LEGAL-GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES
Prepared by J. M. Wilcox, DAC

1. Japanese Government Administration

a. General

Activities of prefectural and local governments were at a minimum during the month in preparation for compilation of a new budget for the fiscal year. Discussion and study of the needs for the new year was carried on by different sections of local governments throughout the month. The past year was hectic financially due to several reasons, such as: delay in passage of the Local Tax Law which produced a vacuum period between the old and the new law; reduction of the equalization grant; and the unexpected aftermath of typhoon "Jane." Budgets compiled in the early part of the year were found inadequate and local assemblies were meeting frequently to pass supplementary budgets to tide over the uncertain governmental needs. Most local bodies will start the new fiscal year with huge debts, carry-overs from the unstable 1950 fiscal year. Caution will be exercised in compiling the new budget based on the anticipated subsidy grants from the central government because many local bodies were found in dire financial predicaments when the reduction of the equalization grant was announced in the past year. The tax collection program of local governments, although local government officials are somewhat optimistic, is deemed rather grave. A recent survey revealed that the average tax collection in the Kinki prefectures was 44.4%--less than half of the anticipated local income. The remaining 50% tax collection will be especially arduous because of monetary stringency of the local citizens.

Noted during the month was the large number of resignations of village masters and town mayors. Although old age, illness and financial difficulties were given as major causes, the primary reason is probably that the officials who have resigned are preparing to run as candidates for a higher office such as prefectural assemblymen. The remaining few months prior to the general election will be especially difficult for local officials because political movements by local politicians to enhance their own reputation will be accelerated. It is anticipated that local politicians will attempt to put villagemasters in embarrassing positions in order to increase their own fame and to gain recognition from the local populace. Rather than meet these problems, villagemasters are resigning while their reputation is still good and their possibility of clinching a seat in the prefectural assembly is favorable.

ANNEX A

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The last few months have seen a noticeable increase in the amalgamation of towns and villages to neighboring cities. The reason is attributed to the rigorous campaigns by the five major cities for reallocation of functions of national, prefectural and local governments, giving local bodies free reign on many functions now held by the national and prefectural governments. Local bodies, however, seem to be unaware that any increase of functions will eventually mean heavier loads on their budgets. Therefore, it is anticipated that, after attaining their objectives of adding new functions, they will clamor for revision of the Local Tax Law to meet the added financial burden.

The Local Public Service Law passed by the National Diet has not moved local bodies to take active measures to promote this program. Most local officials were found still unaware of the passage of the law and only a handful had read the printed official gazette. Officials were found to lack real interest in taking immediate measures to enforce the law since their governments have been functioning without any present or foreseeable personnel problems. Except for prefectural governments and major cities, the law has not made any deep impression on public servants. Prefectural governments were taking the initiative to inform local bodies of the need for and explanation of the law. Most local bodies were taking an attitude of "wait and see" until other bodies pass enforcement ordinances before starting on their own. The transitional period in the enforcement of the law in Osaka City is expected to be difficult. The city employees union was especially active against the restriction of political activities and the right of collective negotiation during deliberation of the bill in the national diet. Special bills now under consideration and to be submitted to the city assembly are being closely followed by the employees union. Provisions for pay will be discussed during February and city employees are maintaining that the pay schedule should be close to or similar to that of national service employees. Since regional allowances of national service employees have not been clarified as yet, the city will have difficulty in arriving at a desirable schedule.

Kyoto City reportedly asked the Local Autonomy Agency for an interpretation of the jurisdiction of the mayor over local public utilities. The contention is that "local governments mission is to serve the people's daily life. Local governments should be a central operation agency of such utilities which are closely linked with the daily life of citizens." The question under discussion is whether the authority of the mayor under the Public Service Law extends to such enterprises as transportation, electricity, coal, gas and water supply. A question as to whether the law should even include janitors, general laborers and "kyuji" (girls serving tea and doing minor tasks) is also under discussion.

b. Prefectural and City Activities

(1) Osaka:

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, AFO 15, period ending 31 January 1951, cont'd.

Pending the Governor's final decision, the 1951 fiscal budget neared completion before submission to the Prefectural Assembly which is scheduled to meet during the later part of February. Present estimates exceed 10 billion yen.

After passage of the Coast Protection Regulation by the Prefectural Assembly, extensive projects were launched to prevent erosion in the Senhoku-Sennan coastal areas which were reported to be sinking annually. The fishing port of Sano received allocations for facilities now needing urgent repairs. The Industry Rationalization Council was set up during the month to aid medium and small enterprises. Eleven cooperative unions of medium and small enterprises were granted over eight million yen for the pooling of information and the improvement of industrial techniques.

Reallocation of functions of national, prefectural and local governments continued to be discussed by the five major cities. The catch in the program remains financial because increase of functions will require additional income from local tax sources.

A new mayor was elected in the city of IBARAGI. Former mayor Takashima tendered his resignation after his prosecution for election law violations and on fraud and embezzlement charges. NAKATANI, Mitsuru (Independent) was elected on 28 January.

Moriguchi City Assembly revised its public safety ordinance by adding provisions for approval of peaceful assemblies. Moriguchi City is the first in this prefecture to pass such a revision. Osaka City and 14 others have not shown any desire for such amendments to their present ordinance.

Three village headmen were reported as having resigned their positions because of illness, personal economic reasons and failure to pass a rehabilitation budget due to typhoon "Jane."

(2) Kyoto:

Exhaustive efforts to promote the construction of an elevated national railroad station in Kyoto City were made during the month. Also the restoration of the Keage Power

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Plant (December Report, this headquarters) and movements for the designation of Kyoto as a Special City received strong support. Diet members from local districts were requested to lend their utmost assistance to promote the passage of bills in the national diet to carry out these programs. The Local Autonomy Agency, as a result of the inquiries made by the Mayor of Kyoto, circulated questionnaires to major cities concerning the jurisdiction of local bodies in the operation of public utilities (See December Report, this headquarters) under the Local Public Service Law.

To increase public interest in local government, the mayor of Kyoto proclaimed a "Write to the Mayor Week" from 10 - 16 January and invited the citizens to write to the mayor offering any constructive criticisms, advice or suggestions concerning the city administration. 753 letters were received and the mayor is personally answering all letters.

The public controversy over the deputy mayor concurrently holding an official position as the chief of the city Fire Bureau, allegedly contravening Article 166 and 141 of the Local Autonomy Law, was settled during the month. The mayor appointed K. WAKATSU, Gakuji, as the full-time fire chief for the city of Kyoto.

Personnel changes were at a minimum during the month for two reasons: compilation of a new budget and the contemplated establishment of a Local Public Service Personnel Commission under the Local Public Service Law in the near future.

(3) Hyogo:

In consonance with the clamor for redistribution of functions of local bodies, the tendency to annex towns and villages to cities has increased during recent months. The town of Okubo and the villages of Uozumi and Futami were annexed to Akashi City on 15 January. Towns and villages bordering major cities are slowly disappearing into larger cities as the small local governments believe that eventual reallocation of functions will increase advantages in local administration for major cities.

Special emphasis is being given to the promotion of industry and the luring of industrial concerns to Hyogo Prefecture. The following policies were announced by the governor's office along these lines:

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 31 January 1951, cont'd.

- Economies
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- (a) Purchase of farmland for industrial sites. (It is expected that disapproval will be voiced by agricultural circles.)
 - (b) Conferences with representatives of all trades to convey to industrial leaders the need for an increase of industries. The 5-year Industrial Promotion Plan will be elaborated and explained at these conferences.
 - (c) Establishment of a Prefectural Central Industrial Laboratory at a cost of ¥250,000,000. This laboratory will have the latest electron microscope, X-ray equipment, welding machine, and metal tester and will assist in analysis, test and appraisal of materials and manufactured articles.

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Vigorous campaigns to assist graduates of middle schools to obtain employment were carried out during the month. Public Information cars, bicycle squads and other public means of communication were employed to inform the public of the urgent need to assist the youths to obtain employment. The governor established a special committee to study the feasibility of establishing 12 new power plants to develop electric power resources in the prefecture. A new department for forest administration was being contemplated.

Kobe City announced the following four basic programs for the 1951 fiscal year:

- (a) Financial adjustment and rationalization of administration
- (b) Rehabilitation of industry
- (c) Security of People's daily life
- (d) Rehabilitation from war damage and construction of an international city.

Welfare

Unemployment relief activities employing over 700 persons per day in road construction, sewage works, city rehabilitation works and gravel manufacturing were carried out by the city.

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(4) Shiga:

A plan to construct two new power plants to increase present electrical power in the prefecture was submitted to the Construction Ministry.

A special committee in the Otsu City Assembly is exerting great effort to effect the amalgamation of neighboring Seta Town and two villages.

The political situation in the town of Yokkaichi has been in a turmoil for several months. The citizens initiated a recall movement against the city assembly for failure to carry out engineering programs. The city assembly, after the recall movement was successfully completed, filed a suit against the recall on the 3rd of April. The chairman of the Assembly and several other assemblymen were arrested by the local police on suspicion of scandal concerning a civil engineering project. The assembly, therefore, resigned en bloc and Mayor NISHIBORI resigned on 23 December in a move designed to assume responsibility for the en bloc resignation of the city assembly.

Two village headmen submitted their letter of resignation during the month. The reasons were: old age and preparation to run as a candidate for prefectural assembly.

Amalgamation of Yawata Town and Shima Village is anticipated in the near future since the assemblies of both municipalities unanimously approved the amalgamation.

(5) Nara:

SAKAGUCHI, Jisaku, former chief of the Accountant Bureau, was appointed deputy-governor.

A supplementary budget, including a revised pay schedule of prefectural employees, amounting to 139,000,000 yen was passed.

Welfare
The governor is making efforts to promote the welfare of over 30,000 widows in the prefecture. The governor is also pushing the Totsu-Yoshino Rivers Development Works and has made frequent requests to the central government for approval of the project and the allocation of funds in the 1951 budget.

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 31 January 1951, cont'd.

An application for amalgamation of the villages of Teichi, Daianji and Heijo to Nara City was submitted to the Prefectural assembly. A minority group in Heijo Village is reportedly carrying on signature drive to appeal to the prefectural government for the disapproval of this amalgamation.

(6) Wakayama:

The recall movement completed by the citizens of Kushimoto Town against the city assembly was found valid after scrutiny by the election administration commission. (Activities Report, Nov 1950, this Headquarters.) As a result, all assemblymen resigned en bloc on 8 January.

The people of Chogetsu Village passed a note of non-confidence in their headman and assembly in which it was stated that expenditures for the stimulation of prefectural road improvement were excessive. The headman and assembly resigned en bloc and an election was scheduled for 31 January. Only 5 persons filed as candidates for 16 vacancies at the closing date.

2. Police Activities

Autonomous police were led by Eiji Suzuki, Chief of Osaka Metropolitan Police Board, in vociferous protest against statements made by the Attorney General and NRF Chief concerning the abolishment of small local autonomous police and the authority of NRF to enter autonomous police areas in search of national criminals. Frequent meetings were held in which resolutions against the abolishing of small autonomous police were passed, in which it was maintained that, if the measure was passed by the Diet, democratic police created under the Occupation will be centralized as in pre-war days. The local police in one accord demanded that local people should be given a voice in deciding whether autonomous police should be abolished and that it should not be arbitrarily decided by the central government.

Reappointment of Chief Watashi of Fuse Municipal Police, despite efforts by members of the city assembly to block action by the public safety commission, was noteworthy during the month. A by-law aimed at the removal of the Chief of Police was found invalid by the Local Autonomy Agency and further agitation movements are expected. Procurator Yamane of the Osaka District Court is believed to have aggravated the local political aspects of this case through public statements, made by him, concerning his opinions

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as to the guilt of Mr. Watashi of charges which had been under investigation by Procurator Yamane for some time. A special report is being made on this subject.

The Kyoto Municipal Police Bureau established the "Election Counter-measure Headquarters" on 24 January to commence operation from 1 February 1951. Its aim is to collect information concerning violations of the election law as well as to educate and guide police officials in charge of the control of election violations. This organization has been established in expectation of many election law violations during the coming general election. It is noted that this is the first time in Japan that this sort of organization has been established.

In the region, major crimes reported were: two anti-occupation communist cases, three scandals by public servants, two forgery cases, and a murder-arson case in which six members of a family were killed. It is noted that arrests for major crimes was 49%, a very poor showing for the month.

3. Administration of Justice

a. A Juvenile Affairs Joint Conference was held at the Osaka High Court on 10 January in which representatives of Osaka High Court, Osaka High Public Procurators Office, Osaka Headquarters of Correction and Rehabilitation District Police and Juvenile investigators discussed legal procedures and counter-measures to cope with the expected amendment of the Juvenile Law.

b. Criminal Judges under the jurisdiction of the Osaka High Court met at a conference held at the Osaka High Court on 18 January 1951. The subject of the conference was:

- (1) Exchange Opinions regarding criminal procedure
- (2) Matters to be considered in the issuance of warrants.

c. On 8 January, KATAYAMA Kikujiro, Chief of Housing Section, HIDAKA Kiyozo, ex-chief of Housing Section and NAKAMURA Toshio of the Housing Section of Kyoto Prefectural Office were arrested on suspicion of embezzling ¥2,000,000 in connection with distribution of reconstruction materials which the Hyogo Prefectural Office had received from the Ministry of Construction during the period from 1947 to January 1950.

d. On 16 January, the Korean Riot Joint Investigation Headquarters, organized by Kobe District Procurators Office and Kobe Municipal Police, raided 28 Korean homes in Kobe, Nishinomiya and Amagasaki. BOKU NAN SHIKU, executive of the Amagasaki chapter of the former Korean League; RI KOKU CHU, Principal of Aboshi Korean Primary School; and other leaders of the former Korean organization were arrested. The investigation headquarters have

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 31 January 1951, cont'd.

obtained evidence of schemes for violence planned by Korean and Japanese Communists.

e. The Osaka Postal Inspection Bureau, which has been investigating the "private post office case," arrested NAKAGUCHI Yoshio in Osaka area on 25 January on charges of violation of the Postal Service Law. He was responsible for operating an express delivery post service without due licence.

f. During the year 1950, the following number of public service officials were arrested on charge of law violations in Osaka City:

<u>Office</u>	<u>Number of Suspects</u>	<u>Offences</u>
Taxation Office	86	Accepting Bribes, Embezzlement
Osaka Municipal Office	2	Embezzlement, Price Control Law
Land Transport Bureau	7	Accepting Bribes
Trade & Industry Bureau	18	Accepting Bribes, Attempted Larceny, Forgery of Official Documents
Police	7	Accepting Bribes, Violation of The Custom Tariff Law
Welfare Ministry	5	Embezzlement, Accepting Bribes
Osaka Prefectural Office	7	Accepting Bribes, Embezzlement
Osaka Custom House	1	Larceny
Maritime Transport Bureau	2	Accepting Bribes
Traffic Bureau, Osaka City	2	Price Control Law
Food & Textile Public Bodies	14	Accepting Bribes
Total	151	

g. During the month, three persons were sentenced in Osaka Prefecture on charges of violation of Imperial Ordinance 311. They were charged with illegal possession of Occupation Forces Properties. Their penalties were:

- (1) 1 year imprisonment for stealing a wrist-watch and \$80.00, (suspension for 2 years)
- (2) ¥5,000 fine for possession of 15 cartons of cigarettes
- (3) ¥1,000 fine for possession of 50 packages of cigarettes

h. During the period from 21 Dec 1950 to 20 January 1951, two election law violators were sentenced in Kinki area. Their fines were ¥4,000 and ¥6,000 by summary order.

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i. The first public hearing in the case of the Kobe Korean incident was held at the Kobe District Court on 6 January for 14 accused (Total number is 99). At the beginning of the trial the accused refused to use the Japanese language in the court and the presiding judge OKUBO had to appoint an interpreter. Some three hundred spectators disturbed the progress of the trial as they could not be accommodated in the court. Accordingly, on 8 January the court made the following arrangement:

- (1) A Collegiate Court will handle all the cases. Note: At first both a collegiate court and a single judge were to be used at the following ratio: 6 collegiate courts (14 accused to be tried at one time ie. 14 x 6, 84 persons); 1 single judge system (15 accused). The change was made to insure a fair and equal trial to all accused under the same method of trial. Korean spectators were unusually rowdy during the first sessions which caused undue delay and resulted in adjournments without any appreciable advancement in the trial. It is believed that this is a tactic on the part of Koreans instigated by Communist elements to confuse the court and prolong eventual judgment.

(2) Use of Interpreters.

According to art. 74 of the Court Organization Law, the language to be used in court is "Japanese," but assignment of interpreters for this case was deemed advisable in order to expedite the trial. (Reference, December Activities Report, e. Annex A, this Headquarters).

j. A public hearing of the Itami Korean case was held at the Kobe District Court, Itami Branch, on 11 January. Twelve accused were charged with trespass (article 130 Penal Code) and interference with the discharge of official duties (art 95, Penal Code). The trial was carried on without any disturbances. (Reference: December Activities Report, d. Annex A, this Headquarters.)

k. The number of pending criminal cases in the Osaka High Court under the old Code of Criminal Procedure as compared with the previous month are:

- (1) As of the end of December --- 1,186 cases
 (2) As of the end of January -- 1,104 cases
 (3) Decrease of --- 82 cases

l. Disposition of the Criminal cases under the old Code of Criminal Procedure.

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, AFO 15, period ending 31 January 1951, cont'd.

- (1) To clear up the case under the old Code of Criminal Procedure, the Osaka High Court has recently added one criminal section to facilitate the dispositions of cases. This makes six sections exclusively for the disposition of old cases.
- (2) In the Osaka District Court, all of the old appealed cases have been reassigned to Criminal Section No. 1
- (.) Criminal cases under the old code now pending at the district and summary courts within the jurisdiction of Osaka High Court will be disposed of in the following manner:
 - (a) It is planned to complete all cases by 20 April 1951.
 - (b) Transfer the records of appeals to the superior courts without delay.
 - (c) Definitely establish the accused's present whereabouts.
 - (d) When an accused fails to appear at the trial, the court will investigate the cause of his absence.
 - (e) Each section of court shall make special cards labeled "Criminal Cases Under the Old Code of Criminal Procedure." One copy will be retained in their files and one copy will be sent to the presidents of the High and District Courts by 10 January 1951.
 - (f) File the protocol of public trial within 5 days after the fixed date for the trial and the sentence within 3 days after the delivery.

m. The following Criminal Indemnity Cases are reported:

<u>Court</u>	<u>Name of Plaintiff</u>	<u>Date Decided</u>	<u>Judgement</u>
Kyoto District Court	KAWAI Masao	20 January	¥41,400
Kobe District Court	BOKU Kyoku Roku	8 January	¥19,800

n. During January, two Habeas Corpus cases were reported in Kinki area, one each at Osaka High Court and Kyoto District Court and both of them were dismissed.

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c. The following number of warrants were issued by the District and Summary Courts within the jurisdiction of Osaka High Court during the period from 26 December 1950 to 25 January 1951:

Kind of Court	Type of warrant				
	Detention	Arrest	Seizure, Search & Attachment	Production & Bodily Search	Other
Summary Courts	601	1071	242	9	84
District Courts (including their branches)	1286	2141	986	6	24
Total	1887	3212	1228	15	108

p. The following number of warrants of Detention were served to United Nations Nationals during January 1951:

Osaka District Court Type of Offence	Nationality	
	Chinese	Others
Theft	2	
Violation of Price Control Ordinance	2	
Violation of Temporary Demand & Supply Adjustment Law	1	
Habitual Gambling	7	
Grand Total	12	

Remarks: No reported cases in other District Courts

q. Pending cases as of 31 December 1950 in Family Courts within the jurisdiction of the Osaka High Court:

		Compared With Previous Month
Family Affairs	3,034	- 605
Juvenile Affairs	3,555	- 519

r. Pending cases during month of December 1950 in the Osaka High Court and all lower courts under its jurisdiction:

		Compared with Previous Month
Criminal Cases	9,852	- 3747
Civil Cases	18,788	- 691

s. Pending cases as of 31 January 1951 in the Osaka High Court:

		Compared With Previous Month
Criminal Cases	3,018	+ 32
Civil Cases	1,048	+ 68

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, AFO 15, period ending 31 January 1951, cont'd.

t. One judge was newly appointed to the Osaka High Court. The Osaka District Court and the Kyoto District Court lost one and two judges respectively during the month.

4. Penal Institutions

a. Ohkubo Prison

- (1) This is the newest prison in Kinki Region and only 80% of the intended construction has been completed to date; however, the remaining construction will be completed during 1951.
- (2) The capacity of the prison is 1,697 while there were 2,323 internees held in confinement.
- (3) The warden has adopted a system of borrowing film from local theatres in order to show movies to the internees. This has had quite a favorable effect on the morale and good behavior of the inmates.

b. Nara Juvenile Prison

- (1) Capacity is 976 with 1,164 internees confined.
- (2) The walls of the prison cells are being recovered with white plaster in place of a red brick wall which will make the prison cells appear much brighter and cleaner. A new recreation centre is being constructed at the rear of the prison.

c. Shiga Prison

- (1) Capacity is 713, with 1,078 internees confined.
- (2) After experiencing one electrical fire, all electrical insulation has been checked, new control switches have been installed in a separate building built for that purpose and a gas operated fire pump has been purchased.
- (3) Two new workshops have been constructed for the molding of plastic cosmetic jar covers and for printing.

d. Kyoto Detention House

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- (1) Capacity is 189 with 339 persons detained. Kyoto prison is accommodating 150 detained persons in order to alleviate the overcrowded condition of this detention house, but conditions are still deplorable.

5. Political Parties

a. The Liberal Party

Excepting those connected with selecting and dispatching delegates to the national convention, January saw no developments of importance in the local activities of the Liberal Party.

b. The National Democratic Party (Kokumin Minshu To)

Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, former prime minister and a party whip, visited the Kinki region area during the middle of the month. His visit to Kyoto, his home prefecture, was utilized by local Democrats to boost their morale throughout the prefecture by conducting a series of rallies with the visiting Democrat as the principal speaker. A grand political rally was called in Osaka on 17 January at the Nakanoshima Public Hall, with Dr. Ashida and several other party whips on the platform. They expounded their new stand on the peace issue. Democrats were advocating an overall peace treaty and were definitely opposed to military bases only a few months ago, certainly up to the election campaign for the House of Councillors last June. They now insist upon making preparations for the defense of the land with local forces. Democrats initiated a national movement advocating the imperative necessity of organizing Japanese forces for their own defense instead of leaving the matter of national defense entirely in the hands of other nations. This stand on the part of the Democratic Party is raising far-reaching repercussions in local opinion.

c. The Socialist Party

Socialists continued to be active throughout January. Several women members of the National Diet visited Kyoto 12 January. They conducted a speaking campaign on behalf of the Socialist Party throughout the Kyoto Prefecture.

With a Socialist governor and a Socialist mayor already in office, Social Democrats in Kyoto are determined to carry the next local elections under their banner in the coming spring elections; however, party ranks are somewhat divided with the younger elements supporting the leftist program and Mizutani, the local leader and a Dietman, leading the rightist group.

This division is likewise somewhat marked in Hyogo Prefecture, where middle and rightist elements maintain leadership in the local Socialist

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 31 January 1951, cont'd.

organization. They are particularly divided on the issue of overall peace and military neutrality. The situation is aggravated by the fact that seamen's and several other unions are placed in a delicate position because their members have been actively engaged in cooperative endeavors with the United Nations forces since the outbreak of the Korean crisis. This division in interest and sympathy among local Socialists is expected to become more pronounced and assume some serious proportions as the treaty issue takes on a more concrete form.

Local press comments on the Socialists' confirmation of their program of overall peace, military neutrality and opposition to granting bases or local rearmament are divided. Articulate opinion in the region agrees with the idealistic sentiments which their program represents but is inclined to the view that the general program, their so-called three-point program as formally confirmed in the recent Socialist national convention, is not one born in the atmosphere of practical realism or capable of political actualization in the immediate future. However, opinion is found to view the Socialists' action with approval and sympathy on the ground that it was important to let the Dulles mission know frankly that considerable portions of the people in this country support the sentiments and program as finally confirmed in the Socialist convention in Tokyo.

d. The Communist Party

The Communists seem to be maneuvering to use the coming local elections more for propaganda purposes than to seek seriously the election of their representatives to local bodies. Local Communists seem to appear to be fully resigned to the possibility of their being outlawed and are prepared for further official restrictions on their formal activities.

Evidence points to the fact that they are now working in closer cooperation with Korean Communists. More active members of the party seem to be well integrated in their underground activities. Their present program is directed toward opposing the expelling of Koreans from Japan, a separate peace and the rearmament of Japan.

On the question of outlawing the Communist Party, as such, local opinion is inclined to be skeptical of its wisdom at this time. It is inclined to the view that mere outlawing of the party at this stage, with its more than 100,000 members, will simply lead to more acts of irresponsible violence and perhaps drive untrained young minds and misguided students into the championing of a cause.

e. General Observations on Party Activities in the Region

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- (1) Throughout the month of January, Liberals, Democrats and Socialists of the region were busy in selecting delegates to their respective national conventions held in Tokyo, just prior to the opening of the 10th National Diet.
- (2) Activities of all parties in the region during the month were centered around making preparations for the coming local elections, scheduled for the latter part of April. Otherwise, there was relative quiet in all party activities.

6. Elections

The only important local election held in this region during the month of January was the mayoralty election held in Ibaragi City, Osaka Prefecture, on the 28th of January. Brief statistical returns follow:

- (1) Three candidates (one Liberal, and two Independents) were in the race and Mr. Mitsuru NAKETANI, former mayor of Ibaragi Township, was elected with 8,406 votes out of the total of 14,011 votes cast.
- (2) Percentage of voting in the election was 74.2, with no marked difference between sexual differentials in voting. Ibaragi being traditionally considered as a Liberal stronghold, the election of an Independent as the new mayor may be an event of some significance indicative of the directions in which the wind is blowing in local politics. However, the former mayor, who was involved in scandal, was a Liberal and may have caused some shift of political leanings from the standpoint of personalities.

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