

GHQ/SCAP Records (RG 331, National Archives and Records Service)

Description of contents

- (1) Box no. 2896
- (2) Folder title/number: (28)
010: Laws & Legal Matters

(3) Date: Jan. 1950 - Oct. 1950

(4) Subject:

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9420	c, e

- (5) Item description and comment:
i) Kinki
ii) Includes Contents List

(6) Reproduction: Yes No

(7) Film no.

Sheet no.

(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)

LAWS AND LEGAL MATTERS

SUBJECT	FROM	TO	DATE
1. Conduct of Chinese Mission	KCAR	SCAP	2 Feb 50
2. Election Campaign Posters	KCAR	SCAP	27 Jan 50
3. Municipal administration of Ibaraki City, Osaka-fu	KCAR	SCAP	5 Apr 50
4. Cases tried under imperial ordinance 311	KCAR	SCAP	11 Apr 50
5. Judicial action in Election Law Violations	KCAR	SCAP	16 May 50
6. Municipal Police of Amagasaki City	KCAR	SCAP	12 May 50
7. General MacArthur's statement on 3rd Anniversary of the Japanese Constitution	FEC	-	29 Apr 50
8. Amagasaki City Police	Hyogo aera Clc	KCAR	7 June 50
9. Violation of Japanese Laws by Cafe Owner catering to Occupation Forces	KCAR	Kyoto Pref	19 July 50
10. Petition for Mitigation of Sentence	KCAR	Provost Court	24 July 50
11. Responsibility for Property under Control of the Occupation Forces	KCAR	Post Comm. Camp Sakai	8 Aug. 50.
12. Trial of Certain Offenses in Military Occupation Courts	SCAP	KCAR	5 Aug. 50.
13. Arrest of Suspect charged of infringement on Imper. Ordinance 311.	Kobe Munic. Police	KCAR	15 Aug. 50.
14. Unauthorized Assembly by Member of JCP	Osaka Police		18 Aug. 50.
15. Arrest of Violator of Imperial Ordinance 311	Osaka Police Dept.	—	18 Aug. 50.
16. Report on Prisoners	KCAR	Camp Osaka a	23 Aug. 50.
17. Report of prisoner	KCAR	Provost Camp Osaka	23 Aug. 50.
18. Prisoner at Detention House	KCAR	Kobe Base	23 Aug. 50.
19. Letter of Transmittal	KCAR	Camp Osaka	28 Aug. 50
20. Letter of transmittal (Mr. Slagle)	KCAR	Provost Court Camp Osaka	29 Aug. 50.
21. Investigation of Japanese Shipwreck	KyushuCAR	KCAR	18 Aug. 50.

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 15 (Osaka, Honshu)

JAS/hj

30 October 1950

SUBJECT: Report on the Arrest of Blackmarket Dealers in Petroleum Products

TO: Chief
Civil Affairs Section
GHQ, SCAP
APO 500

1. The inclosed report was brought to this headquarters by the Osaka Metropolitan Police Department for forwarding to Mr. J. B. Harmon, ESS, SCAP.

2. It appears that Mr. Harmon requested this information at a recent police conference held in Tokyo.

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Incl:
a/s

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major Infantry
Deputy Chief

file

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
 SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
 Civil Affairs Section
 APO 500

095 (13 OCT 1950) CAS-L

13 OCT 1950

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Letter Concerning Jurisdiction of Japanese Courts over United Nations Nationals

K 364

TO: Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 182
 Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 309
 Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
 Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15
 Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5
 Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
 Chief, Tonoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547
 Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710
 Attn: Legal and Government Officer

1. The attached copy of memorandum from the Department of the Army to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers concerning exercise of criminal and civil jurisdiction over nationals of members of the United Nations is forwarded for your information.

2. Present procedures pursued in the trial of cases involving United Nations Nationals will be followed until the attached directive can be implemented.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl
 a/s

[Handwritten Signature]
 J. O. O'BRIEN
 CWO USA
 Adm

[Faint circular stamp]

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
 SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
 Civil Affairs Section
 APO 500

095 (13 OCT 1950 CAS-L

13 OCT 1950

SUBJECT: Transmittal of letter Concerning Jurisdiction of Japanese
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TO: Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 182
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 Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5
 Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
 Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 567
 Chief, Tohoku-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710
 Attn: Legal and Government Officer

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2. Present procedures pursued in the trial of cases involving United Nations Nationals will be followed until the attached directive can be implemented.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl
 a/s



FROM: DA (JCS)

TO : SCAP

NR : JCS 93051

The fol directive prepared by State Dept to implement the policy adopted by the FSC on 21 Sep 1950, under the provisions of Para II, A, 1, of its terms of reference has been received from Dept of Army for transmission for your guidance in accordance with Para III, 1, of terms of reference of FSC:

DIRECTIVE REGARDING EXERCISE OF CRIMINAL
AND CIVIL JURISDICTION OVER NATIONALS OF
MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

- "1. Japanese courts may, in the discretion of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and subject to the progressive relaxation of control of criminal jurisdiction by him, exercise criminal jurisdiction over all Nationals of members of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as United Nations Nationals) in Japan with the following exceptions:
- A. Members of the Armed Forces of any member of the United Nations;
 - B. United Nations Nationals officially attached to or accompanying and in the service of the Occupation forces;
 - C. United Nations Nationals on Official business in Japan;
 - D. Members of the immediate families and dependents accompanying the above.
- "2. The jurisdiction of the Japanese courts in civil matters should extend to civil actions in which United Nations Nationals are parties plaintiff or defendant, except that no civil jurisdiction of any sort should be exercised by the Japanese courts in cases in which any of the parties is within the purview of Para 1 above.
- "3. Persons falling in the excepted categories listed in Para 1 should only be subject to arrest by the Japanese Police if Allied Police are not present to perform the arrest and if the offense, or threatened offense, involves bodily harm or serious damage to property. Persons arrested in such circumstances should be handed over forthwith to the occupation authorities.
- "4. When any United Nations National is confined to prison, is awaiting trial, or is otherwise detained in custody in Japan:
- A. The head of the mission charged with the protection of his interests should be informed immediately.

5. The United Nations National concerned should be made aware immediately of his right to inform the mission charged with the protection of his interests of his circumstances and should be given the facilities to communicate with that mission. Any such communication should be forwarded without delay.

C. A representative of the mission charged with the protection of his interests should be permitted to visit without delay, to converse privately with, and to arrange legal representation for, the United Nations National concerned.

"5. Where a United Nations National has been convicted and is serving a sentence of imprisonment, a representative of the mission charged with the protection of his interests should, without limit to the number of visits, have the right to visit him in prison upon giving notice, that need not exceed 24 hours, to the appropriate authority, and to converse with him privately. The representative should also be allowed, subject to the prison regulations, to transmit communications between the prisoner and other persons.

6g.

A. Any sentence imposed by a Japanese Court on a United Nations National should be brought immediately to the attention of the head of the head mission charged with the protection of the interests of the United Nations National concerned.

B. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers should undertake the review of any capital or life sentence imposed by a Japanese Court with respect to a United Nations National.

C. SCAP may, on his own authority or upon the request of the head of the mission charged with the protection of the interests of the United Nations National concerned, review any other decision of a Japanese Court with respect to a United Nations National and take further action in respect thereto. SCAP should consult regarding any particular case with the head of the mission charged with the protection of the interests of the United Nations National concerned if so requested by the head of the mission.

"7. The Supreme Commander should take such steps as he deems necessary to ensure that the right of United Nations Nationals subject to Japanese jurisdiction are protected.

"8. The term, "United Nations Nationals", as used in this document includes, wherever applicable, organizations and corporations of present or future members of the United Nations as well as natural persons.

"9. This policy decision shall supersede the Far Eastern Commission Policy Decision of 15 Aug 1946.

EXERCISE OF CRIMINAL AND CIVIL
JURISDICTION OVER NATIONALS OF
MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

"In approving the foregoing directive, certain mbrs of the Commission made statements which they requested be sent to you. These remarks are contained in the excerpts from Verbatim Transcript of 200th Mtg of FSC on 21 Sep 1950 quoted below:

EXERCISE OF CRIMINAL AND CIVIL
JURISDICTION OVER NATIONALS OF
MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
(371 SERIES * * *)

"Dr. Lee (China): I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to recall the fact that the meeting of the Steering Committee held on Tuesday last, the Chinese representative called attnto the nbr of cases that may still be pending before the occupation courts on the date of the coming into force of this policy decision. The point was raised as to whether these cases should be handed over to the Japanese Courts. Opinion was expressed by 2 or 3 members of the committee—and 3 was no dissension from it—that it would be both unwise and impracticable to effect such a transfer. How my delegation would like to record the understanding that substantive cases of such a category should continue to be handled by the occupation courts until they are disposed of.
(* * * * *)

"Mr. Chairman, India is in support of the paper with the following understandings:

"1. The understanding is that the excepted categories in this paragraph should not be broader than similar excepted categories in Law No 13 for Germany.

"7. The understanding is that the term "Rights" will mean only the rights of United Nations Nationals contained in the paper and not extraterritorial rights.

"Mr. Hamilton, Chairman, (United States): I might recall that in the Committees the first statement was somewhat broader than that made; it was to the effect that these categories were generally the same. It had been pointed out that the political systems in force—the set-up in Germany and the setup in Japan—are not completely parallel.

"Mr. Kirpalani (India): I think that if we could take it that generally and in spirit they are not broader, that would satisfy the requirement.
(* * * * *)

"Mr. Graves (United Kingdom): In an earlier edition of the paper, in C 6-371/14, in the relevant para, there was an additional sub para which read:

"SCAP should ensure that the prison regime applicable to United Nations conforms to Humanitarian principles and that, from the point of view religion, hygiene, and nutrition, the regime is adapted to the customs and needs of the person detained."

"That sub para, Mr. Chairman, is not in the present paper. But it would be our wish and we hope that it might also be the desire of the other members of the Commission that SCAP'S attn should be drawn to that and that these broad provisions which I just read out should be regarded as necessary performance of the sub paras A, B, C. We should therefore like that point of view to be put forward, not as part of the paper but as remarks accompanying the policy decision if and when it gets to SCAP. And if those remarks are endorsed by colleagues on the Commission so much the better. These are the only remarks we have to make on the paper and if it comes to a vote I shall vote in favor of it.

"Mr. Millet (France): Mr. Chairman, I wish to associate myself and my delegation with the remarks just made by the UK delegate.

"Mr. Bauchlin (Netherlands): I too, Mr. Chairman.

"Mr. Merial (Australia): The same here, Mr. Chairman.

"Mr. Dunlop (New Zealand): I, also, Mr. Chairman."

FEC has agreed to release to press the policy decision upon which the foregoing directive is based. Unless you advise to contrary release will be at 1700 X 3 Oct. This msg declassified concomitantly.

NO SIG

010

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 15 (Osaka, Honshu)

29 September 1950

SUBJECT: Reports on Prisoners

TO: Commanding Officer
Camp Osaka
APO 15
ATTN: Provost Court Administrator

The inclosed reports are forwarded for your attention.

FOR THE CHIEF:

3 Incls:

1. Report on Prisoners from Shiga Prison 21 Aug - 20 Sept
2. Report on Prisoners for SAKURO TAMAI, Chief of Osaka Detention House 21 Aug - 20 Sept
3. Report on Prisoners from TETSUZO TSUTSUMI, Chief of Koba Detention House, dtd 20 Sept 1950

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major Infantry
Deputy Chief

File

775013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Affairs Section
APO 500

010.93 (21 SEP 1950) CAS-L

21 SEP 1950

2665

SUBJECT: Law for Partial Amendment of the Commercial Code

- TO:
- Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 182
 - Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 309
 - Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
 - ✓ Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15
 - Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5
 - Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
 - Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547
 - Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710
 - Attn: Legal and Government Officer

A copy of the speech being given by representatives from the Anti-trust and Controls Branch, Fair Trade Practices Division, ESS, GHQ, SCAP at conferences of judges, procurators, lawyers and business men to be held within the various regions is enclosed for your information.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl
a/s

J. B. [Signature]
 J. B. [Signature]
 CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
 SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
 APO 500

SEP 21 1950
 CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
 SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
 APO 500

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Affairs Section
APO 500

010.93 & 1 SEP 1950 CAS-1

1 SEP 1950

SUBJECT: Law for Partial Amendment of the Commercial Code

TO: Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 182
Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 309
Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5
Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547
Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710
Attn: Legal and Government Officer

A copy of the speech being given by representatives from the Anti-trust and Controls Branch, Fair Trade Practices Division, ESS, GHO, SCAP at conferences of judges, procurators, lawyers and business men to be held within the various Regions is enclosed for your information.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl
a/s

Law for Partial Amendment of the Commercial Code

The law for partial amendment of the Commercial Code, which was approved by the Diet on 2 May 1950 (Law No. 167 of 1950), represented a thoroughgoing revision designed to modernize and remove from the Japanese corporation laws certain long-standing inequities and abuses of corporate management. The Commercial Code had been in effect since 1899 and, except for certain amendments in 1938, had not been substantially changed since that time. The existence of these abuses and practices came to SCAP's attention in the course of his program to facilitate foreign investment on a fair, non-discriminatory basis, bring about widespread sale and distribution of corporate shares in the hands of the Japanese public generally - especially former Zaibatsu securities taken over by the HCLC - and to promote economic democratization in Japan based on fair trade practices.

It was found that the Commercial Code, based on Continental origins but characterized by purely Japanese adaptations, resulted in a number of undesirable practices. As a general rule, corporate management was neither responsive or considered responsible to the shareholders. Restrictions on transferability of shares, in favor of the original promoters or directors, not only impeded free negotiability, but was capable of indirect discrimination against foreign participation. Various types of restrictions against the ordinary shareholder-investor rendered him helpless against perpetuation of actual control in the hands of original promoters. For example, no provision was made for cumulative voting, or other methods, to make minority representation on the board of directors possible. Alternations of the articles, as well as amalgamations or mergers, could be authorized by a bare majority vote. The dissenting shareholder objecting to a merger had no right to call upon the management to purchase their interests. Instead of a flexible authorized-unissued stock system, SCAP found a rigid stock issuance procedure which required all authorized capital to be released for subscription at the same time, without any power in the management to time authorized capital increases by installment issues at necessary intervals. Considerable vagueness and ambiguity surrounded equality of pre-emptive and subscription rights. Certain subscribers were given specially preferred terms and conditions, to the disadvantage and inequity of other stockholders generally. For example, a uniform or fixed maturity date was frequently not specified, permitting certain subscribers to keep their rights alive by payment of a nominal monthly interest charge. No matter how clear or serious the wrongdoing committed by the management, the available procedure for suit against a director was so cumbersome as to make a legal attack virtually impossible. Self-dealing and other reprehensible conduct on the part of directors could be excused by majority shareholders. A minority stockholder would first have to bring his complaint to the attention of the auditor, a corporate official theoretically empowered to review the activities of

directors on behalf of the shareholders. If the auditor refused to honor the shareholder's demand that a suit against recreant directors be instituted, he was relegated to calling a special shareholders meeting, supported by other shareholders holding at least 10% of the outstanding capital. A suit by the auditor against directors could be authorized by demand of shareholders holding 10% of the outstanding capital, or a resolution adopted at such a special shareholders meeting. The grounds for bringing suit were vague and uncertain; for example, suits were authorized only if acts of directors were "manifestly unjust" or contrary to good morals or the public interest. The court could require a deposit of security before entertaining such suit. Actually, minority stockholders' suits against directors were virtually non-existent. The ordinary shareholder had no right of access to corporate books and records, and was thereby effectually cut off from any real opportunity of knowing the affairs of his company, especially the pertinent details of any important transaction. He had to be satisfied merely with the periodic financial statements and routine business reports which, in actual practice, were couched in general terms and far from being informative. The registration requirements applicable to foreign companies were somewhat ambiguous and the registrant's standing, as far as equality under the laws was concerned, not firmly stated, but subject to considerable interpretation.

Occupation authorities found that undesirable corporate practices which had developed seriously interfered with SCAP objectives. Under SCAP sponsorship, millions of shares of capital stock in nearly all of the leading Japanese companies were being offered for sale to thousands of individual shareholders, who represented a new class of investors in Japan. It was imperative that the economic democratization program entailing widespread distribution of these securities to the public be fortified and supplemented by legal protection of investors rights in corporate management. A healthy sense of individual ownership, as well as interest and participation in corporate affairs, it was felt, could not be expected to take root unless legal protection was afforded. It was also found that sound conditions for foreign investment, and for foreign companies to do business in Japan, required a clear definition and guaranty to foreign investors and enterprises against discrimination, and to equality under the laws. Democratization of the internal structure and operation of corporate affairs was also considered essential to the strengthening of fair trade concepts in Japan.

On 28 August 1948, the Deconcentration Review Board, an advisory body then attached to SCAP for the purpose of assisting in the implementation of the economic deconcentration program, recommended that proper corporation laws, essential to the success of SCAP's objectives, be formulated. The Japanese Government undertook to carry out its recommendation by assigning a team of experts from the Attorney General's Office to draft necessary legislation. This group functioned under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Attorney General (Mr. Kaneko and later Mr. Sato) in charge of legislative matters, and Mr. Okazaki. Its members coordinated their views, embodied in various drafts with representatives of the SCAP's Fair Trade Practices Division of the Economic and Scientific Section, and Legal Section.

Conferences and discussions between the Attorney General's Office and SCAP staff sections occurred several times each week over a period of more than a year. Drafts developed by the Attorney General's Office were reviewed by an advisory council specially appointed by the Attorney General. This advisory council was composed of some 30 or 40 attorneys, judges, law professors, as well as representatives of trade associations and other legal, economic and financial circles. Various revisions suggested by its members were incorporated in the bill introduced to the Diet. Various provisions of the bill underwent intensive examination at public hearings held by the Judicial Affairs Committees of both the upper and lower Houses of the Diet. As a result of these proceedings, a number of changes recommended by the Diet committees were incorporated in the bill finally approved by on a May 1950.

The amendatory legislation approved on 2 May 1950 has been promulgated as Law No. 167 of 1950 and is to become effective on 1 July 1951. A summary of the salient provisions would include the following: companies are required to make available to shareholders detailed operating statements, at the end of each accounting period, disclosing major transactions affecting their interests, such as transfers of fixed assets, mortgages, issuance of capital stock, etc. Holders of one-tenth of the shares outstanding may inspect the books and records of the company. Holders of three per cent of outstanding shares, instead of 10%, may now convene special shareholders' meetings. The specific liabilities of directors, as well as promoters and auditors, with respect to self-dealing, loans, and fraudulent acts are set forth with particularity. Directors violating their statutory responsibilities may be sued by any shareholder who has held his stock for a period of six months. In such suit, an injunction may be obtained and attorney's fees recovered. Shareholders are now granted pre-emptive rights to subscribe for newly issued shares, and such rights may be modified only by the articles of incorporation. Provision was made for equal and uniform terms and conditions in subscription contracts, and for a fixed maturity date within which payment must be completed. Companies are now prohibited from imposing restrictive conditions on the transferability of shares. Unless prohibited by the articles, shareholders can exercise cumulative voting rights at elections for directors; and notwithstanding the articles, votes may be cumulated at such elections upon demand of the holders of one-fourth of the outstanding shares. Provision is made for dissolution of a company on grounds of ultra vires acts, deadlock between officers, or gross mismanagement. The issuance of non-par shares, and a system of authorized-unissued shares, are now permitted. Voting requirements for amendment of the articles or approval of other extraordinary actions, such as mergers, were tightened to include a two-thirds vote of shareholders present holding over 50% of all outstanding shares. Dissenting shareholders opposing a merger or sale of substantial assets may call upon the company to purchase their shares at fair value. A number of incidental matters were clarified; for example, specific authority was granted for companies to utilize transfer agents; proxies were limited in duration to one general meeting; provision was made for different classes of shares and for conversion of shares; preferred stockholders may be denied

voting rights during such periods that there is no current default in meeting preferred dividend or other requirements. Special provisions were incorporated to clarify the registration requirements applicable to foreign companies, and to insure against discrimination as compared with domestic companies.

We hope that these legislative changes, after a period of public orientation and explanation carried out by the Japanese Government, will find wide popular acceptance and result in improved standards of corporate management. The accomplishment of that objective would automatically include and further the realization of a substantial part of SCAP's overall economic democratization program.

SUBJECT: Arrest of possessor of handbills which violated Imperial Ordinance 311

dated 1st September 1950
(Rec'd 2nd)
From Osaka Metropolitan Police
Department

1. Time of Arrest: About 0130 a.m., 31st August 1950
2. Place: Near by the Funeral place of 4th Street, Abeno, Osaka
3. Person arrested:

Yoshitaka OHYA, 24 years old
No. 80, 1st Street Matsuno-cho
Izuo, Taisho-ku, Osaka

4. Reason of arrest:

The person in suspect was driving his bicycle without any light at the date, time and place mentioned above. And was carrying with him a poster of abuse against the occupation forces in order to spread over, and was arrested in the act.

Remark:

Ohya, in suspect, responsible editor of "people's flag" (stopped to issue) was arrested July 10th at Nishinari Police Station against Imperial Ordinance 311.

The attached paper:

- a. A propaganda material issued by Osaka Prefectural Committee of JCP on August 26. Its contents against law
 - "Don't send the munition goods to Korea to kill our brethren"
 - "Don't interfere with the fight in Korea."
 - "Give us Job"
 - They have organized a conference of the Korean Laborer and stood up at the struggle against the transportation of the munition goods.
- b. Propaganda material issued by Kizugawa Section Committee on 15 August. Its contents against law,
 - "We stood up against the cooperation with war"
 - "We hate to make war materials"
 - "We refuse to work overtime for manufacturing cement to Okinawa and Formosa"

"Nippon Cement is furious with anger"

- c. Besides the above mentioned handbills in suspect against law, he had 52 handbills of South Osaka Section Committee, 154 other kind of handbills and its organ paper, and all these confiscated as the proof material.

K. Ogata

SUBJECT: Arrest of possessor of handbills which violated Imperial Ordinance 311

dated 1st September 1950
(Rec'd 2nd)
From Osaka Metropolitan Police
Department

1. **Time of Arrest:** About 0130 a.m., 31st August 1950
2. **Place:** Near by the Funeral place of 4th Street, Abeno, Osaka
3. **Person arrested:**

Yoshitaka OHYA, 24 years old
No. 80, 1st Street Matsuno-cho
Izuo, Taisho-ku, Osaka

4. **Reason of arrest:**

The person in suspect was driving his bicycle without any light at the date, time and place mentioned above. And was carrying with him a poster of abuse against the occupation forces in order to spread over, and was arrested in the act.

Remark:

Ohya, in suspect, responsible editor of "people's flag" (stopped to issue) was arrested July 10th at Nishinari Police Station against Imperial Ordinance 311.

The attached paper:

- a. A propaganda material issued by Osaka Prefectural Committee of JCP on August 26. Its contents against law
"Don't send the munition goods to Korea to kill our brethren"
"Don't interfere with the fight in Korea."

"Give us Job"
They have organized a conference of the Korean Laborer and stood up at the struggle against the transportation of the munition goods.
- b. Propaganda material issued by Kizugawa Section Committee on 15 August. Its contents against law,

"We stood up against the cooperation with war"
"We hate to make war materials"
"We refuse to work overtime for manufacturing cement to Okinawa and Formosa"

"Hippon Cement is furious with anger"

- c. Besides the above mentioned handbills in suspect against law, he had 52 handbills of South Osaka Section Committee, 154 other kind of handbills and its organ paper, and all these confiscated as the proof material.

K. Ogata

Subject: A Detention of possessor of
handbills which violated
dup. Ord. 311.

957

dated 1st Sept 1940 (K'd 2nd)

From Orakei melio pol Dept

Arrest of Ohya, Yoshitaka,
possessor of ^{the propagandas} handbills against
Imperial Ordinance 391

dated Sept 1st 1950

(Rec SEPT 2nd)

From Osaka Metro
Police Dept.

1. Time of arrest

About 1.30 a.m. 31st Aug.

2. Place of arrest

Near by the funeral place
of 4th Street, Abeno, Osaka

3. Person arrested

Ohya, Yoshitaka 24 y's old
no 80, 1st Street, Matsuno-cho,
Izumi, Taisho-ku, Osaka

4. Reason of arrest

The person in suspect was
driving his no light bi-
cycle at the date, time and
place mentioned above.

and having the poster of abuse
against the occupation forces
in order to spread over, and
arrested in the act.

Remark

Ohya, in suspect, responsible
editor of "People's Flag" (stopped to issue) was arrested July 10th at Nishinari Police Station against Imperial Ordinance 311

The attached paper

a Propaganda material issued
by Osaka Prefectural Committee
H. J. C. P. on Aug 26
Its contents against law

"Don't send the munition
goods to Korea to kill our
"Don't interfere with the
fight in Korea"
"Give us job"

They have organized a conference

of the Korean Laborer and stood
up at the struggle against
the transportation of the munition
goods.

b. Propaganda material issued
by Kyngawa Section Committee
on Aug. 15.

its contents against law,

"We stand up against the
cooperation with war"

"We hate to make the war
material."

"We Refuse to overtime work
for manufacturing cement
to Okinawa and Formosa"

"Nippon Cement" furious
with anger"

c. besides the above mentioned hand-
bills in suspect against
law, he had 52 hand-
bills of South Osaka Section
Committee, ¹⁵⁴ other kind of

hand files and its organized
paper, and all these
confiscated as its proof
material

K.O.

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-1950. 9. 1

Q.C

勅令311號違反宣伝ビラ
所持者(大矢義孝)の検挙について

- 1 検挙日時 8月21日午前1時30分頃
2 検挙場所 大阪市阿倍野区阿倍野筋4丁目
阿倍野斎場附近
3 被検挙者 大正区泉尾松之町1丁目80
木津川地区委員会
大矢義孝(24年)

4 検挙の状況

無灯火自転車と運転し前記日時場所を通行中の被疑者を
取調べたところ別記占領軍誹謗のビラを頒布の目的
で所持していたので勅令第311号違反の現行犯として
検挙したものである。

(備考)

被疑者大矢は元木津川地区委機関紙「人民の旗」(発行停
止済)の編輯責任者であり7月10日西成署に於て勅令第
311号違反者として検挙され送庁されたことがある。

別紙

(1) 日本共産党大阪府委員会発行にかゝる 8月26日附宣伝資料 | 改

違反内容

「軍需品を送らせるな」と朝鮮労働者協議会の結成、境川取安

〔西大阪発〕既報 = 軍需品輸送の前線として重要な地位をしめる境

川取安の斗争は益々さうどくなり、6日「朝鮮内戦に干渉するな。

アフレをなくしろ」と叫び……(中略)……俺達の兄弟を殺す軍

需品を送らせるな」と叫びかけて朝鮮人労働者協議会を結成、軍需

品輸送反対斗争に大きく起ち上る事になった。

(2) 日本共産党木津川地区委員会発行にかゝる 8月15日附宣伝資料 | 改

違反内容

「おれたちは戦争協力は無平と続々起ち上る！俺達は軍需品をつく

るのはいやだ、沖縄、台湾向セメント残業拒否、日本セメント怒り遂に暴

発……後略

(3) 前記違反内容疑ヒラの外頒布の目的と思料せらるる日共南大阪

地区委員会名のヒラ52枚、外ヒラ、機関紙等154枚を所持して

いたもので証拠品として押収、領置した。

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 15 (Osaka, Honshu)

JG7/ak

19 September 1950

SUBJECT: Letter of Transmittal

TO: U.S. Consulate
Kobe City, Hyogo Prefecture
APO 317

C-File

Attached hereto is a communication addressed to the secretary general of the United Nations and sent by the Nara Prefecture branch of the National Movement for the Release of prisoners of War held in Russia. This communication is forwarded to your office for proper routing.

FOR THE CHIEF:

STANLIN C. MOORE
Major, Infantry
Deputy Chief

1 Incl:
Letter

30

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 15 (Osaka, Honshu)

JGF/ht/sk

18 September 1950

SUBJECT: Request for Investigation

THRU: Civil Affairs Section

TO: Commanding Officer
Ryukyu Military Government
APO 500

1. Forwarded herewith letter, Osaka Metropolitan Police Department, subject: "Concerning Arrest of Nominated Culprit of Burglary and Injury" dated 16 September 1950 for transmittal to Chief of Base Police Station, Anami Oshima.
2. The Osaka Municipal Police requests that they be permitted to send officers to investigate the case or that the accused be returned to Osaka. Tetsuo NOMURA fled to Anami Oshima in order to escape prosecution.

C-File

FOR THE CHIEF:

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major, Infantry
Deputy Chief

- 3 Incls:
1. Ltr, Osaka Metropolitan Police Dept, dtd 16 Sep 50
 2. Warrant, Osaka District Court, dtd 28 Aug 50
 3. Photo of Accused

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HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO #15

14 September 1950

SUBJECT: Attached Copies of Propaganda Journals

TO : Chief
Civil Affairs
GHQ, SCAP
APO #500

File

1. Attached are copies of propaganda journals which have come to the attention of the International Parcel Post in Osaka. All copies have been confiscated except those delivered to this headquarters. IPP is now searching all packages of printed matter from China on the alert for all such subversive material.

2. The following copies are hereto annexed:

(a) "World Knowledge" for the months of August and September (see Pg. 9 of August for American Militaristic and Imperialist Interference Policy). The consignor here was the International Book Store in Peking. The consignee is the Uchiyama Book Store Jinbo Cho, Kanda, Chiyoda Ku, Tokyo-To.

(b) "El Popolo Cinio" The consignor is People's China Information Co., Peking, while the consignee is T. Kurisu, # 76113 Nakamura Cho, Nerima Ku, Tokyo-To.

3. Total number confiscated:

"Struggle for Everlasting Peace and Democracy"—20 copies

"El Popolo Cinio"—50 copies

FOR THE CHIEF:

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major Infantry
Deputy Chief

28

775013

CIVIL AFFAIRS ROUTING SLIP

CHIEF	2	msg	PUBLIC WELFARE		CIVIL INFO	
DEPUTY CHIEF	3					
ADJUTANT			PUBLIC HEALTH		ECONOMICS	
CHIEF CLERK	4	g				
KLCO						
MOTOR POOL			CIVIL EDUC			
DENKI BLDG					LEGAL & GOVT	1

FILE

5

INFO

ACTION

FOR YOUR FILE & INFO _____

REMARKS:

YOUR ATTENTION IS SPECIFICALLY
DESIRED WITH REGARD TO CHART # 3

OSAKA REGIONAL N.R.P. HEADQUARTERS

Sept. 5, 1950.

TO : Chief, HQ. Kinki Civil Affairs Region
 FROM : Yutaka Taniguchi, Director, Osaka Regional NRP.
 SUBJECT : REPORT NO. 23 (August 21 - 31)

This is a summary report for your references of the main incidents taken place in the area of this office during the period from August 21 to 31.

1. The mass dismissal of communists at "Densen"

The mass dismissal of communists and fellow-travelers among the members of the All-Japan Electric Industry Workers Union (Densen) has started on August 26, in a nation-wide scale, the chances of proposal resignation having been given to them till August 30.

The percentage of the men who accepted the discharge notices marked 79% to the total, indicating no trend of insurgent activities by the radical elements so far in our office area.

The accidents marked in our office area since the announcement of the mass dismissal are;

(1) Telephone cables cut	9 cases
(2) Electric supplies suspended	3 "
(3) Others	5 "

They are all cases of theft or ordinary accidents of simple nature, but we are on the alert to cope with any unexpected eventuality that may arise for the time being.

The details of "Densen" dismissal are shown in chart No. 1.

2. The 4th ban on subordinate organ-papers of Communist Party.

Kinki Bureau of the Attorney General's Special Investigation Bureau ordered the ban on subordinate organ-papers of Japan Communist Party within its jurisdictional area, and with the cooperation of the police, searched their offices and seized 2,123 organ-papers and others on August 25.

All measures were carried out without any accident. The details are shown in appended chart No. 2.

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3. The recruiting of N.P. Reserve Forces

- (1) The recruiting of the National Police Reserve Forces in our office area up to the 21st of August has been reported in our previous report No. 22. The further details since then are shown in the appended chart No. 3.
- (2) The further details of identification works carried out by the prefectural identification sections in connection with the examinees for the National Police Reserve Forces are shown in appended chart No. 4.

Respectfully reported,

Yutaka Taniguchi
Yutaka Taniguchi
Director, Osaka Regional NRP.

Chart No. 1.MASS DISMISSAL OF MEN AT "DENSAN"
(August 31)

Pref.	Dismissed (Nippatsu)	Dismissed (Haiden)	Total	Dismissal accepted	%	Dismissal refused	%
Osaka	42	80	122	87	71%	35	29%
Kyoto	13	50	63	57	90%	6	10%
Hyogo	101	33	134	118	88%	16	12%
Nara		4	4	4	100%		
Shiga		13	13	12	92%	1	8%
Wakayama	3	18	21	20	95%	1	5%
Aichi	37	12	49	24	49%	25	51%
Mie		14	14	8	57%	6	43%
Gifu	46	27	73	52	71%	21	29%
Fukui		22	22	20	90%	2	10%
Ishikawa	7	16	23	21	91%	2	9%
Toyama	50	9	59	49	83%	10	17%
Total	299	298	597	472	79%	125	21%

Chart No. 2. THE 4TH BAN ON COMMUNIST ORGAN PAPERS

Pref.	Name	Publisher	Date of execution	Place and person responsible
Osaka	ASAYAKE	Osaka Asahi Cell	8-25	Suenaga Yonosuke,
"	IKUNO SHINBUN	Ikuno Shinbunsha District Committee	9.00-11.40	Sanriyama, Suite. Ikuno District Committee, 17-Naka, Ikaino, Ikuno-ku.
"	TOSO-SHISIN	Nitta Rubber Cell	8-25	Nitta Rubber Co.
"	ANDACHI NEWS	Andachi cell	9.30-10.30	Kubemachi, Naniwaku. Andachicho, Sumiyosi.
"	SCREW	Fujinagata Cell	8-25	KenGaku Ko, 18-4
"	KATSUDONEWS	Takeda Pharm. cell	10.40- 11 Aug. 25	Yamaguchi Yoshiharu
"	CLANE	Taisho gun Committ Committee	9.40-10.01 Aug.25	6 Sumie, Sumiyoshiku. Labor Union, Takeda Pharm. 4-Nishinocho,
"	HEIWA SHINBUN	Taisho gun Committee	9.30-11.35 August 25	Daimaru Nangoro, 7-2
"	NISHI OSAKA SHINBUN	Nishi Osaka District Committee	9.30-10.15 Aug. 25	Minamiogeecho, Taishoku. Higashigawa Kenichi,
"	Heiwa	Asahi gun Committee	10.30-10.50 Aug. 25	Minami Ogashima. Committee Office, 285
"	DENKEN	Osaka Central Tele-office cell	9.20-11.00 Aug. 25	Tamagawacho, Fukusima. Nasuda Kikuo, Higasino
"	CHUNAN	Chunan District Committee	9.30-10.00 Aug. 25	Shizuo, 30-3 Morishoji Nakamura Masayuki, 9.30-10.00
"	Nankai Shinbun	Hanan District Committee	Aug. 25	Chunan Dist. Com. Moto-9.30-10.00 mati, Keiriya, Tonda.
"	WATA NO HANA	Hanan District Committee	10.30-11.20 Aug. 25	Sako Yoshihiro, 162 Minami, kisiwada. Committee, 4689 Sakae
"	WATA NO UTA	Takatuki City Committee	9.00-9.40 Aug. 25	mati, Izumisano City. Com. Office, Suehiro
Kyoto	Minshu-Imakumano&Times	Imakumano Cell	9.30-10.00 Aug. 25	Takatuki City. K. Takada, Tatunicho,
Hyogo	JINMIN TSUSIN	Jinmin Tsusinsha	9.40-10.40 Aug. 25	Oji-matubara, Higasiyama
"	KONAN SHINBUN	Konan Committee	10.-10.15 Aug. 25	Kobesi Committee, Kobe.
"	IKARU UMI	Kawasaki ShinNihon Group Cells	10.40-10.45 Aug. 25	Motoji Tsutsui, 177 Uwozaki-cho
"	RYOYO NO HATA	Arimagun Committee	11.00-11.20 Aug. 25	Ken committee, Hyogo-ku, Kobe.
"	ITOKURUMA	Itokurumasha	10.10-10.30 Aug. 26	Teruo Kijima, Takaji, Miwa-cho
"	SHIN- SHIN AKO	Shin Akosha	9.25-9.40 Aug. 25	Awaji Dist. Comm. Simoyasiki, Sumoto.
"	SEI SEIBAN SHINBUN	Seiban Shinbun Sha	14.00-14.10 Aug.25	Nishihama Shigeki, Kariya, Akocho
"	AKARUI FUNE	Kawasaki Shinnihon Group cells	9.00 Aug.25	Shozo Shono, Tatuno
Nara	"Koe"	Seikatu-yogo-Domei	9.00 Aug. 25	Sei Tanimizu, 2 Sannoaiya, Ikuta, Kobe
Shiga	SINOTU RAYON	Otu Nagara Cell Otu Dist. Comm.	9.20-9.50 Aug.25	S. Anada, Jogonji, Nara
			11.00-12.00	T. Tanaka, Nishontuji. Onishi Toshiyuki Tamai Manichi.

Char No. 2 (cont'd) THE 4TH BAN ON COMMUNIST ORGAN PAPERS

Name	Seized or Confiscated	Measures taken by the police
ASAYAKE	860 copies (Aug. 23 issue) 500 " (Aug. 19 ")	A squad of police guard with 4 policemen in plain clothes went and finished without any accident.
IKUHO SHINBUN	627(8-21 issue)	Policeguard(5 in uniform and 4 in plain clothes) No accident.
TOSO SHISHIN	5(8-08 issue) 5(8-12 ")	Policemen(8 in uniform and 6 in P.C.) sent and finished with no accident. Policemen could not find anything.
ANDACHI NEWS SCREW		Police squad could not find anything.
KATSUDO NEWS CLARE		Police squad could not find anything.
HEIWA SHINBUN		8 policemen sent but nothing found.
NISHI OSAKA SHINBUN		Police squad sent but nothing found.
HEIWA DENKEN		10 policemen sent but nothing found.
TYUNAN		4 civil-cloth policemen sent but nothing could be found.
NANKAI SHINBUN	seized	2 policemen sent but nothing found.
	83 copies	3 civil-cloth policemen sent and finished their duties without any disturbing.
WATA NO HANA		2 policemen sent. Nothing happened.
WATA NO UTA	Seized 1	4 policemen sent. No accident.
MINSHU IMA		
KUMANO&TIMES	Seized 13	2 patrol squads with 2 civil-cloth men.
JINMIN TSUSHIN		Nothing happened.
KONAN SHINBUN		" "
IKARU UMI		" "
RYOYO NO HATA		2 civil-cloth policemen sent.
ITOKURUMA		"
SHINAKO		"
SEIBAN SHINBUN		Nothing happened.
AKARUI FUNE		"
KOE		12 policemen sent, but nothing happened.
SHIN OTSU RAYON	Seized 29	9 policemen from Otsu City Police were sent but nothing happened.

Chart No. 3.

REPORT ON RECRUITING NPR FORCES

(August 31, 1950.)

Pref.	Applicants Registered	Actual Examinees	Temporarily Qualified	Definitely Qualified	Qualification Cancelled
Osaka	6,971	3,802	728	510	5
Kyoto	6,683	4,995	2,061	516	3
Hyogo	10,749	6,194	2,890	621	19
Nara	2,808	2,277	1,092	190	1
Shiga	2,926	1,901	690	239	0
Wakayama	4,941	3,153	1,436	292	4
Mie	5,431	3,230	858	378	9
Aichi	8,679	6,877	2,823	630	11
Gifu	5,619	3,996	1,110	547	6
Fukui	3,515	2,916	842	210	4
Ishikawa	3,992	1,808	435	407	35
Toyama	3,526	2,032	868	314	18
Total	68,840	43,181	15,833	4,854	115

Chart No. 4. IDENTIFICATION WORKS FOR NPR FORCES

Aug. 31, 1950

Pref.	Examinees	Finger-prints taken	Photos taken	Comparison made	Ex-crime, etc. Discovered
Osaka	3,802	3,789	3,789	3,789	266
Kyoto	4,995	4,893	4,893	4,783	198
Hyogo	6,194	6,164	6,165	6,164	256
Nara	2,277	2,270	2,272	1,438	37
Shiga	1,901	1,901	1,901	1,893	37
Wakayama	3,153	3,138	3,136	3,061	65
Aichi	6,877	6,870	6,870	6,870	537
Mie	3,230	3,226	3,221	3,136	102
Gifu	3,996	3,994	3,994	3,483	82
Fukui	2,916	2,893	2,893	2,893	128
Ishikawa	1,808	1,692	1,692	1,692	50
Toyama	2,032	2,006	2,006	2,006	127
Total	43,181	42,836	42,832	41,208	1,885

Details of ex-crimes and others discovered.

Pref.	Crime (Criminal Law)	(Special laws)	under search designated	(special) (Korean)	Others
Osaka	191	65	9	S 1	
Kyoto	153	45			
Hyogo	173	67		S 16	
Nara	23	13			1
Shiga	20	16	1		
Wakayama	57	8			
Aichi	381	104	27	S-24 K-1	
Mie	85	17			
Gifu	62	20			
Fukui	77	49		S-2	
Ishikawa	24	18		S-7	1
Toyama	76	41		S-10	
Total	1,322	463	37	Special 60 Korean 1	2

SUBJECT: Special Information Received

2nd September 1950 (Rec'd 5th)
From Osaka Metropolitan Police
Department

Formation of People's Charge Corps

According to a special information received from a certain influential member of the Communist party, they are, it is not sure, organizing a radical storming troop. As its proof, on the other hand the news of the organization of USA information troop of the transportation was received. Even though it is still under investigation, we will let you know the contents of their plan.

1. The organization list of the people's storming troop.

Chief - Hasegawa, Ko
Assistant Chief - Shimura, Shigeo

Transportation Storming Troop
(National and Private Railway Group)

Communication storming troop
(Zentei Group - All Communication)

Densan Storming Group
(Electric and Industrial Group)

Kaiho Storming Troop (Emancipation Storming Troop)

Democratic Storming Troop (Choren - Korean Youngmen League)

Mother Country Storming troop
(Youngmen Group of Communist Laborer)

People's Storming Troop (Choren - Korean League)

Political Storming Troop (Regular party organ)

Women's Storming Troop (Democratic Women's Club)

Medical Storming Troop (Democratic Medical Union)

Propaganda Campaign Storming Troop
Chairman Suzuki
Vice chairman Aoki (Yomiri)
" Suenaga

Controlling Committee

2. Organization of USA Information Troop

1. Purpose: Obstruct transportation of the Allied Forces

2. Contents of the activity:

- a. Collect the information before of the time table and the kind of train, in order to obstruct.
- b. USA information troop does it carefully in cooperation with the USA troop of National Railway.
- c. USA information troop of National Railway does in cooperation with the other troops (troop of the military storage and the boarding house of Allied Force)

3. Organization

Organizers known up to date are as follows:

Chief - Inouye, Keiichi, 31 years old, previous person in charge of passenger of Kyoto Station, now in the Kyoto University Hospital

Connecting man - Itsubo, Masakiyo, 34 years old, chief secretary of Kyoto Region Council

Assistant connecting man

Craft of Kyoto Automobile Factory - Uehara, Kaneo, 26 yrs old

Ticket man of Kyoto Station - Tebita Kaneo, 26 years old

Managing craft of the train of Nijo Station - Yagi, Benichi
- 26 years old.

Previous craft of Kyoto Truck Maintenance Section (temporary laborer) - Okita, Hiroshi, 24 years old.

Former watchman of Kyoto Truck Maintenance Section and Tenryoji Crossing - Konno, Shohei, 31 years old

Former craft of Kyoto West Railway of Kyoto Truck Maintenance Section - Minamide, Saburo, 21 years old

3. Notice

This is organized by 9 members, but they are trying to get more members. The address of the headquarter is under investigation, but it is supposed to be that the agitation center is in Fushimi Region.

To ^{ool}
JSH

7 October 1950

Following received from T. Fujiyama is transmitted purely as information. The facts have not been confirmed.

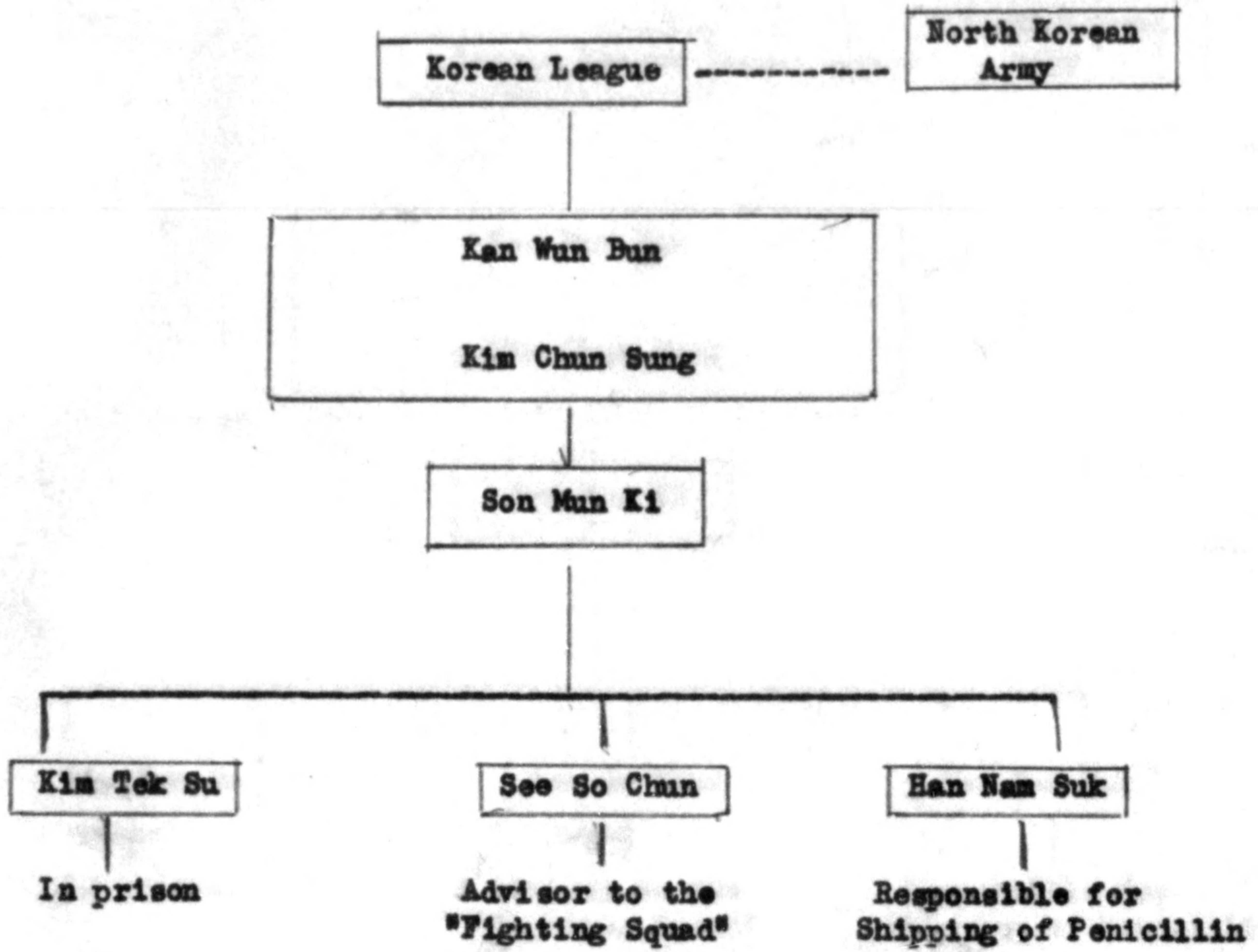
An organization of the former Korean League has been set up in Ikuno Ward, Osaka City and is known in the leftist Korean circle as "top secret organization". This organization is said to be the actual organization of the planned Korean Communist Party, which was refused by the Communist Party. The reason for creation of this organization is because other Communist-inclined organizations such as the Korean Emancipation Association, the Democratic Youth League and others are under close surveillance of the police. The purpose of this organization is to act as liaison with the North Korean Army in Korea and to aid in whatever form requested. As the first step, 500 million grams of penicillin will be shipped to Mokpo, a South Korean port now occupied by North Korean troops within the next month.

The organizational chart is attached. The two top leaders, Kan Wun Sun, official of HIRATA KOGYO (Hirota Industry Co.) of Fuse City and KIM CHUN SUNG, official of Osaka Sangyo (Osaka Industrial) Nakagawa Street Ikuno-ku, Osaka City are said to contribute money to the Korean Diplomatic Mission thereby showing themselves openly to be supporting South Korea, but actually the two are the leaders of this new league.

W

22

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 25-1

6 September 1950

file

SUBJECT: Follow-up Report on TENTOKU Case

TO : Chief
Civil Affairs
GHQ, SCAP
APO 500

ATTN : Legal-government Section

Herewith is the draft follow-up report on the TENTOKU case which was requested by Mr. Porter.

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Incl:
As indicated

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major Inf
Deputy Chief

014 C 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Petition for release of indigenous person (2 Sep 50)

Headquarters, Kyoto Post Command, APO 25-6, 4 Sep 50

TO: Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25

Forwarded as a matter under your jurisdiction.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

1 Incl

C. E. EARNEY, JR.
1st Lieut., AGC
Adjutant

File

014

2nd Ind

JGF/ms

HQ. KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION, APO 25-1, 7 September 1950

TO: Commanding Officer, Camp Osaka
Attn: Provost Court Administrator

Forwarded are petitions of TAKAMATSU Miyoko and a member of the Welfare Committee with regard to reduction of sentence for TAKAMATSU Seiichi, for your consideration.

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Incl:
n/c

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major Inf
Deputy Chief.

From Osaka Metro. Police Dept.
26 August 1950

SUBJECT: Arrest of Violator of Imperial Ordinance 311

1. Date of Arrest; 0030 hours, 23 August 1950
2. Place: Karamono-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka City
3. Arrestee: Sadao NORIOKA, JCP Osaka Prefectural Committee,
Toyoato-cho, Higashiyodogawa-ku;
Kizo KOMATSU, JCP Kansai District Committee,
Omachi, Sakai City
4. When Ichizo Kameoka and Yoichi YASUNISHI, patrol police inspector and policeman, respectively, questioned the abovementioned, the latter stated that it was unlawful and took a firm attitude. They acted violently towards the policemen who were examining their possessions at the police station. They were detained on charge of interference with execution of official duty. The arrestees were carrying the following paper violating the Imperial Ordinance 311. A warrant of detention for ten days was given by the Provost Court to which they are scheduled to be sent.
5. Contents of paper:

A. As first step of anti-war activity

Reactionary powers in and out of the country are trying to start World War II to protect interest of themselves. At this very moment, unification of our party and propaganda activity are of grave importance.

In order to make our activities more effective, we are going to buy a mimeograph. We wish the people will lend us unreserved cooperation in the mimeograph purchasing campaign.

18 August 1950

Members of JCP Kansai District
Committee and Osaka Prefectural
Committee.

B. Pamphlet "Sokuho"

(1) The Japan Steel Manufacturing Co., Akaba Plant is raising 10,000 workers. Laborers are forced eight hour work and if one take rest he is struck by soldiers.

(2) The army is forcing 16 hour loading work on laborers in Yokohama daily.

From Hyogo Pref. N.R.P.
22 August 1950

SUBJECT: Answer to Inquiry

1. Assembly at Akashi City Korean Primary School which was reported on 22 August:

The assembly was prohibited because it contained many anti-occupational words.

2. Regarding prohibition of JCP's assembly at Nishi Primary School, Takino Town, on 26 August, a report has already been submitted in English. There was no special incident.

3. The speech entitled "Red Army's Preparation For Landing" which was delivered at a speech meeting of Himawaku Institute, Wadayama Town, on 24 August was not delivered again. Although the title is sensational the substance is that there is a strong possibility of outbreak of World War III but no fear of Russian's landing in Japan. It was so abstract that weak repercussion arose.

E 014
 SUBJECT: Investigation of Japanese Shipwreck
 (10 Jul 50)

18 August 1950

1st Ind

EDA/ms

Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, GR SCAP, APO 24 Unit 5, 18 August 1950

TO: Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25

1. The headquarters of the Moji Maritime Bureau and all its branches in Kyushu were contacted in reference to subject shipwreck. They have no record of such a report in their files. It was stated by the Maritime Bureau that the skipper could have reported the wreck to any Japanese Maritime Branch and in such a case would have received a certificate substantiating the claim.

2. The island listed on Inclosure #1 is outside the jurisdiction of Japanese control, therefore, it is recommended that information be requested from the Okinawa authorities.

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Encl:
 n/c

ELLSWORTH R. MOSEMAN
 Chief, Economics Section

014

2nd Ind

JGF/ms

Hq. KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION, APO 25-1, 31 August 1950

TO: Commanding General, Military Government of the Ryukyu Islands,
 APO 331

1. Forwarded as a matter pertaining to your command is a letter from the Dowa Fire and Marine Insurance Co. requesting aid in establishing the loss of a ship. (see Inclosure 2)

2. Inclosure 1, subject "Investigation of Japanese Shipwreck" establishes the fact that the island mentioned as the scene of the disaster is under Ryukyu jurisdiction.

FOR THE CHIEF:

2 Incls:

1. n/c
2. Ltr fr The Dowa Fire & Marine
 Ins. Co., Ltd., dtd 26 Aug. 50

STERLIN C. MOORE
 Major Inf
 Deputy Chief

21.

THE DOWA FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

61 Shinmei-cho Kita-ku
Osaka, August 26th, 1950

Sen-Sa No. 500

The Legal Administration Section
The Kinki Regional Government,
Osaka

Dear Sirs :

Application for An Investigation of
Shipping Casualty

By our letter Sen-Sa No. 327 dated July 8th, 1950,
we asked you kindly to conduct an investigation on our behalf
into a shipping disaster as detailed below:-

Name of Vessel; Yoshu Maru
Flag: Japanese
Vessel Number: No. 42081
Construction: Wooden vessel constructed in 1936
Owner: The Tokyo Kaiun Kabushiki Kaisha
2, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho,
Tokyo-to

Place of
Disaster: In the reefy waters west of Tokunoshima
Approximate
Location: North Latitude 27° 46'
East Longitude 128° 53'
Time: About the middle of November, 1949

We should be very grateful indeed if you would kindly
inform us upon investigation as to whether or not this casualty
occurred, and if it did actually occur, as to the exact date,
place and cause of this casualty as well as the absence or
presence of the wreckage and other circumstance surrounding this
date.

The above-mentioned area is under the jurisdiction of the Okinawa Military Government. Naturally, there is no alternative for us but to appeal to you for assistance.

In conducting this investigation we wish you to bear in mind that apparently no official report was made to the appropriate authorities when this disaster occurred, and also that in sending the ship crew back to the homeland no formal procedures seem to have been taken.

Thanking you in advance for all the trouble you may be put to in this connection and awaiting your reply in due course,

Yours sincerely

DOWA FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

/s/ H. Fukui

Marine Manager

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 25-1

29 August 1950

SUBJECT: Letter of transmittal

file

TO : Mr. Slagle
Provost Court Adm.
Camp Osaka
APO 25-1

Attached reports are forwarded for your information
and for whatever action necessary.

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Incl:
Report on Prisoners
(Osaka & Kyoto)

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major Inf
Deputy Chief

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 25-1

28 August 1950

SUBJECT: Letter of Transmittal

TO : Mr. Slagle
Provost Court Adm.
Camp Osaka
APO 25-1

File

Inclosed are forwarded for your information and what-
ever action necessary.

FOR THE CHIEF:

- 2 Incls:
1. PD Enforcement Memo No. 45
2. Report of Prisoners
(Kobe, Nara & Shiga)

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major Inf
Deputy Chief

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 25-1

23 August 1950

SUBJECT: Prisoner at Detention House

TO : Commanding General
Kobe Base
APO 317

ATTN : Mr. Styles, J A Section

The attached are forwarded as per telephone conversation
of 19 August, with Mr. Featherstone, Legal Officer, this Hqs.

FOR THE CHIEF:

2 Incls:
1. Medical Certificate
2. Ltr of Confirmation

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major Inf
Deputy Chief

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 25-1

23 August 1950

015

SUBJECT: Report of Prisoners

TO : Mr. Slagle
Provost Court Administrator
Camp Osaka

The attached report is forwarded for your information and whatever action necessary.

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Incl:
Report of Prisoners
(Wakayama)

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major Inf
Deputy Chief

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 25-1

015

23 August 1950

SUBJECT: Report on Prisoners

TO : Mr. Slagle
Provost Court Administrator
Camp Osaka

file

The attached report is forwarded as a matter pertaining
to your command.

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Incl:
Report on Prisoners
(Kyoto Prison)

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major Inf
Deputy Chief

FILE

18 August 1950
1220 hours
Osaka Metro Police Dept.

SUBJECT: Arrest of Violator of Imperial Ordinance 311

1. Date & Time: 18 August, about 0930 hours
2. Place: On the street, No. 39, Abenosuji 4-chome,
Abeno-ku, Osaka City
3. Offender: Masao Shibahara, 24 years old
Member of JCP
Member of JCP Minami Osaka Area Committee
4. Charge: He was carrying on his bicycle propagating handbills
which said "opposition to adoption of 75,000 National
Police Reserve"

SUBJECT: Unauthorized Assembly by Member of JCP

From Osaka Metropolitan Police
18th August 1950, 0620 hours.

1. **Date & Time:** 17th August about 2130-2235 hours
2. **Place:** Kita Tanabe SEINEN KAIKAN
No. 1029, Kita Tanabe-cho,
Higashi Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka City
3. **Sponsor:** Iwao TAKAHASHI
4. **Participants:** about 50 members of Higashi Sumiyoshi-ku Life
Defense League.
5. **Object:** Discussions on Tax problems
6. **Police Disposition:** Competent police came to know at about 2205
hours this fact and the assembly was ordered
to dissolve at 2235 hours. So far no person
was arrested.

SUBJECT: The Evening of Talking and Movie.

From Hyogo Pref. NRP
18th August 1950, 0800 hours

1. Date & Time: 23rd August 1950, 1700 hours
2. Place: Himeji Labor Hall,
Himeji City, Hyogo Pref.
3. Sponsor: Hideko Morimoto
Chief, Himeji Branch
Democratic Women's Club.
4. Talking: Lecturer - Fuki Maeda,
President, All Japan Democratic Women's Club
(She is a secret member of JCP)
5. Movie: "Woman's Life"
6. Police Disposition: Police prohibited the holding of this meeting.

C

hr

KOBE MUNICIPAL POLICE BUREAU

Kobe, Aug. 15, 1950

TO : COMMANDING OFFICER,
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION HEADQUARTERS.

FROM : DIRECTOR OF KOBE M.P. BUREAU.

SUBJECT : Arrest of a suspect charged of infringement on
Imperial Ordinance 311.

We hereby submit following report re above matter to
your office for your information.

1. Identity of the suspect:

Permanent domicile: Fuyori, Eidoya, Eido-gun, Chuseihoku-do,
Korea.

Present address: Nishi-Okubo, Okubo-cho, Akashi-gun,
Hyogo Prefecture.

Occupation: Coolie.

Name & age: Roku Sho-chin, alias Zaiten Sebara;
Born Aug. 8, 1918.

2. Time of arrest: Around 7.30 a.m. Aug. 14, 1950.

3. Place of arrest: Umetatechi, Hatoba-cho, Ikuta-ku, Kobe,
in front of Employment Stabilization
Agency Bentenhami Sub-branch.

4. Suspected offence:

On Aug. 13 and 14, 1950, the suspect distributed anti-
war and United States handbills at the aforesaid place
to laborers who were gathered there.


5. Contents of the handbills:

Contents of the handbills translated into English is on
the annexed paper.

6. Remarks:

Policemen of Ikuta Police Station arrested the suspect
on the spot and at the same time seized 243 copies of
the handbill.

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 DIRECTOR OF KOBE CITY M.P. BUREAU.

TRANSLATION OF ANTI-WAR HANDBILL

To laborers:

To crash down Syngman Rhee's regime, who is the cat's paw of international imperialists, and who provoked domestic war to obstruct the peaceful unification which Korean people earnestly desire, all Korean people have stood up for the fight, for securing our country's unification, peace and independence.

The ringleader of war provoker, international imperialist is openly invading Korea, sending more and more arms and ammunition from Japan, his foothold.

Ships which you are building, arms and ammunition you are loading and ships you are embarked, all these are for the war. The more you work, panting under enforced hard labor with even 250 hours of overtime work in a month, like slaves, the more Korean comrades will be killed. Moreover, war will come again, and firing of laborers is on in order to use them as human bullets.

In Saigen, Korea, dead bodies of 34 Japanese have been discovered. Don't repeat this calamity any more. We want no more war. Don't make arms and ammunition that slay Korean comrades and strangle your own necks, don't send them either.

Our comrades in shipyards shall not build or send ships.

Our comrades in ports shall not load arms and ammunition to ships.

Our comrades who are mariners shall not operate ships loaded with arms and ammunition.

August 13.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Affairs Section
APO 500

015 (5 AUG 1950) 243-1

5 AUG 1950

SUBJECT: Trial of Certain Offenses in Military Occupation Courts

g-215

- TO:
- Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 182
 - Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7-5
 - Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
 - Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25-1
 - Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5
 - Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
 - Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547
 - Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710

1. Forwarded for your information is copy of USCAF radio to Department of the Army, US8534, July 1950.

2. Japanese courts should exercise criminal jurisdiction whenever and wherever possible in cases involving violations of Imperial Ordinance #311, 15 July 1946, unless the offenses are of a political or criminal nature. Occupation courts may assume jurisdiction if the officer with military commission jurisdiction (CG 8th Army, ComNavF, CG, Hq & Sv Gr) considers that the particular case is of sufficient importance to warrant trial in an occupation court.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl
Copy of USCAF Radio
G 58534, Jul 50

J. O. O'BRIEN
J. O. O'BRIEN
USA
Adm. Serv. Div.



12

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

OUTGOING MESSAGE

LS-L ACC/JB/lk

FROM: SCAP TOKYO JAPAN 24 July 1950

TO: DA WASH DC PRIORITY

C 58534

Reurmsg W 85261, 9 Jul 50.

1. Concur in State view that French suggestion (lb, FEC 371/9) is retrogressive and would deny Japanese courts jurisdiction over cases now handled by them. Do not repeat not concur in French suggestion since it is contrary to aims and purposes of FEC 371 and our msg C 55698, Apr 1950, and C 50913, Jun 1949.

2. Re query ". . . present handling of cases covered by above quotation (lb, FEC 371/9) committed by Japanese or UN nationals . . ."

a. Offenses against person or property of person or organization of occupation forces (lb(i), 371/9): Since Japanese criminal courts do not exercise jurisdiction over non-occupation UN nationals, all offenses committed by such persons are tried in Occupation Courts. Persons subject to Japanese jurisdiction are tried by Japanese courts whenever and wherever possible. However, Japanese criminal courts have been denied jurisdiction over certain specified offenses of a political and security nature. These cases are handled exclusively by occupation courts. Such offenses include security violations, violence against occupation forces, aiding fugitives wanted by occupation forces, defrauding occupation forces in official matters, acts in support of SCAP outlawed organizations and conspiracies involving these crimes. Present handling of these cases makes para lb(i), 371/9, unnecessary and highly undesirable. (See SCAP Cir. 8, 31 Mar 49, para 14c(2) to (7) inclusively); SCAPIN 756, 19 Feb 46, amended by SCAPINS 1218, 1740 and 1937). Persons committing offenses against property of occupation forces are subject to prosecution by the Japanese authorities. Reports on such cases are submitted through channels to GHQ (see SCAPIN 1740, 27 Jun 47; subpara b below).

b. Offenses against occupation enactments (lb(ii), 371/9: Under provisions of Japanese Ordinance 311, 15 July 46, prosecution by Japanese is mandatory for acts prejudicial to occupation objectives unless jurisdiction is assumed by occupation court. Such acts are defined in Ordinance 311 as violations of SCAP directives. Thus, Japanese law makes it a crime to violate a SCAP directive or implementation thereof and if committed by Japanese or others subject to Japanese criminal jurisdiction such persons are tried in Japanese courts, unless jurisdiction is assumed by the occupation courts, which do so only on specific authority of commander empowered to appoint military commissions. Such commanders are CG, Eighth Army; ComNavFe; and CG, Hq&SvGp (see SCAP Cir 8, 31

PRIORITY

Incl 12

FROM: DCAP, TO DA WASH DC

LS-L ACC/JB/lk 24 Jul 50

Mar 49, para 4 as amended by SCAP Circular 18, 17 Aug 49, and para 14b(3)). Adoption of this French suggestion is retrogressive and would impose unnecessary burden on occupation; therefore, do not concur.

c. Offenses in course of employment with occupation forces. (lb(iii), 371/9): Policy is to permit Japanese criminal courts to exercise jurisdiction over Japanese whenever and wherever possible. Occupation courts can not exercise criminal jurisdiction over persons subject to trial by Japanese courts for violation of Japanese law without specific authority of commander who appoints military commissions. Japanese courts have and should continue to have jurisdiction over these offenses unless within category of crimes of political or security nature over which occupation courts have exclusive jurisdiction. Adoption of French suggestion on this point is also retrogressive and thus not acceptable.

3. Re query ". . . whether any distinction made on basis of degree of offense between exercise of jurisdiction by occupation and Japanese courts . . ." There is no such distinction made. (See para 2a for distinction as to class of offense.) In cases of non-occupation UN nationals, no such distinction possible under present FEC policy. In cases of others the policy is not to try them if the Japanese can do so effectively.

4. Re query ". . . whether SCAP reviewed findings of Japanese courts." Sentences of Japanese criminal courts imposed on Koreans and other nationals of countries formerly under the domination of Japan are reviewed by SCAP on petition showing: proof of intent to return to homeland; exhaustion of available Japanese remedies; and improper consideration given by the court to matters outside the merits of the case (see SCAPIN 757, 19 Feb 46, amended by SCAPIN 757/1, 1 Nov 49). Except for these cases there are no regularly established procedures for SCAP review of criminal cases tried in Japanese courts.

5. Concur with US proposed reply that Japanese courts now exercise jurisdiction over offenses in lb, 371/9, except as to "political" or "security" offenses.

6. Concur in US proposed opposition to French sub-paragraph even if restricted to offenses by UN nationals.

7. In view of Korean operation, urge adoption of US proposal be expedited to relieve burden on Occupation Forces.

OFFICIAL:

APPROVED:

K. B. BUSH,
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

ALVA C. CARPENTER
Chief, Legal Section

PRIORITY

Page 2 of 3

FROM: SCAP, TO DA WASH DC

IS-L ACC/JB/lk 24 Jul 50

M/R 24 Jul 50: SCAP rad C 50913 Jun 49 requested Wash to amend FEC decision to permit Japanese courts to exercise criminal jurisdiction over non-occupation UN nationals. State introduced FEC 371 in accordance with SCAP request. Para 1 State proposal permits Japanese courts in SCAP's discretion to exercise criminal jurisdiction over non-occupation UN nationals. DA W 85261 Jul 50 states that French FEC committee member suggests further exceptions to Japanese exercise of criminal jurisdiction based on class of offense. French suggest Japanese not try crimes against occupation persons or property; against occupation enactments; arising out of employment with occupation forces. Generally, US opposed to French views since they are retrogressive. DA rad W 85261 states FEC seeks info re handling of cases covered by French suggestion; whether distinction made on degree of offense to determine if Japanese courts or Occupation courts take jurisdiction; and whether SCAP reviews findings Japanese courts. This information furnished by subject rad concurred in by JA, DS, G-1 and approved by CofS, EMA, on 22 Jul 50. J. Bassin _____ Meiji 362

Copies furnished: CinC, CofS, DCofS, G-1, DS, JA, AG.

PRIORITY

Page 3 of 3

775013

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 25-1 (Osaka, Honshu)

8 August 1950

File

SUBJECT: Responsibility for Property Under Control of
the Occupation Forces

TO: Post Commander
Camp Sakai
APO 25 Unit 1

1. The attached papers have been discussed by telephone by Major Moore, Deputy Chief, this headquarters, and Lt Brugge of your headquarters, and are forwarded for any action you desire to take.

2. It is understood that only your headquarters has authority to approve or disapprove the request for permission to dig lead from the firing range in Okayama Prefecture, and when the petitioners next call here, they will be directed to contact your headquarters.

38612

FOR THE CHIEF:

Incl:
Petition as described
above and reply

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major Infantry
Deputy Chief

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HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 25, Unit 1 (Osaka, Honshu)

WHA/km

File

015

24 July 1950

SUBJECT: Petition for Mitigation of Sentence

TO: Commanding Officer
Provost Court No. 1
APO 25, Unit 1

Transmitted herewith for your information and any action deemed desirable is a petition requesting mitigation of sentence for Shinichi KANEKO, who was sentenced 1 May 1950 by the Provost Court.

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Incl:
Petition

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major INF
Deputy Chief

km

10

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 25, Unit 1 (Osaka, Honshu)

WHA/km

014

19 July 1950

SUBJECT: Violation of Japanese Laws by Cafe Owner
Catering to Occupation Forces

THRU: Kinki Liaison and Coordination Office

TO: Public Works Department
City Planning Section
Kyoto Prefectural Government

1. Replying to your communication of 17 July 1950, relating to violation of Japanese laws by Goro MATSUBARA, No 5, Renge, Uji-cho, Kuse-gun, this is to inform you that while Mr. Matsubara has two cabarets that are catering to the occupation forces, he is in no way connected with the occupation forces. The only interest the occupation forces has in his cafes is that he must comply with the sanitation and safety requirements of the occupation forces. In regard to his installations, buildings and signs, etc., he is subject to and must comply with Japanese laws.

2. It is recommended that if he does not comply with the laws as you have pointed them out to him, you turn the matter over to the procurator's office or take such other legal steps as you deem necessary to enforce the regulations governing scenic spots and the law governing outdoor advertising. It is purely a Japanese matter, and Mr. Matsubara must obey the Japanese laws.

FOR THE CHIEF:

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major INF
Deputy Chief

km

9

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

RFS/km

014

7 June 1950

SUBJECT: Amagasaki City Police

TO: Commanding Officer
Hyogo Area CIC
APO 317

1. The Amagasaki city police situation was the subject of a recent conference between the Chief of the Legal-Government Section, this headquarters, and Operations Chief of your office. During the conference it was agreed that information of mutual interest would be exchanged on this subject.

2. Attached hereto for your information is an open letter distributed by the JCP of Hanshin District and a summary of the report prepared by the investigating committee of the city assembly.

FOR THE CHIEF:

- 2 Incls:
- 1. JCP Ltr
- 2. Committee Rpt

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major INF
Deputy Chief

File
MO

km

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office

1200 Hours
29 April 1950

THIS IS AN ADVANCE RELEASE

The following material is given in ADVANCE and in CONFIDENCE for release after 1000 hours GMT (1900 hours Tokyo time) 2 May 1950:

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S STATEMENT

ON THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE JAPANESE CONSTITUTION

Today marks another anniversary of the birth of New Japan. On this day three years ago, groping for the way to regeneration through the human and material wreckage of war's aftermath, the Japanese people firmly turned their backs upon a tradition founded upon myth and legend which had brought them to national disaster, and set a course instead along the enlightened road of truth and realism. In so doing they dedicated themselves to those immutable concepts of ethics and morality evolved through the ages by men who have sought the spiritual and material fruits of human freedom.

During the years which have since passed they have demonstrated a marked ability to live and advance within the framework of these great constitutional precepts. Their political progress under the established norms of representative democracy, their economic progress under the broad pattern of free private competitive enterprise, and their social progress through the ruin and despair of war's end, to the peace, serenity and hope which now prevails throughout the land, have provided a bright overtone to an otherwise distraught and confused post-war world.

The checks and balances established to safeguard against abuse of the powers conferred by the Constitution have firmly served their purpose during this period of political reorientation and democratic growth, and issues of interpretation and application have found their peaceful solution in the form of public debate or under the established judicial process, rather than in the crucible of social violence. Above all, there has been an increasingly healthy awareness and acceptance of that individual political responsibility which exists where sovereignty rests with the people. In this, indeed, lies best assurance for Japan's continued advance as an exponent and practitioner of representative democracy. And as Japan goes, so in due time may go all of Asia. For men will come to see in Japan's bill of rights and resulting social progress the antidote to many of Asia's basic ills. If Japan proceeds firmly and wisely upon the course now set, its way may well become the Asian way, leading to the ultimate goal of all men -- individual liberty and personal dignity -- and history may finally point to the Japanese Constitution as the Magna Charta of Free Asia.

While the checks and balances against abuse of the powers of government are thus demonstratively adequate, in Japan as elsewhere there exist only broad and undefinitive constitutional safeguards against abuse of those personal liberties conferred by the bill of rights. And in Japan as elsewhere this vulnerable point in freedom's armor is under constant pressure by a small minority which through the perversive use of liberty and privilege seeks to encompass freedom's destruction. This type of minority pressure is not unknown to Japan, and its people are therefore forewarned of the dreadful consequences possible therefrom. For in Japan's very recent past an even smaller minority -- then the militarists and their collaborators -- coerced the Japanese people into a war leading to inevitable and, indeed, foreseeable disaster. Now as they still grope to regain their equilibrium following that disastrous experience, this other minority, taking advantage of still unreplenished war-born impoverishment, seeks to lull their intuitive sense of caution into an even greater disaster -- this time without even the pretense of service to legitimate national ends, but under foreign dictation to establish a domestic basis favorable to the ultimate subjugation of Japan to the political control of others.

(more)
(over)

Established in the immediate post-war era as a political party under constitutional protection and dedicated to the advance of certain political, economic and social theories, the Japan Communist Party proceeded initially in moderation and thereby enlisted some public support. In its endeavor to press this advantage, however, it went the way of all Communist movements, becoming increasingly intemperate in political and social activity, and in due course aroused a popular revulsion which in turn relegated the party into virtual political eclipse. More latterly its shattered remnant, in frustration born of this failure, has cast off the mantle of pretended legitimacy and assumed instead the role of an avowed satellite of an international predatory force and a Japanese pawn of alien power policy, imperialistic purpose and subversive propaganda. That it has done so at once brings into question its right to the further benefits and protection of the country and laws it would subvert and raises doubt as to whether it should longer be regarded as a constitutionally recognized political movement. Such doubt should, of course, be resolved calmly, justly and dispassionately with the same consideration and safeguards extended to any anti-social force in a peaceful and law abiding community. The saying that to be forewarned is to be forearmed is particularly appropriate to this issue. For in the development of its counterparts abroad there is provided the opportunity clearly to observe the underlying objectives of this movement and the end to which it inevitably has led where it successfully has gained control over the sovereign power. Thus while here, as in the other democracies of the world, it professes championship of the workers' rights in order to enlist support within labor's ranks, events abroad demonstrate that the worker loses all rights under Communist political rule; where here as elsewhere it poses as an ardent advocate of freedom of speech and peaceful assembly, of freedom to worship in accordance with conscience, and of the other freedoms which flow from the universally recognized fundamental human rights, events irrefutably disclose the complete suppression of all freedom with the ascendancy of Communist political power. Indeed, history offers no slightest evidence of increase in social stability, preservation of social justice or continuation of social progress in the spiritual vacuum which lies in the wake of Communism's advance. Any thought that Japanese Communism might preserve a more moderate domestic course than characterizes the movement abroad was thoroughly disabused by its open submission to external control, its embarkation upon the spread of false, malicious and inflammatory propaganda intended to mislead and coerce the public mind, and its public adoption of objectives both anti-Japanese and inimical to Japan's public interest. Experience, the great teacher, indeed points to no greater hypocrisy than the perorations of those who thus align themselves with this form of international political perfidy, social deception, and territorial fraud and seek an alliance of expediency with the fundamental human rights, giving lip service to their preservation solely to provide a screen of respectable plausibility to mask a sinister subversive design to destroy liberty as the obstacle to personal power. The tragedy is that in every community it gains some converts among those citizens inherently law-abiding but mentally abnormal, frustrated, gullible or uninformed, and becomes because of this facade of respectability a seemingly responsible movement to which lawless elements may rally in order to fully exploit the vulnerable points inherent in democratic freedom.

There is involved no question of the privilege extended to all free people constitutionally to advocate evolutionary change, for Communism now makes but a shallow pretense of seeking such an objective. Its tactics are almost entirely confined to such as are conducive to arousing social unrest and public hysteria as the means toward establishing a more favorable base for ascendancy to political power. Its pressure is by no means localized to within national or regional borders, as through a high degree of centrally controlled direction and coordination of policy and tactic at the international level, it is able at will, from the principal capitals within the Communist orbit, to bring to bear upon individual areas of freedom the full power of its subversive attack. It employs this coordinated force with ruthlessness and cunning and seeks to reduce the spirituality which bulwarks modern civilization by exploiting weaknesses in detail as they appear. The problem thus rapidly confronting Japan, as other countries throughout the world, is how locally to deal with this anti-social force in order to prevent, without impairment of the legitimate exercise of personal liberty, such an abuse of freedom as to imperil the national welfare.

(more)
(over)

Thus far, here as elsewhere, reliance has been placed in the counter pressure of an aroused public opinion finding its expression at the ballot box where people of right have the opportunity to pass upon the responsibility of all aspirants for elective leadership. While this safeguard serves to arrest the danger of the emergence through constitutional means of a lawless and irresponsible leadership, it less adequately protects against the danger that the abusive use of freedom may create conditions of unrest and lawlessness favorable to the emergence of just such a leadership through intimidation and force.

The issue is therefore clear and unequivocal -- how far may the fundamental human rights be exercised unabridged without becoming the instrument of their own destruction? It is an issue which confronts all free peoples, forewarned that others have lost their liberties because, blindly following an ideal, they have failed to see the dangers inherent in reality. While it is the universal desire of all free men to preserve unabridged the exercise of their personal liberties, there is thus an issue projected into every law abiding society which may not be ignored without hazarding the survival of liberty itself. I have the utmost faith that should coming events presage the need for definitive action here to preserve the public welfare against the destructive potential of this form of insidious attack, the Japanese people will proceed with wisdom, serenity and justice, without failing the integrity of their Constitution.

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

RFS/km

014.1

12 May 1950

SUBJECT: Municipal Police of Amagasaki City

TO: Chief
Civil Affairs Section
GHQ, SCAP
APO 500

1. The municipal police of Amagasaki City are organized into the police headquarters and three police stations. The number of policemen and the conditions in Amagasaki City are reported in a letter from the Hyogo Civil Affairs Team, file 014, subject, "Information Concerning Request for Increase of Allotment of Authorized Police Personnel for Amagasaki-shi", dated 10 October 1949. The chief of the city police was Mr. Nakajima, and the chief of the Higashi Police Station was Mr. Hideo NAKABAYASHI. The Public Safety Commission of Amagasaki City consists of Mr. Yoshio OKAZAWA as chairman and Mr. Yoshio OTSUKA and Mr. Gyotaro NAITO as members.

2. During January, Detective Kashima of the Higashi Police Station was conducting an investigation into the alleged blackmarket dealings in charcoal of Mr. Tetsuichi MATSUMOTO, chief of the Amagasaki office of the Morimura Bussan K. K. Mr. Matsumoto was in detention and records of the company had been impounded for examination by the police. On 30 January Mr. Ichiro SHIRAISHI, member of the Amagasaki City Assembly and also a member of the assembly committee on public safety, called at the Higashi Police Station and demanded that Mr. Matsumoto be released, the papers returned to the company and the investigation terminated. Detective Kashima refused this request, and a scuffle ensued.

3. About 13 February the Public Safety Commission reported to the city assembly that investigation had revealed no illegal conduct on the part of Assemblyman Shiraishi and that they planned no further action.

4. On 4 April the Kobe District Procurator's Office arrested Assemblyman Shiraishi on the charge of interference with official business. The action of the Kobe District Procurator placed the Public Safety Commission

Ltr, Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, file 014.1, subj: "Municipal Police of Amagasaki City", dtd 12 May 50, cont'd.

in an embarrassing situation. They discharged Chief Nakajima, appointed Mr. Nakabayashi as acting chief of the city police, and submitted their resignations to the mayor. Mayor Rokushima, being in Tokyo at the time, returned to Amagasaki on 9 April and prevailed upon the commission to withdraw their resignations. Shortly after the mayor's return to Amagasaki, the assembly appointed a committee to be known as the Special Investigation Committee of the Amagasaki City Police. Two assemblymen had been appointed to this committee -- Mr. Shigeru MATSUMOTO and Mr. Eitaro YASUDA. The committee has been instructed to investigate conditions in the Amagasaki City Police Department and to report to the assembly.

5. The foregoing paragraphs summarize the high points of the situation in Amagasaki City. The following paragraphs deal with reports which have come to this headquarters, as well as results of independent investigations conducted by this headquarters. The following is what happened according to Acting Chief of Police Nakabayashi. His report coincides with paragraph 2 above.

6. After Detective Kashima told the assemblyman that they would not release Mr. Matsumoto or the papers, nor would they terminate the investigation, Mr. Shiraishi became very abusive, took off his coat and threatened to clean out the police station. He threatened Kashima, as well as other detectives who were in the same room, with dismissal. He was on the opposite side of the desk from Mr. Kashima and picked up the desk and turned it over toward Mr. Kashima, thus breaking glass and other items on top of the desk. Mr. Nakabayashi was asked why Assemblyman Shiraishi was not arrested for such conduct at the time he committed it, and Mr. Nakabayashi replied that "We have oral, as well as written orders from Chief Nakajima that no city official or important person would be arrested without his approval." When the fracas occurred in the office, other detectives stopped working and began to observe the proceedings. Some of them apparently took pictures; whereupon Shiraishi threatened to have all of the detectives dismissed, and stormed from the police station. He later made two telephone calls to the Higashi Station in an effort to obtain Mr. Matsumoto's release.

7. On 31 January Mr. Nakabayashi and five members of his staff who had witnessed the incident the day before went to Mr. Nakajima's headquarters to obtain a warrant. Before being allowed to see Chief Nakajima, the head of the Police Affairs Section, Mr. Yamashita, admonished the whole group, and Detective Kashima in particular. He reprimanded Mr.

Ltr, Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, file 014.1, subj: "Municipal Police of Amagasaki City", dtd 12 May 50, cont'd.

Kashima to the extent that he wept. The tenor of Mr. Yamashita's admonition was that the Higashi Police Station had not shown the proper attitude toward the city assemblyman and had offended him; that they should have taken into consideration his position. Some 10-15 minutes later Chief Nakajima agreed to see Mr. Nakabayashi and three other members of his party. Mr. Nakabayashi then reported the incident and asked for a warrant to arrest Assemblyman Shiraishi. Chief Nakajima refused this, saying that the arrest of a city assemblyman would bring discredit upon the police. They were ordered to maintain silence on the entire affair. Mr. Nakabayashi and his staff returned to their headquarters and complied with Chief Nakajima's orders.

8. After Chief Nakabayashi and his staff returned from Chief Nakajima's office on 31 January, Detective Kashima then sent all the records of the case to the chief of the Criminal Investigation Section of Amagasaki City, with a note to the effect that whereas the investigation by the Higashi Police Station had been interfered with by police headquarters, they would turn the whole affair over to the central office for investigation. The records were returned to the Higashi Station with the order that they should continue their investigation. On 9 February, the Higashi Police Station asked assistance of the Itami (Kobe Branch Office) Procurator; also the attorney who had filed the first complaint with the Higashi Station against Mr. Matsumoto, turned over the same information to the Kobe District Procurator and requested that they investigate not only the Matsumoto offenses, but also the Shiraishi case.

9. On 2 February a reporter from the Shinko Press went to the Higashi Police Station and said that he had heard rumors of difficulties in the station. This the police denied. On 5 February the Asahi Shimbun gave fairly accurate publicity on what had happened at the Higashi Station; whereupon some assemblymen and other reporters went to Chief Nakajima's office to ask if the newspaper account was true. Mr. Nakajima is alleged to have replied, "I know nothing about it. I have not received any word from the Higashi Police Station and therefore cannot make a statement until I have a complete report." Mr. Nakabayashi further states that orders again came out from Chief Nakajima's office that all police would keep silent on the incident.

10. On or about the 10th of February the Public Safety Commission asked for a complete report from Chief Nakajima. The report was to be

Ltr, Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, file 014.1, subj: "Municipal Police of Amagasaki City", dtd 12 May 50, cont'd.

made in time for the commission to inform the city assembly on 13 February. Chief Nakajima appointed two assistant inspectors as a committee to investigate the case and two other persons as observers. The committee and observers convened early on Sunday, 12 February. At 3:00 p.m. Mr. Nakabayashi visited the office where the investigation was being conducted and found that although all of the evidence had been made available to the committee, they could not agree upon the report. They were trying to find evasive terminology to minimize the whole affair. At 7:00 p.m. Chief Nakajima invited the investigators, the observers and Mr. Nakabayashi to dinner at his official residence. Throughout the meal the conversation was about minimizing the incident, and Mr. Nakajima even went so far as to say that unless a report to his liking was forthcoming, there would be a complete housecleaning of the Higashi Police Station. At 4:00 a.m. in the morning the committee turned over the report to Mr. Nakajima. The Public Safety Commission on 13 February made their statement to the assembly that it was only a minor incident and that Mr. Shiraishi did not violate any laws.

11. In the meantime the Kobe District Procurator undertook the investigation requested by the Higashi Police Station, and in cooperation with the Higashi Station arrested Assemblyman Shiraishi on 4 April. He was charged with interference in official business. As a result the case was thrown wide open again. The Public Safety Commission summoned Chief Nakajima and questioned him about the report he had previously given them and which they had given to the assembly. At the conclusion of their meeting they offered Nakajima his choice of resignation or dismissal. He rejected both and is reported to have told the commission that if they discharged him they had better be careful as there might be bloodshed; that he would not assume responsibility for their safety. Nevertheless the Public Safety Commission discharged Chief Nakajima. At first he refused to accept the letter of discharge but later acceded to the action of the commission. Mr. Nakabayashi of the Higashi Police Station was then appointed acting chief of the Amagasaki City Police, and the commission submitted their resignations to the mayor, but were prevailed upon by the mayor, after his return from Tokyo, to withdraw their resignations.

12. As previously stated in paragraph 4 above, the assembly appointed a special committee to investigate the Amagasaki City Police, under Article 100 of the Local Autonomy Law; however, the Amagasaki City Assembly has split into two camps, the Kinsei Kai which is backing the Public Safety Commission, and the Meisei Kai, who are backing Mr. Nakajima.

Ltr, Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, file 014.1, subj: "Municipal Police of Amagasaki City", dtd 12 May 50, cont'd.

In addition, Assemblymen Teramoto and Yasuda, whose reputations resemble "bosses" and who publicly admit being "bakuchiuchi" are backing Mr. Nakajima. They are reported to have declared publicly on numerous occasions before the Shiraishi affair that they held the life of Police Chief Nakajima in their hands.

13. During the week following Chief Nakajima's discharge, the Kobe District Procurator's Office dispatched Mr. Kurisaki on at least two occasions to Chief Nakabayashi, warning him that he and the detectives of the Higashi Police Station should be very careful as the Kobe District Office had received information that violence was possible.

14. In behalf of Mr. Nakajima, a Mr. K. TAKAHASHI of 44 Momijidani, Takarazuka, Hyogo Prefecture, came to this office on two occasions with stories quite favorable to Mr. Nakajima. Mr. Takahashi formerly worked for Nakajima when the latter was chief of police in Takarazuka. Mr. Takahashi states that Mr. Nakajima did not know of the incident at the Higashi Police Station until it had broken in the papers; and further, that the Public Safety Commission had constantly opposed Mr. Nakajima's policies in general. The commission opposed Mr. Nakajima's aggressive law enforcement. (As a matter of record, this headquarters has never observed any aggressive law enforcement on the part of the Amagasaki police, either under Mr. Nakajima or Mr. Nakabayashi unless they were prodded into it.) Mr. Takahashi further states that Nakabayashi has planned this entire campaign as a means of getting for himself the position of Chief of Police of Amagasaki, and that Mr. Nakabayashi secretly went behind his superior's back to tip off the procurator's office, after his own station had announced an amicable settlement of the Shiraishi affair. Mr. Takahashi further accused Nakabayashi of being very friendly with the Communist element in Amagasaki. The two letters from Mr. Takahashi are attached hereto as inclosures 3 and 4.

15. Since the assembly appointed the committee to investigate the Amagasaki police, all persons coming to this headquarters with reports have been advised to make their facts known to the committee appointed for the purpose.

16. During the last two weeks the Public Safety Commission has been investigating other members of the Amagasaki police force, and has discharged a number of persons who have been found derelict in their duties or engaging in blackmarketing or other illegal activities. Mr. Takahashi

Ltr, Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, file 014.1, subj: "Municipal Police of Amagasaki City", dtd 12 May 50, cont'd.

claims the commission is only purging the police department of persons loyal to Mr. Nakajima.

17. It is deemed an interesting aspect of the Amagasaki police situation that the Association of Municipal Police Chiefs, usually alert to any possible inequitable treatment of municipal police, to date has remained silent on the Amagasaki situation, although by informal conversations it has been learned that the Association had considered the situation and concluded that their interference was not warranted.

18. In addition to the inclosures from Mr. Takahashi, there are two reports from the Foreign Affairs Section of the Hyogo Prefectural Government (inclosures 1 and 2), a newspaper translation from the Shinko Shimbun (inclosure 6), and a lecture meeting schedule of one of the factions (inclosure 5) enclosed for your information. Your headquarters will be advised of any findings or recommendations of the assembly committee.

6 Incls:

1. FAS Report No. 26
2. FAS Report No. 27
3. Ltr-Mr. Takahashi
4. " " "
5. Meeting schedule
6. Translation, Shinko Shimbun

WILEY H. O'MOHUNDRO
Colonel INF
Chief

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

RFS/km

015

16 May 1950

SUBJECT: Judicial Action in Election Law Violations

TO: Chief
Civil Affairs Section
GHQ, SCAP
APO 500

1. Forwarded herewith for your information is a copy of the monthly report from the Liaison Office, Osaka High Court, on decisions rendered during the period 1 April through 10 May on cases involving violations of election laws.

2. Of the eleven persons tried for violations in the Kyoto mayoralty campaign, ten were party workers for the successful candidate, Mr. Gizo Takayama. Sixteen persons were found guilty of violations in the Ibaragi City Assembly election which was held following the dissolution of the assembly by the mayor. (Reference paragraph 1f, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for period ending 30 April 1950) The oldest case came from Nara Prefecture and was based upon the January 1948 General Elections.

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Incl:
Rpt, Liaison Office,
Osaka High Court

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major INF
Deputy Chief

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HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

RFS/ht/sk *AD*

015

11 April 1950

SUBJECT: Cases Tried Under Imperial Ordinance 311

TO: Chief
Civil Affairs Section
GHQ, SCAP,
APO 500

Submitted herewith in compliance with SCAPIN 1740 is the report of cases tried by Japanese Courts under Imperial Ordinance 311, 1946 in the six prefectures of Kinki Civil Affairs Region for the month ending 20 March 1950.

FOR THE CHIEF:

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major, Infantry
Deputy Chief1 Incl:
As indicated.*C-File*

ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation 26331 BOX 2896 FOLDER: 010 COURTS

Date 5 APR. 1950

From STERLIN C. MOORE

To Chief, CAS, GHO, SCAP, APO 500

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

Security-Classified Information

Otherwise Restricted Information

1 doc. 3 pp.

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Authority

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Date

MJS
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WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

RFS/km

000.1

27 January 1950

SUBJECT: Election Campaign Posters

TO: Chief
Civil Affairs Section
GHQ, SCAP
APO 500

1. The attached manila envelope contains three posters and one copy of an Extra Edition of the Kyoto Flag Newspaper. This campaign literature is typical of other posters and newspapers flooding Kyoto City in relation to the mayoralty election scheduled for 8 February 1950.

2. This headquarters has been approached by the Kyoto Liaison Office, the Municipal Police and the District Procurator on the legality of said posters. No opinion was given, and the discussion concluded with the following agreement:

a. The guide to follow in determining whether said publications are legal is the existing Japanese election laws, and not the opinions of persons not responsible for interpreting or adjudicating Japanese laws;

b. The Municipal Police, the Election Commission and the District Procurators are primarily concerned with determining whether there has been a prima facie violation of the law, and whether the violation warrants prosecution;

c. Close liaison should be maintained with the Attorney-General's Office.

3. The responsible agencies plan a strategy conference on either the 26th or 27th of January.

4. To date three persons have announced their candidacy, although nominations may be filed until 1 February 1950. As the situation now

Ltr, Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, file 000.1, subj: "Election Campaign Posters", dtd 27 Jan 50

stands, two candidates (Mr. Tabata and Mr. Watsuji) are seeking the votes of the right wing parties, and one candidate, Mr. Takayama, has the active support of the left.

5. It is highly probable that events in the immediate future will be of interest to higher headquarters; for this reason subject report and documents are submitted.

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Incl:
As indicated

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major INF
Deputy Chief

010 Legal

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

RFS/km

091

2 February 1950

SUBJECT: Conduct of Chinese Mission

TO: Chief
Civil Affairs Section
GHQ, SCAP
APO 500

1. The two attached inclosures relate to commercial transactions between two Japanese corporations, the International News, Inc. (a Chinese publication), and the Sankei Printing Company. The Sankei Company had been printing the International News for the Chinese group, and when the bill for printing amounted to ¥8,800,000 the International News sold two printing presses to the Sankei Company as part payment for the printing debt. Upon completion of the transaction, the Sankei Printing Company then sold the machines to the Osaka Press.

2. Very recently, members of the Chinese Mission in Tokyo came to Osaka and demanded of the Sankei Printing Company, the immediate return of the machines to the International News. This, of course, the Sankei Printing Company was unable to do.

3. Representatives of the Sankei Company approached this headquarters and were informed that inasmuch as the corporations involved were Japanese corporations, and further, as the dispute appeared to be commercial, the whole matter should be settled in accordance with Japanese law as all parties are subject to the jurisdiction of Japanese law. The representative of the Sankei Company recognized this fact and stated that there is approximately ¥10,000,000 still due them for printing the International News for the Chinese, and that they are forced by financial conditions to notify the International News that they must discontinue printing the newspaper. They anticipate more pressure and threats from the Chinese Mission when this notification is given. They were still advised, however,

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Ltr, Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, file 091, subject: "Conduct of Chinese Mission", dtd 2 Feb 50

to consult with their attorneys and adhere to Japanese law and trade practices in the matter.

4. Because of the international aspects of the situation, this report and inclosures are forwarded for your information.

2 Incls:
1. Petition
2. Statement

WILEY H. O'MOHUNDRO
Colonel INF
Chief

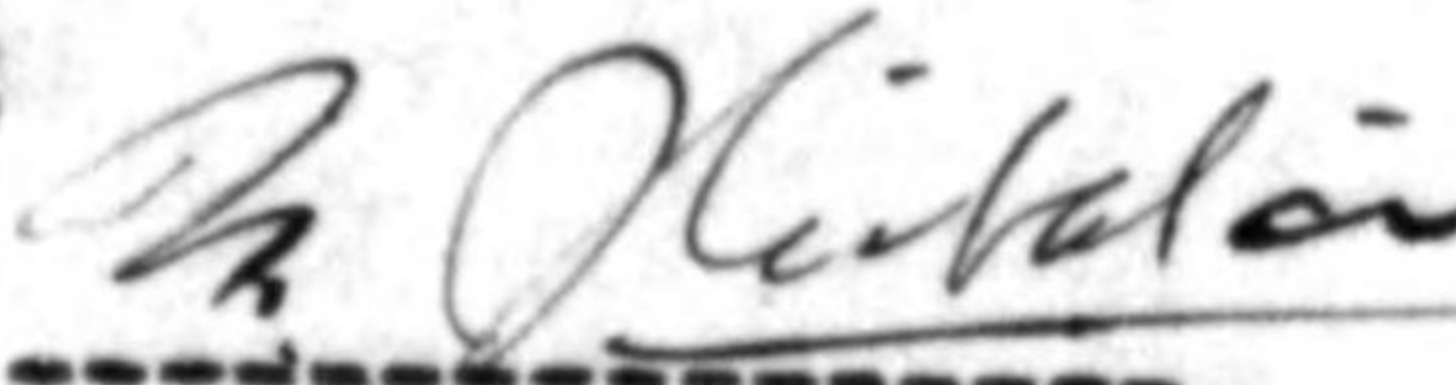
Jan. 31, 1950.

MEMO

TO : Mr. Kawata, Legal and Government Section, KCAR.

1. This is to request your kindness to see that the Petition as per attached be submitted to Mr. Scott together with the Statement which you were considerate enough to receive on his behalf earlier today.
2. I would like to ask your forgiveness for the irregularity I committed, though unwittingly, in submitting the subject Petition.

Signed:



M. Shibata,
Adviser, Sankei Printing Co., Ltd.,
53, 1-chome, Edeberi Shimodori, N, shi-ku,
Osaka.