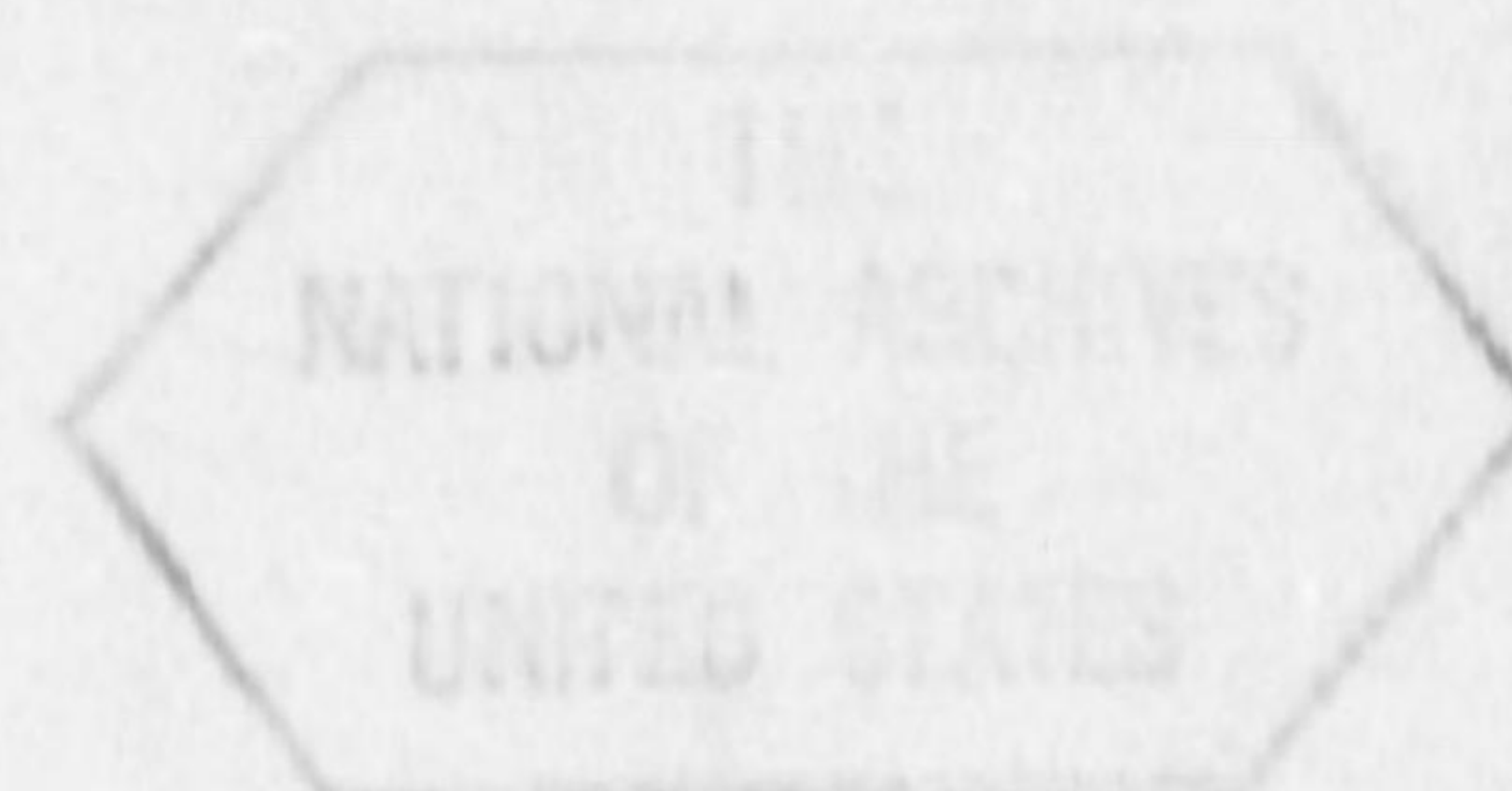


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HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

ANNEX A
April 1951
LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

By J T Yoshimoto

1. Japanese Government Administration

a. Activities of the prefectural governments were primarily concerned with the local elections during the month and no important programs have been observed throughout Shikoku. In Ehime and Tokushima prefectures, the chiefs of the General Affairs Departments took over the prefectural administration as acting governors because of the resignations of governors and vice-governors, to become candidates. Governor AOKI of Ehime and Vice-Governor KAGEYAMA of Tokushima tendered their resignations at the beginning of April and filed candidacies for governorship on 3 April. In Kochi and Kagawa prefectures where there were no gubernatorial elections.

b. None of the prefectural assemblies met in sessions during the month except the Kochi Ken Assembly. This meeting was held on 2 April to clean up pending bills, before the new assembly convened. The bills passed were mainly concerned with supplementary budgets for this fiscal year. The assembly also enacted some by-laws necessary for the establishment of the Personnel Commission and gave consent to the assignment of 3 members of the Committee recommended by the governor.

c. The Personnel Committee of Kochi-ken was established on 2 April, the first in Shikoku. All necessary by-laws and the budget appropriated for the Committee were passed at the regular session of the assembly held on 2 April. The committee was organized on the next day, the following three persons were assigned as members of the Committee:

HASHIDA Mitsuaki,	former Chief of Ken Welfare Department.
KATTO Yoshiharu,	Former Principal of Kochi Normal School.
YONEZAWA Zenzaemon,	lawyer, former Judge of Kochi District Court.

The first meeting of the Committee was held on 3 April at its new office and Mr. HASHIDA was elected Chairman of the Committee and concurrently assumed the office of chief secretary. The Secretariate Bureau of the Committee is authorized twenty employees. The Committee is scheduled to meet every Friday for the time being.

d. The Secretariate Bureau of the Kagawa Prefectural Assembly, which has been studying the improvement of the Prefecture financial situation at the request of the Chairmen's Association of Shikoku, recently completed its researches and is ready to report on the issue at the May meeting of the Association. According to the report, the Secretariate intends to request

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the central government for a revision of the local tax system. It is the opinion of the Secretariate that the prefectural governments should have some prefectural tax which would be collectable from the majority of the people. Currently they have only the business tax which is the largest source of income. It is paid, however, by the minority of the people. As an example, in Kagawa-ken there are about 250,000 house-holders but the tax is paid by 28,000 house-holders. Next fiscal year they will have the added-value tax which will abolish the business tax but the income situation will not be improved. Accordingly a greater part of the prefectural people are exempt from the tax burden despite the fact they are qually benefited by expenditure from tax income. The Secretariate recommends the establishment of prefectural taxes such as "prefectural inhabitant tax," "prefectural tobacco and liquor consumption tax", by a reduction of similar taxes now paid to the national government.

e. In compliance with the recommendation of the Prefectural Administration Investigation Committee of the Kagawa Ken Assembly, the Ken Government recently abolished the Document Section and established the Finance Section. This new section is primarily to handle the work of budget and finance which was formerly the responsibility of the General Affairs Section. Accordingly the General Affairs Section has taken over the functions of the abolished Document Section.

f. The merger of two villages into Tokushima City was solved at the March session of the prefectural assembly favoring the amalgamation faction, but a question was brought up by the opposition against the decision of the assembly. When the assembly voted the bill of amalgamation, of 36 votes cast 18 were affirmative, 16 negative and 2 blank. The assembly regarded the 18 votes as a majority vote and passed the bill without further question. Consequently the prefectural government took all the necessary steps to comply with the decision of the assembly. However a few days later the opposition filed a complaint with the prefectural government against the decision of the assembly. They claimed that the two assemblymen who voted the blank votes should have been counted as members present. In that case 18 votes cannot be regarded as a majority vote provided for in Article 116 of the Local Autonomy Law. The prefectural authorities was perplexed with the complaint and made every effort to find a solution. They consulted all the available references and learned that there were two existing opinions on the issue. The Local Autonomy Agency was of the opinion that the blank votes should be counted as members present. Whereas the Local Science Association of the Tokyo University was of the opinion that the blank votes should be excluded from the number of voters for the reason that the assemblymen had abandoned the right of voting. After repeated conferences the prefectural authorities agreed to support the decision of the assembly relying on the latter opinion.

g. The long disputed problem as to the location of the new Shikoku Electric Power Company has been solved in favor of Takamatsu City. The Takamatsu Municipal Assembly passed a bill for establishing a special account in preparation for constructing the office on the 2nd day of its April session held on 6 April. The budget was compiled based on the written contract which had been secretly submitted to the Public Utility Committee by the Municipal Authorities. The total amount of the budget was 84,350 thousand yen. Both

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the prefectural and municipal authorities will pay 10-million yen each and the remainder will be covered by loans. Main expenditures will be, 26-million yen for extension and remodeling of existing buildings for the head office and 56-million yen for construction of dwelling houses for the employees of the company.

h. The Kochi Municipal Authorities recently launched a campaign entitled "Tax-payers' Complaints Listening Drive", for the equalization of the tax collection. According to the plan, about twenty tax-men will make a house-to-house canvass of every tax-payer. They intend not only to listen to the complaints of the people about their tax system but also will endeavor to find the actual financial condition and family circumstance of the tax-payers. The city authorities are planning to establish the tax collection program for the 1951 fiscal year based on the result of this canvass.

2. Administration of Justice

a. Takamatsu High Court disposed of 120 cases coming under the old Code of Criminal Procedure during April. This reduces the High Court backlog to 222 cases. The High Court will be able to clear all the cases under the old Code by the deadline, 30 June 1951, as desired by the Supreme Court. The backlog of the criminal cases under the new Code of Criminal Procedure and the Civil cases is showing a slight tendency to increase but the increase is not serious. The District Courts and Summary Courts in Shikoku have also slowly reduced their backlog during the past 3 months.

b. Judge TOSHIMA Eiji, President of the Takamatsu High Court collapsed while he addressing the audience at the dedication ceremony of the Tokushima District Court Building on 10 April and died of cerebral haemorrhage. Mr. ONISHI Michitaro, President of the Kyoto District Court will succeed the deceased President.

c. MATSUMOTO Mitsuo was indicted by the Tokushima District Procurator for violation of Cabinet Order No. 325 of 1950. He had caused a wall paper entitled "Drafting to Army will follow after suppression of C.P." to be placed on the wall of Employment Security Office, Tokushima.

3. Public Safety

a. The system of absentee voting and proxy voting caused a great number of irregularities on the part of candidates and eligible voters in the past elections. In Takamatsu City, it was discovered that there were several voters who cast their absentee votes on claim of sickness with a false doctor's certificates in conspiracy with either candidates or campaigners. The police investigation revealed that they sold their votes at ¥500 - 1,000 each. Similar cases were also discovered in Sakaide City and some other places. As to the proxy voting there were many cases in that the voters involuntarily went to the polls accompanied by the campaigners. As a matter of course most of them received some rewards.

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b. The unlawful use of the admission ticket to the polls has also been discovered at many places. In Takamatsu City, a top successful candidate for the city assembly by the name of MANABE Kazuo was arrested by the police on suspicion of purchasing the admission tickets. It is suspected that he purchased the tickets at ¥400 - 600 each and had some substitute vote for him by using the admission tickets. Similar cases are also being investigated by the Ehime NRP.

c. Centering around the Gubernatorial election of Tokushima-ken, KAWANO Masamichi, Superintendent of Education is being investigated by the Tokushima Procurator's Office on suspicion of the violation of the Local Civil Service Law. He is suspected to have campaigned for KAGEYAMA Shigendo, Ex-Governor and gubernatorial candidate by taking advantage of his position. It is known that he often attended the primary and secondary high school principals conferences held in various districts and requested them to campaign for Mr. KAGEYAMA. In these occasions, he also requested them to submit a report of those who did not cooperate to his request. There is a rumour that Mr. KAGEYAMA made a contract with Mr. KAWANO to assign him as Vice-Governor if the former succeeds in the Gubernatorial race.

d. In proportion to the unprecedented high record of the voting rate in the past elections a large number of violations of the election law are being unearthed by the police authorities. Particularly it is reported that the violations of this time are more vicious than those in the past. The following table indicates the classified number of violations investigated by the police as of the end of April:

	Kochi	Kagawa	Tokushima	Ehime	Total
Purchase of votes	50	37	43	75	205
House-to-house canvassing	13	26	1	3	43
Obstruction of free campaign	2	11	7	6	26
Letters and literatures	7	38		3	48
Unlawful voting	1	4		6	11
Pre-election campaign		22			22
Purgee's campaign				2	2
Others				7	7
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TOTAL	73	138	51	102	364

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4. Election and Political Activities

a. All the political parties, major or minor, were out during the month in an attempt to dominate the local administration during the four years to come. All the Diet members from Shikoku came back to their electorates around the middle of the month. They campaigned in support of candidates of their respective parties accompanied by their fellow members in the localities. The activities of the political parties were primarily concerned with the Gubernatorial, Mayoral and Prefectural Assemblymen's elections. However due to the internal conflict of their parties the complicated circumstances were often seen everywhere during the elections. The outcome of the voting was an exceptional triumph for the conservative candidates and the Socialist candidates experienced a bitter fight. The Communist candidates were out of the running.

b. Some note-worthy incidents about the major elections are summarized as follows:

(1) Contrary to the expectation of the majority of people the gubernatorial election of Ehime prefecture ended in the victory of HISAMATSU Sadatake, incumbent member of House of Councillors and descendant of feudal lords. As was previously reported, Mr. HISAMATSU was supported by the united front of the Socialist and Democrat Parties and proved a threat to AOKI Shigetomi, incumbent governor, officially nominated candidate of the Liberal Party and SASAKI Choji, who ran on the independent ticket split from the Liberal Party. Until the final stage of the campaign no one anticipated Mr. HISAMATSU's success and reliable sources reported that the balloting would result in a run off election between Mr. AOKI and either of the other two candidates. Mr. HISAMATSU's election is reasoned as follows:

(a) People supported HISAMATSU as "Lord of Matsuyama" and not because of his political stand.

(b) Although HISAMATSU was supported by the Democrat-Socialist he announced his political stand as independent and never mentioned the name of the Socialist during the campaign.

(c) The people were disgusted with the "mud-slinging" internal dispute of the Ehime Chapter of the Liberal Party centering around the nomination of the party candidate.

(d) SASAKI's faction believing AOKI the stronger candidate attacked him with a vicious "mud-slinging" campaign. HISAMATSU "fished in the troubled water" while the other candidates fought each other.

(2) The gubernatorial election of Tokushima was a close contest between three candidates. Until the middle stage of the campaign KAGEYAMA Shigendo, incumbent vice-governor and ABE Kuniichi, Liberal kept abreast, while HARA Kikutaro, incumbent mayor of Tokushima was left behind. But in the final count it was evident that Mr. HARA had caught up with the other two. The result of counting was close as expected, ending the contest in a run off

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election between ABE and KAGEYAMA. Mr. HARA lost by a small margin. The run off election will take place on 18 May.

(3) The Prefectural assemblymen's election was also a surprise, in that a large number of incumbent assemblymen were replaced with new members. It was anticipated that about one half of the incumbent members would be returned but the result was a complete reversal. As to the progressive camp, the Socialist obtained about the same number of seats in the assembly in spite of the fact that the total number of votes cast for the party had decreased as compared with the 1947 election. There were two unprecedented incidents in Shikoku about the prefectural assemblymen's election; one was the election of the first prefectural assemblywoman by the name of MAEKAWA Tomie from Takematsu City, the other was the election of first C.P. prefectural assemblyman, INOUE Izumi, running on the independent ticket and incumbent mayor of INABU-mura, NAGAOKA-gun, Kochi.

(4) Of 10 cities in Shikoku where the mayoral elections were held, Mayors of Takematsu, Marugame and Yawatahama Cities were re-elected without voting, while the Mayors of other 7 cities were replaced with new men except Uwajima City where the incumbent mayor Mr. KUNIMATSU, Liberal, is going to compete with Mr. NAKAHIRA, Socialist in the run off election scheduled on 6 May. The most astonishing incident was in Kochi City, YAMAMOTO Susumu, incumbent mayor bowed to UJIHARA Ichiro, Socialist and Ex-Diet member. Mr. YAMAMOTO was one of the most popular and capable mayors in Shikoku and no one expected his defeat since Kochi is the birthplace of Prime Minister Yoshida and his tacit support had been given to Yamamoto. The cause of his defeat is reported that he filed his candidacy late and did not campaign in the belief that he would easily win the race.

(5) The election for the municipal assembly was the most intensive one of all the elections held in April. Especially in the larger cities the campaign was very noisy and expensive. The rate of competition was 4.5 to 1 in the case of Kochi and Tokushima Cities. The majority of the candidates were independent and the campaign was little concerned with the central parties. The candidates concentrated their effort on the street drives, mobilizing a great number of campaigners, trucks and bicycles but they seldom made personal campaign speeches. They also placed much importance on house-to-house canvassing. Because of the intensive campaign for this election, the violations of the election law outnumbered those of other elections. There were a number of up-sets among the old-timers. In Takematsu and Matsuyama Cities both incumbent and former Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen lost the race and the new candidates obtained the majority seats.

c. Disagreement existing for two months between two groups of the Ehime Chapter of Liberal Party centering around the nomination of the official candidate for governorship finally split the Chapter as was expected. When the Liberal Party formally nominated AOKI Shigetomi, the incumbent, as an official candidate on 3 April, SASAKI Choji and his faction withdrew from the party. At a meeting on 5 April, Mr. SASAKI revealed his firm intention to run as independent for Governor regardless of the nomination of the Headquarters. All the members present supported his intention and agreed to

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secede from the Liberal Party. Fifteen prefectural incumbent assemblymen and several other members who had filed candidacies as Liberal Party candidates changed their political stand to independent. The Matsuyama Municipal assemblymen also followed the example set by the forementioned persons and about 20 members seceded from the Party. Mr. HONMA, Diet member, Deputy General Secretary of Liberal Party came to Matsuyama on 4 April acting as special envoy of Premier YOSHIDA to persuade Mr. SASAKI to give up candidacy for governorship and to run for the expected by-election of the House of Councillors to be held in May to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of HISAMATSU Sadatake, another candidate for governor of Ehime. However, this proposal was flatly refused by Mr. SASAKI.

d. In Kokufu-cho, Tokushima, the long standing dispute between the Progressives led by the incumbent mayor KAWANO Shoichi and the Conservatives led by the former mayor HARADA Masayuki threw the town into turmoil as a result of the recent mayoral election (see ANNEX A, Para 3 a, this report for January 1951). On 25 April YAMAGAMI Ginjiro, newly elected mayor who defeated the incumbent mayor KAWANO, urgently called the assembly in order to fill the two vacancies on the Public Safety Commission. The newly assigned members met on the same day in company with one old member and dismissed the police chief, NISHINO Ryuma, for neglect of duty. Actually he was dismissed because of his support of Mr. KAWANO. On the following day the committee met again and assigned KITADA Uichi, retired police inspector to the office of the police Chief. Mr. KITADA worked for the elected mayor as his campaign manager during the election. On the other hand, Mr. NISHINO, who knew the intention of the committee before hand, suddenly took disciplinary action against his assistant discharging him. Furthermore on 28 April Mayor YAMAGAMI urged the fifteen employees of the city hall to resign with one month notice on account of their disloyal attitude toward him. These employees had been employed by Mr. KAWANO. Both the Chief of Tokushima Prefectural NRP and the Chief of the Local Affairs Section of the Prefectural Government are making an effort to mediate the trouble.

e. (1) The activities of the Communist Party during the month were mainly concentrated on the April elections. They demonstrated in support of their party candidates and also for publicity for the party. The major topic of their wall papers for April was on "Dismissal of General MacArthur". In Kochi, the Kochi District Committee published about 2,000 copies of the leaflet on the same subject and distributed them within the prefecture. For campaign purposes many hand bills were distributed degrading the reputation of the rival candidates. In Takamatsu and Marugame Cities the victims sued the Communists on the charge of defamation. Some peculiarities as to their election campaigns were observed in their tricks to camouflage their political affiliation. The candidates who had the support of the labor union and other organizations were induced to run as independents. For that reason camouflaged candidates have obtained better results than those who were nominated by the Communist Party.

(2) In Matsuyama City, one note-worthy meeting sponsored by the Communists was held on 26 April. The meeting conferred on the establishment of the Matsuyama Branch of the All-Over Peace Patriotic Movement Council

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attended by TAN Tokusaburo, director of the Council. Among the attendants there were a pastor of the Christian church, assistant professor of the University, lawyer and about 60 other persons most of whom were not concerned with the Communists. The meeting agreed to establish the branch under the leadership of non-Communists for advancement of the movement.

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OZAWA

SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

ANNEX A

March 1951

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

By J. T. Yoshimoto

1. Japanese Government Administration:

a. The activities of the four Governors in Shikoku during March were mainly concerned with the sessions of the Prefectural Assemblies and the lobbying in Tokyo for the establishment of the main office of the new electric power Company at one of the cities in either Kagawa or Ehime. (Takamatsu has been selected and a Municipal celebration is planned for 6-8 April). During the assembly sessions the Governors and their staffs devoted most of the time to the presenting and passage of budget bills for the next fiscal year. The expected opposition of assembly members did not materialize and all budget bills were passed. Governor KANEKO of Kagawa, representing all the Governors of Shikoku, attended the Governors conference at Tokyo; the Shikoku Governors were primarily interested in increases in the special equalization grants and the matter of the redistribution of the administrative functions of the local entities. Governor AOKI of Ehime and Vice Governor KAGEYAMA of Tokushima, who are expected to be gubernatorial candidates in the forthcoming elections, have been quite busy visiting areas within their respective prefectures which have not been officially visited previously.

b. The Prefectural Assemblies held sessions during March, primarily for the consideration of budget legislation for the next fiscal year. Some action was taken by the assemblies on amalgamation. A lack of interest on the part of the assemblymen was evident, many bills were passed without debate or proper consideration. The Tokushima Assembly had to adjourn frequently due to a lack of a quorum. The Ehime Assembly shortened its session from seven to five days as a means of encouraging the members to attend. It is obvious that the assembly members are more concerned with the forthcoming elections than with their responsibilities as assemblymen. One assemblyman told a representative of this office that, "in these days, one hour wasted attending an assembly session means the loss of 100 votes". The issue of the amalgamation of towns and villages created active interest in Ehime as indicated by the calling of an extraordinary session of the assembly on 25 March. By favorable action of the assembly, the amalgamation of HOJYO-cho and two neighboring villages was approved.

c. The forthcoming elections seem to be influencing the spread of action on the amalgamation of communities. In Kagawa, Sakaide and Marugame cities each annexed a neighboring village, two villages in Ayauta-gun merged, and five towns in Shozu-gun, Shodo Island consolidated into a new town. In Ehime, Hojyo-cho annexed two adjacent villages. In Tokushima, Komatsushima annexed Tatsuc-cho with a view to becoming a city in the future. Tokushima city absorbed two villages into its limits. In Kochi no action has been taken on amalgamation though there is some talk of future amalgamations.

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d. The amalgamation of the two villages to Tokushima city has been a subject of debate and friction for some time. The Prefectural Assembly voted down the first bill on the last day of the regular March session by a vote of 21 to 15. When the same bill was introduced at the extraordinary session of the assembly on 31 March it was passed by a vote of 18 to 16. (see Annex A, par 1 j, monthly report November 1950 and Annex A par 1 g of monthly report December 1950). The Governor was in doubt as to the feasibility of again presenting the bill but on the advice of the Local Autonomy Agency it was again presented and passed by a narrow margin.

e. The Prefectural Governments of Shikoku have been displeased with the amounts of the special equalization grants allocated by the National Government. It is their claim, that in the distribution, the actual financial condition of each prefecture was not considered and the allocation was not made in accordance with the existing principles. It is their opinion that the larger TO-DO- FU-KEN are better off than those of the smaller prefectures yet 50% of the funds available for distribution were allocated to the seven larger prefectures including Osaka and Hokkaido.

f. Through the encouragement of the Prefectural Government and the Gun, Town and Village Associations, the reduction of the fixed number of city, town and village assembly men has made remarkable progress in Kagawa. As of 31 March, forty three towns and villages have made reductions in the number of members of their respective assemblies. The reductions so far affected average about 22% of the fixed number previously established. In the other three prefectures very little action has been taken due to the indifferent attitude of the Prefectural Government. Both Kochi City and Matsuyama have decided to retain the present number of assembly men even though an increase in population permits the increase in city assemblymen.

g. The Tokushima Prefectural Assembly, on 12 March, enacted a BY-LAW which provided for the payment of a retirement allowance for the prefectural Assemblymen. The BY-LAW read in part "when the prefectural assemblymen and the members of the school board retire from office, it is permissible to pay the monetary rewards and others within the limits of the budget", this office reminded the authorities of our adverse opinion when similar legislation was proposed last spring. As a result, the Prefectural Government has decided not to exercise the provisions of this BY-LAW but will instead present each retiring member a souvenir of his stewardship. No other prefecture has passed or is considering the enactment of this type of BY-LAW.

h. As if to follow the examples set by the Diet and the Prefectural Assemblies, the city assemblies of the capital cities of Shikoku during the March sessions revised the wage schedules of officials. Under the new schedules the salary of the Mayor will equal that of the Governor and the pay of the assemblyman will equal that of the Prefectural assemblyman. Since the local entities are always complaining about the financial condition, the taxpayers are concerned as to how this increase in salaries is to be met. The following table is an example of the increase made and show the difference in salaries for Takamatsu City.

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Position		Old Schedule	New Schedule
Mayor	Monthly	¥ 200.00	¥ 50,000.00
Vice Mayor	"	20,000.00	35,000.00
City Treasurer	"	17,000.00	30,000.00
Board of Audit member	"	8,000.00	10,000.00
Speaker of Assembly	Annually	84,000.00	204,000.00
Vice Speaker	"	72,000.00	168,000.00
Assemblyman	"	63,000.00	144,000.00
Chairman, Election Admin. Comm.	"	12,000.00	18,000.00
Committeeman, Election Comm.	"	9,000.00	13,500.00
Auditing committee member, elected from members of city assembly	"	12,000.00	18,000.00
Chairman, Public Safety Comm.	"	7,200.00	108,000.00
Member, Public Safety Committee	"	63,000.00	94,500.00

i. As the result of long standing friction between the Governor and Vice Governor of Ehime, MIYAUCHI Sakae was discharged by Governor AOKI. There has been little harmony between these two officials for a period of two years. Part of this friction is believed due to the attitude toward the Governor by members of the former Civil Affairs Team in Ehime. The forthcoming election campaign furnished the spark which ignited this surprise move on the part of the Governor, but repercussions are still being heard. The two leading newspapers have taken opposite sides in the issue which no doubt will have an effect on the election.

j. The "Kochi Shimbun" in the 24 March edition cynically reported that it was evident that the Prefectural Officials were attempting to expend the travel allowance funds by the end of the fiscal year. Fifteen top officials were absent from their offices on 23 March and the Prefectural offices "were as quiet as death". The Governor had been in Tokyo since the 15th of March where he was joined by the Chief of General Affairs on the 22nd. The Vice Governor was out in the prefecture attending meetings of Town and Village Associations. The Chiefs of the Civil Engineering, Public Health, Local Affairs, Liaison, Information, Insurance, Labor Administration and Port Sections were either in Tokyo, Kinki or Kyushu.

2. Administration of Justice:

a. The Takamatsu High Court disposed of 172 case coming under the old Code of Criminal Procedure, during March, thus reducing the back log to 242 cases yet to be tried. Those cases disposed of were somewhat complicated and required the examination of many defendants and witnesses which in turn reduced the number disposed of during March to 170 less than February.

b. The non appearance of witnesses at Court trials, common to Japanese practice is decreasing. In Kagawa, only 7 failed to appear for criminal

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and civil proceedings during March. In Tokushima 13 failed to appear while in Kochi and Ehime 60 and 62 respectively failed to appear for reasons which the court accepted as valid. Close cooperation between the Court, Procurators and the Attorneys has been instrumental in reducing the number of absentees in Kagawa.

c. In an effort to collect unpaid fines, the Ehime District Procurator's office warned defaulters that failure to pay the fines imposed would result in sentences of hard labor. The effect of this warning was phenomenal, out of ¥ 1,500,000 due a total of ¥ 1,265,000 was paid.

d. Through the sponsorship of the Takamatsu Civil Liberties Commission, a Civil Liberties Consultation Office was opened in the city on 30 March. At the opening a Judge of the Family court and a representative of the city Government were present to hear complaints. The judge was to hear family relation complaints and the city representative to hear complaints of eviction arising from the City Planning Law. No cases coming under the true meaning of Civil Liberties have been received at this writing.

e. Prison Administration: Tokushima and Kochi Prisons were visited during March. The morale of the prisoners appeared satisfactory and there is no evidence of the infiltration of communist news regarding hunger strikes or the overthrowing of the Government. The major complaint of wardens is the need for weapons. Kochi prison has but 11 pistols for a guard strength of 250 men and the ration of pistols to guards is about the same at the Tokushima Prison. Prisoners are working outside the walls under the supervision of unarmed guards most of the time.

3. Public Safety

a. With reference to the explosion of salvaged munitions at Naruto City, Tokushima prefecture, the initial investigations seemed to be an attempt to pass the blame from one agency to another. (see ANNEX A, par 3 a, Monthly report for February 1951) The National Government has partially admitted that the fault belongs to the Maritime Safety Bureau but further investigations are in progress. Each agency conducting a separate investigation has arrived at a different estimate of damage, no two of which are even close. The Tokushima office of the National Financial Bureau recently arrived at an estimate of 130 million yen after reviewing the estimates submitted by the city and the Maritime Safety Bureau. Upon investigating the site of the explosion and the areas damaged the Financial Bureau revised its estimate and forwarded an estimate of 33 million yen to the National Government. On learning of this the Mayor of Naruto hurried to Tokyo to request a re-investigation and a new estimate. The final results are still unknown.

b. The conditions of the Juvenile Reformatory at Zentsuji, Kagawa have not improved. Eight mass escapes have occurred since the first of the year, the last on 3 March. The institution lacks in proper security and escapes are effected by the breaking of windows at night. The authorities claim that no preventive measure can be taken because of lack of funds to pay for improvements and guards. The Superintendent has recently petitioned the National Government for additional funds for the improvement of equipment and the

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dormitories but so far nothing has been done, except an inspection by members of the House of Councillors. The problem was discussed at a meeting of the Juvenile Investigators Conference, held 28 March at Shionoe-mura, Kagawa. As a result, each member has agreed to donate ¥100 monthly from personal funds for the improvement of recreational facilities of the institution.

c. As part of the program to reduce the number of juvenile offenses, the Takamatsu Police conducted a survey of students of the primary and lower secondary schools. The results of the survey indicated that the motives behind juvenile delinquency were attempts to be a hero, poor family environment and absolute poverty. The survey also revealed that of the 500 boys and girls surveyed 70% habitually use the slang associated with criminals and racketeers. The surprising finding was that of the 70%, 40% were girls.

d. The forthcoming election has supplied the impetus for the revival of the "Gorotsuki Shimbun". The Tokushima NRP headquarters in cooperation with the District NPR arrested three brothers on suspicion of blackmail in connection with their operation of a "Gorotsuki Shimbun" called "Seia Nippo".

4. Political Activity

a. Present indications are that the political trend is overwhelmingly toward the Conservative party, particularly in Kochi which is the home area of Prime Minister YOSHIDA and Speaker of the House of Representatives Mr. HAYASHI. In the forthcoming elections some candidates who are members of the less popular political organizations, such as Communist, Socialist and Progressive, are planning to run as Independents to avoid the taint carried by their own parties. In Ehime and Kagawa the Liberal Party is the strongest but since it is disrupted by internal disputes its influence is weakened. In Kagawa the Liberal Party is split into two camps, this split occurred before the House of Councillors and Governors election last year and remains so today despite the efforts of representatives of both factions to heal the breach. In Ehime where the Liberal party was formed by a union of the Democrats and Democratic Liberals, a new split is expected because of the fight for the nomination for Governor. The Tokushima Peoples Democrats are also experiencing difficulties, since Mr. MIKI Takeo, the General Secretary of the Peoples Democrats is privately supporting Vice Governor KAGEYAMA, a Socialist, for the Governorship. The leftist groups are affected by a lack of capable popular candidates and are using all their wiles to lure popular candidates for office from the other parties. In Ehime they have so far succeeded in influencing the grandson of the former Lord of Matsuyama to run for Governor under the Socialist Party Banner. The candidate, HISAMATSU Sadatake, is currently a member of the House of Councillors, having been elected as a conservative Independent. The Socialists now have 6 or 7 seats in the Prefectural Assemblies of Ehime, Kochi, and Tokushima and 11 seats in Kagawa. It is not expected that any gain will be made in the forthcoming elections. There are no Communist seats presently in any of the Prefectural Assemblies, however there is a possibility of Mr. INOUE Izumi being elected in Kochi. He has the full support of the labor Union of the Lime Manufacturing Industry located in and around Inabu-mura, Nagacka-gun, Kochi-ken. He is the present Mayor of this village and actively participated in the Lima workers strike in January of this year.

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b. In Ehime, close competition is expected among the three candidates for Governor. The present Governor, Mr. AOKI and his strongest opponent Mr. SASAKI are both determined to run despite the split in the Party caused by their determination. Mr. HISAMATSU, running with the support of the leftist group, has posed a problem in the minds of the people of Ehime. They can not understand why a former Viscount and member of the "Green Breeze Party" will allow himself to be supported by the Left wing groups. It is expected that many of the older people in the Prefecture will support Mr. HISAMATSU because of his old family connections. Mr. AOKI is the strongest candidate at this moment because of his support by the greater number of Mayors throughout the Prefecture, all of which has been gained by his past administration record. It is possible that he has weakened his chances somewhat by the recent dismissal of the Vice Governor.

c. In Tokushima, three candidates for Governor will be in the field. (see ANNEX A par 4 d, Monthly Report February 1951). Vice Governor KAGEYAMA resigned from the Socialist Party and from his office to become a candidate for Governor, however he is discreetly keeping in touch with and depending on the support of the Socialist Party. The Mayor of Tokushima City Mr. HARA, resigned from office on 30 March so as to become eligible for the nomination for Governor. He has the announced support of Mr. OKADA Seiichi and Mrs. KORO Mitsu, Diet members of the People's Democrat Party, despite the fact that Mr. MIKI is supporting Mr. KAGEYAMA. The Liberal Party has nominated Mr. ABE Kuniichi as its official candidate, Mr. ABE Goro the present Governor is not a candidate for reelection because of his poor health. Mr. Kageyama is believed to be the strongest candidate due to the fact that he has functioned for the Governor for the past eight months.

d. With the exception of Imabari and Sakaide, ten of the twelve cities of Shikoku will hold Mayoralty elections. The present Mayors of Tokushima and Saijyo are retiring from office while eight of the remaining Mayors will be candidates for re-election. They are all Conservative and it is expected that they will be re-elected. Present indications are that the Mayors of Marugame, Yawatahama, Takamatsu and Kochi cities will be re-elected despite the strength of the opposing candidates. Three Socialist candidates are expected, each in Uwajima, Niihama and Saijyo. No Communist candidates for city Mayors have been announced at this writing.

e. The current activities of the Teachers Union in the four prefectures of Shikoku are attracting much attention as a political force. The Ehime Teacher's Union filed as a political party, using the names of the private school teachers as officers of the supposedly new organization. (see ANNEX A par 4 g Monthly Report, February 1951). In the three other prefectures the organizations were registered using the names of persons other than teachers as officers. The Kochi Union is presided over by a former member of the School Board, TAMURA Yukihiko, a defeated candidate in last year's House of Councillors election while the Kagawa Union is headed by Mr. MORIZAKI Takashi, currently a member of the House of Councillor who had been strongly supported by the Teachers Union during last year's elections. In Tokushima, as if to circumvent the law, the names of relatives of the teachers are listed as the officers of the Union. The School Boards of each prefecture are now in the process of

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transferring a large number of teachers, this is supposedly an annual turnover but it is our opinion that the Boards have been influenced by the Union in view of the forthcoming elections.

f. The activities of the Communist Party were concentrated on the "Unified Peace Treaty struggle" and various campaigns affecting the forthcoming elections. They campaigned for the "Kowa Tohyo" peace treaty vote in lieu of the "Heiwa Tohyo" peace vote, supporting an overall Peace Treaty and opposing rearmament. This campaign was actively pursued in Ehime prefecture, particularly in Niihama, Saijyo and Imabari cities, by the posting of wall papers and the distribution of hand bills. The distribution of the vote petition for "Kowa Tohyo" was made under the sponsorship of the "Unified Peace Treaty and Patriotic Movement Council". Many voters were obtained as the real purpose and sponsor was concealed beneath this high sounding title. In the forthcoming elections the communist plan to have many candidates for the offices of village Mayors and assemblymen, they are also attempting a joint front with other left wing political groups. Because of the unpopularity of the Communist Party as such, many candidates will attempt to run as Independents to conceal their true affiliation. During March, KAWAKAMI Toshio and ONDA Hideichi, members of the Control Committee of the CP Regional Headquarters, travelled throughout Shikoku allegedly for a survey of members preliminary to a clean up program within the party. As a result of this trip, MOORI Takeo, one of the top leaders of the Kochi Prefecture Committee, and also a member of the Executive Committee of the Shikoku Regional Council, was relieved of his offices and expelled from the Party.

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HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
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ANNEX A
February 1951
LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

By William H. Abrams

1. Japanese Government Administration

a. The Governors of Ehime, Kochi and Kagawa Kens and Vice-Governor of Tokushima-ken all campaigned in Tokyo to secure an increase of the Equalization Grants. They endeavored to get higher grants than previous allotments. They also campaigned for the location of the head office of the new electric power company. The Governor of Kagawa-ken made an effort to have introduced into the Diet a bill for the rehabilitation of the Nankai earthquake stricken area. He contacted the Diet members from the 7 prefectures concerned. The Vice-Governor of Tokushima performed a special mission and requested the help of the authorities in repairing the heavy damage of Naruto City. Within the prefecture, their duties were concentrated on drafting budgets bills for the next fiscal year. The original figures were compiled by the Chief of the General Affairs Department. The Governor of Ehime-ken as well as the Vice-governor of Tokushima-ken had a particularly busy schedule and made several field trips within the prefecture. They attended the various meetings of the women's, young men's and cultural organizations. It is said that their activities have been closely connected with the forthcoming gubernatorial election.

b. There were no remarkable activities of the prefectural assemblies in Shikoku during February. In Ehime, the assembly held its delayed January session on 2 February and passed 17 bills. Most of these bills passed were related to the budgets and loans for the remainder of 1950 fiscal year. The increase of the budget was mainly caused by the increase of the basic wage of the prefectural employees. In Kagawa, the Assembly was called to order on 24 February and was in session until the end of the month. 17 bills were passed without any amendment and the bills passed were almost identical with those of Ehime. Although there were no important problems at issue, many assemblymen made long political speeches calling the attention of the galleries to themselves rather than to the executives. The Assemblies of Tokushima and Kagawa entered sessions respectively on 27 and 28 February. Virtually all bills were government bills.

c. When making up their proposed budgets the Prefectural governments of Shikoku encountered great difficulty in estimating the amount of their grant under the Equalization Grant for the coming fiscal year because the Central Government based their new allotments on different information than that on which the grants for the previous fiscal year had been made. Some of them had anticipated that their grants might be decreased (see ANNEX A, para 1 d, this report for January 1951), but the notice which recently reached their offices from Tokyo relieved their anxieties. It indicated that their grants have been increased a great deal. Of four prefectures, Kagawa-ken was

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fortunate in having its grant increased about 100 million yen more than it had expected. In drafting the budget for the next fiscal year, Kagawa-ken government tried to carry into effect the new basic wage scale by reducing each employee one grade. On receiving the good news of the increase in the allotment from the Central Government the down grading of prefectural employees was unnecessary.

d. The issue as to the reduction of the fixed number of municipal assemblymen is making steady progress in Kagawa-ken. In the other three kens in Shikoku the issue is not meeting with any success except in a few towns and villages. (see ANNEX A, para 1 f, this report for January 1951) At this time the assemblies of 20 towns and villages are attempting to settle this question prior to the forthcoming elections. Particularly, in Okawa-gun, Kagawa-ken, the Gun Town and Village Associations, in cooperation with the Ken Government, is vigorously campaigning on this issue. In the Gun, 8 towns and villages out of 23, are expected to shortly reduce the number of their assemblymen. However, it is feared because of a misunderstanding of the real purposes of the reduction they may reduce the number of their assemblymen more than they should. The Ken Government is endeavoring to work out a program whereby they can give them proper guidance.

e. To cope with the trends to consolidate small towns and villages spreading all over Shikoku, (see ANNEX A, para 1 g, this report for January 1951) the Local Affairs Section of each ken government has recently reminded the cities, towns and villages under its jurisdiction of the deadline for the alteration of boundaries if they expect to profit by the consolidation in the coming elections. It suggested that those towns and villages which have the amalgamation programs and are desiring to have the forthcoming elections in the consolidated constituency should take the necessary legal procedures, provided in Article 7 of the Local Autonomy Law, by the end of February at the latest. According to reports which reached this office the amalgamation program of Shode-shima, Kagawa planning to consolidate five towns and villages into a new town and the annexation of Tatsue-cho to Komatsu-shima-cho, Tokushima and Tokushima City amalgamation program to absorb two neighboring villages which has been pending since last year will be accomplished in time for the forthcoming election.

f. The Prefectural Administration Investigation Committee of the Kagawa Prefectural Assembly suggested to the Governor that he reduce the number of agencies of the prefectural government. The project was explained to the Assembly by the Chairman of the Committee when the Assembly was in session on 27 February. According to his explanation the prefectural government has 104 agencies within the prefecture and 3 outside and a considerable amount of money is being paid for the maintenance of these offices. It suggests that the Gun Office should absorb as many of the minor agencies as possible and should abolish the duplicate offices. It purports to cut down the expense and personnel of the offices and to increase its efficiency for the benefit of the people.

g. The Ehime Prefectural Government was bothered with several scandal cases involving its employees. The cases occurred last fall, but the Government

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has recently worked out an examination program in accordance with the examination system for the national government employees. The first examination based on the program was given to about 380 volunteers on 11 February. It was sponsored by the Personnel Affairs Section. The result of the examination was generally good and those who passed the examination shall have a chance to be promoted to higher positions. The program is considered very effective for the improvement of the qualities of the ken employees.

h. The following table indicates a comparison of the proposed budgets for the next fiscal year for the four prefectures in Shikoku.

Comparative Table of Budgets for 1951 (Unit 1,000)

Revenue	Kagawa	Kochi	Tokushima	Ehime
Prefectural Tax	520,000	410,045	452,446	628,077
Equalization Grant	1,052,921	1,266,155	1,152,989	1,912,127
Revenue from Public Industry & Property	2,070	618	40,070	4,105
Share & Allotment	28,220	7,127	14,249	16,979
Charge & Fee	126,921	131,586	97,854	134,881
National Subsidy	832,923	1,535,025	1,046,806	1,216,084
Contribution	54,162	65,193	61,166	14,089
Balance Transferred	6,500	8,694	3,500	20,800
Balance Brought Forward	/	/	/	/
Various Revenue	157,424	56,017	84,204	67,857
Prefectural Loans	299,245	353,975	476,000	145,000
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TOTAL	3,081,388	3,834,535	3,429,284	4,159,999

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Expenditure	Kagawa	Kochi	Tokushima	Ehime
Assembly Expense	17,477	19,911	15,233	20,034
Prefectural Gov't Expense	332,844	307,773	295,050	181,112
Police & Fire Dep	3,440	2,900	14,825	3,511
Public Works	739,858	1,581,471	1,183,483	1,183,804
Education	1,028,189	966,795	1,062,816	1,336,169
Social & Labor Equipment	134,712	176,596	193,766	109,788
Public Health & Sanitary	50,948	98,093	68,102	155,894
Industry & Economic	643,084	474,827	436,896	530,637
Property	1,000	3,500	9,210	684
Statistics & Investigation	8,110	6,647	8,786	9,441
Election	7,067	7,952	9,444	11,834
Public Loans	69,382	125,964	85,535	150,695
Various Expenditure	40,272	58,106	45,634	64,082
Expense for Increasing Wages	/	/	/	397,310
Reserved	5,000	4,000	500	5,000
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TOTAL	3,081,388	3,834,535	3,429,284	4,159,998

2. Administration of Justice

a. The Takematsu High Court during February disposed of 218 cases falling under the old Code of Criminal Procedure. This reduces the High Court backlog of such cases to 509 cases.

b. The backlog of the District and Summary Courts in Shikoku is showing a slight improvement. Although it is impracticable to have continuous trials

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of all cases at present the courts are trying their best to shorten intervals between the hearings.

c. The District Court, Tokushima, found OKADA Seiichi (member of House of Representatives and former Minister of Transportation) guilty of election violation and sentenced him for 6 months imprisonment without hard labor. He was charged with illegally spending a half million yens of campaign money in the election of last fall. The court held 35 hearings before closing the case.

d. Statistics of witness who failed to appear before the District Court during February are as follows:

	No of Instances	Civil or Criminal Proceedings	Action Taken
Kagawa	4	Criminal	Nil
Tokushima	3	"	Nil
Kochi	14	"	Nil
Ehime	21	"	Warrant issued against 1 witness
Kagawa	4	Civil	Action under Article 277 against 2 witnesses
Tokushima	24	"	Nil
Kochi	20	"	Warrant issued against 3 witnesses. Fines imposed against 3 witnesses.
Ehime	32	"	Nil

e. Criminal cases pending investigation at the end of January amounted to 1099 cases an increase of 555 cases as compared with the previous month. The following are the comparative figures.

	January	December
Kagawa	443	219
Tokushima	225	123
Kochi	90	31
Ehime	341	171
TOTAL	1,099	544

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f. Tokushima Procurators Office had a Procurator and two Assistant Procurators assigned to try cases. However the pressure of work for investigating malfeasances by National Government's local agencies' officials necessitated the scrapping for the time being, of this practice. Both the court and the Bar Association are in favor for having certain Procurators assigned for trials. The Procurators Office will comply with their wishes when the personnel situation permits it to do so.

3. Public Safety

a. The Naruto Citizens, Tokushima are indignant over the statement released in the local paper by the Attorney General's Office. The Office which had been investigating the torpedo explosion case, which happened on 31 January, on the request of the Maritime Safety Bureau reached a conclusion and released a story in the local paper on 10 February. It said that the Maritime Safety Bureau was not responsible for the accident and therefore the national government does not have any obligation to pay any compensation for the damage. The sufferers who had been quietly waiting for the action taken by the authorities without being misled by the Communists who agitated the people by holding the people's rallies, were excited at the statement and participated in a rally held on 12 February, about 700 people attended. The rally passed a resolution requesting the authorities to pay compensation for the total damage. On the other hand, the Legal Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives who had been making a spot-check in Naruto city on the issue disclosed the result of its investigation on 13 February and said that the Maritime Safety Bureau was responsible for the accident contrary to the opinions of the Attorney General's Office. The Mayor and Assemblymen of Naruto City frequently petitioned to the National Governments concerned in order to get a national subsidy for the damage.

b. In compliance with the ban of the "Voice of Peace", Communist organ, the general round-up of the offenders was carried out throughout Shikoku on the early morning of 4 February under instructions from the Takamatsu High Procurator's Office and the District Procurator's Office. The District Procurator's Offices of four prefectures cooperated by both MP and NRP stations concerned and raided about 100 private homes and offices of the Communists and arrested 27 suspects; Kagawa 5, Kochi 12, Tokushima 2, Ehime 8. As of 25 February 33 Communists were arrested on the same charge and of the 32 suspects 14 were indicted as of the end of February. The rest of the suspects have been released but the procurators action against them have not yet been decided and some of them are still being investigated without being detained.

c. According to the report of Kyodo News of Osaka Branch on 5 February 1951, the leftist Koreans in Japan organized a special armed guerrilla troop of 500 for use against South Korea and have been secretly gathering at the various ports of Japan for transportation. The one of the ports mentioned on the Kyodo News was Niihama City, Ehime-ken where over 1,000 leftist Koreans reside. The latest report of Ehime NRP and Niihama MP, revealed and strongly suspected that there is a group of 30 more Korean illegal entrants who might be formed into an organ for possible action as a guerrilla troop. They are hiding around Niihama area. Also unconfirmed report of the Police say that

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they intend to use for illegal exit an auxiliary boat owned by RI SHUN KO of Onomichi City, Hiroshima-ken.

d. A very unusual activity of CP was seen in Ehime Prefecture on 21 February. The Eastern Ehime Chapter of Japan Communist Party, as the leader, held a mock maneuver involving over 200 CP members of the industrial area of Niihama City, Saijo City and its localities. It was carried out on the assumption of that if they received the information of the bombing of Niihama area by the Russian Air Force, the bomber will arrive within 4 hours from the time it left the Siberian base. They distributed and assigned the members to various public offices, factories, electric sub stations, main power transmission lines, warehouses, R.R. station, R.R. bridges, tele-communication offices, and main high ways for the purpose of sabotage and giving signals to the bombers. The practice was started from 1800 21 February to see the possibility of distributing within 4 hours the members to the various points.

e. Under the suggestion of the Tokushima-ken NRP, the voluntary system of collecting finger prints and establishing the Crime Prevention Association by the autonomous entities has been carried out since September 1950. As of February 1951, 114 out of 131 autonomous entities established the Crime Prevention Association and collected 46.7% finger prints of people aged 12 to 60 years old. A considerable decrease of the number of crimes and juvenile crimes has been seen in Tokushima. Statistics compared with 3 other prefectures is as follows:

	Number of Crime Committed		Number of Juvenile Cases	
	<u>Sept-Dec 1949</u>	<u>Sept-Dec 1950</u>	<u>Sept-Dec 1949</u>	<u>Sept-Dec 1950</u>
Tokushima	5182	3033	517	289
Yagawa	5477	5298	1259	1377
Ehime	7983	8847	1836	2387
Kochi	5282	5462	1267	1474

f. The mayors of the autonomous entities of Southern Ehime where the Municipal police stations are located met on 15 February at Nomura-cho's Town Hall, and discussed their common problems. They passed a resolution requesting the abolishment of the small municipal police forces and prompt realization of the amendment to the Police Law. They forwarded it to the Prefectural Towns and Villages Association. It was the first resolution of this kind passed by the association of the local entities in Shikoku.

4. Political Activity

a. The seesaw game surrounding the nomination of the candidate for the gubernatorial election which has been standing between the two groups of Ehime Chapter of the Liberal Party is approaching the end. The ballot box

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which had been taken to the Headquarters of the Liberal Party by TAKAHASHI Eikichi, Diet member, President of the Ehime Chapter (see ANNEX A, para 4 a, this report for January, 1951) was at last unlocked on 20 February in the presence of three top officers of the Liberal Party. The result of counting was completely in favor of AOKI Shigetomi, Present Governor of Ehime-ken by defeating SASAKI Choji by a vote of about 230-30. The final decision will be made by the Election Counter-measure Committee soon by taking the result of the count into consideration.

b. On 1 February 14 prefectural assemblymen who belong to the "Aoki line" met at the governor's residence and set their strategy for the forthcoming governor's election. They agreed to organize the Governor Aoki Supporting Organization in each town and village. On the following day SASAKI Choji, presumed candidate for the gubernatorial election invited about 60 officers of the Ehime Chapter of the Liberal Party to a big party at the Funaya Hotel, Dogo, Matsuyama City. On that occasion Mr. SASAKI declared his intention to run for governor and requested the support of those in attendance.

c. TACHIKAWA Akira, Chairman of Ehime Prefectural Assembly suddenly tendered his resignation on 20 February. It was quite a surprise as the people never thought he would resign as his term of service had almost expired. His resignation has brought great confusion in political circles as he is a leader of the SASAKI's faction. There is much talk as to the cause of his resignation but it is believed that he resigned because he felt he was responsible for the unfavorable position his faction now finds itself in the naming of the candidate for governor.

d. The People's Democrats of Tokushima might split into two groups because of the forthcoming gubernatorial election. In this they appear to be following the example of the Liberal Party of Ehime. MIKI Takeo, Diet member and Secretary-General of the People's Democrats and OKADA Seiichi, Diet member of the same party recently returned to Tokushima and clarified their attitude toward the gubernatorial election. The people of the Prefecture, as a matter of course, had believed that they would support the presumed candidate HARA Kikutaro, Mayor of Tokushima, who it is believed adheres to the principles of the People's Democrats Party. Mr. MIKI, however, declared that he will support KAGEYAMA Shigendo if he runs as an independent candidate. Consequently Mr. MIKI has to fight against his fellow member Mr. OKADA who is going to support Mr. HARA. Mr. KAGEYAMA left the Socialist Party under a tacit agreement that he would still receive that party's support. His attempt to also secure the support of the People's Democrats is bitterly criticized by people in general.

e. As the April elections draw near the pre-election campaign has become very active throughout Shikoku. The presumed candidates are actively campaigning for the elections and using all available tactics. The most significant movements which came to the attention of this office are summarized as follows:

As frequently as possible they held meetings of such committees as the Public Information, P.T.A., Fire Brigades, Young men's and Women's Organizations by utilizing their public offices to convene the meetings. The

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meetings were usually followed by parties at government expense. They also, though uninvited, accompanied other officials who were on official trips, while their sole purpose was to try and raise campaign funds. They greatly exaggerated and publicized their activities. They paid for stories in the local papers to spread information as to their official accomplishments and even attempted to corrupt small papers into publicizing their political activities.

f. The issue between Ehime-ken and the other three kens in Shikoku as to the location of the head office of the new Electric Power Company has been the most heated political issue throughout Shikoku during February. Takamatsu City, Kagawa-ken tried to get the head office away from Matsuyama City, Ehime-ken. They vigorously campaigned in Tokyo by sending representatives including the Governor, Chairman of the prefectural assembly and others. Tokushima and Kochi kens strongly supported Kagawa-ken and also sent representatives to Tokyo. The Utility Committee has not made a final decision, but the general belief is that the office will remain in Matsuyama City.

g. The Prefectural Teachers' Unions are still very enthusiastic toward the political issues in spite of the limitations imposed by the Local Civil Service Law. In every prefecture in Shikoku they have already established the Election Counter-measure Committee and held its meetings to discuss concrete campaign programs. In Ehime-ken there was a note-worthy incident relating to the activities of the Ehime-ken Teachers' Union. On 13 February, a new organization was registered at the Local Affairs Section of the Ken Government in accordance with the Organizations Control Order. They have now duplicated the organizations under the name of the Ehime-ken Teacher's Union. The new organization is deemed to have been established to enable it to participate in political movements. The officers of the new union are the teachers of the private schools to whom the new law does not apply. Before 12 February the officers of the old union campaigned for the establishment of this new union, as under the new law they could not participate in organizing political parties. The teachers' act of organizing the new union was very unpopular with the people.

h. The activities of the Communist during February were mostly concerned with the banning of the "Voice of Peace", the Communist organ. After the apprehension of the members who were involved in the distribution of the banned paper they thronged to the police stations and procurators office to the annoyance of the officers in charge. Also the "Kobe Shinbun", wall papers, posters and handbills have been utilized extensively for the purpose of accusing the authorities of unlawful tactics. They said that the authorities infringed on the freedom of speech and the peace movement. Other noteworthy activities displayed by the Communist were as follows:

They began to agitate and attempted to cause unrest in the ranks of the women laborers of the spinning factories in Ehime and Kagawa. They agitated day-laborers in Saijyo and Imberu Cities and this agitation resulted in the establishment of the Day Laborers' Labor Unions. They held several meetings in preparation for the forthcoming elections. They also met and discussed their plans for the anti-tax movements scheduled to start next month.

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5. Election

a. The popular voting as to the enactment of a "Special Law providing the Establishment of the Matsuyama International Sight-seeing Hot Spring Cultural City" was held on 11 February. Of 88,794 eligible voters about 56% of them went to the polls and 83.5% of actual voters favored the enactment of the Law. It was the first election of this kind conducted in Shikoku and the people were greatly interested in the result of voting.

b. There were no important elections held during February.

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SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

ANNEX A
January 1951
LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

By James Yoshimoto

1. Japanese Government Administration

a. The First Shikoku Governors' Conference for this year was held on 10 January at Takamatsu, Kagawa, attended by governors of Kagawa, Ehime, Kochi and vice-governor of Tokushima. The meeting was more like a new year's party with very few important problems. One of the topics under discussion in the meeting was the establishment of the Shikoku Region Synthetic Development Council. This plan was to transform the already-established Shikoku Region Economic Rehabilitation and Development Committee into the Council in order to comply with the provisions of the National Development Law. Therefore an agreement was easily reached without any argument.

This Council will consist of 50 members with four governors, chairmen of four prefectural assemblies, chiefs of National Government Agencies concerned and representatives of the city, town and village mayors and assemblies. The office will be established in Takamatsu in April, 1951.

b. Assembly Chairmen of the four prefectures in Shikoku met on 20 January at the Ken Assembly Hall in Matsuyama in order to "balance" it with the Governors' Conference. The meeting was primarily concerned with the wages and allowances of assemblymen. Of the 7 problems under discussion the first four were related to the question of the wages and allowances of assemblymen.

Representatives from Kagawa and Tokushima were particularly interested in securing a raise of monthly pay and special travel allowance and also a retirement allowance corresponding to 1 year's pay. They want to secure a raise in pay commensurate with the raise of pay granted Diet members. This office was aware of the fact that assemblymen of Kagawa-ken had received one months pay as a year-end allowance despite the fact that the other ken assemblymen had received no such year end allowance.

c. Four prefectural General Affairs Sections are busily drafting the budget for the next fiscal year. Although governors had instructed officials in charge that the fundamental policy of drafting the next fiscal year's budget should be strictly "Kokkaku Yosan," frame budget. Because of the difficult financial situation of ken governments, the governors ordered a reduced budget. The estimates submitted by the Department heads was larger than last year hence the General Affairs Section cut them down to assure a reduced budget as follows,

	Kagawa	Tokushima	Kochi	Ehime (Unit: 1,000)
Amount Re- quested	5,894,536,230	6,397,174,288	4,645,335,000	5,207,190,000
Amount Granted	2,001,815,135	3,441,787,175	3,500,000,000	4,149,000,000

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In spite of the reductions made in the draft budget every prefecture is having trouble balancing their revenue and expenditure. All prefectures in Shikoku estimate that the ken revenue for the next fiscal year will be higher than the last fiscal year's, but expenditures are expected to increase tremendously due to wage raises for its officials. The reduction of National subsidies and restrictions on the issuing of bonds will further increase local expenditures.

d. Change of data necessary in determining the equalization grant for this fiscal year kept the Ken officials concerned very busy during the latter part of January in complying with the request of the National Finance Committee for further information. Kochi and Tokushima ken officials concerned are worrying more about the new system than those of Ehime and Kagawa, as they anticipate their grants from the Central Government will be decreased. They believe that the system has been changed because to the pressure put on the National Government by big cities like Osaka which is supposed to return 20 billion yen which it received in excessive of its share. On 25 January, Chiefs of the General Affairs Sections of four prefectures hastily met at the Kagawa Prefectural Government to confer on the same issue.

e. In preparation for the partial enforcement of the Local Civil Service Law as from 13 February the Ken officials of each prefecture concerned are taking the necessary steps in accordance with the suggestions by the National Government. The Local Autonomy Agency held a meeting in Okayama on 16 - 17 January. At that meeting the Local Affairs Sections established their program to execute the law. The Local Affairs Sections mailed a copy of the law with minute explanation and model by-laws to each city, town and village. They are scheduled to hold lecture meetings on the issue in February. The Personnel Affairs Sections are preparing draft by-laws to introduce to the February Session of the Prefectural Assembly. As to the organization of the Personnel Commission all the prefectures except Kochi desire to wait until the next general election is over as they expect trouble in selecting its chairman.

f. Although the talk concerning decrease of the fixed number of the Prefectural Assemblymen is dying down since the difficulty of amending the Local Autonomy Law in the Diet was explained. The same issue as to the reduction of Municipal Assemblymen is being discussed. They cite the example of Fuse City in Osaka whose Assembly passed a resolution to decrease its fixed number. Moreover, the Local Affairs Section of each prefecture urged that procedure and delivered a letter to each local entity encouraging the decreasing of the fixed number of assemblymen in accordance with the suggestion of the Local Autonomy Agency. At this time no assemblies of the local public bodies in Shikoku have been decreased.

(1) Ehime: In Uwajima City an assemblyman by the name of MOMIKI Totaro moved at the January Session of the City Assembly held on 29 January that the fixed number of assemblymen be reduced to about 20 instead of 30. At present no decision has been reached. In Niihama City, when the plenary session of the City Assembly was held on 6 January several assemblymen expressed their opinions favouring the reduction of the fixed number of assemblymen by 5 or 10.

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(2) Kagawa: Both Okawa and Kita Gun Town and Village Chairmen's Associations met on 27 January respectively and discussed the reduction of the fixed number of assemblymen. However, it is believed that the project will surely materialize in some towns and villages in Okawa-gun before the coming election. In Zentsuji-cho, Nakatado-gun when the all-members conference was held on 22 January, they conferred on and passed the motion that the fixed number of assemblymen be decreased. The issue will be referred to the people at a public hearing.

(3) Kochi: Some assemblymen of Misaki-cho, Hata-gun met the chief of Ken Local Affairs Section in his office on 26 January. The entire assembly suggested resigning en bloc but this plan was prevented by 2 members. They are now at a loss as how to bring about a reduction in the number of assemblymen.

g. There is a wide spread movement in Shikoku to consolidate small towns and villages and thus reduce administration expenses. This movement is being encouraged by the people themselves, the Local Autonomy Agency and the Ken Governments. In Kagawa the Prefectural Town and Village Association appropriated ¥300,000 to push this program.

Amalgamation programs proceeding in Shikoku up-to-date are summarized as follows:

(1) Tokushima: Tokushima City Amalgamation Movement to annex Takara and Katsura villages is approaching solution although it has caused much trouble. (see ANNEX A, para 1 g, this report for December, 1950). The issue is now being investigated by the special committee of the prefectural assembly and the result of investigation will be released at the February Session of the Assembly. The matter will be decided at that session. General trend of amalgamation program is for amalgamation.

Naruto City is going to try to annex the three neighbouring villages - Otsu, Kitanada and Matsuo. They plan to establish an amalgamation committee in each city and village concerned.

(2) Kagawa: Takamatsu City has a very ambitious program to make it the biggest city in Shikoku by absorbing 13 neighbouring towns and villages. If this dream is realized the population of the city might be increased from 124,500 to 195,200. This program may succeed because the towns and villages concerned are interested in the amalgamation.

In Shozu-gun, Uchinomi-cho the amalgamation of the five towns and villages (see ANNEX A, para 1 j, this report for December, 1950) may be accomplished before the April election.

The Marugame City Amalgamation Movement to annex Minami-mura, which has been standing still for several years is again active. Negotiation on this program will be made soon between the two authorities concerned.

(3) Ehime: Uwajima City is planning to merge two adjacent villages, Kuru and Takamitsu into the municipality. Representatives of these cities and villages will shortly meet to establish a concrete program for amalgamation and it may materialize before the general election.

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Yawatahama City is also going to annex Kawakami and Moroiwa villages into the city. Although there are some obstacles to this program they may be cleared up before the coming election.

Annexation of Kitaiwa to Iwamatsu-cho, Nishiuwa-gun will be completed soon (see ANNEX A, para 1 j, this report for December, 1950).

(4) Kochi: The three towns of, Aki-cho, Aki-gun, Susaki-cho, Takaoka-gun and Takamura-cho, Hata-gun, hope to be raised to city rank by absorbing the neighbouring villages. At this time none of them have started an active campaign.

h. When the 9th Shikoku 12 Cities Assembly Chairmen's Conference was held in Naruto City, Tokushima on 11 January, YONEDA Hisao, Chairman of Tokushima City Assembly offered a motion concerning an amendment of the Local Autonomy Law. He said "according to the provision of Article 7 of the Local Autonomy Law, the prefectural assembly holds a "veto" over a resolution regarding the alteration of the boundary submitted by the city, town and villages concerned. Sometimes the assembly ignores the will of the people and abuses its authority all against the principle of democracy. STODA Sakae, Chairman of Matsuyama City Assembly, took the floor and opposed Mr. YONEDA's motion and said that the prefectural assembly should retain the authority to prevent public bodies from an unreasonable alteration of boundaries. The motion was finally passed unanimously. The resolution will be forwarded to the National convention of the city assembly chairmen's associations.

i. The 1st Qualifying Examination for the 4th grade civil service government employees was given by the Personnel Authorities in Takamatsu and Tokushima, and in Kochi and Matsuyama on 11 and 14 January respectively. The authorities expected to qualify about 420 persons but 4,650 took the examination. Most of them were school boys and girls who are expected to finish the upper secondary school in March, this year and are desiring to find a job in the government offices.

2. Administration of Justice

a. The Takamatsu High Court disposed of 139 cases under the Old Code of Criminal Procedure during January. This reduces the High Court backlog of such cases to 726 cases. Another temporary Bench in addition to the present 4 Benches will be inaugurated next month to try exclusively the cases under the repealed Code of Criminal Procedure. The Judges of the new Bench will be assigned here from the Supreme Court.

b. For various good reasons the district courts in this region during January granted changes of trial dates in 91 criminal cases and in 174 civil cases.

c. Statistics of witness who failed to appear before the court during January are as follows:

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	No of Instances	Civil or Criminal Proceedings	Action Taken
Kagawa	6	Criminal	Action under Art 150 against 1 witness
Tokushima	8	"	Warrant issued against 2 witnesses
Kochi	14	"	Nil
Ehime	18	"	Nil
Kagawa	6	Civil	Action under Art 277 against 3 witnesses
Tokushima	10	"	Nil
Kochi	25	"	Warrant issued against 1 witness
Ehime	23	"	Nil

d. On 10 January the Public Gallery was crowded with spectators when the Presiding Judge pronounced Judgement against ONISHI, Hiromu, (Diet member) and two co-defendants in the District Court, Matsuyama. He was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment for causing one of his followers to attempt to murder an assemblyman. Onishi appealed against the judgement, as did the Procurator. The intention of the procurator's appeal was to prevent the High Court reducing the original sentence.

e. NAKAMURA Hiromu has applied to the Tokushima District Court challenging Judge TAKECHI Chuji of Tomioka Summary Court to restrain him from exercising the function of a Judge. NAKAMURA was charged with theft and it was alleged that during the trial Judge TAKECHI used insulting words against the accused because he is an outcast.

f. O U I E I, a Chinese National, is the first Allied National sentenced by the Japanese Court in Shikoku. He was sentenced for imprisonment for 4 months and a fine of ¥1,000 by the Matsuyama District Court on 16 January for transporting ill-gotten goods and for assault.

g. GODA Eiji has applied to the Marugame District Court for the retrial of the case in which he was found guilty and sentenced for imprisonment for 1 1/2 years. He alleges that the Police, Procurator and Judge had persuaded him to admit the commission of the crime.

h. Criminal cases pending investigation at the end of December were 544 cases, an increase of 211 cases as compared with the previous month.

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The following are the comparative figures:

	December	November
Kagawa	219	116
Tokushima	123	99
Kochi	31	38
Ehime	171	78
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Total	544	331

i. Tokushima District Procurator's Office which was investigating the "Crop Reporting Office" (see para 2 j, this report for November 1950) dropped the case. The malfeasance involved amounted to some millions of yen but due to lack of evidence to establish that any part of the money was used for the officials' private purpose the case was not prosecuted.

j. A joint conference of Judges, Procurators and Bar Association of Kagawa was held on 13, 20 January with a view to expedite court proceedings. The topics discussed were, among others, (1) that parties to the suit, both criminal and civil, should have the case well prepared before trial in order to expedite the hearing (2) that the Procurator should avoid the adjournment of the case because the Procurator in charge happened to be out on a business trip (3) that the parties to the suit must appear in court on the day the case is set down for trial.

k. The number of applications dealt with by the Inquest of Prosecution Commissions in Shikoku during 1950 were as follows:

	No of appli- cation	Recommen- ding indict- -ment	Recommen- ing non- indict-	Recommen- ation for improvement	Pending
Kagawa	12	1	5		6
Tokushima	24	2	13	5	4
Kochi	16	1	6	1	8
Ehime	26	2	10	5	9
	<hr/>				
Total	78	6	34	11	27

1. Kochi Inquest of Prosecution Commission recommended the indictment of Masato Toyonaga, detective of Akaoka IP Station for torturing a school boy of 13 years age. The boy was being investigated for stealing a pair of Japanese rubber shoes from his school mate.

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m. This month throughout Shikoku the Civil Liberties Commissioners on the town level were appointed by the Attorney General's Office. It is intended that the Legal Affairs Offices of 4 prefectures will hold a meeting of the new appointees to discuss the functions of the Commission.

n. YASUGAKI Tsuneta of Maruto, Tokushima, filed a complaint with Civil Liberties Commission complaining that the National Tax Office, Maruto, had attached his residence for non-payment of income tax for 1947 notwithstanding the fact that the tax had been paid at the due date and that the Tax Office did nothing to release the property from attachment for some length of time although the receipt for the tax payment had been shown to the Tax Office.

o. A survey of the matters handled by the District Legal Affairs Offices in Shikoku during 1950 shows the number to be as follows:

	Information received from other sources	Consulted by parties affected	Information from C.L. Commissioners	Information from Governmental Agency	Total
Kagawa	1	143	21		165
Tokushima		253			253
Kochi		133			133
Matsuyama	8	130	19	1	158
Total	9	659	40	1	709

p. From January forward the Takamatsu Civil Liberties Commission will open a "Consultation Office" once each month to invite the people to appear and register any complaints they might have.

3. Public Safety

a. The Assembly of Kokufu, Tokushima resolved to dispense with the Municipal Police and to make a representation to the Local Autonomy Agency to that effect. The reasons for the doing away with the MP as given in the motion are because of the financial burden on the town budget and the improper operation of the Police. The motion was introduced by the anti-mayor faction of the Assembly. There has existed a political strife in this town ever since the present mayor was elected and this appears to be one of the political offences against the mayor. On the very same day the Assembly passed an appropriation of ¥300,000 for the MP. The Assembly also resolved to recommend the resignation of Chairman of PSC and to reprimand the mayor for informing the guests at a party that assemblyman NIIA might be arrested the next day.

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b. On 27 January, the Takamatsu LP and Kagawa District NRP made a special drive to round up known criminal characters. The news of the raid leaked out and the police only succeeded in catching 3 minor offenders.

c. A very rare case happened in Tokushima-ken in connection with the recall movement conducted in Katsura-mura, Katsuura-gun by those who were against the annexation of the village to Tokushima City. TANAKA Yoshio, 32 residing in Katsura-mura was arrested by the Katsuura District NRP on 16 January on suspicion of violation of Article 74-4 of the Local Autonomy Law, in that the suspect is alleged to have intentionally concealed one of the signature books in an attempt to obstruct the campaign. The case has been transferred to the procurator's office for its investigation.

d. Naruto citizens were struck with terror when ammunition refloated by the Tanishin Salvaging Company exploded with a loud report at the water-front of the city on 29 January. This story appeared in the newspapers throughout the country. No sooner had the accident occurred than the city authorities and the police hurried to the scene and did everything they could in cooperation with the city fire brigade to restore peace and order and to rehabilitate the stricken area. On the same night an all-members' conference of the city assembly was held and discussed counter-measures for the disaster. On the following morning a special meeting of the city assembly was held and it passed a resolution to disburse ¥2,000,000 for the relief of the sufferers. After the meeting the mayor, assembly chairman accompanied by some assemblymen visited the ken government requesting its aid for the rehabilitation of the city. The Ken Assembly also met on 30 January and decided to establish a disaster rehabilitation program for Naruto City. On 1 February the city and ken representatives went up to Tokyo to request the National Government to appropriate a disaster rehabilitation grant to the city. On the other hand, the citizens are holding people's rallies in almost every block and passing resolutions stating (a) the mayor, chairman of assembly and the chief police should resign holding themselves responsible for the accident (b) national and local taxes should be reduced (c) all the damage should be paid by the government. In these meetings members of the Naruto Communist Party Chapter are taking a leading part under the guidance of the Tokushima Prefectural CP Committee. They are trying to create confusion by taking advantage of the disorderly situation of the city. The Naruto MP and the Kobe Marine Safety Bureau are each trying to "lay the blame at the others' door". MP claims that the Marine Safety Bureau has jurisdiction over the work and despite the fact that they knew the operation was being done, contrary to the provisions of the Marine Safety Bureau Notification No. 28 they did not take any action. The Bureau blames the police on the ground that they did not take proper measures to supervise the dangerous operations in their jurisdiction.

4. Political Activity

a. Political struggle has reached an unprecedented heights in Ehime in the nomination campaign for the governor's candidate. On 14 January the annual convention of the Ehime Branch of Liberal Party was held at the Funaya Hotel in Dogo, Matsuyama attended by about 380 members, including 5 Diet members, 39 Prefectural Assemblymen, 18 Branch Officers, and 299 delegates from the entire prefecture, mostly town and village mayors. TAKAHASHI Eikichi, Diet member

and Branch Chief, acted, as Chairman. The meeting was thrown into a turmoil, as expected from the beginning, by the differences of opinions between AOKI's faction and SASAKI's faction over how the nominations would be made. Diet members present endeavored to quiet down both parties but it took several hours before they could get the meeting to vote on the issue. They agreed to vote on condition that ballots would not be counted on the spot but would be sealed and carried to the Liberal Party Headquarters in Tokyo for counting in the presence of top leaders of the party and the result of the counting would be used just as a reference material in making a final decision. However, delegates from Matsuyama and Uwa-gun Chapters who could not be reconciled walked out without participating in the voting. The result of vote is supposed to favor Mr. AOKI. The ballot box was taken to Tokyo on the following day by Mr. TAKAHASHI "escorted" by representatives of both factions and the result must await the counting of the ballots in Tokyo. Although the box was carried into the Headquarters in time for the National Convention of the Liberal Party held on 20 January, the box is still lying unlocked in the office due to a furious struggle between the two sides. It is said that officers of the Headquarters intend to work out some method of solving the dispute without counting the ballots.

b. The political campaign for the forthcoming gubernatorial election of Tokushima which had been "quickenning" since last fall "exposed its head" early in the new year. A presumed single combat between the progressive and conservative, namely between KAGEYAMA Shigendo, present Vice-governor, Socialist and ABE Kuniichi, Liberal and an unsuccessful candidate in the last gubernatorial election, was upset by HARA Kikutaro, present Mayor of Tokushima. On 24 January, at the January Session of the Municipal Assembly he formally announced his intention to run for the office of governor in the coming election and all the assemblymen agreed to support him. Mr. HARA has no definite political affiliation but leans to the People's Democrats. It is said, if two conservative and one socialist candidates compete against each other, Mr. KAGEYAMA might win.

c. The Executive Committee of the Ehime Federation of the Socialist Party met on 16 January to confer on preparations for the forthcoming election. At the meeting the Committee reasserted its support of Mr. HISAMITSU, a presumed candidate for governorship. As for the prefectural assembly election the Committee came to an agreement to nominate candidates after talking to the district chapters and the organizations concerned. In Kagawa-ken the Kagawa Branch of the Socialist Party held a general meeting on 15 January and decided to nominate 22 candidates for the forthcoming prefectural assembly election.

d. General aspect of political circles throughout Shikoku has become very lively since the dawn of the new year. Various stories and forecasts concerning the coming elections were frequently reported in the local papers during January. The people are talking about the election wherever they meet. It is a major topic of conversation. As far as prefectural and municipal assemblies are concerned about 80% of active members are supposed to run again except those members who had to retire from one of their duplicated public offices. Among those who occupy prefectural assemblymen's and mayors' offices concurrently, it is interesting to know that more of these people prefer to remain in the

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mayors' positions than to keep on being prefectural assemblymen. Number of presumed candidates will be about twice as many as the fixed number. As to the city mayor's election 10 cities out of 12 except, Imabari and Sakaide, are going to have elections, and a pitched fight is expected in four major cities. With regard to elections of mayors and assemblies of the town and villages to date there have been no remarkable activities except in some of the big towns. It is reported that a considerable number of the mayors will be elected without competition.

e. The talk of outlawing the Communist Party released by Attorney General OHASHI to the press, has given a big shock to the CP members in this area. According to the information reached this office both KONISHI Masao, member of Central Committee and Chairman of Shikoku Region Committee and SHIMAZAKI Takumi, member of Shikoku Region Committee who had been in Tokyo from the beginning of January attending the National Convention of the Communist Party as delegates of Shikoku Region came back to Kagawa on 14 January. It is believed that they conferred on counter-measures if the Communist Party was outlawed and forming underground movements thereafter. On coming back to Kagawa-ken, they held several secret meetings at different places. On 18 January one of these meetings was held in Zentsuji. In attendance were 13 members of local CP cells. Major topics of discussion and instruction were (1) how to prevent divulgement of secrets (2) re-investigation of members antecedents (3) how to publish and distribute organs - they reached an agreement not to distribute them openly but put them up in hidden places like public toilets and public telephone booths (4) utilize "Kabe Shinbun" - wall papers to the maximum extent (5) stop collection of campaign fund for the time being. The first two topics indicate that they are troubled in maintaining the discipline of the party despite the activity of the control committee presided by KAWAKAMI Hatao. The committee dismissed or suspended several influential members from activities on suspicion of partition movements and spy activities since last fall. However as far as external CP activities are concerned during January they became more active than last month by utilizing "Kabe Shinbun," posters and hand bills. Their major arguments are still concentrated on overall peace-treaty, anti-rearmament and anti-military bases. A note-worthy activity which this office particularly interested in is the one operated by some students of the Kagawa University in Takamatsu under the guidance of the Takamatsu CP Committee and SOGABE Hirobumi who was dismissed from the Tokyo University. They have an organization named Democratic Youth Kagawa University Group led by 8 students leaning to CP. Recently they often held student meetings and on 18 January at one of these meetings passed a resolution of anti-rearmament. They also frequently distributed handbills to the students of the school. One of them distributed on 12 January is now being investigated by the Takamatsu IP and the Procurators on suspicion of violation of the Cabinet Order 325. A part of the handbill in question reads, "Japanese are employed day and night in repairing military arms watched over by bayonets of American army under the supervision of Americans." These university students are also appealing to the boys and girls of the higher secondary schools in the prefecture on the same issue. In Kochi, an unusual incident occurred at the December Session of the Takaoka Town Assembly held on 25 December, in that the Assembly passed a resolution of "anti-war" with a vote of 20 - 4. The Takaoka Town Assembly has two communist members and some co-travellers: out of the 26 members and the resolution had been drafted by these members assisted by the Takaoka CP cell.

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5. Election

a. During January there were no significant elections except a mayor's election held in Ikina-mura, Ochi-gun, Ehime-ken, a noted village of many disputes. SAITO Jyorin, former mayor who resigned in November, last year to avoid a non-confidence vote from the assembly stood again for the mayor's election, he was finally defeated by HURAKAMI Tonoyoshi by a vote of 674 - 644 on 7 January. The difference was only 30 votes and it is questionable if the new mayor can put an end to the disputes in the village which have been standing for the past four years.

6. Conferences and Field Trips

a. All ken governments and most of big cities were visited during January by the Acting-Legal and Government Analyst and representatives of the Section. Conferences were held with chiefs of IRP Headquarters, General Affairs Departments, Local Affairs Sections, Personnel Affairs Sections and several other sections of Ken Governments and Chairmen and some Assemblymen of prefectural and municipal assemblies and their staff. Representatives of this office also made several visits to Courts and Procurator's offices in the four prefectures.