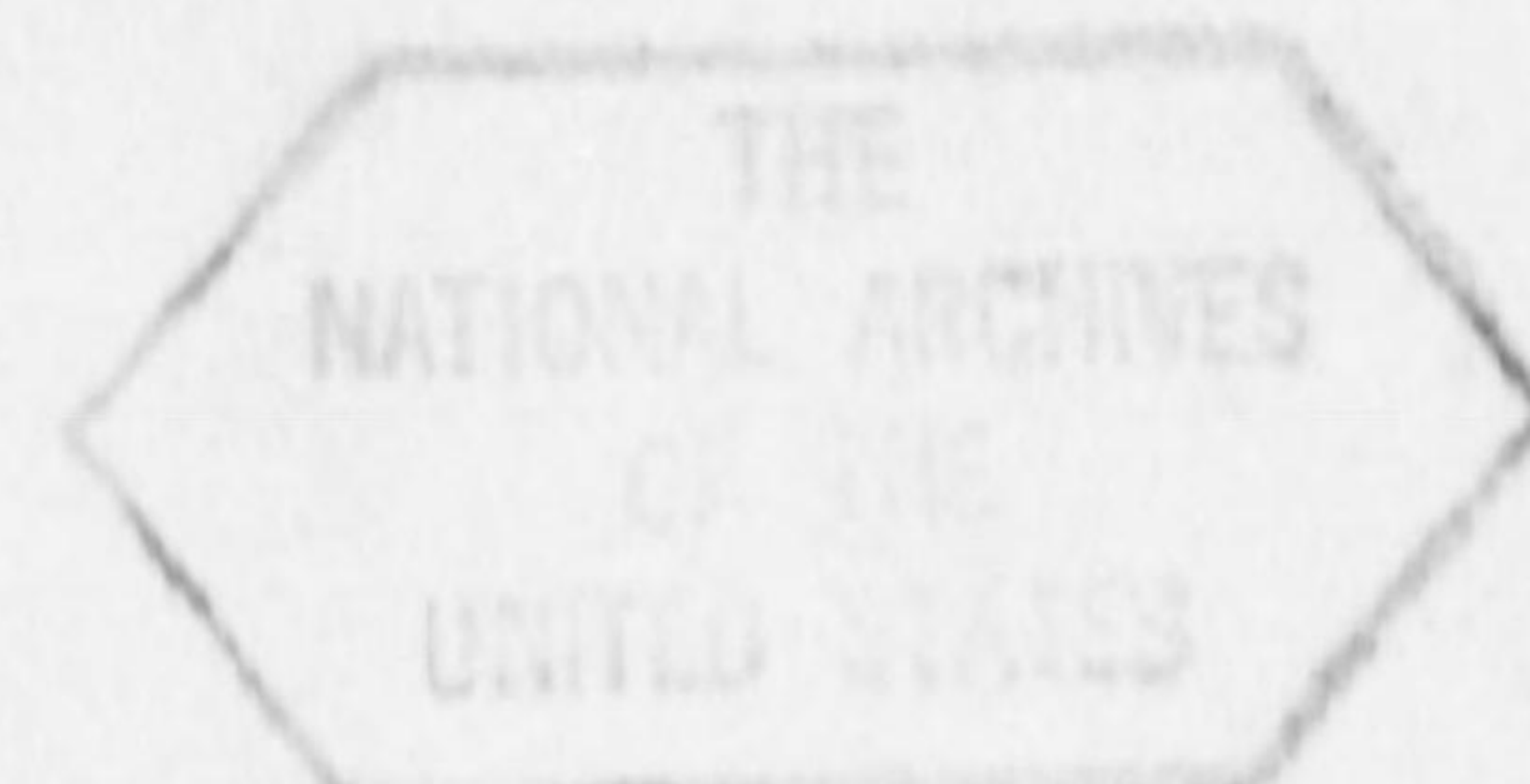


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HEADQUARTERS  
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 500

Report for <sup>April</sup> 1951

Legal and Government Activities  
Mr. M. E. Nolan

1. Items of major interest affecting the Japanese people occurring during the month of April are as follows:

a. The removal of General Douglas MacArthur from his position as Far East Commander:

(1) It is unnecessary to repeat here the general newspaper comments and this report is confined to private opinions and comments generally not appearing in the press. The immediate reaction of individual Japanese to the news of the removal was one of complete shock and then a fear that Japan was being abandoned in favor of a "Europe First" policy by the United States. It is reported that the women of Japan particularly were thoroughly frightened by the news. A deep sense of gratitude, faith and dependence upon General MacArthur has been built up among the women of Japan to a higher degree than among the men. It is explained that this is based on the fact that, contrary to the Japanese war lord's propaganda that the American army would loot and rape Japan on its entry here, General MacArthur ordered an orderly, law-abiding and humane occupation. A responsible businessman stated the day following the removal that the ouster of General MacArthur was like the falling of a second A-bomb upon the Japanese. Some businessmen predicted that all of Japan would be turned Red in the coming two years. These businessmen were wondering where they could flee in case the communists won out. All Japanese were worrying and watching to see what measures would be taken by the United States authorities against the communists. This immediate reaction of fear and panic has to a great extent been eased by subsequent announcements by the new Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers that General MacArthur's policies and attitude towards Japan and the Japanese people will continue. The return of Ambassador Dulles to Japan immediately after the removal reassured the Japanese people that the position on the Peace Treaty will not be altered and has aided in settling down public opinion and removing the original fears. Some Japanese people report that, while they were complacent at the time of the outbreak of the Korean war, they have since come to realize the significance of that operation and how closely Japan's future insofar as peace or war is concerned are tied in with a successful conclusion in the present limited area.

(2) Of interest and importance are the opinions expressed by certain Korean and Chinese leaders on the subject, which are as follows:

(a) Opinion contributed by Masao Fukushima, Korean national, former chairman of the Kanagawa Branch of the defunct League of Korean Residents in Japan (Choren faction): "I was greatly surprised to hear that General MacArthur had been removed. At the same time I came to think that the removal

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was a great loss to the future reconstruction of Japan. However, I hope that principal policies General Ridgway are supposed to adopt do not deflect from those of General MacArthur."

(b) Kim Seishoku, ex-Central Committee member of former League of Korean Residents in Japan (Choren faction): "President Truman announced through radio that General MacArthur was removed from the post as SCAP as well as other important posts in the Far East. It was quite different from procedures which had been taken by the militaristic leaders of old Japan. President Truman and Gen. MacArthur belong to different political parties; it can be said that Mr. Truman tried to sound what reaction was to be obtained from the political circles in the whole America. At the present stage Mr. Truman is expected to be successful in the coming election to be held in the next year. In consideration of the fact that the defensive military forces in West Europe have not fully established yet, President Truman is wise not to enlarge the battle field in the Far East. At any rate the conclusion of the peace treaty would be somewhat delayed. I feel sorry for the Japanese people. I believe the removal of the general from his post is favorable for the world's peace, as I believe that in case where Gen. MacArthur be remained to push on his policies in the Far East the III World War might break out having the Far East at the firing point."

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(c) Ri Koretsu, teacher at the Oji Korean's Junior High School (Choren faction): "The recent removal of Gen. MacArthur will result in a change of the U.S. policy from pushing the war in the Far East into upholding peace. Subsequently the UN Army will withdraw from Korea and our long-cherished aspiration of 'Restoring whole Korea to the Koreans' will be attained."

(d) Kim Kyochin, director, Education Section, Korean Residents Union in Japan (Mindan): "I was surprised by the sudden removal of Gen. MacArthur from his posts. I believe it does not mean any change of US policy towards Korea. All of us staff of the Union have been newly elected, therefore, we are going to decide our policy in order to meet the new situation in accordance with the instruction of the Korean Mission in Japan."

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(e) Ri Shinyo, Executive Committee member, Federation of Chinese Residents in Japan: "I think the Chinese Nationalist Government which has long been relying on the U.S. must have been greatly shocked by the announcement. The Chinese residents in Japan also must have been shocked to a certain extent, however, we have to conform ourselves to the change of the world's situation. We Chinese people who have lived through several occasions of big changes are not to be easily upset. Even in case where U.S. recognizes the Chinese Communist Government we have to accept the situation, although reluctantly. I think it is reasonable on the part of the Democrat President Truman to take such a measure. In case where the Republicans win the coming presidential election the policy might be changed." Lok

(f) The gist of the contents of a hand-bill picked up in the vicinity of 4-chome, Shinagawa, Tokyo, on April 15 in the evening: "The removal of Gen. MacArthur was caused by the ardent peace campaign developed by more than one billion of peace loving people as well as the existing antagonism



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between the Allied Powers. One of the prophecies which had once been made by Stalin to the effect that any aggressor would finally fall was realized at this time. President Truman had to remove Gen. MacArthur in consideration of the latter's failure in Korea as well as the ardent movement in Japan aiming to acquire Overall Peace. Premier Yoshida has lost the supporter to his plan of concluding individual peace treaty and colonization of Japan. Now, a good opportunity has come to form a firmer unification of patriots in the country in order to carry on more ardent campaign aiming the attainment of the Over-all Peace. We will carry on fighting in order to dethrone Yoshida and destroy the power of the Liberal Party now existing in local assemblies in the country."

(g) A further report on Korean Resident's Corporation member's reaction is as follows: "The trends of two factions, one in favor of Korean Residents Corporation and the other, of Communism, living in a group at Edagawa-cho under Fukagawa police precinct, apparently look to remain calm at present, but really not. The Communist-influenced crack factors say: 'Gen. MacArthur's release from his office is a manifestation of their will to abandon Korea and of UN army's intention of giving up the war against Red China, so in case the latter takes a great spring offensive in the near future, probably there will be no way for UN army other than to withdraw to Japan, and eventually those standing for the Korean Residents Corporation and against us at present are doomed to meet overall slaughter in the end. You would better come to us before it is too late, etc.', and as a consequence, some of them showed a tendency to secede from the Corporation, while on the other hand, the Korean Residents Corporation declared that they who left us had no confidence in themselves so it would leave them to take their own ways and not force them to remain in the Corporation. Time will solve everything, etc."

b. Local government elections held on the 23d and 30th of April:

(1) A detailed report giving comments and statistics is being processed to be submitted to headquarters as requested on or before the 30th of May 1951. Therefore our observations will be confined to generalities as follows:

(a) The election held on the 23d for mayors in cities, towns and villages and for assemblymen in those units are significant because the voting rate was the highest ever reported in Japan's history. The overall turnout was recorded as 91.1% which compares with 81.6% in the elections held in 1947 and with 83.3% in the House of Representatives election held in 1930. Two prefectures in Kanto Region, namely Yamanashi and Gunma, held the highest record of over 97%. A combination of reasons for the excellent vote has been advanced, among which are the following:

1. An overall increase in the interest of the public, especially the women, in local politics. A higher rate of voting by the women was recorded in this election than in any other previous election.
2. Good weather prevailing throughout all of Japan was a contributing factor.



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3. Satisfaction and contentment with their economic lot in life and freer attitudes towards officials prompted many to participate.

4. Widespread realization of the "crisis" confronting the nation spurred a considerable part of the electors to the polls to thwart communist successes.

(2) No less significant is the conservative landslide which resulted. 80% of the mayors elected are of conservative leanings. They won 160 out of 192 openings. Of equal importance, the Socialist Party candidates in the three big cities, namely Yokohama, Nagoya and Osaka, were defeated by conservative candidates. In Yokohama this proved to be an upset that was anticipated by very few people because of the strong Socialist showing in the last House of Councillors election. The winning candidate in Yokohama, Mr. Hiranuma, was a former member of the Diet. He is a big businessman and was recently depurged. The incumbent mayor, Mr. Ishikawa, on the other hand was well known and had given Yokohama city a creditable administration. The campaign however was carried out on purely international issues with the people having a choice between voting for the Socialists - who advocate an overall peace and no rearmament - as against the Liberal program of a United States peace and limited rearmament. Of interest is that the incumbent governor, Mr. Uchiyama, entered the mayoralty fight and opposed the incumbent on the grounds that he was a Socialist. The Socialist Party itself, in a public statement, claims their defeat was caused by the recent speech made by Ambassador Dulles at the Japan-U.N. Association Meeting.

(3) Only one Communist Party candidate was elected mayor as against 11 candidates elected in 1947. While the communists did not have particularly strong candidates the rebuke by the people indicates the extent to which the Japanese disavow the policies of the Communist Party.

(4) In the elections held on April 30th for governors and prefectural assemblers the conservatives registered another striking victory for both governors and assemblers. The political party stand on international issues concerning the peace treaty and rearmament was the dominant issue rather than purely local considerations. Governor Uchiyama, in Kanagawa Prefecture, claims to have made this the main issue because the Socialists had adopted this technique originally. He asked for a clear-cut vote of the people on whether they wanted a Socialist-Communist program followed out or a Liberal-Conservative program in international affairs. To a lesser extent this was also an issue in Tokyo-Tokyo between Governor Yasui and his principal opponent, Mr. Kato, Socialist. It can be said without hesitation that the governor's race offered an opportunity for the people to indirectly make manifest their choice on whether they favor an early peace along the lines tentatively proposed by the United States or an overall peace including Russia and Red China, as advocated by the Socialists. The overwhelming victory by the conservative camp and the wholesale defeat of the communist candidates demonstrate that the people are behind the American Peace Plan. This result, well removed from local issues, can be said to be a most significant and indirect function performed by the recent local elections.

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c. Instructions issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Lt. General Matthew B. Ridgway, to Prime Minister Yoshida to carry out an over-all depurge program without delay:

(1) The above announcement was received by the Japanese as being of major significance that will have far-reaching effects on immediate and future economic and political conditions in Japan. There are still 133,093 persons on the purge list and it is expected that some 180,000 of these will be returned to public life. There has been an undercurrent among many responsible Japanese that the signing of the peace treaty prior to removal of the purge (except for certain military people) would leave Japan in an unhealthy state. This feeling has been based on various factors, among them that many able industrial and political administrators would be denied to Japan but more keenly because it is felt that many of these purgees are better equipped to cope with the communists threat to Japan internally than are others who are presently available. Since the recent program to release certain of the convicted war criminals has gotten under way this feeling has become intensified however due to the factors involved this feeling did not reach a public discussion stage out of respect for Occupation policies on the one hand and political self-interest on the other.

(2) The recent announcement by the Supreme Commander therefore is meeting with hearty public approval and it is hoped that the instructions will be fully carried out and not curtailed by those who might have personal reasons to limit or circumscribe the full effect and meaning of the order.



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KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 500

Report for March 1951

Legal and Government Activities  
Mr. M. E. Nolan

1. Japanese Government Administration:

a. Local Government Administration:

(1) Prefectural Assemblies: Sessions were held in six of the prefectures in the Kanto Region and the principal action consisted of passing budgets. As pointed out in last month's report the payment of teacher's salaries has been shifted to the prefectures from the central government. Anticipated revenues from prefectural taxes are not coming up to anticipated levels in any prefecture but Tokyo-To. A controversy has arisen throughout the region between the School Boards and the prefectural assemblies on the interpretation of the local Finance Equalization Grant Law, being Law #211. The schools take the position that inasmuch as a specific formula for the determination of the minimum allowable for school maintenance is provided in the law that the assembly is bound to appropriate such amounts in behalf of the Boards of Education. However, Article 3, sub-para 4, of the law states as follows: "In delivering the grant, the National Government shall respect the principle of local autonomy and shall not attach any condition nor shall it specify how any portion of the grant is to be used." The assemblies take the position that this paragraph leaves them discretion as to how much of the equalization fund monies, regardless of the formula, shall be appropriated for schools. Unfortunately, the school boards were set up along the same pattern as independent school boards in the US. The important distinction being, however, that in the US most State constitutions stipulate that a specific percentage of each local tax dollar be allocated to education. There is no such provision in the Japanese structure and as a result this controversy continues. A review of the budgets in the Kanto Region shows however that approximately fifty percent of all funds are turned over for education, which compares favorably with the division of tax monies in the average locality back home.

(2) Activities of Governors: The governors report full schedules of activities, at least sixty percent of which concern problems connected with taxation and the budget. Increases in the number of public meetings attended, particularly graduation exercises, are also reported. All governors report a very full schedule of attending Gun and district meetings to encourage local tax collections. Perhaps the most outstanding action of any governor in the Region is Governor Yasui's refusal, in the last moments of the assembly session, to go along with the payment of bonuses to the assemblymen and as a result ¥19,920,000 was deleted from the budget.

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(3) Municipal Assemblies: About one half of the municipal assemblies held sessions in which the usual finance, budget and related bills were acted upon. The most noteworthy action taken by the municipal assemblies during the past month was the effort made to reduce the number of assemblymen. On the national scale 13 cities, 197 towns and villages have voluntarily decreased the number of assemblymen by 1102 members. The actions taken in the Kanto Region is as follows:

<u>Cities, towns, villages</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Funabashi City	Chiba	8
5 towns, villages	Ibaraki	18
15 towns, villages	Gumma	67
12 towns, villages	Saitama	52
7 towns, villages	Kanagawa	34
3 towns, villages	Nagano	8
1 town	Shizuoka	6

(4) Activities of Mayors: The mayors, much like the governors, report full schedules of activities ranging from answering questions before the assembly to dedicating babies nursing homes. Generally, the mayors are all quite concerned with the outcome of local elections and on recent field trips they have expressed their fears because of the increased local taxes, activities of bosses in those cases where they have failed to go along with the bosses desires and the affect of international issues being injected into the local campaigns. As previously pointed out cities are generally in better financial condition than the prefectures and except for resort towns - which are at a disadvantage under the new tax law, having lost the entertainment tax to the prefecture - their prospects are quite good for stable government.

b. Japanese Courts and the Administration of Justice:

(1) Courts: as a result of a recent visit to the courts it appears that some progress is being made in speeding up the trials and getting rid of the backlog of cases, particularly in the outlying areas. The Bar association and members of the Bar in general, except for Communist members, have evidenced a willingness to cooperate in shortening the time consumed for trial and in avoiding unnecessary delay. The Japanese judges throughout the region are relying heavily on the passage of the "Contempt of Court Law" bill, which was introduced in the recent session of the Diet but which will not be acted upon until the next session. They feel, and rightly so, that with the passage of a proper and satisfactory law they will have authority to exercise discipline over the participants in a law suit.

(2) Procurators: The most noticeable item in the procurator's reports in the past month indicates a decrease in the number of new cases

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received of 3,131. Statistics covering the entire Region are as follows:

	<u>Offense against Japanese Laws</u>	<u>Offense against Occup. Personnel</u>	<u>Possession of Allied Property</u>
Old cases pending	28,522	79	415
New cases received	36,685	55	504
Cases referred to courts	8,222	1	64
Cases not indicted	18,143	0	0
Cases referred to Juvenile or Family Court	1,767	0	1
Cases transferred or suspended	3,571	2	3

2. Activities of National, Regional or Local Political Parties in Prefectures, Cities, Towns and Villages:

a. The National Diet recessed in order to allow the national party leaders to take a hand in the second post-war local elections, which are scheduled for the 23rd and 30th of this month. Considerable interest is being shown in the local elections and the results will have an importance far greater than the last local elections which were held in April 1947. Japanese people have, for the first time in the past four years, felt that they have a voice in the "grassroot level" in governing themselves. One of the prime objectives of the occupation was to decentralize the top-heavy bureaucratic central government, and this effort has been carried out under the authority contained in article 8 of the Japanese Constitution and the Local Autonomy Law. It is unfortunate that only in the past six months reforms in the tax legal structure to implement local autonomy have been brought about as a result of the Dr. Shoup mission recommendations. In spite of the financial limitations leaving local governments at the mercy of the Ministry of Finance - which is a form of control from the top just as effective as any formerly exercised by the former Home Ministry - considerable progress has been made. While the conduct of government may be a subject which is rather vague in the minds of the average Japanese citizen the new crop of local officials have gained valuable experience in carrying on what limited authority they could find funds to exercise during the past four years. The average Japanese citizen, while he may not have understood the mechanics of his government, supported the local officials in the various programs in the field of education, health, welfare, agriculture, public works, and related fields by not only paying their taxes but in addition contributing some 60 billion Yen in donations over and above taxes to carry on these various projects. Intense local pride in the construction of school buildings, health centers, hospitals, public buildings, race tracks and similar institutions has been outstanding. In contrast, construction of roads and streets has had little or no improvement

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because such functions are still controlled by the central government through the Ministry of Transportation.

b. The Japanese voters are not greatly impressed by political party platforms and they prefer independent candidates as they did in the first local election four years ago. To offset this indifference and to offset the average voters vagueness about his own political affiliation, political parties are capitalizing on the great public interest in the Peace Treaty issues and international questions in their various campaigns. The progress toward the Peace Treaty among the Allied Powers has become a major plumb with rival political groups seeking the leadership of the Nation. Viewing the coming elections as an interim poll of public sentiment toward their respective parties, the Liberals are seeking reaffirmation of their stand on the Peace settlement while the Socialists and Democrats are out to prove that the present party lineup in the Diet does not conform to the true political picture today. It is this backdrop that makes the coming local elections of more importance to the future of Japan than those held four years ago. An overwhelming victory by Socialist candidates, for instance, may be utilized to substantiate opposition moves for a new general election. In the light of the rapid advances being made for a Japanese Peace settlement this year, the significance of local elections cannot be under estimated.

c. The administrative muddle between the central government and the local governments has yet to be straightened out. The control of Tokyo-To over the twenty-three supposedly independent special wards has recently been further strengthened by the passage of the Social Welfare Service Bill in the last hours of the Diet. The impact of increased local taxes contained in the new Local Tax Law cannot be measured politically. The average Japanese citizen does not understand that this increase is supposed to be offset by a reduction in the amount he pays in national income tax and the elimination of donations. The streets are just as full of chuck holes and dust as they were a year ago and he is apt to register a protest vote against the incumbent. This protest vote, if it is given based on purely local problems, may result in a change in political power in the Diet-affecting international issues never intended by the voter. This will be an extravagant price for the Liberal Party to pay for its failure during the past three years to allow local autonomy to take definite shape. It is unreasonable to expect political parties in Japan to attain the maturity of those in the United States and other countries in the short time of four years. The election of local mayors and assemblymen, based on the candidates opinion in regard to a Peace settlement, maintenance of military bases, rearmament and other international issues is, to say the least, misleading and has a potential of doing a lot of harm to the future of Japan. It is possible that a unilateral peace treaty made by the U.S. today with the Liberal Party government may be disowned by the Japanese

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Government if the Socialist Party comes into power in the next few years or sooner. The Socialist Party has adopted the Communist Party stand on overall peace, military bases, no rearmament, etc. Present efforts of the Liberal Government to provide police protection over and above the normal police forces may well fall flat for want of appropriations if the Socialists obtain control of the government reins.

d. Of considerable interest and importance in the outcome of the local elections will be how the women of Japan vote. Out of forty million voters in the country, twenty-two million are women. Twelve women were elected to the House of Representatives and twelve to the House of Councillors in the last Diet elections. Five women were elected as city and village mayors, twenty-two as prefectural assemblywomen and seven hundred seventy one to the various city, town, village and ward assemblies. The twenty-four women in the Diet compares favorably with the ten women members of the U.S. Congress. However, on the local level, whereas there are only twenty-two women in prefectural assemblies there are two hundred seventeen holding seats in various legislatures in the U.S. While the role of women in politics in Japan is not at all welcome by the male population, and their interest in civic affairs generally has been greatly limited by the time required to be spent in a Japanese kitchen cooking over a charcoal hibachi, their importance is being felt and will continue to grow. Very recently, as an example, in Ikegami - a suburban community in Tokyo - the women, through the FTA and other women's groups, successfully spearheaded a drive that resulted in stopping the establishment of a "gay quarters" in the area. The Communist Party, recognizing the political power of Japan's women, have been carrying on a tremendous drive in seeking signatures from housewives on a "anti-war" peace ballot. Every human appeal that could be made to a woman or mother against losing husbands or sons in an imperialistic war has been used. How far this campaign has been successful and to what extent it will influence the women in voting for Socialist Party candidates whose platform is now the same as that of the Communist Party platform heretofore, will be answered in the local elections. Judging from the number of women candidates in the coming local elections as compared to four years ago women's participation has been reduced by more than one half. There is one woman candidate, communist of the international faction, running for governor. There is a total of 95 women candidates for prefectural assembly seats. The total number of women candidates in the coming elections is 624 as compared to some 1500 in the 1947 election. A good part of this lack of participation can be charged up to the fact that there are no military government teams in the 46 prefectures as existed in 1947, encouraging women's participation in the democratic process.

e. On the lighter side of the election scene and as an indictment of the present unreasonable restrictions in the election laws against door-to-door canvassing, handing out of name cards or serving of food

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during election periods, the ingenious Japanese have come up this past month with some amusing pre-election campaign tactics: One candidate for a prefectural assembly published a book entitled "Mr. X and Politics" with his picture prominently displayed on the cover. The people were surprised because he had never had anything to do with writing books but he benefited by the advertising, which is legal under the circumstances. This man's opponent, who is a postwar millionaire manufacturer of a famous Japanese cake, put out thousands of posters advertising his cake which was inscribed with his name. Another candidate distributed "Fire Precaution" handbills in memory of the city's big fire. Another candidate who was notorious for being an abstainer frequented beer stands, pretending to be intoxicated, at which time he was handing out name cards to other drinkers. Another candidate's wife sponsored tea ceremonies and flower arrangement parties at which her husband was able to do a little campaigning. This resulted in a reversal of house-to-house canvassing. Another candidate who recently lost his wife found himself a new bride and held a big wedding party for seven days and seven nights. He delivered speeches at the party about the coming election and how he was feeling so sorry for his late wife. Still another candidate, who is notoriously tight-fisted, hired a large bus and invited all the aged men and women in the town to a sightseeing tour. The old people were quite worried about the expenses but when he picked up the tickets he announced he was running for the assembly in the coming election. Another candidate toured his regional district with magic lantern slides on "birth control and sex education" and delivered lectures on the subject. Young men and women came to see the slides out of curiosity and he had his name prominently printed on each slide. One candidate had the tables turned on him slightly when he received a letter from a local Tonarigumi Association in which they guaranteed to furnish him so many hundreds of ballots. He wanted to thank the group and they invited him to stay for a large party. The next morning he was presented with a bill from the restaurant for 13 shō of sake, 50 dishes of food at a total cost of ¥7,000. Word got around to all other block supporting associations and they also invited the candidate to a party for which he had to pick up the check. The result is that he is now broke and cringes when he hears the words "Koenkai" or supporting organization. Another candidate, the proprietor of a hot spring hotel, is giving a 30% reduction to people who come to his hotel in groups. The police are watching to see whether or not the servants canvass for the proprietor. Other candidates have sent out "Season's Greeting" cards, match boxes, public opinion survey cards, distributed bamboo-blowers to aged people according to the Japanese custom and a landlord has visited his tenants asking whether they need any repairs, which would normally be unheard of in Japan. The public is at least amused by these antics but the Japanese assume this is all a part of the new democracy.

f. As of April 9th there were six candidates for Governor of Tokyo-To, including a Communist ex-professor. He is the only Communist filing for governor in the Kanto Region. The Governor of Ibaraki has the honor of being

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the only unopposed candidate for governor throughout the nation. The names, ages, occupations and political leanings of the candidates in the other prefectures in the Kanto Region is as follows:

	<u>Name</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Party</u>
Tokyo-To:	Seiichiro YASUI	60	Present governor	Independent
	Shunyo ODA	44	President of K.K.	Misc., new
	Kanju KATO	59	Party staff	Socialist, new
	Wataru SHIMIZU	42	President of K.K.	Misc., new
	Toryu KIJIMA	49	Organization member	Independent, new
	Takashi IZURU	59	Ex-professor	Ind. (Communist) new
Kanagawa:	Iwataro UCHIYAMA	61	Present governor	Independent
	Matsue TAGAMI	51	Director of K.K.	Socialist, new
Shizuoka:	Takeji KOBAYASHI*	51	Present governor	Liberal
	Tamotsu HASEGAWA	47	Organization staff	Socialist, new
	Hisao SAITO	43	No occupation	Independent, new
Yamanashi:	Katsuyasu YOSHIE	50	Present governor	Independent
	Hisashi AMANO	59	Brewery	Independent, new
Nagano:	Tatsuya YONEKURA	66	President of Ass'n	Independent, new
	Torao HAYASHI	48	Present governor	Socialist
Tochigi:	Seikichi KIMIJIMA	61	President of K.K.	Independent, new
	Jukichi KODAIRA	64	Present governor	Liberal

\*Withdrew from the race because he failed to secure Liberal Party support.

g. a summary of the number of candidates for governor by political party throughout the nation is as follows:

<u>Party</u>	<u>Number of Candidates</u>
Liberal	13
Democrat	0
Socialist	12
Communist	9
Miscellaneous	4
Independent	56
Total	94

h. a break-down of political leanings of the independent candidates is as follows:

	<u>Former</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Total</u>
Liberal faction	5	3	8
Democrat faction	3	1	4
Liberal Democrat faction	6	5	11
Socialist faction	0	5	5
Democrat, Socialist faction	3	7	10
Independent faction	0	7	7
Others	0	2	2

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i. The names, ages, occupations and political affiliations of all of the mayoralty candidates, together with a summary of the affiliations of all mayor candidates, in the principal cities in the Kanto Region is as follows:

(1) Tokyo-To:

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Party</u>
<u>Hachioji:</u>	Sukeji KOFIMA	53	Silk-reeling	Soc., new
	Kichinosuke KOBAYASHI	70	Present mayor	Independent
<u>Musashino:</u>	Genkichi ARAI	46	No occupation	Ind., new
	Toshio YASUI	50	"	"
	Kentoku KUNIHARA	54	Lawyer	"
<u>Mitaka:</u>	Mansuke WATANABE	58	Land-owner	Ind., new
<u>Tachikawa:</u>	Shinichiro ITAYA	60	Farming	Ind., new
	Shinji NAKAJIMA	56	Present mayor	"
	Wasaburo FUJIOKA	55	No occupation	Lib., new

(2) Kanagawa:

<u>Yokohama:</u>	Koyoichi ISHIKAWA	52	Present mayor	Soc.
	Ryozo HIRANUMA	72	Director of K.K.	Ind., new
<u>Kawasaki:</u>	Fujitaro KANASASHI	55	Present mayor	Ind.
	Ki OIKAWA	57	Lawyer	Soc., new
<u>Hiratsuka:</u>	Mitsugi SHIBA	39	Party staff	Soc., new
	Tokutaro KAKIZAWA	47	Present mayor	Ind.
	Katsuji HIRANO	62	Lumber dealer	Lib., new
<u>Kamakura:</u>	Tokimitsu KUSAMA	62	Director of K.K.	Ind., new
	Tobei HOSOI	59	President of K.K.	"
	Riemon ISOBE	51	Present mayor	Lib., new

(3) Chiba:

<u>Funabashi:</u>	Yoshio TAKAGI	48	M.D.	Lib., new
	Taisuke AOKI	67	Director of K.K.	Dem., new
<u>Ichikawa:</u>	Chi ODA	52	Lawyer	Ind., new
	Takejiro UKIYA	63	Present mayor	Lib.
<u>Choshi:</u>	Takashi SEIMADA	42	M.D.	Ind., new
	Katsumi YAMAGUCHI	50	Mining	"
	Michinosuke KASE	59	Present mayor	Ind.
<u>Kisarazu:</u>	Nao YAMAZAKI	66	Present mayor	Ind.
	Heishiro YOSHIDA	42	No occupation	Com., new
<u>Tateyama:</u>	Morizo SUZUKI	73	Present mayor	Dem.
<u>Sawara:</u>	Saichi SAKAMOTO	62	No occupation	Ind., new
	Masamichi MATSUZAKI	68	Director of K.K.	Lib., new
<u>Matsudo:</u>	Rinnosuke SAKAMAKI	59	Commerce	Dem., new
	Susumu OKI	41	No occupation	Ind., new
	Nao SAYAMA	56	Lawyer	"

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(4) Shizuoka:

<u>Shizuoka:</u>	Shigeru MASUDA	59	Present mayor	Lib.
<u>Fujimiya:</u>	Tsurumatsu KOMURO	57	Present mayor	Ind.
<u>Hamamatsu:</u>	Keizo SAKATA	50	Present mayor	Lib.
	Yutaka IWASAKI	60	Commerce	Ind., new
	Koji ONO	60	Farming	"
<u>Iwata:</u>	Kan SUZUKI	42	Teacher	Soc., new
	Teruhiko AKAMATSU	43	Present mayor	Ind.
<u>Shimizu:</u>	Shoji YAMAMOTO	57	Present mayor	Ind.
<u>Yaitsu:</u>	Heiichiro SHIMIZU	62	Present mayor	Ind.
	Giichi TAKARATA	58	No occupation	Lib., new

(5) Yamanashi:

<u>Fujiyochida:</u>	Keishi KITAYO	52	No occupation	Ind., new
	Noboru HORIUCHI	52	Weaving	Lib., new

(6) Saitama:

<u>Urawa:</u>	Isamu MOGAMI	57	Director of K.K.	Ind., new
	Keiro MATSUI	53	Present mayor	Ind.
	Yoshisuke KAWAKUBO	52	Hospital staff	Lib., new
	Ikuo FUJIMA	37	Writer	
<u>Omiya:</u>	Tatsumasa TSUGAWA	59	Present mayor	Soc.
	Kihei SUDA	66	M.D.	Lib., new
<u>Kawagoe:</u>	Takiji KATO	53	Farming	Soc., new
	Masaomi KAWAI	60	Mining	Lib.
	Taichichi ITO	51	Present mayor	Ind.
	Moriyasu MURASE	41	President of K.K.	Com., new
<u>Chichibu:</u>	Rihei TAKANO	49	President M. Assembly	Ind., new
	Katsuei MATSUMOTO	52	Writer	Soc., new
<u>Kunagaya:</u>	Soichi KAMOTA	44	Present mayor	Ind.
	Shinkichi KAMIYA	37	Party staff	Com., new
<u>Gyoda:</u>	Hideo BABA	48	Mayor of town	Soc., new
<u>Tokorozawa:</u>	Takeo MASUOKA	33	Writer	Ind., new
	Manpei ARAI	56	Present mayor	Lib.
	Tomio KASUGA	28	Party staff	Com., new
	Tsunemitsu UCHIDA	63	No occupation	Ind., new

(7) Gumma:

<u>Takasaki:</u>	Hiroichi KOJIMA	39	Present mayor	Ind.
<u>Maebashi:</u>	Kuman ENDO	49	Commerce	Com., new
<u>Kiryu:</u>	Tshiji MAEHARA	50	Present mayor	Dem.
<u>Isezaki:</u>	Saburo OSAWA	71	M.D.	
	Saburo KUBOTA	47	Ex-public official	Ind., new



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(8) Nagano:

<u>Suwa:</u>	Kiyoshi KANAI	66	No occupation	Ind., new
	Ashiko TSUKAHARA	63	Present mayor	Ind.
	Yuji OUCHI	55	Commerce	Ind., new
<u>Iida:</u>	Tomoe TAKEUCHI	28	Chief	Ind., new
	Masaichi SHINODAIRA	57	Writer	Ind., new
	Kohei SHIOZAWA	44	Commerce	Ind., new
	Shigeru TAKATA	51	Present mayor	Ind.
<u>Ueda:</u>	Umoo NISHIZAWA	48	Deputy mayor	Ind., new
	Teizo MIZUNO	61	Director of K.K.	Ind., new
	Sokichi TANAKA	42	Party staff	Com., new
<u>Matsumoto:</u>	Bunshichiro MATSUOKA	61	M.D.	Lib., new
	Naohisa TSUTSUI	47	Present mayor	Lib.
<u>Nagano:</u>	Hirokichi HAYASHI	53	Writer	Com., new
	Kyuzemon MATSUHASHI	46	Present mayor	Lib.

(9) Ibaraki:

<u>Hitachi:</u>	Hidekichi TAKASHIMA	64	Present mayor	Ind.
<u>Koga:</u>	Junosuke HAMASAKI	57	Travel agency	Dem., new
	Sojiro KOIKE	54	Present mayor	Ind.
<u>Tsuchiura:</u>	Kikuo SHIGESUMI	57	Director of K.K.	Ind., new
	Ushinosuke AMAYA	63	Present mayor	Ind., new
	Toranosuke AMAYA	63	President of Assn	Ind., new

(10) Tochigi:

<u>Utsunomiya:</u>	Wasaburo SATO	49	Present mayor	Lib.
<u>Tochigi:</u>	Riichi TOCHIGI	57	No occupation	Lib., new
<u>Sano:</u>	Koken ITO	58	Present mayor	Lib.
<u>Asakikaga</u>	Asashichi KIMURA	59	Present mayor	Lib.

(11) Summary of political affiliation of all Japan mayor candidates is as follows:

<u>Party</u>	<u>Number of Candidates</u>
Liberal	55
Democrat	14
Socialist	35
Communist	21
Farmer	0
Farm Labor	0
Social Democrat	0
Miscellaneous	0
Independent	298
Total .....	423

j. In the important race for Tokyo-To assembly seats the political affiliations and number of candidates is as follows:

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Liberal	127 (2 women)
People's Democratic	40 (1 woman)
Socialist	68 (1 woman)
Communist Party	12
Labor Farmer	2
Social Democrats	4
Minor Parties	4
Independents	<u>101</u> (8 women)
Total .....	358

k. In the 18 special wards of Tokyo-To electing ward mayors the political affiliations and number of candidates is as follows:

Liberal	6
People's Democratic	3
Socialists	8
Independents	<u>18</u>
Total .....	35

l. The number of candidates and political affiliations that have filed for the 23 special ward assemblies in Tokyo-To is as follows:

Liberal	930
People's Democratic	199
Socialists	303
Communist	71
Farmer Labor	1
Social Democrats	7
Minor Parties	45
Independents	<u>131</u>
Total .....	2868

m. It is significant to note that the Communist candidates who have filed throughout Kanto Region, particularly in Tokyo-To, are not former leaders or well known figures in the Communist Party. The party has instead put up a group of unknown stooges to fill the spaces. The leaders are staying in the background as they anticipate that the government will outlaw the Communist Party in the next session of the Diet. Whatever vote the Communist candidates receive therefore in the coming local election will not truly reflect the Communist political strength in the Region. The extent to which political funds are being made available to these candidates to campaign will bear watching. Many local officials claim that the extreme Right and purges are financing the Communist cause as they feel it is their only hope for getting rid of occupationaires and a release from the purge.

n. It is interesting to note that at a Communist candidate's rally

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held in the area of Kojimachi Police Station on April 5th that the speakers devoted themselves almost entirely to making anti-occupation statements, resulting in the arrests of 15 persons including some women.

3. Other Important Legal and Government Matters and Comments:

a. Police: The Cabinet has finally agreed upon the proposed revision to the Police Law which will be introduced at the next session of the Diet. The amendment will increase the National Rural Police force from thirty thousand men to fifty thousand and it will abolish the ninety thousand man limit on the Local Municipal Police forces. It is estimated that the proposal will cost 6,000 million yen. The present police system, while adequate for conditions existing in 1947, has demonstrated its deficiencies, particularly in the past year. Increases in number of riots, street disturbances, attacks on tax offices, labor offices, city and prefectural offices and even courts have high lighted the inadequacies of the present system to maintain law and order. These types of crimes are due entirely to the activity of the Communist Party and even an increase in the number of police is not the entire solution. As was pointed out in previous reports the criminal code must be amended to meet the new threat of planned, premeditated organized attacks on public institutions which the Communist Party has successfully organized. The old Riot Law of 1910 is inadequate. The killing of a policeman, such as occurred in Nagano during these disturbances, and the killing of an American GI in Tokyo, will continue without adequate or successful prosecution until the laws are so amended. The steady progress toward political and economic stabilization during the past five years has unfortunately not been accompanied by a parallel advance toward a sound and safe social order. The mere increase in the number of bodies on the police force, while desirable, is not in itself a solution to the type of vicious crimes being committed, particularly in the large centers. Emphasis must be placed on a highly trained, adequately equipped and morally strong police force. During the past month the Yomiuri Shimbun has conducted a campaign to eliminate the vicious and deep-rooted evils openly practiced in the Shinjuku Ward amusement and market sections. The conditions that exist in the Shinjuku Ward are not peculiar to that ward but can be found in other wards in Tokyo in more or less degree. In the Kyobashi Police district, which is one block from the Tokyo Main PX a half hundred or more young gangsters, half of them Korean, could recently be observed openly plying their trade of pandering, soliciting American GI's on leave from Korea. Inquiry at this police precinct indicated that there are only 14 plainclothes men for the whole area comprised of a population of upwards of 300,000 people. Only two of which plainclothes men were assigned to the Vice detail. It is claimed that their detective's time is all taken up working on major cases of murder, burglary and theft and as a result panderers and solicitors receive little or no attention. Terrorism and extortion are often practiced by strong-arm gangsters against small shop owners, street vendors and other store keepers right next door to a police box - the supposed symbol of public

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safety. Street walkers and procurers loiter and carry on their trade in complete disregard of the police. As a result of recent publicity directed against Shinjuku Ward, Police Chief Tanaka has promised to take action to clear out the unlawful and unwholesome conditions. During the past six months numerous arrests of young gangsters have been made by the police but the arrests have not resulted in convictions carrying stiff enough penalties to keep them out of circulation for anything but short periods of time. The growing public demand, plus the interest the Japanese newspapers are taking, in the cleaning up of lawlessness, can be expected to result in a great improvement.

b. Koreans: Koreans have been promising to take violent action against Japanese officials and members of the occupation and foreigners generally for the past year. At every meeting, secret or open, this theme of violent action has been preached. Many meetings were held prior to March 21st which was the anniversary of the seizure of the Korean Choren building in Tokyo, at which plans were made for some type of open clash with the authorities in protest against this seizure. The day passed without serious incident however until 3:30 a.m. when an American soldier had become involved in a brawl with a Korean procurer and was stabbed and then placed in a waiting American automobile for transportation to a hospital. While the wounded GI was waiting for his companions to make a report to the local police a group of 20 or 30 Koreans descended upon the car and stoned the GI resulting in his death, thus giving vent to their pent up emotions against Americans in general. This mob action is indicative of the temper and feelings of the organized Red Koreans residing in Japan. The second attack by three Koreans and one Japanese gangster on an American soldier occurred in the early morning hours of April 6th. While this second incident lacked the viciousness of the first case and was confined solely to robbery motives it indicates a willingness on the part of the gangster Korean to make an open attack on occupation military personnel. The Tokyo Municipal Police held their annual review on March 7th and the Koreans took advantage of the situation. About two thousand Koreans met at the Korean School in Kita-Ku to hold an illegal public meeting; some fifteen hundred policemen were dispatched from the parade ground to disperse the gathering, resulting in the injury of some twenty-seven policemen and fifteen Korean demonstrators.

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HEADQUARTERS  
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 500

Report for February 1951

Legal and Government Activities  
Mr. M. E. Nolan

1. Japanese Government Administration:

a. Local Government Administration:

(1) Prefectural Assemblies: Sessions were held in only Tokyo-To, Kanagawa, Ibaraki, and Shizuoka. The bills dealt in the main with appropriations and finance. Adjustment to the new Local Tax Law appears to be creating grave difficulties on the prefectural level except in Tokyo-To, where, due to the large number of theatres and night clubs, the admission and entertainment tax is coming up to the anticipated figure. Under the old system the central government paid the teacher's salaries, now the prefectures must meet this expense directly out of local revenues and some help from the Equalization Fund. This extra burden plus the recent increase in the wage base is upsetting all previous plans in prefectural finance. Generally through the region the school budget amounts to 50% of the total prefectural outlay. This is resulting in shortages of such large amounts that normal financial juggling cannot absorb the difference. It is the opinion of responsible Japanese that the Shoup recommendations in themselves are not to blame but rather the manner in which the Central Government authorities are interpreting and carrying out the recommendations that is at the bottom of the difficulty. The stability of local governments is at stake in this issue and some serious attention must be given to the matter.

(2) activities of Governors:

(a) The governors report a full schedule of activities covering their over-all functions and a detailed repetition of which would serve no useful purpose here. It is interesting to note the following however: The Governor of Nagano has made a number of talks describing his recent trip to the U.S.A.. Five of the governors appeared before Diet committees to describe their financial plight, and members of the Diet committees visited various prefectures to study the finance situation first hand.

(b) Statements given by Governor Uchiyama of Kanagawa Prefecture reflect quite accurately the position of all governors outside of Tokyo-To on the financial crisis confronting them. His statements received on a recent field trip are as follows:

"As to the financial affairs of this prefecture I can positively say this prefecture is being confronted with a crisis: This prefecture has 14,000 teachers and 6,000 prefectural officials in its employment; personnel expense

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necessary to maintain those employees in 1951 fiscal year are:

Teachers	-	¥ 2,093,000,000
Prefectural officials	-	863,000,000
Year end allowance	-	<u>102,000,000</u>
TOTAL.....		¥ 3,058,000,000

"(The above total includes the raised salary, various other kinds of allowances to be paid to the personnel in compliance with the revised Local Public Service Law - ¥510,000,000)

"Aside from the above personnel expenses 1951 budget includes various kinds of expenses totaling a little more than 3 billion yen (see the summary of 1951 fiscal budget attached herewith.)

"On the other hand the whole 1951 revenue consists of,

The Equalization Fund	-	¥ 1,148,000,000
The prefectural Tax	-	<u>2,214,000,000</u>
TOTAL.....		3,362,000,000

"The summary of 1951 budget of Kanagawa: (Unit: million yen)

" 1. Personnel expenses	-	3,058
a. General employees expenses	-	863
b. Teachers	-	2,093
c. Year end allowance	-	102
" 2. Obligatory expenses	-	741
" 3. Public enterprise expenses	-	1,392
" 4. Expenses for enterprises subsidized by the National Treasury	-	389
" 5. Ordinary maintenance expenses	-	238
" 6. General administration expenses	-	<u>531</u>
TOTAL.....		6,349
TOTAL SHORTAGE..		2,987

"As to the prefectural tax collectable in 1951 under the provision of present Local Tax Law is expected to amount to only ¥2,214,000,000; among 600,000 families in the prefecture only 17% of them are tax payers. On the contrary the central government will collect ¥23 billion yen from the tax payers of this prefecture.

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"The above shown shortage of revenue was caused mainly by the central authorities in deciding the total amount of the Equalization Fund, and the improper distribution of it by the Local Finance Committee. At this time I am going to request the central authorities a drastic amendment of the Local Tax Law and corrections concerning the erroneous handling of the Equalization Fund.

"On the contrary wealthy Tokyo-To as well as Osaka Prefecture are collecting taxes at the same rate fixed by the Law. The amount of local tax collected by each of these two autonomies can sufficiently cover the expenditures of each prefecture.

"As to the distribution of various types of subsidies given by the central government to prefectures, it shall be conducted fairly and properly. For instance, the amount of subsidy for road maintenance to be given to a prefecture by the central government shall be decided basing on not only the length of the road, but the population as well as the number of vehicles.

"A bill enabling the assemblymen to receive a certain sum of bonus or allowance on the expiration of term of service is to be submitted to the prefectural assembly on February 26. One third of the present assemblymen of this prefecture belongs to the Socialist Party. Those members have no other occupation, nor much money, therefore, they want to receive such money in addition to the regular monthly pay. It has been informed that it costs Tokyo-To ¥1,000,000 annually to maintain one assemblyman. In Kanagawa the cost amounts to ¥400,000 per head annually, including salary, travel expense and various kinds of allowances.

"As to the problem of the police, I can say that cities - an autonomous body with a population of 30,000 and above can be qualified as a city - are able to maintain MPs, however, towns or villages are not. My opinion is that in case of the National Emergency communications might be cut off in remote prefectures, therefore, governors shall be bestowed with an over-all authority over NRP and MP.

"As to the personnel affairs of the prefectural officials, I have established a personnel affairs committee of my own consisting of myself, vice-governors and the chief of General Affairs Department, and all the personnel affairs have been fairly and properly decided by this committee for the last three years.

"Under the provisions of the Local Public Service Law, this prefecture must establish an official Personnel Affairs Committee, consisting of fair, competent members."

(3) Municipal assemblies: approximately 60% of the municipal assemblies held sessions in the region. Supplemental budgets, increases in

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pay, bonus payments were on every agenda. There was the normal amount of activity reported in fields other than finance and a considerable amount of construction in schools, hospitals and race tracks was provided for. Only in Atami was a vote taken on reducing the number of assemblymen, and this measure lost. Considerable newspaper publicity has been devoted to the proposition of reducing the assemblies but present indications are that no real progress will be made along this line for some time in Japan.

(4) Activities of Mayors: The mayors report active schedules, 50% of which are concerned with new construction projects, work relief, and similar worthwhile endeavors. Generally this month there was little or no time spent on meetings to raise more money, indicating that the cities are quite well taken care of under the present arrangement.

## b. Japanese Courts and the Administration of Justice:

(1) Courts: Throughout the region the judges have taken steps to speed up trials and also to adopt the calendar system of setting cases for trial. The real result of this effort will not be noticeable for some time due to the backlog of cases pending and the heavy influx of new cases. The statistics for the courts in this region covering last month is as follows:

	<u>Violation of Japanese Law</u>	<u>Possession of Allied Property</u>
Number of old criminal cases pending	11,684	165
Number of new criminal cases received	1,059	24
Number of old civil cases pending	14,491	
Number of new civil cases received	1,132	
Total number of all cases pending at end of reporting period	25,969	

## (2) Procurators:

(a) Kanto Region receives a large number of complaints from Japanese citizens alleging illegal or irregular dealings on the part of other citizens or public officials. These complaints are turned over to

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the procurators office for investigation and at all times the action of these officers has been prompt and efficient resulting in a number of indictments.

(b) The statistics covering procurators activities in the region last month are as follows:

	<u>Offenses against Japanese Law</u>	<u>Offenses against Occupation Personnel</u>	<u>Possession of Allied Property</u>
Old cases pending	30,317	25	285
New cases received	39,998	70	416
Cases referred to the courts	8,985	-	73
Cases not indicted	19,507	4	77
Cases referred to Juvenile or Family Courts	3,395	1	29
Cases transferred or suspended	9,270	10	108

2. Activities of National Regional or Local Political Parties in Prefectures, Cities, Towns and Villages: Activity in all political parties at the moment is directed at maneuvering for positions in the coming local elections. The seven incumbents up for reelection should at this time be conceded an inside chance of success. In last months report it was pointed out that Governor Kobayashi of Shizuoka was being by-passed in favor of Mr. Saito by the Liberal Party. Very recently this situation has been changed by an announcement of the Prime Minister that the Liberal Party will firmly support the governor. A close race can be expected with the governor enjoying a slight advantage. In Kanagawa, Governor Uchiyama is conceded to be a safe candidate, however should the Socialists put up a strong man the election would be difficult to predict. In the last House of Councillors Election Mr. Sone, a Socialist, received over 250,000 votes which was more than was received by the two Liberal Party candidates. The recent defeat of a Liberal candidate for governor in Chiba Prefecture by a Socialist could be repeated in Kanagawa if the right man is selected.

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3. Other important Legal and Government Matters and Comments:

a. Police activities: It is expected that the Diet will shelve the proposed revision of the Police Law until after the local elections. The proposal to have each municipality vote on whether they desire to retain municipal police is quite generally accepted. The proposal to give the National Rural Police jurisdiction over all so-called "National Crimes" is meeting with heavy objection from local authorities. It is claimed that this device would be the opening wedge for the nationalization of all police work and result in a nullification of the spirit of the present law, which would in the long run be more harmful to the people of Japan. Efficiency on the part of the NRP is admitted by local officials but they fear a resurgence of the old police control.

b. Koreans: Red Koreans have been active in holding secret meetings to make plans to oppose the proposed mass deportation of their people. Youth Action Groups of young radicals are being organized and trained in riot and assault techniques to use later as the order goes into effect.

c. Tokyo Koreans: On 7 March 51 the Koreans took advantage of the Police Parade and staged a riot at the Korean School located at Kami Jujo, Kita-Ward in Tokyo. The Koreans assembled at the school to protest the raid held last week by the MPB to locate anti-American literature. About 2000 Koreans assembled and 1500 police were called to quell the disturbance. The meeting was timed to coincide with the Metropolitan Police Review which was held in the Plaza. It was necessary to dispatch 1500 police who were engaged in the review. 27 policemen were injured and about 15 Koreans were reported injured. This demonstration can be charged to a part of the organized plan to make trouble for the authorities here in Tokyo.

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HEADQUARTERS  
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 500

Report for January 1951

Legal and Government Activities

Mr. M. E. Nolan

1. Japanese Government Administration:

a. Local Government Administration:

(1) Prefectural Assemblies:

(a) Only two sessions were held throughout the Region, in Chiba and Yamanashi. Budget and revenue measures including a raise in salary for the governor and vice-governor were passed. In Tokyo-To committees met to recommend action for the February session. The recommendations are to follow the lead of the Diet and raise salaries as follows: Governor from ¥45,000, to ¥67,000, Vice-Governor ¥30,000 to ¥45,000, Assemblymen ¥12,000 to ¥18,000, Public Safety Commissioners ¥12,000 to ¥18,000, Members of the Board of Education ¥1,000 to ¥1,500 per meeting.

(b) In addition to the raises they propose to vote themselves a bonus of ¥100,000 to be paid at the end of their four year term.

(c) While there is no constitutional or statutory prohibition against such action at the present time to correspond with our restrictions against raising the pay of an elected official during his term in office the political and psychological effect on the Japanese taxpayers is unhealthy in the extreme. Inflation and rising costs no doubt justify a certain increase, however, some legal formula should be enacted to prevent grave abuses. Translating the above salaries into dollars at ¥360 to \$1 will demonstrate they would purchase little in the world market.

(2) Activities of Governors:

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(a) All governors except Governor Osaka, who is in the United States, report having made public appearances at numerous New Year's functions. On the business side we learned through field contacts that they are deeply concerned with getting their hands on enough revenue to operate for the coming year. The Diet, by not retaining in force the old local tax law until the new law was passed, created a period of six months in which no local taxes were collected. This has resulted in an intolerable financial situation today. The unstudied distribution of Equalization Grants to offset this loss last September is of help only to those units of government that are not now being requested by Cabinet Order to return part or all of the funds. It appears that prefectural taxes except in Tokyo-To are falling short of expectations whereas city, town and village taxes are up to and exceed estimates in many places. The recent increase in base pay to central government employees of about ¥1,000 per employee has cost the local governments an average of

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¥1,800 because they were ¥800 below the central government base rate before. The cost of meeting this new pay load wipes out, we are told, any increase derived from the Local Tax Law and leaves the financial picture not as good as it would otherwise be.

(b) At the Kanto Region Governors Conference it was pointed out that on a national scale local taxes were expected to produce ¥190 billion and the Equalization Grant was planned to produce ¥135.8 billion. These two sources were estimated as ¥38.6 billion less than actual needs, even after floating an estimated ¥37 billion in local bonds.

(c) Local units are being caught in a squeeze because they cannot simply up and fire enough employees to trim the budget to the reduced income. They cannot afford to fire any great number of employees because of the separation pay allowances that would be required. Officials report they will have to stop construction of public works of all kinds to absorb the slack.

(d) The bright side of this picture is that the prefectures may get out of the business of running the cities as they now do. For example in the budget in Ibaraki Prefecture we see a City Planning Section that has a budget of ¥16,554,410 which is a duplication of the planning sections now operating in the cities. The Civil Engineering Department has a budget of ¥1,603,835,920 and it appears that about 50% of the proposed items are matters that should or could be handled by the cities, towns and villages directly and not by the prefectures. No prefecture in the Kanto Region, however, has indicated it is planning to abolish the Local Affairs Section as has been done by a prefecture in southern Honshu.

(e) Of more than passing interest in Tokyo-To is the attempt on the part of the Governor to create a Municipal Mutual Insurance Company for public owned buildings which has aroused the opposition of both Japanese and Foreign Fire Insurance Companies. The Governor's plan received verbal approval of the Finance Ministry but the actual written approval has not been received since the Insurance Companies joined in a united front to oppose the project. It is rumored, and no doubt this is a wild rumor, that some ¥50 million has been spent lobbying against the plan. The Governor has his eye on the plum of ¥16 billion profit allegedly taken in by the fire companies. It was planned to set the company up by 1 April, with ¥50,000,000 capital loaned out of the general fund but the matter has now become a political football and no action can be expected until after the local elections.

(f) The attempt to adjust areas of disputed administration between the To and the Wards has likewise been sacrificed on the altar of politics and no solution will come up until after the local elections. The tax squeeze will not help decentralization in Tokyo for the reason that in the city the large income from admission taxes from theatres and night clubs has proved a blessing to the To as compared to other prefectures.

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(3) Municipal Assemblies:

d (a) Barely half of the municipal assemblies held sessions and an itemized review of the bills passed would serve no useful purpose here. Considerable new school construction appears to be provided for, as well as work relief projects for the unemployed. Over-all, the municipal assemblies judging from the reports today compared to six months and a year ago, have matured and taken on more of a business-like appearance. The improved position of the cities under the new Local Tax Law resulting in more local control over existing revenues, even if not increased materially is allowing the assemblies to make their own plans and not sit back dependent on the prefecture and central government to the extent existing heretofore.

(b) In recent field trips we have witnessed a number of assemblies in action and the following observations might be in order. Most noticeable is the intelligent questions thrown at the mayor with regard to items in a proposed budget. The mayors have had to learn to debate their proposals and not turn as they formerly did to the General Affairs Chief and ask him to make reply. About 40% of the members participate in debates and items of dispute are settled on the spot or referred to a vote the result of which is accepted. Heretofore the common practice was to dissolve the assembly on the slightest occasion when a face saving agreement could not be reached on every little issue. On the debit side we learn that about 50% of the members of city, town and village assemblies have not opened their mouths during the past four years. They just appear and cast their vote with the majority side. This, it is said, is in keeping with the old Japanese idea that silence is golden and indicates a brilliant mind. They no doubt have a point there which some of our assemblymen could well adopt at times. This total inaction, however, on the part of 50% raises the question now quite generally being discussed in the press and by officials of reducing the number of assemblymen. It is admitted by officials that most assemblies can be reduced to one-third of their present size and still be adequately representative and immeasurably more efficient. Local assemblies can vote to reduce their own number at present but only one city in Japan has had the courage to take the step. It is natural that the individual members now riding the gravy train are reluctant to vote their jobs out from under themselves. There appears to exist no sound reason at the moment why the Diet should not bring the number of assemblymen down to realistic proportions.

(c) It is observed that assembly chairmen have assumed a position not originally intended. They feel they are above the mayor and have been the source of constant friction with him. In many instances the chairman of the assembly, as in Yokohama, are grooming themselves as mayoralty candidates.

(d) Many instances of dissolution of the assembly with the resultant expensive election have occurred as a result of the dictatorial attitude of the chairman. In the past month in Kofu, Yamanashi Prefecture, the city chairman refused to resign at an agreed period resulting in a law suit to enjoin him from

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holding on. His difficulty grew out of appointing friends on committees, etc.

(4) Activities of Mayors:

(a) The mayors of the cities in Kanto, much like the governors, are using up a lot of pencils figuring out where the city stands financially. In recent field trips, conferences were held with many mayors and town and village headmen and the question of finance was uppermost in their minds. They are having difficulty setting up collection systems for the new items of local taxes. Mayors on the whole, unlike the governors, feel that the New Tax Law has been a help rather than a hindrance. The Equalization Fund Law is not so well received principally due to the manner in which funds were distributed last September and now being recalled after the money has been spent. The mayors claim that the distribution formula setting up cities in one classification and towns in a lesser classification even though the town has a larger population or area is a hold-over from the Tojo Regime when local governments were so classified by the military.

(b) In Chiba and Funabashi the local tax collection rate is down around 60%. It is claimed that they have been prevented from forming "Tax Collection Payment Associations" by a representative of the ESS/Finance Division. The officials claim they cannot collect the taxes without the help of such associations. In the neighboring city of Utsunomiya in Saitama Ken the mayor presented an entirely different picture. He had never heard the objection was against payment associations so he allowed them to form and rebate the members 1%. As a result local taxes up to about 90% have been collected. We are informed that collection associations exist quite generally throughout the Region, that they are on a voluntary basis, that from 1%, or 2% as in Nagano, is rebated to the members. Only one letter of complaint has been received by this office and the writer's complaint was not about the system but the fact that he was criticized by fellow members for being a few days late with his tax payment.

(c) There appears to be only superficial acceptance of the Local Civil Service Law. While the mayors don't come right out and say so they indicate by their answers and actions that it is an unwelcome reform coming right on top of the tax reform and are inclined to put off taking any steps to carry it out until after the spring elections, or peace treaty. Separate reports have been forwarded on this matter as received.

b. Japanese Courts and the Administration of Justice:

(1) Courts:

(a) During this past month we were requested to attend a meeting of the judges and procurators in Nagano in connection with the cases growing out of the recent killing of a policeman by a Communist mob. It appears that the Nagano District Court was holding hearings on cases in which three day-laborer

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Communists were defendants. About 220 day-laborers, repatriates and Communists stormed the court house demanding admittance. Seats were available for 91 of this mob and they were admitted. The balance as well as all other members of the public were of necessity refused admittance. The demonstrators broke into three groups and stationed themselves at strategic points around the court house to divide the police strength. One group was near the court room windows and they constantly sang the "International" and shouted slogans against the judges and procurators. Various members of the mob carried clubs and rocks. A group of about 20 policemen who were inside the front gate facing about 50 riotors attempted to come out and change their position. As they did so one of the policemen was struck with a club and he died from the injury the next morning.

(b) In the joint meeting of procurators and judges it was reported that only seven persons out of 120 could be arrested and tried for the killing of the policeman and that perhaps evidence could be produced only to convict three of the seven. They claim that the present provisions of the Criminal Code are inadequate to cope with this type of case. They claim that Article 106 of the Criminal Code covering riots is inadequate in that participants other than leaders are subject to a penalty of only ¥2,500. Further, proof of a community disturbance must also be shown. The riot article was passed back in 1910 and was designed to cover spontaneous riots at race tracks, parades, etc. The murder and manslaughter provisions require a high degree of proof not usually obtainable in this type of confused mob action. The acquittal of all but 6 out of 47 original defendants in the People's Train Case is a good example of what the judges are talking about. The threat to law and order posed by the present day Communist tactics require an entirely new approach to the problem of adequate criminal code protection. The mob demonstration action in Nagano follows the same pattern as the Kobe, Nagoya, Osaka and Kyoto riots of last fall. These disturbances are not the result of spontaneous action of ordinary Japanese and the attempts to deal with them under ordinary existing criminal laws are bound to fail. The movements are planned in advance by Communist leaders. The grouping of the mob, as in Nagano, into three different groups is based on military strategy to spread thin the police surveillance. The carrying of clubs, sticks, stones and other weapons to inflict serious injury or death is premeditated. The will to use the weapons is strong in the minds of the mob due to previous ideological indoctrination or for actual compensation in yen. The purpose of the mob action is to tear down existing faith in governmental processes such as courts, tax offices, city and Ken government offices. It is revolution in a capsule planned by a central organization and spread over the nation at strategic points in the nature of a military probing action to test for weak spots in the government line. Purging Communist does not solve this matter, in fact the riots are in a sense the Communist answer to the purge. A complete new amendment to the Criminal Code incorporating provisions that will make it illegal to plan, devise, direct, assist or participate in a mass attack on a public institution or building is required in Japan. Penalties must be severe and criminal liability must be attached to all those participating in any capacity even though not present at the scene of disorder in the event that injury or death results from the mob action. With

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such a law the courts will be able to mete out punishment sufficient to deter future repetitions. The problem of proof will be simplified and faith of the public in the ability of the courts to maintain law and order will be re-established.

(c) The procurators and judges in Nagano strongly indicated that it was not in their province to initiate such legislation however much they feel it necessary in their own locality. From their comments they indicate that the occupation has initiated all the reforms in favor of defendants and it is up to the occupation authorities to initiate anti-defendant legislation.

(d) At this same meeting the judges again stressed the need of a Contempt of Court Law and reported that they have not had access to a copy of the proposed bill now under consideration. They claim they are informed that the present draft is weak and will be useless to serve its purpose. On our return to Tokyo we have been advised that no bill is actually before the Diet but that a proposed bill is still under study by the judiciary.

(e) To make up for the lack of contempt proceedings the Supreme Court in its instructions to speed up trials issued last November recommended citing lawyers who interfered with or obstructed trials to the Bar Associations for discipline. This procedure is too slow, complicated and ineffectual except as a long range matter. It has not helped to actually shut up, or speed up, leftist lawyers who obstruct the court proceedings. The non-Communist lawyer respects the courts in Japan, the Communist lawyer does not and his actions are unbecoming a member of the bar. Some procurators and judges have suggested that the only solution to this problem is to purge the top Communist lawyers the same as newspaper, movie and industrial Communists have been purged.

(f) A welcome amendment to the court laws effective 19 January 1951 was made in enlarging the jurisdiction of the lower or summary courts. Heretofore the jurisdiction was restricted. Now trespass, gambling, usurpation, fencing and certain violations connected with pawnshops have been added. This will reduce the burden on the district courts.

(g) On 11 January 1951 one Kanio Kumazawa, known as "Emperor Kumazawa" filed a complaint in the Tokyo Court to unseat Emperor Hirohito on the grounds that he was not the true descendant of the royal line and that Kumazawa was. The Japanese press comment that "the surprised court personnel had to accept the bill of complaint in accordance with the provision of the regulation" is an interesting aside on what might have happened to such a suit under the old system.

(h) The judges in Shizuoka requested material and information from this office which was furnished on the calendar system used in American Courts. Plans are being formulated by them to adopt workable portions.

(i) In Yamanashi it was learned on a field trip from the judges that

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they plan to put the calendar system into effect starting in March. A meeting of all lawyers will be called the last week in February to arrange the calendar. A single judge will be designated as the calendar judge and arrange the setting of dates of trial. The judges expect the plan to be successful as they do not have a heavy load of cases.

(j) On 10 January 1951 the Yokohama District Court commenced the trial of seven day-laborers who had assaulted employees in the Tsurumi Branch Labor Office. No report of disturbance has been made in connection with this case.

(2) Procurators:

(a) On a field trip to Ibaraki it was learned that the continuous trial system cannot be made to work because it requires three procurators to be in court every day and that this hinders the investigation of cases. Under the old system the procurator who investigated the case had to present it in court. They were advised that it is a matter of arranging office techniques to overcome the difficulty.

(b) In Yokohama the procurators have recently indicted white-slavers involving 20 girls. A number of anti-occupation poster cases have also been indicted.

(c) Procurator General Mr. Sato requested a member of this staff to address a meeting on 25 January 1951 on the question of a probation system. Mr. Abrams appeared at the meeting in response to the request and discussed the provisions of the California Penal Code on the subject. Material from a special report on Probation Services in 1948, 1949 in California prepared by the Special Crime Study Commission on Adult Corrections was given to Mr. Sato who planned to have it translated for the benefit of those interested. About 50 persons attended including two persons recently back from the United States on a study of the matter and now are serving on the Attorney-General's Committee to draw up a proposed bill for Japan.

2. Activities of National, Regional or Local Political Parties in Prefectures, Cities, Towns and Villages:

a. In the Kanto Region generally and in Tokyo in particular, interest is riveted on the steps, or lack of them, that the government is taking towards total outlawing of the Communist Party. The problem is before the Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives. Recently there has been a go slow attitude evidenced. However certain indications are apparent that more speed will be applied to the program. The committee has made a study of the nation-wide system of controlled riots for which the Communists are responsible and they have come to the conclusion that it is a part of a revolutionary plan justifying drastic measures.

b. The Metropolitan Police Board disclosed this month that the Communist

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members of the Diet have been instrumental in aiding the top Communist officials to avoid the police ban aimed at preventing meetings of the party. This was accomplished by inviting the leaders (70 on 14 January) and (150 on 15 January) to hold their meetings in the House of Councillors Club House (Kai Kan). This building is maintained with taxpayers funds and is used by Diet members and from time to time by political leaders who are not members of the Diet. Until the above dates the building was not turned into a public meeting hall or used in the place of a political party headquarters. The meetings mentioned above were originally scheduled to be held at the Communist Party headquarters building and were transferred to avoid either a police ban or police surveillance. The irony of the situation is that the local police were without jurisdiction to enter the Diet grounds to keep surveillance over the meeting and as a result whatever plans were made have been kept from police ears. In addition it gives Communist Party meetings added prestige to be able to report to the rank and file that they hold their meetings under the protection of the capital dome, protected from the capitalist police by the Diet guards. Three weeks after these meetings were held the police reported that they had held conferences to solve the problem with higher officials concerned but had not arrived at a solution. Meetings continue to be held since 15 January.

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c. It may be that this matter has been brought to the attention of the judiciary committee of the house and the reaction is that the Communist Party members of the Diet should be purged. At any rate strong rumors are current in Tokyo that they will be purged. These rumors have been repeated in the Japanese Press.

d. The Liberal Party is in favor of outlawing the Communists but the Socialist Party oppose the move. As previously reported the Socialist Party has for all practical purpose become the front for the Communist Party. Last summer its leftist leaders adopted the Communist Party slogans, however, the rightist leaders opposed these statements. In the recent party convention held on 22 January 1951 the rightist leaders broke down to the leftist and allowed the convention to adopt the three Communist Party propositions of (1) an over-all peace treaty, (2) no rearmament and (3) no military bases. The rightist did not bolt the party because of political expediency in view of the coming local spring elections.

e. The Democrat Party has indicated a willingness to go along with the Liberals on foreign policy but not on internal matters.

f. The 17 big leftist unions have announced they will support the Socialist Party which is not surprising, however, the large neutral unions have been left in a vacuum and are expected to string along with the Socialist position as most appealing to labor. This could present a serious threat to the Liberal Party in the event of another Diet election it is feared.

g. Throughout most of the prefectures in the Region the Socialist Party on the prefectural level had two opposing camps on the issues that crystallized in

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the January Convention and it remains to be seen whether the prefectural leaders go along for political reasons or whether they bolt the party at that level.

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h) <sup>Suzuki</sup> On the local level the surprise nomination of Mr. Saito, Chief of General Affairs by the Liberal Party rather than the incumbent, Governor Kobayashi, has stirred interest and speculation. Saito represents a home town boy as against a former Home Ministry choice and the party feels he is strong enough to win. The governor fired the Finance Chief, Mr. Takasawa, because he announced his support of Mr. Saito. All of the reasons for the action of the party have not come to the surface as yet, however, it represents a significant break with the past when a Home Ministry sponsored governor is by-passed for a local product.

i. In Tochigi the socialists in several general meetings continued to hammer against military bases while at the same time urging that the Communist Party is a tool of the U.S.S.R. A more sober and apparently non-partisan meeting listened to professor Suematsu of Tokyo University lecture on world politics. 190 heard Suematsu talk about Korea. He said that in his opinion the United Nations would not quit Korea even though the fighting had been recently unfavorable. He urged close cooperation with the United Nations in the coming peace treaty talks. The Liberals spoke through Diet man Ozeki. Ozeki stated that the present Korean problem would not bring on World War III and that United States forces would stay in Korea notwithstanding unfavorable developments. He said that the Japanese people and the Liberal Party had undergone great hardship over the past few years and that Yoshida would not resign the post of Prime Minister, come what may. Another Liberal speaker on 18 January told an audience of 300 at Karesuyama Machi, Nasu Gun that World War III will be started depending on the will of Mr. Stalin or Mr. Truman. Until last year it rested solely on the will of Stalin but that this year the United States faces the decision. Moreover, that Mr. Sebald has stated that Japan will not be left to face foreign aggression and it is impossible for the U.S.S.R. to land in Japan with its present naval power. Another Liberal speaker at the same meeting averred that the Communist Party propaganda against a separate peace and military bases did not give deep thought for the future of Japan.

j. In the same prefecture the Communists sponsored a three day schooling for 32 leaders of the Youth Movement Corps.

k. A political issue developing on the local level is the reduction of the number of assemblymen. Governor Uchiyama of Kanagawa is proposing a cut in the assemblies of cities, towns and villages. He does not think prefectural assemblies need trimming contrary to the view of other governors. As a result of his program the Mayors Congress sent out questionnaires and 31 cities favored a cut of one-third, 23 favored a cut of some sort, 29 opposed a cut and 29 had no opinion on the question.

l. The matter of raising salaries and voting pensions discussed in the paragraph on assemblies will be heard from on the political platforms this spring.



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3. Other Important Legal and Government Matters and Comments:

a. (1) In a recent trip to Funabashi the mayor who also happens to be a lawyer called our attention to the need for revision of Article 30 of the Lawyers Law, Law No. 205, 10 June 1949. This article prohibits a lawyer from practicing law while holding the office of Mayor. It accepts Diet members and members of the local assemblies. Paragraph two of the article also restricts lawyers from being members of a board of directors or engaging in any other business unless permission is obtained from the Bar Association Committee. He points out quite correctly that doctors, dentists and other professional people are not so restricted. He asserts that many lawyers refuse to take the responsibility of public office due to this restriction and as to those lawyers who have been elected it is an economic waste not to allow them to practice in view of the shortage of lawyers in Japan. The opinion of the Tokyo Bar Association was solicited on this question and the Vice President reported that the Association was opposed to the article but was hesitant about changing it at the present time. The restriction has no counterpart in any laws back in the United States and the objections raised by the mayor even after discounting his personal interest in the matter appear sound.

(2) A report received from Dr. Yamana, a member of the Tokyo Bar Association Committee, on the activities of the Federation of Nippon Bar Associations indicate that this organization is doing a good job in its field. They have participated with the Supreme Court in its study of speeding up trials, continuous trials, appointment of lawyers for indigent defendants and similar matters of importance. They have worked with the Local Autonomy Agency on its plan to set up a Legal Section in its organization which is long overdue. They have met with Diet committees to discuss proposed bills of interest and with Civil Rights Commissioners on human rights problems, unauthorized practice of the law and numerous subjects of a related nature. The Federation also handled the distribution of the Supreme Court's instructions to all the lawyers throughout Japan.

(3) A report from the same source discloses that the Tokyo Bar Association is equally well occupied. During December for example, 16 various committee meetings have been held on a wide range of subjects and particularly in disseminating the Supreme Court's instructions for speeding up trials.

b. Police Activities:

(1) The recent raids conducted by the NRP assisted by municipal police on the Communist organ "Voice of Peace" is a most welcome and reassuring action. The raid caught 379 persons and extended to 427 places throughout the nation. 89 were arrested in the Kanto Region outside Tokyo and 25 were arrested in Tokyo on 23 January 1951. The raid was well planned and executed and should have good results.

(2) A check made in Saitama and Kanagawa on the question of whether the municipal police should be absorbed into the NRP has produced the following comments picked at random: forces in cities of less than 100,000 should be

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absorbed; calibre of individuals on small police forces is not good; insufficient equipment to do a good job; chiefs are controlled by bosses in many cases; no chance for promotion results in poor morale; police themselves prefer to be transferred even though NRP pay is less; promotions and prestige is reason; cost of police runs from 17% to 25% of local budget; alternate suggestion; create district police forces comprised of various municipal police to cover a number of small places.

(3) Most governors of outlying Kens favor abolishing municipal police in cities under 100,000 or at a minimum in cities under 30,000. Some governors (Shizuoka) believe they should not be absorbed by the NRP but rather establish a new prefectural municipal police organization under the control of the governor.

(4) Some interesting observations made by a police chief in Tokyo whose area include a waterfront and dock are worth repeating here. The item that the Communist Party is using women to blackmail police and the effect of loose talk on the part of G.I's back from Korea is especially interesting. Extracts are as follows:

"1. Posters appear frequently and as soon as they are seen a photograph is taken of it and sample copies are taken if possible but whoever put them up are smart as they put a lot of glue on it and a copy cannot be had unless torn. All such posters are reported to Metropolitan Police Board.

"2. In regards to the "Sodo-pei" (Japan Federation of Labor) there is not much activity, mostly along economic line such as raise in wages and improvement of living standards. No political questions are raised.

"3. Instructions have been given to his policemen to watch out for women Communists whose target are young and new men on the force. These women would usually strike up an acquaintance with one of the men and let relations get so intimate that those men are usually targets for blackmail, with the alternative of either get them information or exposure with a charge of rape or similar charges. In order to counter such frame-up the chief asked that the men notify him of the girl that they are going around with, another thing is that if the men are seen walking in public with a woman of disreputable character, it would put a bad light on the force. But so far that has not worked out so well as the men do not report their other interests. The men have been cautioned to beware of women who start in asking for their opinion on certain matters and told not to commit themselves.

"4. Trends of the war in Korea has a large effect upon the activities of the Communists. Reverses by or of United Nations Troops, activities by Commies increase but when the United Nations Troops are making a gain like it has recently, then they quiet down. Some careless talk by members of the United Nations Forces who have come back to Japan is getting into the ears of the Communists, such as a soldier was quoted as saying that he was disgusted about the reason for fighting in Korea but it has a big effect on the Japanese who hear

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it as the Japanese are thinking that the soldiers are fighting for them and that if they have that attitude they probably would have the same attitude towards this country. Reversals by United Nations Forces has a depressing effect upon the people here.

#5. Talk has it that a policeman was told by one Communist Party member that they had better quit the force or if they stayed in they had better not be promoted to a rank of Police Sergeant or higher as when the Communists do occupy Japan all top ranking members of the police force from Sergeant on up will be executed while lower echelon police will receive minor sentence.

#6. Most of the people in the jurisdiction of the Suigo Police Station are either day-laborers or stevedores. Economic condition of the nation has a great deal to do with whether these persons would fall prey to Communist influence. The Korean War was sort of like a God-send for diverting the interest of Communism from among these class of people as they are now more interested in making their daily wages. The war has created steady work for these people and the Communists are finding it hard to be heard among contented people.

#7. Recent trend shows that more people are leaving the party and are making a public declaration to that effect. Some have even come to the chief and personally declared to him that they have left the party. They are playing it smart as they see purged red members are finding it awfully difficult to obtain jobs even when jobs are now plentiful.

#8. Last year around this time of the month, jobs were very scarce with a lot of ships laying idle and stevedores were underbidding each other in order to obtain jobs and the Communists were very active in their campaign taking advantage of the unstabilized condition. They would infiltrate in among the group of men waiting job calls (which never came) and preached their doctrine, the group had nothing to do so listened. This year there is no more groups in the call room as the stevedores have more work than they can handle. The Communists campaigners finding empty rooms and no listeners have strangely disappeared.

#9. There are only about ten Korean families living here and they are very quiet. The Attorney General's Proclamation in regards to compulsory deportation of habitual Korean trouble-makers has had a quieting effect upon them.

#10. The prime interest and importance to the people now is the war in Korea and its economic effect towards this country and how long this economic boom will last.

#11. Orders received by Communist Party members are traceable to what goes on in the Diet. Don't know what method or route they are using to transmit orders from Communist Party "top wheels" to the "small wheels" but it is the same.

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Hq, KaCAD, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for January 1951

"12. Left wing Socialist members stay aloof from Communist members and are seen to meet eye to eye on certain point for their own benefit but never work together."

(5) In connection with the mob action resulting in the death of a policeman at Nagano it might be pertinent to point out that police tactics and procedure could be improved upon. We were advised by the Chief of Police of Matsumoto, also a trouble spot, that the police had to tie their guns to their belts to avoid having them taken forcibly from them by the mobsters. This happened a number of times and resulted in the decision to tie the guns on. However when they need the guns they cannot use them. Further, even though the police are alerted that a mob will descend upon a public building they do not go to the building in advance and take control of the situation. They wait at the police stations until the mayor or other official calls and advises that some violence has occurred. Then the police come to the scene. They feel that a window must be broken or furniture upset or actual violence take place before they have the right to step into the matter. The right to prevent violence does not seem to be in their book. It must be born in mind in this connection that the police have been bombarded with pamphlets by the Communists telling them not to use their guns on the Japanese but to keep them for the "imperialists". They have been threatened with execution later in the event the Communist take over in Japan. To what extent this propaganda is responsible for the present non-action of police in strong Communist areas is a serious question.

• Field Trips:

During the past month full coverage to all ten prefectures was had. A second trip was made to those prefectures where a specific request for a conference was made by the Japanese themselves. The officials appear to be most willing to discuss their problems and they speak out much more freely than heretofore. Invitations to speak at three public meetings have been extended to members of this division for the month of February as of this date.

*Name  
meetings.*

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