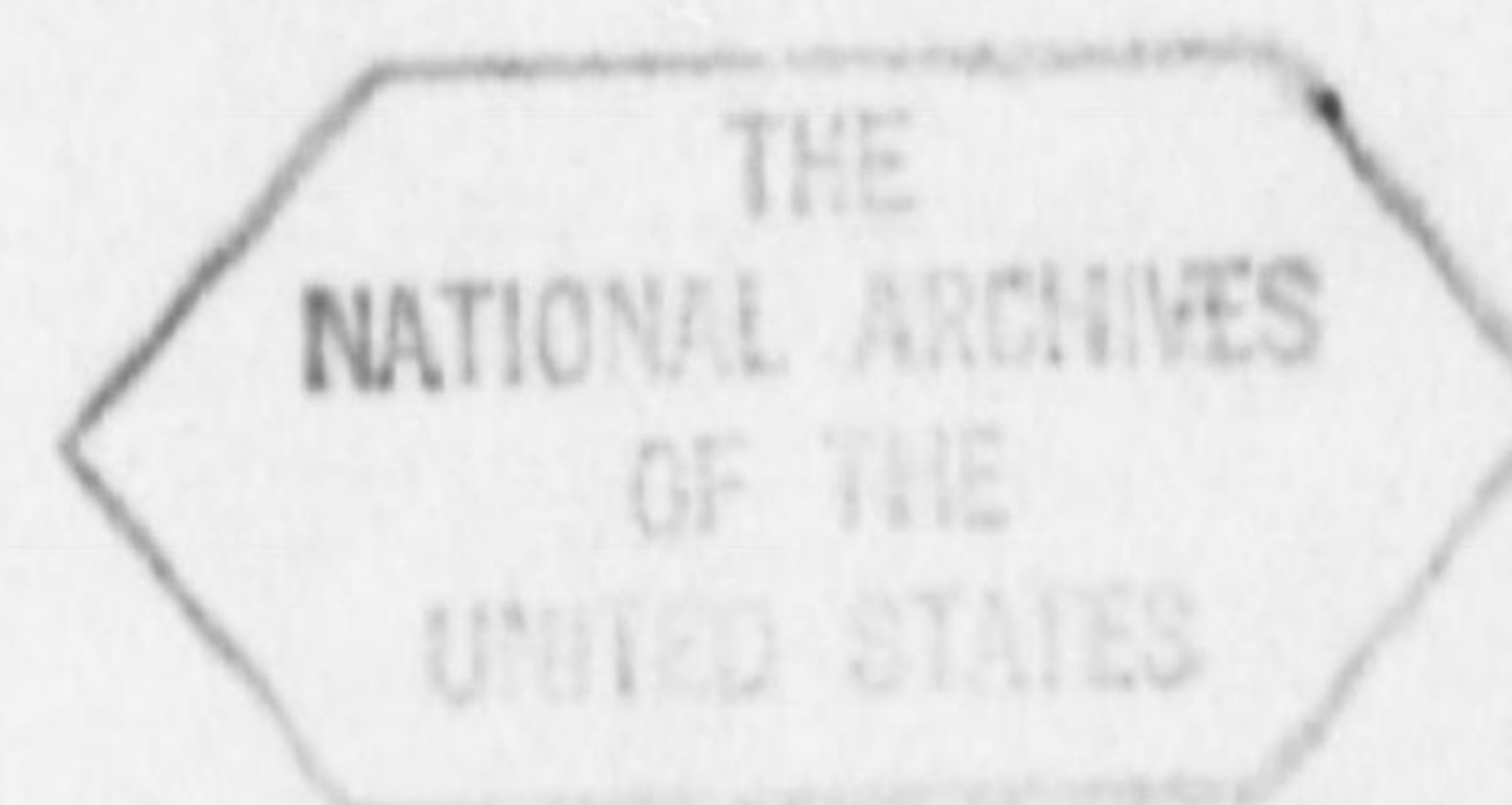


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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

ANNEX A
LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES
December 1950

By Mr. U. S. Grant Bauguess

1. JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

a. Activities of Governors: The primary activities of the Governors throughout the Region during the month of December was their drive for completion of local tax payments and a campaign for completion of rice quota delivery. Additionally, appropriations of funds for, and the payment of, year-end allowances and the increase of general salary basis of government employees was also the subject of much effort in each Prefecture. In Hiroshima, former Governor Kusunose was elected a member of the House of Councillors on 20 December. Vice-Governor Wakuda resigned to become a candidate for governor in the election to be held 22 January. The acting governor now is Yoshinobu Kono, the Director of the General Affairs Department, who became the acting governor by reason of seniority in the Prefectural Government Office. In Tottori one and one-half million yen was appropriated to finance Governor Nishio's travel to M.R.A. Conference in Geneva. He is accompanied by Koma Kichi Masuoka, a former speaker of the House of Representatives and a political leader of Tottori Prefecture. There was strong protest from the Socialists and Farmers Union parties to this appropriation. In Shimane Vice-Governor Kaneko was relieved of his duties as Director of the General Affairs Department, which he has held for some time concurrently with the office of Vice-Governor, and Kiyokazu Okubo of the Economic Department was appointed the Director of General Affairs Department; the Chief of the Finance Section, Naokichi Hata, was promoted to the position of Director of the Economic Department.

b. Prefectural Assemblies: The speakers and assistant speakers of each Prefecture held a conference in Yamaguchi City 9 December, to discuss petition to the National Government for increase in local finance equalization grants and the framework of local loan flotation; to provide year-end allowances for local government officials in accordance with the policy of the National Government; and to study the problem of changing the fixed number of local assemblymen in relation to the policy of the National Government.

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In Hiroshima, the assembly in regular session 23 to 25 December, adopted a supplementary budget for the fiscal year of 1950-51 amounting to ¥341,223,571, bringing the total appropriations for the fiscal year to ¥7,284,633,547. The largest items in the appropriations were for year-end allowances and an increase in salaries for government employees and school teachers. The assembly also adopted an ordinance concerning fish markets and made minor amendments to existing ordinances. The assembly, after considerable checking by this headquarters, finally had a bill introduced for the amalgamation of Fukada-Mura with Mihara and Onomichi Cities, appointing a special committee to investigate and report at the January session of the assembly.

In Yamaguchi Prefecture the regular session of the assembly 21 to 23 December adopted a supplementary budget in the sum of ¥297,365,251 to bring the total annual budget to ¥5,607,062,099, with the largest amount for financing year-end allowances and increased salaries of government employees and teachers. The assembly also adopted ordinances concerning the Prefectural General Development Council, and an ordinance concerning the execution of Yamaguchi Prefectural construction standards and the appointment of a construction committee. The assembly also appropriated ¥3,120,150 to purchase streptomycin in their fight against tuberculosis.

In Tottori, the assembly met in regular session 11-15 December for the adoption of a supplementary budget in the sum of ¥293,357,671 to bring the total annual budget to ¥2,621,419,220. The largest item of this appropriation is for year-end allowances and increased salaries of government employees and teachers. The assembly also enacted ordinances concerning the establishment of an overland transportation office, the establishment of Tottori Prefectural Agricultural Laboratory, and an ordinance concerning construction standards and the appointment of a construction standards committee.

In Shimane regular assembly 21-23 December, a supplementary budget was passed in the sum of 564,926,625 yen to bring the total annual budget to 3,445,586,484 yen, with the largest item for year-end allowances and increased salaries for government employees. The assembly also enacted ordinances concerning the Construction Examination Committee, restrictions on construction of buildings and an ordinance concerning prefectural libraries. The assembly also approved the amalgamation of Taki-Mura and Hisa-Mura and Hinokawa-Gun.

c. Activities of Mayors: The mayors of the five cities in San-In area, including Shimane and Tottori prefectures, held a conference in Yonago City 19-20 December for general liaison between these cities and discussions on local autonomy. In the towns and

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*Who conducted meeting?
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villages throughout the Region movements for tax payments were the primary activities. Local officials felt the recent financial difficulties in local finances and are making drives for complete payment of taxes. Section personnel in cooperation with the Internal Revenue Division held a number of conferences with Mayors and tax collection officials to assist in the collection of taxes, and to guide local officials away from payment of commissions to Private associations for collection of taxes. Arrangements were made for similar conferences throughout the Region during the month of January.

The Mayor of Tottori City is now under indictment for bribery. He was released on bail after fifty days detention and resumed his duties as Mayor. It appears however that the pressure of public opinion in the City will soon force the Mayor to resign.

d. Activities of City Assemblies: Speakers of the five city assemblies in Okayama held a conference for discussion on resolutions to be submitted to the Regional City Assembly Speakers Conference to be held in January and for general liaison in the cities. Twelve of the twenty-five city assemblies in the Region held regular sessions during December. The assemblies were generally routine and no outstanding ordinances were adopted.

e. Activities of Local Branches of National Government: The Maritime Safety Commission formally dedicated the training center for the Maritime Safety Commission in Kure City in a ceremony on 8 December, with three hundred trainees beginning a three months training course. The school facility is a part of the former naval submarine school.

The Maritime Safety Commission reports the arrest of fifty-five persons for illegal possession of ammunition during the month of December, and also reports the arrest of twenty-seven persons for violations under the Fisheries Law.

f. Courts and Administration of Justice:

(1) The courts continued with their plans for expedition of trials by conferences and detailed planning for the continuous trial, to be started 1 January 1951. It is reported that while defense attorneys are cooperative in the plans for the continuous trial yet they and their clients are hesitant about going to court for this type of trial.

(2) On 15 December 1950, Mr. Murashige Kimura, Mayor of Kibe Mura, Shimane Ken, and Mr. Ryoichi Sakoda, a clerk of the Village Office, were tried in Kokura Provost Court for violation of Imperial Ordinance No. 311, and were found guilty. Sentences given were as follows:

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(a) Murashige Kimura, seven years hard labor and 500,000 Yen fine.

(b) Ryoichi Sakoda, one year hard labor and 50,000 Yen fine.

(3) The Hiroshima Publishing Company's case was concluded on 29 December 1950, when the Hiroshima District Procurators' Office announced the non-prosecution of Mr. Kiyoto Saito and Kozaburo Yamada. Mr. Yamada's accusation against detective Yutaka Shoji for abuse of authority was also disposed of as non-prosecution on 30 December 1950. A special report of investigation of their arrests is being prepared.

(4) During the reporting month, a total of fourteen cases, where crimes committed by public officials were referred to trial by the procurators' office throughout the region.

(5) A total of 539 pistols were received by the Sixth Maritime Safety Headquarters to this date. It was reported that the number of arms received is sufficient to cope with the present situation.

2. POLITICAL PARTIES:

Both Conservative and Progressive Parties are engaged in planning for the local elections to be held in April. In Hiroshima Prefecture the major parties are now active because of the recent election for a member of the House of Councillors and the election for the Governor 22 January. In the election of a candidate for Governor the Liberal Party had considerable difficulty because of such a large number of aspirants. However Wakuda, the former Vice-Governor was selected by the Liberal Party and will be supported by the Liberal Party, but he is running as an independent. Mr. Ohara was selected by the Socialist Party but he is also running as an independent. It appears that the Liberal Party in Hiroshima Prefecture and in Yamaguchi Prefecture is still the dominant party, but in the other prefectures in the Region the Socialists are gaining rapidly. The Communist Party throughout the region is dominated by the International Faction. It is reported that a number of attempts have been made to unify the party, particularly in Tottori and Okayama Prefectures. In the other prefectures, there is strong resistance from the Internationalists and there is only slight appearance of Communist activities on the surface. It is believed that their activities are confined to underground and within the party. They are working mainly with the laboring classes, using requests for year-end allowances as one means of agitation and are endeavoring to recruit supporters from farmers. The party in

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Hiroshima has nominated a candidate for Governor, obviously to keep their party before the public, and as an opportunity for propaganda.

3. OTHER IMPORTANT POLITICAL GOVERNMENT OR LEGAL MATTERS

a. Amalgamation and Separation: In Okayama-Ken a new village was created by the amalgamation of Taki-Mura, Kumura and a portion of Kezu section of Kubatu-Mura, making Kiku-Mura, Hikawa-Gun. A portion of Otsubo and Hokobara sections in Yasugi-Mura, Naka-Gun, was incorporated into Kinetsuka-Mura. The separation movement of Hiro from Kure City was decided in Hiroshima District Court, confirming the Prefectural Assembly's rejection of the separation in spite of the popular vote in favor of separation.

Fukada-Mura in Hiroshima-Ken voted for amalgamation of the village with Mihara and Onomichi Cities in February 1950. The report of their action was submitted to the Ken Government, but no action was taken because their petition or report was not in proper form. Village officials were not advised that the report was not in legal forms. Village representatives made repeated oral petitions to Ken Government for action on their behalf. Under the sponsorship of a political leader from Minago-Son, a small portion of the village Shimo-Gumi petitioned the Ken Government to join Minago-Son after the two cities had agreed to accept the portions of the village as it had voted. On 28 August the revised petition of the village, the two cities acceptance, and the petition of Shimo-Gumi were filed with the Ken Government. On 28 November representatives of the cities and the village appealed to this headquarters for assistance in getting action by the Ken Assembly, so that the financial affairs of the village could be settled before the next fiscal year, and also in view of the April local elections. After a number of conferences with Ken officials, a bill for the separation and amalgamation of the village was finally introduced in the assembly 23 December, and a special investigating committee was appointed.

4. ELECTIONS:

a. Election Contests: Surprised interest was developed in the by-election for House of Councillors in Hiroshima. Governor Kusunose, Liberal Party, was expected to win over Socialist candidate Takatsu with little effort. However, Takatsu eloquently blasted Kusunose for his alleged connection with the Hiroshima community chest scandal so effectively, that Kusunose probably lost many votes which Takatsu did not pick up. 67.2% of the Prefecture's eligible voters gave Kusunose a small majority of 37,451.

In Onoda City a conservative and a progressive contested hotly in the mayor's election. Ex-Vice Mayor Ito, a conservative, had been expected to win over progressive candidate Himei, but

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leftist and communist support gave Himei a substantial majority with 71% of the City's eligible voters coming out. Both candidates campaigned as independents.

Five town and village mayors were elected in the region in December. These had no significant political trends. The election for thirty-five of the thirty-six assemblymen in Tottori City aroused considerable interest. The names of two voters were erroneously omitted from the register. They cast their ballots but election officials would not count them. The thirty-fourth candidate had a majority of one vote, the thirty-fifth one is contesting the returns because of this error. One successful candidate is a government railway employee; his seat is being challenged on the grounds that he is a public servant and therefore ineligible to have this office. Both cases are pending the decision of the Election Administration Committee. 89.2% of the eligible voters elected twenty-seven independents, one communist, and seven miscellaneous.

b. Violation of election laws: No violations were reported in connection with the Hiroshima Councillor election in Hiroshima. From Tottori City it is reported there were fifty-one instances of bribery or buying votes at the price of ¥100, three house-to-house visits and one distribution of name cards. In the mayor's election in Shibano Town, Tottori-Ken, it is reported the successful candidate (with only a six-vote margin) gave large sums for campaign expenses, and provided entertainment for a large number of voters. Forty arrests were made and are now under investigation.

c. Recalls: Recall of Tadanoumi Town Assembly started 1 February 1949, was ended by judgment of the Hiroshima High Court declaring the voting void, and taxed supporters with the cost of the action.

5. IMPORTANT VISITS AND CONFERENCES OF LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT SECTION PERSONNEL:

a. Conferences with representatives of Hiroshima Printing Company and procurators, on alleged illegal search of records of the company, and illegal arrests of company personnel.

b. Four conferences with Mayors of Mihara and Onomichi cities, Fukuda-mura and Prefectural Local Affairs Section on problem of amalgamation of Fukuda-mura with Onomichi and Mihara.

c. Conferences with Public Health officials concerning TB hospital patients associations.

d. Check of Shimane National Sanitorium on activities of Patients Association.

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e. Conferences with Mayors and tax officials on tax collection associations.

f. Conferences with police officials on exercise of criminal jurisdiction over merchant seamen.

g. Two visits to police headquarters in Shimane and Tottori-Ken checking on police activities, and one visit to each of the other Ken.

h. Visit to NRP Headquarters, Nogi District in Shimane-Ken, and Chubu District in Tottori-Ken.

i. Conference with Mayor, police and Public Health officials of Iwakuni city on enforcement of Prostitution Control Law.

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

A/CNB/mfm

CCAR 319.1

12 December 1950

SUBJECT: Monthly Activity Report, November 1950

TO: Chief
Civil Affairs Section
GHq, SCAP
APO 500

1. LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT:

- a. Governor Kusunose of Hiroshima resigns to become candidate for House of Councillors by-election. (Annex A, par 1a)
- b. Extensive campaign carried on for traffic safety. (Annex A, par 1f)
- c. Courts prepare for expedition of trials pursuant to SCAPIN 2127. (Annex A, par 1f(6))

2. PUBLIC HEALTH:

- a. School attendance has been seriously affected in many localities by outbreaks of respiratory infections. (Annex B-1, par 2c)
- b. Building program for communicable disease hospitals discussed with prefectural officials. (Annex B-1, par 7b)
- c. All prefectural health departments report critical financial condition, with poor prospects of budget for next fiscal year. (Annex B-1, par 12)
- d. The accreditation committee found considerable improvement in three nurse training schools which have re-applied for accreditation. (Annex B-1, par 15a)

3. PUBLIC WELFARE:

- a. Public assistance expenditures and average grants decline in every prefecture. (Annex B-2, par 1a)
- b. Medical assistance under Daily Life Security Law denied livelihood aid recipients of Yamanouchi Higashi. (Annex B-2, par 1d)
- c. "For the want of a nail a shoe is lost" as Tottori Prefectural Insurance Section discontinues checking for errors in the payment of medical claims. (Annex B-2, par 5a)

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Monthly Activity Report, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region - November, 1950

4. ECONOMICS:

a. Financial condition of unit cooperatives improving while that of federations declines. (Annex D, par 2b)

b. Outlook for a normal harvest of "mugi" in 1951 appears dim as late planting seriously impedes the Increased Production Program. (Annex D, par 2e)

c. Electric power generation higher during the month than for any month during the past ten years. (Annex D, par 7e)

5. CIVIL EDUCATION:

a. Recent school board election has brought a critical evaluation of present school board practices. (Annex E-1, par 1a)

b. Youth Specialists have completed their office set-ups and have begun to promote a substantial Youth Affairs program. (Annex E-1, par 2a)

6. CIVIL INFORMATION:

a. Shimane Prefecture shows outstanding voting percentage in Japan in School Board election. (Annex E-2, par 1a)

b. Shimane Prefecture forms Prefectural Information Advisory Council. (Annex E-2, par 2)

C. N. Bailey

6 Incls:

- 1 - Annex A - (2)
- 2 - Annex B-1 - (2)
- 3 - Annex B-2 - (4)
- 4 - Annex D - (34)
- 5 - Annex E-1 - (2)
- 6 - Annex E-2 - (12)

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Colonel, Inf
Chief

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

ANNEX A
LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES
November 1950

By Mr. U. S. Grant Bauguess

1. JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

a. Activities of Governors: The Governors of the five prefectures of the region concentrated their efforts primarily in the re-adjustment of rice quota delivery because of strong requests for reduction by farmers throughout the entire region. The Governors as representatives of the Government attended a special National Governors Conference in Tokyo to bring pressure upon the Diet for increase in local finance equalization grants and for expansion of the framework of local loan flotation.

The resignation of Governor Kusunose of Hiroshima was accepted by the Assembly 29 November, so that the Governor could become a candidate for the House of Councillors election to fill the vacancy created by the death of Councillor Sasaki. Vice-Governor Wakuda will be the Acting Governor until the election 22 January. The vacancy in the House of Councillors gave the Governor an opportunity to seek his apparent ambition to get in the National Diet, and if possible to play an important part in national politics. It appears that the Governor's popularity as Governor of Hiroshima has been declining in recent months, because of his connection with the previous Nishi Nippon Fishing Company and because of his connection with the Community Chest Fund scandals. It appears at this time that he would have little or no competition except Seido Takatsu, a Socialist candidate and a former member of the House of Representatives. It appears that the Governor, who has announced this affiliation with the Liberal Party, will receive strong conservative support in the Prefectural Assembly and Town and Village Mayors Association in the Prefecture. It is rumored that Vice-Governor Wakuda will be a strong contender in the election for Governor on 22 January.

The conference of all labor section chiefs of the five prefectures of the region was held at Misasa-Mura, Tottori-Ken, for discussions of such matters of local concern as reports on "red purge" from private industries, reports on status of welfare facilities for labor unions and the measures taken by each prefecture to improve them, and utilization of educational means for helping laborers.

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b. Prefectural Assemblies: Hiroshima Prefectural Assembly met in regular session 27-30 November for the approval of the supplementary budget of ¥389,500,820 to bring the total annual budget to ¥6,943,409,876, and for the enactment of an ordinance for enforcement of construction standard regulations, the appointment of a construction examination committee, and an ordinance concerning wages and allowances for psychologists employed for mental examinations. The Assembly also approved amalgamation of Shimo Kita Kata, Kami Kita Kata and Zennyui Mura of Toyota-Gun into one solid villages of Kita Kati Mura.

Okayama Prefectural Assembly met in regular session 13 November for approval of supplementary budget of ¥464,190,943 to bring the total annual budget to ¥4,827,966,684, and for enactment of an ordinance establishing the prefecture construction examination committee, enactment of ordinance concerning the wages and allowances for psychologists employed for mental examinations, and enactment of an ordinance concerning contracts for construction of prefectural establishments and other fixed properties.

In Tottori the conference of chiefs of all assembly proceedings sections of assembly secretariats within the region was held 13 November, for discussions and planning on assembly-procedures and coordination among the secretariat officers. The Tottori Prefectural Assembly met in special session 2 November for adoption of an additional budget of ¥159,820,177 to bring the total annual budget to ¥2,328,061,549.

c. Activities of Mayors: Most of the city mayors of the region attended the National Conference of Mayors in Tokyo 27 November to advocate increased local finance equalization grants from the Central Government, and to petition the National Government to defray the total expenses for unemployment relief works. The mayors of forty-seven cities, towns and villages of Hiroshima Prefecture met at Ondo-Machi to discuss resolutions for free rotation of personnel, extension of qualification for persons eligible for Public Safety commissions, and introduction of retirement age limit system for Municipal Police. A number of block conferences of mayors of town and villages in Okayama and Shimane Prefectures were held, to discuss strengthening the movement for establishment of local autonomy and to urge a program for full payment of taxes.

In Hamada City, Shimane-Ken, an unusual controversy arose over the term of office of Deputy Mayor. Apparently his appointment was approved by the City Assembly in April 1947 as claimed by the Deputy Mayor, and under which approval he has served since that date, but there is no record of approval in the minutes of the City Assembly. A final decision has not been reached by the City Assembly.

d. Activities of City Assemblies: The conference of speakers of the five City Assemblies in Okayama Prefecture was held 26 November, for discussion of arrangements on a campaign for the establishment of local autonomy and a drive for full payment of taxes.

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At a special session of Tottori City Assembly on 7 November a resolution of non-confidence in Mayor Morinaka, who is detained in Tottori Prison on charges of bribery, was passed; and when delivered to the Mayor with a request for his resignation, he declined resignation on the ground that it was too sudden to make a decision. After a recess the assembly resolved to dissolve, and all members tendered their resignation except one. An election for the entire membership of the assembly will be held 17 December. 108 persons have announced their candidacy for the thirty-five seats in the assembly. Three Communist candidates are included.

Hiroshima City Assembly met in special session on 24 November to elect a member for the City Board of Education from the City Assemblymen. Arguments were carried on for four days until the Assistant Speaker, in disgust, announced his intention of resigning. Then the Assembly, after coaxing the Assistant Speaker to remain in office, selected a member of the New Progressive Group as the Assembly's representative on the Board of Education.

e. Activities of Local Branches of National Government: All the principal prisons in the five prefectures in the region were visited during November by personnel of Legal and Government Section. General conditions of the prisons were found satisfactory. The prison cells are in most cases clean and the work shops are satisfactory. The major grievances in most of the prisons are poor lighting and infrequent baths. Okayama Prison has excellent clinical facilities, while Hiroshima has very unsatisfactory facilities at this time. However, construction has begun on a new and modern clinic. In Hiroshima also the kitchen facilities are miserable, but it is planned that a new kitchen will be completed early next year.

f. Courts and the Administration of Justice:

(1) Traffic Safety Week, with the cooperation of the NRP, Municipal Police, Traffic Safety Councils and Civic Organizations, was observed throughout the region with some degree of lasting effectiveness. Extensive publicity was given in each prefecture on traffic practices, by way of radio, newspapers, posters, leaflets, motion pictures, lectures, and commendation ceremonies for people who demonstrated meritorious traffic practices. The annexed table No. 1 compares the traffic accidents of the week before and the week after the safety campaign. Although the accidents decreased very little, the traffic officers feel that the program was effective in enlightening the people on their traffic responsibilities. It is felt that a great deal was accomplished particularly in the schools, and there is some improvement in pedestrian traffic manners.

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(2) During November there were no reports of violations of I.O. 311. One arrest was made for a previous violation. Kazuo Fujita, of Yamaguchi-Ken, was tried in Military Occupation Court at Kokura on charges of distributing anti-Occupation leaflets; and was sentenced to two years confinement, with the sentence suspended, and a fine of ¥10,000. Hideo Hieda, also of Yamaguchi-Ken, was sentenced to five years at hard labor plus a fine of ¥500,000, on the same offence.

What is this?

(3) Six officials and former officials of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Office, including ex-chief of Foreign Affairs Section, were investigated by the Military Police of Yamaguchi City on charges of forgery of documents and embezzlement. The investigation has been referred to the Procurator's Office.

(4) The Hiroshima Maritime Safety Base reported forty-six instances of illegal possession of ammunition in November, and forty-nine arrests were made. Sixteen of these were referred to the procurator and thirty-three were released on reprimand. The police in Hiroshima-Ken reported thirty-two cases of illegal possession and seventeen arrests were made.

(5) On 16 and 17 November a special drill of region NRP was held in Yamaguchi-Ken with about 1300 police officials. The exercise consisted of methods in controlling riots, strategy and overcoming obstacles, and the actual use of tear gas. The exercise was concluded with passing in review and critique.

(6) Pursuant to SCAPIN 2127 the Courts, Procurators and Lawyers have been making extensive plans for the expedition of trials, both criminal and civil, to be put in practice as of 1 December. Within the region thirteen conferences have been held (at the Hiroshima High Court, each of the District Courts in the region and some of the Branch District Courts in the region; with a total attendance of 104 judges and secretaries, about all procurators in the region, and more than 199 lawyers) for study of constructive measures for expediting trials and planning procedure. Their plans generally consist of priority to cases under the old code of criminal procedure; no change of date of trial of cases to be tried under the old code; calendar- ing cases for trial by agreement of counsel and limiting continuance to absolute necessity; practice of the continuous trial; simplification of pleadings; the application of Article 212 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure; and strict adherence to the time of opening and closing the court, and attendance of procurators, lawyers, litigants and witnesses.

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2. POLITICAL PARTIES:

The major political parties in the region showed little or no activity during the month of November. The election for Board of Education was not significant politically except possibly for the Communist Party. The parties appeared most engaged in scheming for the coming local election. The Liberal Party appears to be holding the lead in influence in the region. In Hiroshima and Yamaguchi Prefectures the Liberal Party influence is especially predominant. When Governor Kusunose resigned to become a candidate for the House of Councillors he immediately announced his affiliation with the Liberal Party. The Nippon Socialist Party appears to be gradually increasing its power. However, a recent disruption of the Federation of Labor Union appears to have brought an adverse effect to the party, since its greatest support was coming from this Federation. The party also is suffering from lack of campaign funds; and it was originally contemplated that the party would not offer a candidate in the Hiroshima Election for House of Councillors and would concentrate its efforts for the Governor's election.

Communist Party activity: The influence of the international faction is predominant in Chugoku Region, especially in Hiroshima and Shimane Prefectures; and in this respect, this region is quite outstanding from other regions in the country. By being worried by schismatic activities of this international faction, Chairman Shiino from the Provisional Central Guiding Headquarters made special visits to Hiroshima Prefecture and approached such leaders of "Shyryu Ha" or Nationalist Faction as Hideo Nemura from Onomichi City, Karuo Harada from Kure City and Keikou Murakami from Hiroshima City to organize strongholds for the Nationalists. Quite a few Communists who were dissatisfied with the schismatic activities of the Internationalists joined this movement, especially from Okayama and Tottori Prefectures. But the resistance from the Internationalists is pervading, especially from such persons as Choji Harada and Sensaku Tokumo in Hiroshima City. Then Gyohei Tanaka, a Communist Diet member from Yamaguchi, was suddenly expelled from the Communist Party for his schismatic activities on 16 November. He insisted that he is going to follow the same policy as before, although he has now become an independent member in the House of Representatives.

3. ELECTIONS:

a. Election contests: The interest of the people in general in the Board of Education election was low. The following table is a comparison of attendance at the polls with Board election in 1947:

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Election District	Eligible Voters		Actual Votes		Voting Percentage	
	1950	1947	1950	1947	1950	1947
Hiroshima Pref.	1,143,811	1,087,241	715,003	643,533	62.5	59.2
Yamaguchi Pref.	807,359	777,536	426,126	471,197	52.8	60.6
Okayama Pref.	907,311	889,259	487,259	566,353	53.7	62.5
Tottori Pref.	328,363	316,423	215,611	224,799	65.6	71.0
Shimane Pref.	488,162	478,335	405,265	372,655	83.2	78.0
Hiroshima City	157,085		86,135		54.8	
Prefecture Total	3,675,006	3,548,794	2,249,264	2,268,537	61.3	64.0

The election had little significance so far as party policies is concerned, except possibly to the Communist party, since it was the only party to have a candidate. In Yamaguchi the CP had an unsuccessful candidate who received individual member support along party lines. His vote declined from the 1947 election. In Tottori, Shimane and Okayama ex-CP member candidates made unsuccessful campaigns, receiving individual member support. In Shimane a successful candidate with CP support ran as an independent. He had been disqualified as a teacher because of his leftist activities.

Party influence of this election is compared with the 1947 election in the following tabulation of ballots polled by parties and independents:

Hiroshima Ken:

1950 Independents	700,803
1947 Liberal Party	4,999
Democratic Party	9,495
Communist Party	14,757
Independents	635,475

Yamaguchi-Ken:

1950 Communist Party	12,711
Independents	407,177
1947 Socialist Party	12,595
Communist Party	15,914
Independents	436,550

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Annex A

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Okayama Ken:

1950 Independents	481,610
. Ex-Communist	27,965
1947 Democratic Party	53,750
Independents	494,908

Tottori Ken:

1950 Socialist Party	34,167
Independents	178,447
Ex-Communist	17,640
1947 Communist Party	15,585
Independents	207,260

Shimane Ken:

1950 Independents	406,259
Ex-Communists	88,736
1947 Socialist Party	37,509
Peoples Cooperation Party	6,638
Communist Party	23,859
Independents	296,592

In addition to the Board of Education election there were four elections and twenty-five by-elections for towns and villages within the region. All candidates were listed as independent except three unsuccessful Communists.

b. Violations of election laws: Only a small number of violations of election laws was reported. Lack of keen competition among the candidates probably accounts for the small number as follows:

Pre-election campaigns	2
Violations on literature and drawing	7
Election campaigning utilizing the position of education	1
House to house visits	2
Poster violations	9
Total	<u>21</u>

c. Other important election information:

There is indication that the people in general are becoming well stuffed with elections. Having only recently finished House of Councillors election and the Board election; there will be at least three more within the next few months. Many people may be inclined to feel that the present election system is a drain on public finance, especially in Hiroshima-Ken, where there will be an election for House of Councillors in December and for the Governor in January at an estimated public expense of ¥17,000,000 each.

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The House of Councillors election costs by Prefecture were:

Hiroshima	¥18,104,640
Yamaguchi	¥13,000,000
Okayama	¥14,348,400
Tottori	¥ 7,000,000
Shimane	¥ 5,381,290

There are also some opinions expressed that the number of representatives to various assemblies is too large, and should be reduced by one-half or even one-third to decrease expenses and increase efficiency in running assemblies.

d. Recalls: Three recall movements were started in the region in November. Fukuda-Mura recalled five assemblymen on the grounds of the reversal of votes for amalgamation of their Village with Mihara and Onomichi, and contested the signatures on the grounds of forgery and for lack of a quorum. The election administration committee ruled against them, and suit was filed in the Hiroshima High Court under Paragraph 8, Article 74 of the Local Autonomy Law. Recall movement was started against the Mayor of Hokotate-Mura in Okayama Prefecture, which was contested by the Mayor on the grounds that procedure of the recall is not convincing, and collection of signatures was conducted under fraudulent means and intimidation. This case is under investigation by the election administration committee. Request for dissolution of the Village Assembly of Konisho-Mura in Tottori-Ken was made on the grounds that the Village Assembly decided the unification of lower secondary schools in the Village by ignoring the villagers opinion without proper reason.

5. IMPORTANT CONFERENCES BY LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT SECTION PERSONNEL:

a. Visit to each prefectural capital, conferring with police, procurators, judges and local affairs sections.

b. Visits to Shimonoseki, Hagi, Yamaguchi and Matsue Cities and Oda, Tsuwano, Gatsu and Yanai Towns conferring with police and local officials.

c. Conferences with Taiyo Fishing Company officials of Shimonoseki on problem of "rod purge."

d. Visits to all principal prisons in the region.

e. Conferences with City Mayors of Hiroshima Ken on problem of police welfare, and expansion of qualification for Public Safety Commissioners.

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f. Conferences with Mihara City officials, Fukuda Village representatives and Hiroshima Local Affairs Section chief on problem of amalgamation of the village with Mihara and Onomichi.

g. Conference with All Japan Public Safety Commissioner Association held in Miyajima.

h. Attended NRP guard training program.

i. Conferences with Reconstruction Officers of Hiroshima City on removal of obstructions in City Planning and Reconstruction Program.

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TABLE No. 1

	Outbreak			Dead			Breakdown of Damage					
							Injured			Amount of Damage of Things		
	Before	Week	After	Before	Week	After	Before	Week	After	Before	Week	After
Tottori-Ken	7	3	4	0	0	1	7	3	3	¥30,000	¥750	¥30,000
Shimane-Ken	4	4	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	¥25,000	¥50,000	¥32,000
Okayama-Ken	8	14	14	1	1	1	4	7	12	¥62,000	¥35,300	¥40,339
Yamaguchi-Ken	14	9	12	1	3	3	22	4	12	¥208,000	¥72,000	¥59,500
Hiroshima-Ken	8	11	3	1	2	1	6	6	2	¥84,500	¥950,000	¥500
Total	44	41	34	3	6	6	41	24	29	¥409,500	¥1108,050	¥162,339

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

ANNEX A
LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES
November 1950

By Mr. U. S. Grant Bauguess

1. JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

a. Activities of Governors: The Governors of the five prefectures of the region concentrated their efforts primarily in the re-adjustment of rice quota delivery because of strong requests for reduction by farmers throughout the entire region. The Governors as representatives of the Government attended a special National Governors Conference in Tokyo to bring pressure upon the Diet for increase in local finance equalization grants and for expansion of the framework of local loan flotation.

The resignation of Governor Kusunose of Hiroshima was accepted by the Assembly 29 November, so that the Governor could become a candidate for the House of Councillors election to fill the vacancy created by the death of Councillor Sasaki. Vice-Governor Wakuda will be the Acting Governor until the election 22 January. The vacancy in the House of Councillors gave the Governor an opportunity to seek his apparent ambition to get in the National Diet, and if possible to play an important part in national politics. It appears that the Governor's popularity as Governor of Hiroshima has been declining in recent months, because of his connection with the previous Nishi Nippon Fishing Company and because of his connection with the Community Chest Fund scandals. It appears at this time that he would have little or no competition except Seido Takatsu, a Socialist candidate and a former member of the House of Representatives. It appears that the Governor, who has announced this affiliation with the Liberal Party, will receive strong conservative support in the Prefectural Assembly and Town and Village Mayors Association in the Prefecture. It is rumored that Vice-Governor Wakuda will be a strong contender in the election for Governor on 22 January.

The conference of all labor section chiefs of the five prefectures of the region was held at Misasa-Mura, Tottori-Ken, for discussions of such matters of local concern as reports on "red purge" from private industries, reports on status of welfare facilities for labor unions and the measures taken by each prefecture to improve them, and utilization of educational means for helping laborers.

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b. Prefectural Assemblies: Hiroshima Prefectural Assembly met in regular session 27-30 November for the approval of the supplementary budget of ¥389,500,820 to bring the total annual budget to ¥6,943,409,876, and for the enactment of an ordinance for enforcement of construction standard regulations, the appointment of a construction examination committee, and an ordinance concerning wages and allowances for psychologists employed for mental examinations. The Assembly also approved amalgamation of Shimo Kita Kata, Kami Kita Kata and Zennyui Mura of Toyota-Gun into one solid villages of Kita Kati Mura.

Okayama Prefectural Assembly met in regular session 13 November for approval of supplementary budget of ¥464,190,943 to bring the total annual budget to ¥4,827,966,684, and for enactment of an ordinance establishing the prefecture construction examination committee, enactment of ordinance concerning the wages and allowances for psychologists employed for mental examinations, and enactment of an ordinance concerning contracts for construction of prefectural establishments and other fixed properties.

In Tottori the conference of chiefs of all assembly proceedings sections of assembly secretariats within the region was held 13 November, for discussions and planning on assembly procedures and coordination among the secretariat officers. The Tottori Prefectural Assembly met in special session 2 November for adoption of an additional budget of ¥159,820,177 to bring the total annual budget to ¥2,328,061,549.

c. Activities of Mayors: Most of the city mayors of the region attended the National Conference of Mayors in Tokyo 27 November to advocate increased local finance equalization grants from the Central Government, and to petition the National Government to defray the total expenses for unemployment relief works. The mayors of forty-seven cities, towns and villages of Hiroshima Prefecture met at Ondo-Machi to discuss resolutions for free rotation of personnel, extension of qualification for persons eligible for Public Safety commissions, and introduction of retirement age limit system for Municipal Police. A number of block conferences of mayors of town and villages in Okayama and Shimane Prefectures were held, to discuss strengthening the movement for establishment of local autonomy and to urge a program for full payment of taxes.

In Hamada City, Shimane-Ken, an unusual controversy arose over the term of office of Deputy Mayor. Apparently his appointment was approved by the City Assembly in April 1947 as claimed by the Deputy Mayor, and under which approval he has served since that date, but there is no record of approval in the minutes of the City Assembly. A final decision has not been reached by the City Assembly.

d. Activities of City Assemblies: The conference of speakers of the five City Assemblies in Okayama Prefecture was held 26 November, for discussion of arrangements on a campaign for the establishment of local autonomy and a drive for full payment of taxes.

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At a special session of Tottori City Assembly on 7 November a resolution of non-confidence in Mayor Morinaka, who is detained in Tottori Prison on charges of bribery, was passed; and when delivered to the Mayor with a request for his resignation, he declined resignation on the ground that it was too sudden to make a decision. After a recess the assembly resolved to dissolve, and all members tendered their resignation except one. An election for the entire membership of the assembly will be held 17 December. 108 persons have announced their candidacy for the thirty-five seats in the assembly. Three Communist candidates are included.

Hiroshima City Assembly met in special session on 24 November to elect a member for the City Board of Education from the City Assemblymen. Arguments were carried on for four days until the Assistant Speaker, in disgust, announced his intention of resigning. Then the Assembly, after coaxing the Assistant Speaker to remain in office, selected a member of the New Progressive Group as the Assembly's representative on the Board of Education.

e. Activities of Local Branches of National Government: All the principal prisons in the five prefectures in the region were visited during November by personnel of Legal and Government Section. General conditions of the prisons were found satisfactory. The prison cells are in most cases clean and the work shops are satisfactory. The major grievances in most of the prisons are poor lighting and infrequent baths. Okayama Prison has excellent clinical facilities, while Hiroshima has very unsatisfactory facilities at this time. However, construction has begun on a new and modern clinic. In Hiroshima also the kitchen facilities are miserable, but it is planned that a new kitchen will be completed early next year.

f. Courts and the Administration of Justice:

(1) Traffic Safety Week, with the cooperation of the NRP, Municipal Police, Traffic Safety Councils and Civic Organizations, was observed throughout the region with some degree of lasting effectiveness. Extensive publicity was given in each prefecture on traffic practices, by way of radio, newspapers, posters, leaflets, motion pictures, lectures, and commendation ceremonies for people who demonstrated meritorious traffic practices. The annexed table No. 1 compares the traffic accidents of the week before and the week after the safety campaign. Although the accidents decreased very little, the traffic officers feel that the program was effective in enlightening the people on their traffic responsibilities. It is felt that a great deal was accomplished particularly in the schools, and there is some improvement in pedestrian traffic manners.

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(2) During November there were no reports of violations of I.O. 311. One arrest was made for a previous violation. Kazuo Fujita, of Yamaguchi-Ken, was tried in Military Occupation Court at Kokura on charges of distributing anti-Occupation leaflets; and was sentenced to two years confinement, with the sentence suspended, and a fine of ¥10,000. Hideo Hieda, also of Yamaguchi-Ken, was sentenced to five years at hard labor plus a fine of ¥500,000, on the same offence.

(3) Six officials and former officials of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Office, including ex-chief of Foreign Affairs Section, were investigated by the Military Police of Yamaguchi City on charges of forgery of documents and embezzlement. The investigation has been referred to the Procurator's Office.

(4) The Hiroshima Maritime Safety Base reported forty-six instances of illegal possession of ammunition in November, and forty-nine arrests were made. Sixteen of these were referred to the procurator and thirty-three were released on reprimand. The police in Hiroshima-Ken reported thirty-two cases of illegal possession and seventeen arrests were made.

(5) On 16 and 17 November a special drill of region NRP was held in Yamaguchi-Ken with about 1300 police officials. The exercise consisted of methods in controlling riots, strategy and overcoming obstacles, and the actual use of tear gas. The exercise was concluded with passing in review and critique.

(6) Pursuant to SCAPIN 2127 the Courts, Procurators and Lawyers have been making extensive plans for the expedition of trials, both criminal and civil, to be put in practice as of 1 December. Within the region thirteen conferences have been held (at the Hiroshima High Court, each of the District Courts in the region and some of the Branch District Courts in the region; with a total attendance of 104 judges and secretaries, about all procurators in the region, and more than 199 lawyers) for study of constructive measures for expediting trials and planning procedure. Their plans generally consist of priority to cases under the old code of criminal procedure; no change of date of trial of cases to be tried under the old code; calendar- ing cases for trial by agreement of counsel and limiting continuance to absolute necessity; practice of the continuous trial; simplification of pleadings; the application of Article 212 of the Rules of Criminal Procedure; and strict adherence to the time of opening and closing the court, and attendance of procurators, lawyers, litigants and witnesses.

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2. POLITICAL PARTIES:

The major political parties in the region showed little or no activity during the month of November. The election for Board of Education was not significant politically except possibly for the Communist Party. The parties appeared most engaged in scheming for the coming local election. The Liberal Party appears to be holding the lead in influence in the region. In Hiroshima and Yamaguchi Prefectures the Liberal Party influence is especially predominant. When Governor Kusunose resigned to become a candidate for the House of Councillors he immediately announced his affiliation with the Liberal Party. The Nippon Socialist Party appears to be gradually increasing its power. However, a recent disruption of the Federation of Labor Union appears to have brought an adverse effect to the party, since its greatest support was coming from this Federation. The party also is suffering from lack of campaign funds; and it was originally contemplated that the party would not offer a candidate in the Hiroshima Election for House of Councillors and would concentrate its efforts for the Governor's election.

Communist Party activity: The influence of the international faction is predominant in Chugoku Region, especially in Hiroshima and Shimane Prefectures; and in this respect, this region is quite outstanding from other regions in the country. By being worried by schismatic activities of this international faction, Chairman Shiino from the Provisional Central Guiding Headquarters made special visits to Hiroshima Prefecture and approached such leaders of "Shyryu Ha" or Nationalist Faction as Hideo Nomura from Onomichi City, Karuo Harada from Kure City and Keikou Murakami from Hiroshima City to organize strongholds for the Nationalists. Quite a few Communists who were dissatisfied with the schismatic activities of the Internationalists joined this movement, especially from Okayama and Tottori Prefectures. But the resistance from the Internationalists is pervading, especially from such persons as Choji Harada and Sensaku Tokumo in Hiroshima City. Then Gyohei Tanaka, a Communist Diet member from Yamaguchi, was suddenly expelled from the Communist Party for his schismatic activities on 16 November. He insisted that he is going to follow the same policy as before, although he has now become an independent member in the House of Representatives.

3. ELECTIONS:

a. Election contests: The interest of the people in general in the Board of Education election was low. The following table is a comparison of attendance at the polls with Board election in 1947:

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Election District	Eligible Voters		Actual Votes		Voting Percentage	
	1950	1947	1950	1947	1950	1947
Hiroshima Pref.	1,143,811	1,087,241	715,003	643,533	62.5	59.2
Yamaguchi Pref.	807,359	777,536	426,126	471,197	52.8	60.6
Okayama Pref.	907,311	889,259	487,259	566,353	53.7	62.5
Tottori Pref.	328,363	316,423	215,611	224,799	65.6	71.0
Shimane Pref.	488,162	478,335	405,265	372,655	83.2	78.0
Hiroshima City	157,085		86,135		54.8	
Prefecture Total	3,675,006	3,548,794	2,249,264	2,268,537	61.3	64.0

The election had little significance so far as party policies is concerned, except possibly to the Communist party, since it was the only party to have a candidate. In Yamaguchi the CP had an unsuccessful candidate who received individual member support along party lines. His vote declined from the 1947 election. In Tottori, Shimane and Okayama ex-CP member candidates made unsuccessful campaigns, receiving individual member support. In Shimane a successful candidate with CP support ran as an independent. He had been disqualified as a teacher because of his leftist activities.

Party influence of this election is compared with the 1947 election in the following tabulation of ballots polled by parties and independents:

Hiroshima Ken:

1950 Independents	700,803
1947 Liberal Party	4,999
Democratic Party	9,495
Communist Party	14,757
Independents	635,475

Yamaguchi-Ken:

1950 Communist Party	12,711
Independents	407,177
1947 Socialist Party	12,595
Communist Party	15,914
Independents	436,550

Annex A

6
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Okayama Ken:

1950 Independents	481,610
Ex-Communist	27,965
1947 Democratic Party	53,750
Independents	494,908

Tottori Ken:

1950 Socialist Party	34,167
Independents	178,447
Ex-Communist	17,640
1947 Communist Party	15,585
Independents	207,260

Shimane Ken:

1950 Independents	406,259
Ex-Communists	88,736
1947 Socialist Party	37,509
Peoples Cooperation Party	6,638
Communist Party	23,859
Independents	296,592

In addition to the Board of Education election there were four elections and twenty-five by-elections for towns and villages within the region. All candidates were listed as independent except three unsuccessful Communists.

b. Violations of election laws: Only a small number of violations of election laws was reported. Lack of keen competition among the candidates probably accounts for the small number as follows:

Pre-election campaigns	2
Violations on literature and drawing	7
Election campaigning utilizing the position of education	1
House to house visits	2
Poster violations	9
Total	21

c. Other important election information:

There is indication that the people in general are becoming well stuffed with elections. Having only recently finished House of Councillors election and the Board election, there will be at least three more within the next few months. Many people may be inclined to feel that the present election system is a drain on public finance, especially in Hiroshima-Ken, where there will be an election for House of Councillors in December and for the Governor in January at an estimated public expense of ¥17,000,000 each.

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The House of Councillors election costs by Prefecture were:

Hiroshima	¥18,104,640
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Okayama	¥14,348,400
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Shimane	¥ 5,381,290

There are also some opinions expressed that the number of representatives to various assemblies is too large, and should be reduced by one-half or even one-third to decrease expenses and increase efficiency in running assemblies.

d. Recalls: Three recall movements were started in the region in November. Fukuda-Mura recalled five assemblymen on the grounds of the reversal of votes for amalgamation of their Village with Mihara and Onomichi, and contested the signatures on the grounds of forgery and for lack of a quorum. The election administration committee ruled against them, and suit was filed in the Hiroshima High Court under Paragraph 8, Article 74 of the Local Autonomy Law. Recall movement was started against the Mayor of Hokotate-Mura in Okayama Prefecture, which was contested by the Mayor on the grounds that procedure of the recall is not convincing, and collection of signatures was conducted under fraudulent means and intimidation. This case is under investigation by the election administration committee. Request for dissolution of the Village Assembly of Konisho-Mura in Tottori-Ken was made on the grounds that the Village Assembly decided the unification of lower secondary schools in the Village by ignoring the villagers opinion without proper reason.

5. IMPORTANT CONFERENCES BY LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT SECTION PERSONNEL:

a. Visit to each prefectural capital, conferring with police, procurators, judges and local affairs sections.

b. Visits to Shimonoseki, Hagi, Yamaguchi and Matsue Cities and Oda, Tsuwano, Gatsu and Yanai Towns conferring with police and local officials.

c. Conferences with Taiyo Fishing Company officials of Shimonoseki on problem of "red purge."

d. Visits to all principal prisons in the region.

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f. Conferences with Mihara City officials, Fukuda Village representatives and Hiroshima Local Affairs Section chief on problem of amalgamation of the village with Mihara and Onomichi.

g. Conference with All Japan Public Safety Commissioner Association held in Miyajima.

h. Attended NRP guard training program.

i. Conferences with Reconstruction Officers of Hiroshima City on removal of obstructions in City Planning and Reconstruction Program.

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TABLE No. 1

	Outbreak			Lead			Breakdown of Damage Injured			Amount of Damage of Things		
	Before	Week	After	Before	Week	After	Before	Week	After	Before	Week	After
	Tottori-Ken	7	3	4	0	0	1	7	3	3	¥30,000	¥750
Shimane-Ken	4	4	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	¥25,000	¥50,000	¥32,000
Okayama-Ken	8	14	14	1	1	1	4	7	12	¥62,000	¥35,300	¥40,339
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Total	44	41	34	3	6	6	41	24	29	¥409,500	¥1,108,050	¥162,339

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

ANNEX A
Legal and Government Activities
October 1950

By Mr. U. S. Grant Buaugess

1. JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION:

a. Activities of Governors: Budgets were the primary concern of all the governors of the region in October. They attended two conferences in Tokyo on national budget adjustments. In Hiroshima Prefecture a new Chief of Public Welfare was selected from the National Personnel Authority to replace Mr. Uchida, who is under indictment for alleged misuse of public funds in the Fukuyama District Office prior to his appointment as Chief of Public Welfare. The new chief, realizing his two predecessors were indicted for misuse of public funds, stated his intentions to make a sincere contribution of public service in the Welfare Department.

b. Prefectural Assemblies: Conference of speakers and assistant speakers of Prefectural Assemblies of the region was held in Tottori 12 - 13 October for consideration of the following:

(1) To request increase in National subsidies and expand framework of local loan flotation in order to expand public works.

(2) To request that the National Government finance all disaster rehabilitation.

(3) To secure funds for payment of the year-end allowances for local government officials and increase basic salaries.

(4) To finance the Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Associations in each prefecture with long-term and low interest-rate government funds as a part of relief work.

(5) To request National Government to increase equalization grants for local governments in view of current stringent financial conditions.

(6) To increase efforts for employment relief work.

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The Yamaguchi Assembly was called in special session to adopt a supplementary budget of ¥26,499,000 to bring the total budget to ¥5,309,696,848. It adopted an ordinance concerning deduction of prefectural taxes for disaster sufferers; and amended an ordinance concerning temporary financing measures for administration funds of Agricultural Cooperative Associations in the prefecture.

Shimane Assembly held a special session for adoption of supplementary budget amounting to ¥44,992,797 to bring the total annual budget to ¥2,880,659,859; and amended ordinances concerning public baths and compensation expenses for members of Shimane District Labor Relations Committee.

c. Activities of Mayors: The sixth Regional conference of city mayors was held in Hagi City, Yamaguchi Prefecture, 4-5 October for discussions on:

(1) Request for amendment of law concerning the basis of election expenses for Diet Members.

(2) Request for increase of local finance equalization grants.

(3) Request to bear interest on temporary city loans by the National Government as financial adjustment funds.

(4) Request to include fire defense installations in the public utilities.

(5) Request to increase taxable items in the incomes of juridical persons and exempt necessary expenditures of laboring classes from taxation under the revised local tax law.

Conference of chairmen of Prefectural Federations of Town and Village Mayors in the region, attended by Legal and Government Section personnel, was held in Miyajima on 30 October. The primary problem discussed was the establishment of school districts, and assessment of school tax by district regardless of town and village jurisdictional boundaries. Opinions on the subject were divided.

In Tottori City, 14 Assemblymen, the Mayor and 7 bank officials were arrested on charges of alleged bribery in the Assembly's designation of the bank as depository of city funds. The Mayor tendered his resignation, but before the Assembly acted it was withdrawn.

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In Kojima City, the Mayor was arrested on charges of alleged misappropriation of funds of the Kojima Agricultural Cooperative Association. He tendered his resignation but the City Assembly rejected it on the ground that there were too many pressing problems of the city for the Mayor's attention.

The Mayor of Onoda City accepted responsibility for discord in the City Assembly over the proposed construction of a new city hall in Takachiho District and separation movement of Takachiho District. The Mayor's promise of a new building had much influence on blocking the separation movement, but the Assembly rejected the request for the city hall on the grounds of violation of Article 116 of Local Autonomy Law. It was argued also that the Assembly should resign because it had given preliminary approval of the new hall; however, none of the assemblymen have resigned.

d. Activities of City Assemblies: The fifth liaison conference of City Secretarial Officials of the 25 cities of Chugoku Region was held at Kure City, 26 - 27 October, for discussion and lectures on City Assembly management and administration.

Nine city assemblies met this month primarily on budgets, local taxes and disaster rehabilitation.

e. Courts and the Administration of Justice:

(1) October was traffic control month throughout the Region. Police had a thorough plan for checking vehicles and drivers, with emphasis on the main highways, for speeding, road-hogging, reckless and drunken driving. The program was also extended to education of pedestrians, especially in teaching pupils by lectures and practical demonstrations in traffic control and pedestrian traffic manners. Results of this program have not been reported to determine its effectiveness.

(2) Violations of I.O. 311 were on the decline in October, with only two instances reported. Ten arrests were made. The mayor and clerk of Kibimura in Shimane-ken were arrested on charges of distributing anti-Occupation leaflets, and are being held for trial in Provost Court.

(3) The Hiroshima Maritime Safety Base reported 124 instances of illegal lifts of ammunition from the sea since August.

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One hundred forty-two arrests were made, 60 cases sent to procurators office, and 82 persons were released on reprimand. In Hiroshima-ken, 36 instances of illegal possession of ammunition were discovered and 21 arrests were made in October.

(4) The Public Safety Commission of Nichibara Town, Shimane-ken, was forced to resign by local bosses. A new commission was appointed, including two of the old ones and one new. One was appointed for the specific purpose of requesting the chief of police to resign on grounds of his private life with women, and that he does not think along the same lines of the very feudalistic community. On investigation it was found that no attempt had been made to prefer charges against the chief as provided by law. The chief refuses to resign. Two members of the new commission stated to Legal and Government officer that any future action taken against him would be as provided by law in spite of pressure of the local bosses.

(5) On 23 October, procurators from each ken in charge of economic violation cases conferred on handling violations of Commodity Price Control Act and Imperial Ordinance No. 118.

(6) Investigation section chiefs of each prefectural NRP headquarters held conference on 24 October to study detective methods, control of anti-Occupation violations, and election violations in view of the Board of Education Election.

(7) Traffic and Patrol Section Chiefs of ken NRP headquarters held a conference on 24 October for further planning on traffic control and coordination of plans for the Traffic Safety Week beginning 1 November.

(8) The Lawyers Institute in Hiroshima Prefecture was concluded after a series of lectures and discussions on new laws and court procedures, with some emphasis on "continuous trial." Lawyers and judges appear to be anxious to try it. Legal and Government Section Chief attended one meeting to discuss trial procedure.

2. POLITICAL PARTIES:

The National Democrats appear to have gained more in the recent depurge than any of the major political parties in the region. There are only a few outstanding political leaders in the depurged group, but the few added to the National Democrats have given the party new impetus and a consciousness of increased power, the rightists in the Socialist Party are exerting themselves more vigorously and appear to

Annex A

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dominate the leftists as a result of the depurge. The Liberal Party, still in leading position, does not appear to have received appreciable influence in the depurge. The parties are showing little interest in the Board of Education Election. Of the 28 candidates in the region, 24 are independent, 2 are Socialists and 1 is Communist.

The Communist Party appears to be the only one campaigning noticeably. However, their speech meetings are poorly attended, and in some instances have been called off for lack of audience. In Hiroshima, the Communist Party candidate withdrew for lack of interest in the Communist candidate. In general, the party faction difficulties, the lack of party funds and the Red purge in major private industries have brought party activities to almost nil. Party membership is also on the decline. Records now indicate there are only 4,576 registered members in the region.

3. INSTANCES OF VIOLATIONS OF THE INJUNCTIONS CONTAINED IN THE PURGE DIRECTIVES:

Yamashiro Eichi, president of an advertising agency connected with the Hiroshima Newspaper Company, an ex-convict, and a purgee under Article 7 of Purge Directive, is alleged to be the entire authority-- editor, personnel manager, etc., of the newspaper company. The paper is also accused of engaging in libel and intimidation.

4. ELECTIONS:

a. There were 11 elections and by-elections held in the region in October for town and village mayors and assemblymen. In only three instances were there contests. All candidates were listed as independents. Voting percentages ranged from 78% to 94%.

b. Violation of Election Laws: Two instances were reported in connection with Board of Education Election in distributing name cards.

c. Recalls: The recall of the mayor and 2 assemblymen of Kamihata-mura, Yamaguchi-ken, pending since May 1950, was brought to referendum on 25 October, resulting in sanction of the recall by a substantial margin, with 99% of eligible voters participating. This followed a long contest over eligibility of signatures finally held valid by the Election Administration Committee.

5. IMPORTANT CONFERENCES BY LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT SECTION PERSONNEL:

a. Two region field trips to each prefecture, conferring with police, procurators, judges, local officials, and chairmen of town and village associations on police and court activities, political activities,

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checking on offenses by public officials, violations of I.O. 311, local finances and taxes.

b. Conference with Town and Village Association chairmen of the region for discussion of local finances, especially for education.

c. Conference with Iwakuni Municipal Police and Kure City Public Health officials on V.D. control. (Special report submitted).

d. Conferences with region NRP Traffic Chief on traffic control, and planning for traffic control week.

e. Dedication of new building of Mihara City branch office of Legal Affairs Bureau, speaking on offenses by public officials.

f. On 6, 13 and 19 October, investigations were made on allegations of police chief of Setoda Police Station against his subordinate, Police Sergeant Matsumoto, for plotting the escape of suspects detained at same station. Investigation thus far reveals allegations groundless and is probably an attempt to cover the deficiencies of the chief.

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

ANNEX A
LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES
September 1950

By Mr. U. S. Grant Bauguess

1. JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

a. Activities of Governors.

Inter-Ken cooperation is shown in the agreement between the Governors of Shimane and Hiroshima Prefectures to construct new highway from the coastal city of Hamada, Shimane and Kake, Hiroshima at a cost to Shimane of 150 million Yen and to Hiroshima 200 million Yen, to provide a short connecting link between Seto Inland Sea and the Japan Sea, a distance of about 113 kilometers, or about 2½ hours vehicle time.

Repair of damages from Typhoon Kesia in three prefectures, Yamaguchi, Hiroshima and Shimane has been the primary effort of the Governors of these prefectures since 14 September. Yamaguchi was hit hardest, with an estimated damage of 9.7 billion Yen, Hiroshima with 7 billion, and Shimane with 1.4 billion. After estimates of damage, the governors went to Tokyo to encourage assistance from National government.

b. Prefectural Assemblies. The effect of the revised Local Tax Law on the prefectural revenues is shown in following table:

Prefecture	Amount of taxes under old system	Amount of taxes under new system	balance	% of new tax over old tax
Hiroshima	1,427,983	1,120,491	307,492	79%
Yamaguchi	1,052,314	1,100,736	48,422	105%
Okayama	994,209	717,929	276,280	72%
Shimane	508,092	276,560	231,532	54%
Tottori	370,611	193,885	176,726	52%
TOTAL	4,353,209	3,409,601	1,040,452	78%

(Figures in ¥1,000 unit)

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Amounts of taxes in details of 5 prefectures in Chugoku Region are as follows:

Kind of Tax	Amount of tax Under old system	Amount of tax under new system	% of new tax over old tax	Remarks
Enterprise tax	1,352,181	2,016,973	149%	
Sp. net income tax	36,597	99,309	272%	
Admission tax	268,696	565,112	210%	
Amusen't, eating & drinking tax	364,561	465,055	128%	
Automobile tax	40,910	98,660	241%	
Mine lot tax	14,390	14,646	102%	
Fishing right tax	2,558	3,546	139%	
Hunting tax	23,866	32,911	138%	
Pref. inhabitant tax	1,087,716	15,000	Abolished	Arrearage
Vessel tax	8,899	—	"	"
Railway track tax	1,293	—	"	
Telephone subscription tax	43,744	—	"	
Telephone post tax	20,246	—	"	
Real property acquisition tax	151,800	15,000	"	Arrearage
Land tax	297,812	—	Transferred to cities, towns, and villages	
House tax	255,155	—	"	
Mine product tax	16,458	9,765	"	Arrearage
Electricity and gas tax	166,514	50,445	"	"
Timber trade tax	46,426	12,937	"	"
Bath taking tax	2,180	409	"	"
Extra-legal ordinary tax	34,571	145	—	"
TOTAL TAX	4,353,209	3,409,601	78%	

All assemblies took immediate steps to investigate and repair damages from Typhoon Kesia. Disaster committees were formed for investigations and recommendations for rehabilitation.

Hiroshima Prefecture:

The assembly organized Disaster Committee to inspect the typhoon affected areas on 21 September and on the basis of its

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report the Prefectural Assembly called a special session on 26 September. The outstanding matters taken up at this session were rehabilitation work from the disasters, increase of pensions for school teachers and faculties and establishment of a prefectural depository. The details of appropriations and enactments were as follows:

(1) Supplementary budget in ordinary accounts for the fiscal year 1950 - 51:

(a) Revenues:

Local finance equalization funds:	100,792,626
National subsidies	243,241,074
Miscellaneous incomes	210,000
Prefectural loans	66,000,000
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>410,216,700</u>

(b) Expenditures:

Prefectural office expenses	22,465,490
Public works expenses	200,000,000
Education expenses	5,653,400
Social and labor institution expenses	2,159,700
Sanitation and public health expenses	1,504,800
Industry and economics expenses	101,230,810
Election expenses	18,104,640
Miscellaneous expenses	59,097,860
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>410,216,700</u>

Bringing the total budget for the year

¥6,553,859,156

(2) Supplementary budget in extra-ordinary account for the fiscal year 1950 - 51:

(a) Account for Hiroshima Prefectural teachers:

¥59,097,860

This additional appropriation makes the total budget

¥111,079,920

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- (3) Establishment of a depository in respect to the account and custody of the cash which belongs to Hiroshima Prefecture.

The Assembly designated Hiroshima Bank as a prefectural depository.

Yamaguchi Prefecture:

After the Kesia typhoon, the Prefectural Assembly organized Disaster Committee to inspect the damaged areas. On the basis of report submitted by the Committee, the Prefectural Assembly called a special session for 2 days from 22 to 23 September. The main problem taken up at this session was the rehabilitation work from the disasters. Its details were as follows:

- (1) Supplementary budget in ordinary accounts for the fiscal year 1950 - 51:

(a) Revenues:

National subsidies:	279,650,000
Account brought forward	15,190,000
Prefectural loans	33,000,000
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>327,840,000</u>

(b) Expenditures:

Public work expenses	250,000,000
Industry and economics expenses	67,840,000
Property expenses	10,000,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>327,840,000</u>

This additional appropriation makes the total budget for the year ¥5,283,197,848

- (2) Petition for reconstruction of Kintai Bridge, Iwakuni City, which was wrecked by the Kesia typhoon.

Shimane Prefecture:

The Prefectural Assembly organized Disaster Committee to carry on extensive investigation of damaged areas caused by the recent typhoon and to make recommendation for rehabilitation work to the coming assembly meeting.

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Tottori Prefecture:

Tottori Prefecture called a special session on 26 September to make deliberation on the following matters.

- (1) Establishment of a prefectural depository.
The Prefectural Assembly designated Sanin Godo Bank as a prefectural depository.
- (2) Appointment of Prefectural Inspection Commissioner.

c. Activities of Mayors:

It is noteworthy that approximately 33% of mayors of cities, towns and villages in the region have changed since the enforcement of the Local Autonomy Law. To date 431 of the 1298 mayors have been recalled, resigned or dies in office. Three have been recalled, 35 have resigned because of food delivery, 47 resigned because of school problems, 36 died in office, and 311 resigned for other reasons. It is noted that only a small number were recalled, but out of those of the last category a large number resigned to avoid recall.

The primary concern of all mayors throughout the region this month has been revision of local finances in line with the new system.

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Comparison of old and new taxes

Prefecture	City			Town and Village			Combined		
	Tax under old system	Tax under new system	percent- age of new tax over old	Tax under old system	Tax under new system	percent- age of new tax over old	Tax under old system	Tax under new system	percent- age of new tax over old
Hiroshima	774,037	1,059,262	137%	757,100	1,366,987	180%	1,531,137	2,426,249	158%
Yamaguchi	1,021,336	1,533,741	150%	431,190	819,210	190%	1,452,526	2,352,951	162%
Okayama	379,896	550,472	145%	833,212	1,391,194	167%	1,213,108	1,941,656	160%
Shimane	169,872	196,500	116%	413,485	574,186	139%	593,497	770,636	130%
Tottori	147,796	159,912	105%	326,916	427,745	131%	474,712	587,657	124%
TOT.,L	2,492,937	3,499,887	140%	2,761,903	4,579,322	166%	5,254,840	8,979,209	154%

(Figures in ¥1,000 unit)

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Further comparison of sources of revenues of all cities towns and villages
is shown in following table

Kind of tax	Cities in Region			Towns and Villages in Region		
	Under Old tax	Under New tax	Percentage new tax over old	Under Old tax	Under New tax	Percentage new tax over old
Inhabitant tax	356,602	1,705,573	478%	752,572	1,982,025	213%
Fixed property tax	241,595	1,512,644	628%	401,288	2,215,658	552%
Bicycle tax	46,517	68,616	148%	101,582	116,935	115%
Cart tax	9,783	11,810	121%	44,962	50,772	135%
Electricity and gas tax	67,965	148,876	219%	57,879	143,835	249%
Mine product tax	28,634	42,902	150%	10,695	15,484	145%
Timber trade tax	811	1,350	167%	26,956	38,053	141%
Advertisement tax	3,213	4,064	126%	1,178	1,901	177%
Mineral bath taking tax	397	651	164%	1,899	2,790	147%
Service girl tax	2,900	3,401	119%	825	1,869	226%
Taxes abolished	1,734,520	—	0	1,362,067	—	0
Total amount of ordinary taxes	2,492,937	3,499,887	140%	2,761,903	4,579,322	166%
Revenues increased under new tax system		1,006,950			1,817,419	

(Remarks: Figures in ¥1,000 unit)

Annex A

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A conference by mayors from 5 cities in San-in District including Shimane and Tottori Prefectures was held at Tottori City on 30 September. Some of the important matters taken up at this conference were as follows.

- (1) To deliberate problems to be taken up to the All-Mayors' Conference of Chugoku Region, which is scheduled to be held at Hagi City in Yamaguchi Prefecture on 4 and 5 October.
- (2) To request the increase of national subsidies for construction of houses for the people.
- (3) To request the increase of national subsidies for disaster rehabilitation work.
- (4) To request the increase of national subsidies for public health and sanitation.

Iwakuni City has petitioned Central Government for financial assistance in reconstruction of the famous "KINTAI BASHI" which was destroyed by KESIA Typhoon. The city estimates 100 million yen will be required to reconstruct it, and that it will be completed in about one year. The City feels the loss of tourist trade value of the bridge as well as its artistic value.

Hiroshima City began reconstruction of 7 of her bridges destroyed or damaged in Typhoon KESIA. Two of the bridges had been restored by the end of the month to relieve heavy traffic in that area. Others will be restored gradually as the City can finance them. The City also completed the purchase of the Children's Cultural Center at the price of 5,500,000 yen, after two years negotiation with the contractors. The contractors had been quoting 9,000,000 yen as the cost of the buildings.

d. Activities of City Assemblies:

The fifth City Assembly Speakers conference of the Region was held at Shimonoseki City 8 September. Mayor items considered were:

- (1) Request for increase of unemployment relief work funds to be made to the Central Government,
- (2) Request for expansion of fishing areas,
- (3) Request to abolish house-to-house visits in city, town and village elections.

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f. Courts and the Administration of Justice.

- (1) There were 54 thefts of ammunition reported to the police in the Kure-Hiroshima area in September. 7,778 pieces, weighing 4,749.5 kilograms, were recovered. 1,800 sticks of Japanese dynamite were stolen from a warehouse in one instance. Eighteen suspects have been arrested, and the police are continuing their search for others.
- (2) Since the closing of the Korean Branch schools of Okayama Prefecture on 31 August the police have given the Board of Education continuous protection in enforcing the closures. Korean mobs in the board's offices have been dispelled, and 4 ex-Korean teachers were arrested for trespass in the closed schools.
- (3) Violations of I.O. 311 were on the decline in September. Most cases reported concerned the publication and distribution of "Heiwa-NO-Toshi" or the "Fighter for Peace". The publishing house was raided by the Hiroshima MP 5 September, and 5 leading members of the staff were arrested. In Yamaguchi the Communists appear to have changed from pamphlets and leaflets to paper notes as a means of spreading anti-occupation material. In Shimonoseki City 10-Yen notes containing anti-occupation descriptions in the names of Chubu District Committee and Osaka District Committee of the JCP were discovered. No arrests have been made for these distributions, but the police are searching for suspects.

Violations of I.O. 311 by Prefectures are as follows:

Prefecture	Offenses	Arrests	
		Cases	Persons
Hiroshima	4	2	6
Okayama	3	12	12
Tottori	0	0	0
Shimane	4	2	3
Yamaguchi	15	16	24
TOTAL	26	32	45

- (4) Plans were formulated by Region NRP Headquarters for "Traffic Safety Week" in October. Traffic accidents are on the increase. Throughout the Region there

Restricted

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were 234 traffic accidents in August resulting in 38 deaths and 203 persons injured. Traffic Safety officers are concerned, though not alarmed at the increase. One accident resulting in two deaths was by Region NRP School vehicle, occupied by an intoxicated instructor of the school, causing considerable embarrassment to that Headquarters. However, appropriate action is being taken.

- (5) The first public trial of Uchida, ex-chief of Hiroshima Prefectural Welfare Office and ex-chief of Fukuyama District Office, together with an associate, was held 18 September on charges of forgery and conspiracy. The accused pled "not guilty" to the charge of conspiracy, but "guilty" to 8 other charges on the indictment.
- (6) The Shimane Prefectural NRP Headquarters investigated Motoyoshi Sadao, an engineer of the Maritime Products Section of Shimane Prefectural Office, and 9 other public officials between 25 August and 13 September for alleged forgery of official documents, fraud and bribery. They have been referred to the Matsue District Procurator's Office. They are charged with having sold a large quantity of cotton and canvas all over the country at blackmarket prices totaling 20,000,000 Yen, by counterfeiting ration tickets. Mr. Miyata, one of the suspects, an engineer of the Agriculture and Forestry Section of the Prefectural Office, claims that he joined in this plot to raise funds for an army to send to Formosa in cooperation with ex-Lt. General Nemoto.
- (7) On 11 September the Hiroshima NRP referred to the Procurator's office the case of Hirao Mutsutaro, chief of Hiroshima Prefectural Federation of Agricultural Mutual Relief Association, and 19 others of the association together with the chief of Food Section of Hiroshima City Office, for alleged fraud and embezzlement of 30,000,000 Yen, alleged to have been misappropriated for business expenses, purchase of disaster prevention facilities and motor car.
- (8) Reference August Activities Report paragraph 1, f, (9). Tei Zai-in is being held for investigation on charges of fraud in connection with the collection of contributions to be sent to North Korean Army. He has stated that the money was turned over to

Restricted

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one Jyo Saigen who fled with it. The police are searching for him so that they may be indicted together.

- (9) Section personnel participated in the dedication of the new Boys' Club, a beautiful building constructed by funds raised by the Kure police and private donations to advance the work of the Boys' Club. The club was originally sponsored by the Kure police in May 1948, beginning with 220 boys whose purpose was to prevent juvenile delinquency and further their training for citizenship. Juvenile crimes have gradually declined since the formation of the club and it is felt by the police that the club has been largely responsible for this decline.
- (10) On 18 September, 14 suspects for smuggling were arrested and turned over to Hiroshima District Procurators Office on accusation of Onomich-Itozaki Branch Customs Offices. They are alleged to have secretly exported large quantity of lumber to Okinawa in return for large amount of copper and brass scrap to smuggle into Japan. On 5 September, 4 of 6 suspects were indicted for wholesale smuggling into Kure Port. Arrests had been made 15 August through the cooperative efforts of SIB of Kure Procurator's office, customs officials in Kure and Ondo, and local police. In this instance the Procurator's office reported that Maritime Safety Commission was uncooperative. After a number of conferences, however, it was found there had been a misunderstanding on the part of customs officials and the matter was cleared up for future cooperation.

2. POLITICAL PARTIES

As the tide turns in Korea there appears to be a turn in discussions in the region political parties toward ultra-party diplomacy. The Liberals as well as the National Democrats advocate an early Peace Treaty, and placing Japan on her own feet. The Socialists, whose policy has been for complete treaty, maintenance of neutrality and against military bases in Japan appear to be gradually changing their attitude. There appears to be some intra-party dissensions, but they are compelled to change their policy in view of recent incidents in Korea. Some Socialists, however, still cling to their old ideologies. The Liberals

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appear to have majority popular support. Their promise of tax reduction meets popular appeal, but reductions also create a dilemma to their efforts to restore industries requiring large expenditures. Minister of Finance Ikeda, a native of Hiroshima, visited the Region during the month and appealed to the people for support of the financial policies of the Party. He was warmly welcomed in every place he visited. It appears that the Liberal Party is gradually absorbing the National Democratic Party.

The Communist Party influence is definitely on the down grade. Intra-party friction is contributing to decline in public confidence. Despite the efforts of unification many nationalists are suspicious of the inter-nationalists. The purge of party members and fellow travelers from private industries is an addition to party worries. Harada, Haruo, a ranking party leader, now under indictment for distributing anti-Occupation leaflets and an adherent to the nationalist element, has applied for qualification examination for candidate for the Board of Education of Hiroshima. The party throughout the Region has initiated an anti-tax campaign in line with the instructions from the Kansai District Communist Party Headquarters. It is reported that this program is to create a greater public interest among local citizens for greater support in the 1951 general election. These evaluations are based upon press reports, police reports and analysis of public officials.

3. POLITICAL EDUCATION: Report will be found in ANNEX E-2.

4. NON COMPLIANCE BY JUDGES, PROCURATORS AND POLICE WITH CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND OTHER LAWS:

The municipal police of Iwakuni City have been arresting suspected prostitutes, and searching houses without warrants. These instances, instigated by BCOF authorities, have assumed a milder form recently. See special report this headquarters 29 September 1950.

5. OTHER IMPORTANT POLITICAL, GOVERNMENT OR LEGAL MATTERS:
(This paragraph is submitted as prepared by the police analyst of this office)

a. Communist Activities Including the Korean Leftists.

Due to the domestic confrontation in C.P. (International and National Factions) caused by the difference of each world view in the past, the outward and external activities of C.P. in this month have become far more withered than the last month, the fact of which, however, might be said that they have hid themselves into the underground. Such is the case with the Korean leftists, too. The radical Korean communists who had been working in the front line of C.P. and

Restricted

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been watching the situation, have recently become calm except the nervous struggles due to the repeated purges of the Japanese communists since this Spring according to the interior disputes of C.P.

Although they, as their routine propaganda, dispersed and placarded various leaflets including "Kosubun or Appeal" written in Korean language, posters, wall papers containing the criticism against the Occupation Forces at the beginning of September in Onoda, Ube, Yamaguchi, Shimonoseki cities in Yamaguchi Prefecture, Hiroshima City presumably as one of the inertias of their former vigour, no outstanding cases have taken place at the middle and the end of September. Anyhow as understood by an evident fact of the gradual decrease of the number of Imperial Ordinance 311 cases with July as the peak (In July, 148 cases; August, 81; September, 26, broke out), the heretofore positive propaganda of C.P. has fallen into decay.

As for the Korean leftists, in view to the Korean civil war having turned into a stringency, they had a conference of the Korean Organization Council of Chugoku Region on 6 September at Hiroshima City and seem to have scrutinized general affairs such as (1) strengthening of the organic, systematic guidance with the struggles for anti-imperialism and for peace-protection as the centre, (2) organization of the Korean Association, (3) thorough realization of signs on "Declaration" and "Stockholm Appeal", (4) positive support of struggle of education in Okayama-ken.

Next, it is considered that people at large have had no interest in C.P. activities any longer. For instance, on 11 September, Hiroshima prefectural branch of Russ-Japanese Friendship Association displayed beautiful photographs about Soviet natural features, landscapes and etc, in front of Hiroshima Railway Station without the permission of the station master who issued repeated warnings to a responsible man to remove from there. But the responsible man didn't evacuate, but a sudden shower caused him to disperse. During that time, about 10 people were looking at the said display, but none made any contribution of fund for the said association.

It is also thought that recently C.P. has fallen into the difficulties of getting fund. For example, two communists (day-workers) who were arrested on 29 September by Hiroshima Nishi Police Station for digging up lead-pipes buried under the road as a flagrant case, stated that the reason they were stealing the same stuff, was because of their being out of job on 25 and 26 September for they attended on these days at Nippon Steel Case Trial at court.

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6. ELECTIONS:

a. Election contests:

There was no major election held during the month in Chugoku Region. Minor ones were as follows.

Okayama Prefecture:

By-election for Assemblymen of Chaya-machi, Tsukubo-gun, Okayama-ken was held on 20 September, and its result was as follows:

Number of eligible voters:	4,098
Number of actual votes:	3,027
Voting percentage:	74.6%
Number of candidates:	5(All Independents)
Number of persons elected:	4

Yamaguchi Prefecture:

Election for the mayor of Akinaka-mura, Kuga-gun, Yamaguchi-ken was held on 2 September, and its result was as follows:

Number of eligible voters:	1,275
Number of actual votes:	927
Voting percentage:	72.7%
Number of candidates:	3(All Independents)
Person elected:	Masaichi Tsubai

By-election for Assemblymen of Hirose-machi, Kuga-gun, Yamaguchi-ken was held on 20 September and its result was as follows:

Number of eligible voters:	3,680
Number of actual votes:	3,103
Voting percentage:	84.3%
Number of candidates:	7(All Independents)
Number of persons elected:	4

Shimane Prefecture:

Election for Mayor of Shinji-machi, Yatsuka-gun, Shimane-ken was held on 20 September, and its result was as follows:

Number of eligible voters:	3,470
Number of actual votes:	3,349
Voting percentage:	93.6%
Number of candidates:	2(All Independents)
Person elected:	Masuhei Moriyama

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b. Activities of Korean Resident Union (Mindan) and Korean People at Large.

As for Mindan, especially Hiroshima Prefectural HQ of Korean Resident Union, they have been and are generally cooperating with the Japanese governmental offices. However, one of the serious problems still pending is the Korean unemployed problem. Illegal actions of the Koreans such as secrete brewing of sake and thefts, appear to be all caused from their living difficulties ensuing the impossibility of finding out jobs. In this connection, Mr. Kim Zaiken, President of Prefectural HQ of Mindan submitted us a petition to request the assistance of this Headquarters. In order to minimize crimes, the settlement of the Korean unemployed is deemed to be grave. Incidentally the number of cases of the secrete brewing of sake taking place during this month, is as follows:

	Cases		Arrested Persons		Sent to Procurator's Office			
	Jap.	Kor'n	Jap.	Kor'n	Cases Jap.	Cases Kor'n	Persons Jap.	Persons Kor'n
Hiroshima-ken	9	35	9	35	9	34	9	34
Tottori-ken	3	18	3	20	3	13	3	16
Shimane-ken	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
Okayama-ken	9	13	10	13	9	13	10	13
Yamaguchi-ken	12	15	12	15	12	15	12	15
TOTAL	36	85	37	87	36	79	37	82

As seen in the above list, the number of the Korean violations is more than double that of Japanese.

Seven Koreans (Breakdown - 6 ex-Korean League members, 1 member of Mindan) were arrested on 29 September at 7:00 A.M. for violence, injury and trespass. The incident took place on 21 September at 8:00 A.M. when a Korean, Gu Token, a member of Mindan saw some ex-Korean League people doing a night-study at ex-Hisaki Primary School, Yoshioka-mura, Kume-gun, Okayama prefecture already closed, and entered, overturning desks and etc., which, later on, was heard by Ko Keiko, a member of ex-Korean League who, then gathering 80 Koreans in the same village, forced himself into the house of the said Gu and inflicted injuries needing medical treatment upon Gu and one other member of Mindan. This case clearly indicates that the ex-Korean League members are still working in the closed schools behind curtains and that, on the contrary, members of Mindan are aware of the closing of the schools, in which we can see the difference of thoughts between both the Koreans.

Restricted

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By-election of Assemblymen of the same town mentioned above was held on the same date with that for the mayor and its result was as follows:

Number of eligible voters:	3,470
Number of actual votes:	3,249
Voting percentage:	93.6%
Number of candidates:	4 (3 Independents and 1 Communist)
Person elected:	3 (All Independents)

Election for Assemblymen of Umaki-mura, Nita-gun, Shimane-ken was held on 20 September and its result was as follows:

Number of eligible voters:	1,578
Number of actual votes:	1,509
Voting percentage:	95.6%
Number of candidates:	20 (All Independents)
Number of persons elected:	16

Tottori Prefecture:

Election for Assemblymen of Shikano-machi, Kedaka-gun, Tottori-ken was held on 8 September, and its result was as follows:

Number of eligible voters:	1,723
Number of actual votes:	1,676
Voting percentage:	97.2%
Number of candidates:	19 (All Independents)
Number of persons elected:	16

b. Recalls: Recall of Mayor Yasuichi Ishii of Fujita-mura, Kojima-gun, Okayama-ken was requested by Ko Otsuka, and a petition was filed with the Village Election Administration Committee on 28 September. Reasons for this recall movement were that (1) the Mayor made the Village incur a great debt which is disproportionate to the financial status of the Village, (2) he made the redemption of debts to agricultural cooperative associations on priority basis in which he himself has an interest and (3) he who had been a president of agricultural association once should have taken responsibility for its mismanagement.

Recall of the Mayor and Assemblymen of Karitaka-mura, Kuga-gun, Yamaguchi-ken: Signatures were collected and sent for public inspection, but a complaint was made by certain persons in the village that these signatures were invalid on the ground that they were in improper form; therefore, the Village Election Administration

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Committee decided to conduct investigation. The Committee made decision, after thorough checking, that signature collection was not conducted in improper way. The signature books were returned to the hands of the requestors of the recall. Popular voting will be held when the Village Election Administration Committee decides that there are enough valid signatures to exceed a quorum.

7. IMPORTANT CONFERENCES BY LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT SECTION PERSONNEL

a. Visit to all prefectures of region conferring with chiefs and section chiefs of both M P and NRP, procurators and judges on police and court activities, receiving reports, checking on political activities, and violations of Imperial Ordinance 311.

b. Four conferences with Iwakuni City police, mayor, representatives of Yamaguchi Governor's office and Public Health officials on control of prostitution in Iwakuni and vicinity. Separate report has been submitted by this headquarters.

c. Conference with Hiroshima District Procurators on orders given by BCOF officer to give priority to prosecutions for violations of prostitution ordinance. Advised the law did not permit such priority. (See Special Report, 29 September 1950)

d. Yanai and Yuu Towns of Yamaguchi Ken were visited for conference with police on police activities and political activities.

e. Shinko Gakuin at Yanai was visited. No problems were reported by the superintendent. Of the 455 students released to date only 8 have committed new offenses.

f. Two conferences with 7th Maritime Safety Region Headquarters and customs officials, Kure branch, on alleged non-cooperation in official duties. Understanding reached and cooperation advised.

g. Office conferences:

(1) Superintendent of schools of Okayama prefecture to advise on law concerning operation for special schools for Korean children and part for police to play in enforcing the law and closing schools. Detailed report appears in Annex E-1.

(2) Conference with labor union officials of Onoda Cement Company of Okayama on authority of union to dismiss members, law for courts to grant injunction against dismissal, and requirement of company to pay wages pending final judgment of the courts.

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- (3) Conference with anti-separationists of Kamo Town, Okayama Ken, who desire to block separation of Kamo Town, as approved by Prefectural Assembly, without legal procedure.
- (4) Two conferences with Chief of Region NRP Headquarters and Chief of Traffic Division on programs of traffic control throughout region for month of October.

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25 Sept

Talked to Mr. Baugers about the fact that he did not comply with instructions concerning showing his activities and trends. Will do next month he says.

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

ANNEX A
LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES
August 1950

By Mr. U. S. Grant Baugess

1. JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

a. Activities of Governors.

Hiroshima Prefecture: Governor Kusunose, who went to Switzerland to attend the .R.A. conference on 12 June, returned to Japan on 30 August after travelling through Western Europe and the United States.

b. Prefectural Assemblies. The revised local tax law which has resulted in financial aid to city, town and village, works unfavorably to the prefectural finances in this region. The biggest blow to the prefectures is the loss of revenues from prefectural people's tax, land and house tax, real property acquisition tax and liquor consumption tax. Decrease of income by losing these sources of revenue is recovered to some extent by the increased rate of eating, drinking and amusement tax, admission tax, enterprise tax and special income tax, but this increase is not sufficient to make up the deficit, as all prefectures in this region are mainly agricultural and the benefits derived from the increased rates of enterprise tax, eating, drinking and amusement tax and others are not large enough. Loss of revenue under this new local tax law for each prefecture is estimated as follows:

Hiroshima Prefecture:	¥307,000,000
Okayama Prefecture:	-300,000,000
Shimane Prefecture:	231,000,000
Tottori Prefecture:	176,000,000

The main reason for this decrease of revenue is that each prefecture is mainly agricultural in nature and has very few large manufacturing industries or commercial enterprises. However, Yamaguchi Prefecture shows ¥48,000,000 increase in revenue under the new local tax law. This increase results from the under-estimation of revenue from enterprise tax, which tax rate was taken at 7.5% instead of 12%, and admission tax, which was taken at 50% instead of 100% at the time of preparing this year's budget. Then, too, this prefecture has quite large manufacturing and fishing industries which makes it more advantageous.

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In August, four prefectures held special sessions and one prefecture held a regular session. The primary object of each prefecture was the local tax law following revision of the National Tax Law.

Hiroshima Prefecture. Hiroshima Prefectural Assembly held a special session on 30 August for the following matters:

- (1) Enactment of ordinance for Hiroshima prefectural taxes.
- (2) Amendment of ordinance for salaries and allowances for Hiroshima District Labor Relations Committee Members and two other ordinances.
- (3) Incorporation of Akimachi Section of Kotachimachi, Takata-Gun into Kawachi-mura, Futami-Gun.

Yamaguchi Prefecture. Regular session on 28 August for the following matters:

- (1) Supplementary budget in ordinary accounts for the fiscal year of 1950:

(a) Revenues:

Prefectural taxes:	125,972,390
Allotments and charges:	3,810,084
Rents and fees (decreased):	14,199,582
National subsidies:	231,569,778
Contributions:	33,503,136
Money transferred: (decrease)	8,000,000
Account brought forward:	224,343,994
Return of loans:	30,171,000
Miscellaneous incomes:	966,500
Prefectural loans: (decrease)	110,300,000

Total revenues: 517,837,300

(b) Expenditures:

Assembly expenses:	5,644,466
Prefectural Office Expenses:	22,450,210
Police and fire defense expenses:	3,843,040
Public works expenses:	233,050,850
Education expenses:	64,195,388

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Social and labor institution expenses:	31,569,461
Public health and sanitation expenses:	2,741,336
Industry and economics expenses:	95,609,192
Property expenses:	9,964,594
Election expenses:	13,688,316
Miscellaneous expenses:	<u>34,592,347</u>
Total expenses:	517,837,300

Remarks: This supplementary budget brings the total annual budget to ¥4,955,357,848

- (2) Supplementary budget in extra-ordinary accounts for the fiscal year of 1950:
 - (a) Yamaguchi Prefecture Printing Works
2,025,000
 - (b) Supervision of Shimonoseki Fishing Port:
1,230,000
- (3) Enactment of ordinance for special advancement of business promotion funds for small and middle-sized enterprisers in Yamaguchi Prefecture, ordinance for special advancement of management funds for agricultural cooperative associations in Yamaguchi Prefecture, ordinance for establishment of Land Transportation Office in Yamaguchi Prefecture and eight other ordinances.
- (4) Amendment of ordinance for authorized strength of the prefectural officials, ordinance for establishment of live-stock husbandries in Yamaguchi Prefecture and eleven other ordinances.

Okayama Prefecture:

Okayama Prefectural Assembly held a special session on 30 August to take up the following matters.

- (1) Enactment of ordinance for Okayama Prefectural taxes and one other ordinance.
- (2) Amendment of ordinance for salaries and allowances for Okayama District Labor Relation

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Committee members, ordinance for salaries and allowances for Okayama Prefectural Board of Education and 5 other ordinances.

Shimane Prefecture:

Special session on 31 August for the following matters:

- (1) Supplementary budget in ordinary accounts for the fiscal year of 1950:

(a) Revenues:

Prefectural taxes: (decrease) 661,919,894

Local finance equalization grants: 661,919,984

Total revenues: 0

(b) Expenditures:

No change.

Remarks: The annual budget for 1950 remains at ¥2,835,667,062.

- (2) Enactment of ordinance for prefectural taxes and one other ordinance.
- (3) Approval of incorporation of Takeyamura and Nogi-mura, Yatsuka-gun into Matsue City.

Tottori Prefecture:

Special session 30 August for the following matters:

- (1) Supplementary budget in ordinary accounts for the fiscal year of 1950:

(a) Revenues:

Prefectural taxes: (decrease) 171,359,360

Local finance equalization grants: 171,759,360

Miscellaneous incomes: (decrease) 140,000

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Rents and fees: (decrease)

260,000

Total revenues:

0

(b) Expenditures:

No change.

Remarks: The annual budget for 1950 remains at ¥2,168,241,372.

- (2) Enactment of ordinance for Tottori Prefectural taxes.
- (3) Amendment of ordinance for payment of retirement allowances for Tottori Prefectural officials.

c. Activities of Mayors: Hiroshima City: Mayor Hamai, together with former Speaker Kawamoto of the Hiroshima City Assembly, who went to Switzerland to attend M.R.A. Conference on 12 June, returned to Japan on 30 August after travelling through Western Europe and the United States.

The number of fire casualties has been steadily increasing in the city. The total number of fire casualties for last year (104) was exceeded by the end of July this year with an approximate loss of ¥109,000,000. For this reason the City Office has been planning to strengthen the Fire Defense Activities. In April this year construction of a new building for the City Fire Department was started at a cost of ¥3,000,000, and was completed on 23 August. The city has made considerable progress in city planning for widening streets for fire-breaks, but they have been hampered to some extent by Communist persuasion for resistance to evacuation in vital areas. Court Proceedings have not been successful but have had delaying effects.

Yamaguchi City: Yamaguchi City Office was occupying an old building; however, a new building has just been completed at a cost of ¥45,000,000 and in this modern structure Mayor Yamashita expects to improve his administrative work.

d. Activities of City Assemblies: Most of the 25 cities in this region held city assembly meetings this month to take up city tax problems. They were suffering from financial difficulties as the enactment of a revised local tax law was delayed at the National Diet and the imposition of the citizen tax,

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which forms the greatest source of city revenue, and others was suspended. Under the new local tax system, sources of revenue for all cities will be greatly increased. All cities are strengthening their tax collection machinery by increasing staffs and giving special training in order to meet the problem of fair assessment and proper collection of taxes.

e. Activities of Local Branches of National Government:
Hiroshima National Tax Bureau: At the height of the scandals which have arisen in the Hiroshima National Tax Bureau, Shunji Shimoi, Chief of the Bureau, was transferred on 30 August to head the Osaka National Tax Bureau. Bunzo Matsuda, Chief of Indirect Tax Department of the National Tax Office, was appointed as his successor and is expected to arrive in Hiroshima on 7 September.

Special Investigation Bureau: It was decided to move the Special Investigation Bureau of the Attorney General's Office from Okayama City to Hiroshima City on 16 August. The office will be opened temporarily inside the Prefectural Office Compound. Procurator Sunkichi Kajikawa, of Matsue Procurator's Office, has been appointed Chief of the Bureau.

f. Courts and the Administration of Justice.

- (1) The most anxious problems for the police during this month, were demonstrations and rallies expected to be held on 6 and 15 August in Hiroshima City. This problem, however, was settled when the police received the order of GHQ to prohibit them. Effort was made by Hiroshima Prefectural N.R.P. and Hiroshima Municipal Police Headquarters, with a total of 1700 policemen to regulate drastically those nationwide representatives attempting to enter Hiroshima City to hold a rally and demonstration. Approximately 276 Communist Party representatives came to Hiroshima from various places throughout Japan on 5 August and attempted to hold a rally, together with those representatives in Hiroshima City, watching for an unguarded moment of the police force, but the police did not lay itself open to attack. On the night of 6 August, leaflets were dropped from the Fukuya Department Store and at Koei Theatre in Hiroshima City. The police arrested four suspected as flagrant cases and

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in succession three other suspects were apprehended at their homes for violation of Imperial Ordinance 311. The police were the only demonstrators on that day.

- (2) On 15 August there were no demonstrations except a rally held by about 400 Koreans in the People's Ground, Tsurajima-machi, Asakuchi-Gun, Okayama-Ken. When the police refused permission for them to use the ground, they attacked the policemen by throwing stones, but were dispersed. The police arrested eight suspects and sent them to prison. Two policemen were seriously injured and seven others slightly injured. At that time 220 policemen were mobilized.
- (3) On 25 August 1950, Hamamoto-Gumi, one of the gangsters' organizations in Hiroshima City, was designated to be disbanded in accordance with Organization Control Law. The responsible man, Hamamoto Ken-ichi and his vassals heretofore had been committing intimidations, assault, blackmail and the like. On 28 August a simultaneous drive against gangsters and racketeers who were disturbing the peace of Hiroshima City, was launched by Hiroshima Municipal Police Headquarters, and twenty-five suspects were arrested. A total number of sixty-one gangsters were arrested in the same city during August.
- (4) Violations of Imperial Ordinance 311 were as follows:

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	Out- break Cases	Arrested		Indicted		Under Investigation	
		Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
Hiroshima-ken	24	13	31	7	19	3	6
Okayama-ken	20	14	14	4	4	9	9
Yamaguchi-ken	32	12	22	3	4	9	16
Tottori-ken	2	2	4	1	2	1	2
Shimane-ken	3	2	4	0	0	2	4

Among the above cases, those having contents of the special trend, are "Broadcasting from Penyan - Declaration of Maj. Gen. Dean", placarded and distributed in Tokuyama, Hagi, and Ube Cities in Yamaguchi Prefecture. These cases were sent to Kokura Provost Court for trial.

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- (5) In view of the many traffic accidents occurring in this region, especially on the national roads in the vicinity of Saka Town, Hiroshima Prefecture, the Legal Officer called Mayor Saka and Chief of Saka Police to his office on 11 August. He advised them to strengthen public safety and to advocate more caution by pedestrians and operators of vehicles in the execution of traffic regulations. In general, the cause of traffic accidents in every prefecture, is mainly due to the drivers' reckless handling of vehicles and to the children playing on the highways.
- (6) A large number of instances of ammunition thefts occurred in Kure City on 13 August, the stolen goods being 1,000 sticks dynamite, 500 percussion caps, and 240 meters of wire. An unremitting search is still being made by Kure Police. The supposed increase of price in metal due to the Korean war has caused black-marketing in Kure City. The black-marketeers have been illegally dealing in ex-Army and Navy goods such as fuses, shot, etc. These persons were arrested for violation of the Act on Prohibition of Possession of Weapons. The number of cases discovered and suspects arrested in the Kure area in August are:
- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|---------------|----|------------|
| Discovered..... | 21 | Arrested..... | 12 | Ammunition |
| seized..... | 3,250 | kilograms. | | |
- (7) The Chugoku Press Company announced the dismissal of twenty-one Communists and pro-Communist employees from the company on 5 August, including Matsue Kiyoshi, aged 30, a member of the Investigation Department of the Editorial Bureau, who took the part of ring-leader in the Nippon Steel Incident last year.
- (8) In view of the arbitrary actions of the Korean schools in Okayama Prefecture, the Okayama Board of Education decided to close the Korean schools. On 31 August, effective 0600 hours, closing was enforced with the assistance of more than 220 policemen. The closing affected primary schools at Kurashiki, Saidaiji, Imbe,

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and Tsurajima. One of the Koreans trespassed the office of the Education Board around noon of the same day and was arrested for interference with execution of official duties. Seven Koreans who forced themselves into Okayama City Hall were also arrested on the same charge on 1 September. In Tsurajima, one Korean was arrested on the same day. During this time, the police discharged their duties satisfactorily.

(9) An alleged collection of funds to be sent to North Korean Army, took place, when Tei Zai-in, age 31, a member of the former Korean League in Hiroshima City, and several other Koreans visited the Koreans' homes in the area of Futabanosato to request contributions. Tei Zai-in, supposed to be the ring leader, was arrested on 28 August at 1630 hours and is being investigated by the Hiroshima Higashi Police Station.

(10) The Tottori Prison was inspected during the reporting month and it was learned that the prison has only three pistols to guard the nine hundred seventy-four prisoners now serving sentences.

(11) The citizens of Machigase Town requested the National Rural Police to assist them in controlling crime, which was on an upward trend, by having a round table conference concerning crime prevention. The citizens, moved by the lecture on fingerprinting, volunteered to have their prints registered. A total of 1,593 persons, whose ages varied from 12 to 70, appeared at the town office to have their fingerprints recorded. Offenses dropped from a total of 46 in the period of November 1948 to June 1949 to a total of five in the period of November 1949 to June 1950. Many other towns and villages are requesting the same service.

(12) To fill a vacancy in the Hiroshima Municipal Public Safety Commissioners caused by the death of Goro Nagasaki, the mayor recommended Kazuo Kado and this was approved by the City Assembly on 31 August.

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25 Sept. 1950

Called Mr. Baugers re this question. He stated that at first Ichi Zaiin was arrested with the idea of being tried in a Provost Court for an act prejudicial to the safety of the Occupation. It was decided there was not sufficient evidence to warrant trial in the Provost Court.

Now Japanese are holding accused on charge of forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses. As yet he has not been indicted. The Procurator is still investigating. Report will follow later on the case.

CHAPTERS: TOKYO · YOKOHAMA · OKINAWA · NAGOYA · YOKOTA · OSAKA · SENDAI

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2. POLITICAL PARTIES

The Korean incident has influenced the people a great deal and gradually most of them are going over into the Conservative camp. The Liberals are steadily increasing their power by getting more support from the public. The Democrats who were claiming they followed the middle road policy in political affairs are now inclined more and more to cooperate with the Liberals in their conservative policies, and at the same time the Socialists are gradually drifting away to form a clear cut distinction from their former allies, the Democrats. The difference between these two groups - Conservatives and Socialists - has become much more distinct and they have begun to show marked opposing attitudes.

No significant political events have taken place this month to show distinctive political party activities. The election for the Fishery Adjustment Committee which took place at twenty-one sea areas in the region, though political activity was very slight, was noteworthy in that 143 of the 147 committee members elected are Independent and only 4 are Liberals.

Conspicuous in the Communist Party is the intra-party friction between the Internationalist and Nationalist groups and the constant decrease of party membership. The status of the Communist Party in this region, as of the middle of August, was as follows:

<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>Region Comm.</u>	<u>Pref. Comm.</u>	<u>District Committee</u>	<u>City Comm.</u>	<u>Communist Cell</u>	<u>Membership</u>
Hiroshima	1	1	9		139	1,254
Yamaguchi		1	5	8	145	1,521
Okayama		1	9	1	153	1,883
Shimane		1	7	1	101	993
Tottori		1	3	2	77	1,087

The intra-party friction in the Communist Party is nation-wide and this region is no exception. The feud between the Internationalist and Nationalist groups is so acute that members of each group are requesting the expulsion of members of the other group. This tendency is more noticeable in Tottori Prefecture than elsewhere. It is also conspicuous that a considerable number of Communists are withdrawing from the party. It was reported that 390 members in Okayama, 43 members in Hiroshima and about 300 members in Shimane withdrew from the party within a one-month period. They still employ anti-war

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and anti-American agitation through distribution of pamphlets and leaflets, but their effect is waning and they are less frequent. Now they are beginning to direct their attacks to the local tax, as it has been increased very much, and to the citizen's tax which is the heaviest. They stress local tax increase, but naturally try to keep the tax payers ignorant of decrease of national tax burden.

3. NON-COMPLIANCE BY JUDGES, PROCURATORS AND POLICE WITH CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND OTHER LAWS.

None reported.

4. INSTANCES OF VIOLATIONS OF THE INJUNCTIONS CONTAINED IN THE PURGE DIRECTIVES.

Hosósako, Kanimitsu, a lawyer and purgee, is now under indictment in Yamaguchi District Court for participating in farm meeting in which he criticised the mayor and urged the farmers not to cooperate in rice delivery, and in another instance urged the farmers to oust the mayor because he was unfavorable to farmers. Again, he drafted a resolution for the farm group to rescind Cabinet Order No. 201 and opposed Amendment to National Public Service Law.

5. NON-COMPLIANCE BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF DIRECTIVES OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.

None reported.

6. Other Important Political, Government or Legal Matters:

a. Separation and Merger: Merger of Matsue City: Chikuya-mura in Yatsuka Gun, Shimane-ken was incorporated into Matsue-shi on 31 August, making a city of 75,000 population.

Separation of Takachiho Section from Onoda City: The people in the Takachiho Section in Onoda City made a request for separation on the grounds that they have very little in common with the rest of the city as the former section is purely agricultural while the latter is purely industrial; also the former was compelled to merge during wartime. In accordance with Article 2 of the Local Autonomy Law amended in 1948 an application for separation was submitted to the

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Onoda City Election Administration, and was later granted. The committee recognized that the number of signatures exceeded the quorum of 2726 by 664. The popular voting on this separation problem was held on 27 August, and its result was as follows:

Number of eligible voters:	8,176
Number of total votes:	5,990
Number of invalid votes:	50
Voting percentage:	73.2%
Votes against separation:	3,893
Votes for separation:	2,047

Accordingly, the request for separation of Takachiho Section from Onoda City failed.

Division of Kamo-cho, Tomoda-Gun, Okayama-ken:

The problem of division of Kamo-cho into old and new Kamo was started as early as March 1949 and was finally decided by the Prefectural Assembly on 30 August in favor of division of the town into Shin Kamo-cho and Kamo-cho. The final vote taken at the Prefectural Assembly was as follows:

Votes in favor of Division:	30
Votes Against Division:	16
Blank Votes:	2

7. Elections.

a. Election Contests: By-election for Okayama Prefectural Assemblyman: By-election for a member for the Okayama Prefectural Assembly was held on 25 August in Kurashiki City, Okayama Prefecture, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Taijiro Ono. Result of the by-election was as follows:

	<u>No. of Eligible Voters:</u>	<u>No. of Actual Votes and Voting Percentage:</u>	
Male	12,401	9,329	75.2%
Female	<u>14,865</u>	<u>10,534</u>	70.8%
TOTAL	27,266	18,863	72.8%

Number of Invalid Votes: 80

Candidates and number of Votes Received:

Shigeki Oyama (Liberal) Elected	10,417
Seichi Kaibara (Socialist)	5,864
Kaichi Okamoto (Liberal)	3,502

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Election for Sea Area Fishery Adjustment Committee:
Election for the Sea Area Fishery Adjustment Committee was held on 15 August at twenty-one sea areas in the Chugoku Region. The result was very satisfactory in spite of the fact that before the election it was generally believed the people had very little interest in it. The voting percentage went up to more than 90% in average and the number of candidates was rather large, consisting of 202 against 147 to be elected. Outcome of the election was as follows:

Sea Area	Candidates	Electees
1	10	10
2	15	15
3	20	20
4	25	25
5	30	30
6	35	35
7	40	40
8	45	45
9	50	50
10	55	55
11	60	60
12	65	65
13	70	70
14	75	75
15	80	80
16	85	85
17	90	90
18	95	95
19	100	100
20	105	105
21	110	110

Summary of results: Total candidates 202, total electees 147. Average voting percentage over 90%.

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ELECTION RETURN FOR SEA AREA FISHERY ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEE

(August 15, 1950)

<u>Sea Area</u>	<u>Eligible Voters</u>	<u>Actual Votes</u>	<u>Voting Percentage</u>	<u>Number of Candidates</u>	<u>Candidate Elected</u>
Hiroshima Prefecture					
Aki Sea Area	13,833	13,074	94.7%	14 (In-14)	7 (In-7)
Chubu Area	4,075	3,753	92.1%	8 (In-7, L-1)	7 (In-7)
Bingo Area	10,139	8,890	88.2%	15 (In-15)	7 (In-7)
Yamaguchi Prefecture					
Nagato Hokubu	7,378	6,668	90.2%	11 (In-7, L-3, S-1)	7 (In-5, L-2)
Nagato Chubu	6,956	—	—	7 (In-6, L-1)	7 (In-6, L-1)
Nagato Nanbu	12,185	—	—	7 (In-7)	7 (In-7)
Suonada Seibu	12,459	8,380	67.2%	10 (In-8, L-2)	7 (In-7)
Suonada Chubu	7,320	6,406	87.5%	9 (In-9)	7 (In-7)
Suonada Tobu	9,381	8,604	91.8%	10 (In-8, L-2)	7 (In-7)
Okayama Prefecture					
Wake Oku	3,456	3,373	97.6%	9 (In-9)	7 (In-7)
Kojimawan	3,431	3,303	96.3%	8 (In-8)	7 (In-7)
Kojima	4,263	4,252	99.7%	12 (In-12)	7 (In-7)
Asakichi	2,886	2,672	92.6%	9 (In-9)	7 (In-7)
Gua	3,477	3,137	90.2%	9 (In-9)	7 (In-7)
Shimane Prefecture					
Nakaumi	3,290	3,116	94.7%	10 (In-10)	7 (In-7)
Izumo	8,597	8,137	94.7%	9 (In-8, S-1)	7 (In-7)
Iwami	9,184	—	—	7 (In-7)	7 (In-7)
Oki	9,810	9,186	93.6%	12 (In-12)	7 (In-7)

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<u>Sea Area</u>	<u>Eligible Voters</u>	<u>Actual Votes</u>	<u>Voting Percentage</u>	<u>Number of Candidates</u>	<u>Candidate Elected</u>
Tottori Prefecture					
Tobu	2,953	---	---	7 (In-7)	7 (In-7)
Chubu	5,602	5,386	90.1%	10 (In-10)	7 (In-7)
Seibu	2,556	2,410	94.3%	9 (In-8, L-1)	7 (In-6, L-1)
<hr/>					
Chugoku Region - 21 areas	143,229	100,747	91.5%	202 (In-190, L-10 S-2)	147 (In-143 L-4)

Remarks: In-Independents; L-Liberal Party; S-Socialist Party

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b. Violation of Election Laws. In connection with election law violation during the recent House of Councillors' Election, the Fukuyama Branch of the Hiroshima District Procurator's Office carried on an investigation and on 22 August, it was decided to indict ten members of the Fukuyama City Assembly, Hiroshima Prefecture, on a charge of Violation of Article 2 of the Civil Service Law.

c. Recalls. Recall of the Mayor of Tomita-son and Demand for Dissolution of Tomita Village Assembly, Asakuchi-Gun, Okayama Ken. As reported previously, popular voting for the recall of Mayor Kawamura and for the dissolution of Tomita Village Assembly in Asakuchi-Gun, Okayama-ken, took place and ended in favor of recall of the Mayor and dissolution of the Assembly, but the Mayor and Assemblymen filed protests against legality of voting to the Village Election Administration which were rejected on the grounds that they lacked sufficient reasons. Consequently, they appealed to the Prefectural Election Administration Committee for re-investigation. This Committee on 26 August decided to dismiss the appeals as they lacked sufficient reasons to call the election invalid. The next step for the Mayor and Assemblymen is to make an appeal to the Court.

Recall of the Mayor and Assemblymen of Kamikata-mura, Kuga-Gun, Yamaguchi-ken: A recall movement was started against Mayor Nakamura and eight assemblymen of Kamikata-mura, Kuga-Gun, Yamaguchi-ken sometime ago, as reported previously. A list of signatures was presented to the Village Election Administration Committee in the latter part of July. In accordance with Part 2, of Article 74, Revised Local Autonomy Law, on 18 August the signature books were sent for public inspection. A complaint was then made by certain persons in the village that these signature books are invalid on the grounds that the signature collection was conducted in an improper way. Investigation is being made by the Village Committee now. After 20 days from this date, final decision will be made by the Committee.

Recall of the Mayor of Tottori-shi, Tottori-ken. Recall movement against Mayor Morinaka of Tottori City was started in June and the signature collection finished on 15 July. The book of signatures was immediately submitted to the City Election Administration for review. The number of signatures collected was 13,089, exceeding the quorum by 1,872. After careful checking the Committee discovered 3,415 forgeries, reducing the total of valid signatures and causing the total to fall below the quorum by 1,543. This result was officially announced by the City Election Administration Committee on 7 August, thus ending the much argued and abused recall movement against Mayor Morinaka.

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Request for Dissolution of Town Assembly of Tojo-Machi, Hiba-Gun, Hiroshima-ken. This case is still awaiting trial at the Hiroshima High Court. A trial was set for 5 August but since neither plaintiff nor defendant appeared, it was continued for 30 days.

Request for Dissolution of Town Assembly of Tadanoumi-machi, Toyota-Gun, Hiroshima-ken. This case is still awaiting trial at the Hiroshima High Court. It is expected to be held sometime in September.

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The first four pages of this report are largely a matter of tabulation - all of which could be reduced to a sentence or two, then of no particular interest or importance.

There is scarcely an element of merit to this report. It looks as if the writer just put together whatever he could get together in the way of figures.

It gives no over all picture, not even a glimpse of the true situation in the region.

It shows no evidence of a thoroughgoing effort or understanding of what a L + G should be doing or looking for - the work of the L + G.

MG-4 ROUTING SLIP
NOT TO LEAVE THE CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

FROM:

Administrative Division

15 August 1950
(date dispatched)

TO:

Legal Division
 Public Health Division
 Public Welfare Division
 Economics Division
 Civil Education Division
 Civil Information Division

Attached hereto is a copy of Annex A of the monthly report from.

Shugaku Civil Affairs Region

Any derogatory comments noted will be brought directly to the attention of the Chief. If nothing has been heard concerning any particular annex within two hours of CA Section distribution, it will be assumed that it is approved for SCAP Section distribution.

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

ANNEX A
LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES
By Mr. U. S. Grant Bauguess

1. JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

a. Activities of Governors:

At the Chugoku Block Governors Conference held in Misasa, Shimane Ken, 7-8 July the following items were discussed:

- (1) Use of collateral funds for the development of small hydraulic powers.
- (2) Increase of national subsidies for construction of houses for homeless people.
- (3) Strengthening of agricultural extension works.
- (4) Election of chiefs for local public entities in April 1951.

Shimane Prefecture: As a result of tension caused by the Korean hostilities, the Shimane Coast Guard Committee was formed with the Governor as chairman, and representatives of Ken Office, Maritime Safety, NRP, MP, Government Railway, Fisheries Associations and other concerned groups. At the first meeting of the committee there were discussions and plans on coast guard, sea patrol, quarantine and general security.

Tottori Prefecture: Tottori has organized a committee similar to that of Shimane, with the Governor as chairman.

Yamaguchi Prefecture: Governor Tanaka, conscious of possible high rate of smugglers and refugees from Korea, has elaborate plans for four receiving camps for refugees along the coast, and is spending considerable time in Central Government to obtain financial aid.

Hiroshima Prefecture: The Ken Office is maintaining its reputation for alleged malfeasance. On 21 July (while the governor is attending MRA), the director of Public Welfare was arrested on charge

Restricted

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of fraud in the sum of ¥700,000 while he was chief of the Fukuyama District Office, prior to his promotion to his present position.

b. Prefectural Assemblies:

Speakers and Assistant Speakers of the Region held a conference at Taisha-machi, Shimane Prefecture on 4 July for discussion of the following matters:

- (1) National health insurance must be operated by the National Government.
- (2) All the police forces must be nationalized on the Prefectural level.
- (3) Social guarantee law must be enacted by the National Government.
- (4) Amendment of the Article 113 of the Local Autonomy Law must be made.

Petition on above items was submitted to the National Government.

Hiroshima Prefecture: At regular session 27-28 July:

- (1) Supplementary budget in ordinary accounts for the fiscal year of 1950.

(a) Revenues:

Allotments and charges.....	1,265,000
Rents and fees.....	7,938,500
National subsidies.....	30,697,027
Contributions.....	2,801,800
Amount carried forward.....	25,696,130
Miscellaneous incomes.....	3,862,000
Prefectural loans.....	<u>15,000,000</u>
Total Revenues.....	87,260,457

(b) Expenditures:

Prefectural office expenses.....	13,313,740
Public work expenses.....	12,760,000
Education expenses.....	25,272,028
Social and labor institution expenses.....	3,204,100
Public health and sanitary expenses.....	3,980,640
Industry and economic expenses....	22,214,602

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Property expenses.....	773,700
Statistics and investigation expenses.....	3,468,317
Election expenses.....	1,077,165
Miscellaneous expenses.....	<u>1,196,165</u>
Total expenditures.....	87,260,457

(2) Supplementary budget in extra-ordinary accounts for the fiscal year of 1950.

(a) Hiroshima Printing Office..... 169,000

(b) Hiroshima Prefecture Teachers' Pensions..... 3,467,000

(3) There were 8 amendments to the Prefectural Ordinances made including the ordinance concerning usage and rents of Hiroshima harbor piers.

(4) There were 6 new ordinances enacted including ordinance concerning "Kami Shibai" or Paper Show, ordinance concerning the control of prostitutes and ordinance concerning the establishment of Hiroshima Land Transportation Office.

Okayama Prefecture: At regular session 11-12 July:

(1) There was 1 amendment made to the Prefectural Ordinance.

(2) There were 10 new ordinances enacted including ordinance concerning pensions for Okayama Prefectural Government officials, ordinance concerning the establishment of Okayama Land Transportation Office and ordinance concerning Okayama Prefectural fishing markets.

Shimane Prefecture: At regular session 1-2 July:

(1) Supplementary budget in ordinary account for the fiscal year of 1950.

(a) Revenues:

Prefectural Taxes	164,675
Rents and fees (decrease).....	4,084,500
National subsidies.....	25,017,595
Contributions.....	627,464
Miscellaneous.....	412,240

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Equalization funds..... 22,331,314

Total revenues..... 44,468,788

(b) Expenditures:

Prefectural Assembly expenses..... 32,626
Prefectural Office expenses..... 2,293,179
Education expenses..... 11,176,416
Social and Labor Institution
expenses..... 9,295,000
Industry and economic expenses.... 5,032,257
Statistic expenses..... 7,392,798
Election expenses..... 5,246,512
Miscellaneous expenses..... 4,000,000

Total Expenditures..... 44,468,788

- (2) There were 7 amendments to the Prefectural Ordinances made including the ordinance concerning the pensions for the Prefectural Government officials.
- (3) There were 10 new ordinances enacted including the ordinance concerning the establishment of Shimane Prefecture Agricultural College, ordinance concerning the Shimane Prefecture fishing markets and ordinance concerning Shimane Prefecture livestock husbandry.

Yamaguchi Prefecture: At Special session 3 July for the following matters:

- (1) Purchase of building and facilities, formerly belonging to Military Personnel Relief Association, for Yamaguchi Compatriate Hall and Yamaguchi Mother and Child Hall at the cost of ¥7,415,594. 80% of this sum will be provided by the National Treasury.
- (2) To submit a petition to the Minister concerned for the establishment of Shimonoseki Railway Administration Bureau.

Tottori Prefecture: At regular session 20 July to 2 August for the following matters:

- (1) Supplementary budget in ordinary accounts for the fiscal year of 1950.

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(a) Revenues:

Prefectural taxes.....	358,060
Allotments and charges.....	100,000
Rents and fees.....	1,826,885
National subsidies.....	23,168,555
Contributions.....	3,718,144
Miscellaneous income.....	2,949,230
Prefectural loans.....	<u>13,680,000</u>
Total Revenues.....	45,800,874

(b) Expenditures:

Prefectural Office expenses.....	436,565
Public work expenses.....	17,311,610
Education expenses.....	7,318,144
Social and Labor institution expenses (decrease.....)	29,620
Public health and sanitation expenses.....	1,809,100
Industry and economic expenses....	14,049,650
Statistics and investigation expenses.....	4,071,624
Election expenses.....	642,000
Miscellaneous expenses.....	<u>191,801</u>
Total Expenditures.....	45,800,874

(2) Supplementary budget in extra-ordinary accounts:

(a) Prefectural Central Hospital..... 966,212

(3) There were 12 amendments to the Prefectural Ordinances including the ordinance concerning pensions for Prefectural Government officials, ordinance concerning salaries for Governor, Vice-Governor and others, and ordinance concerning salaries for Education Superintendents.

(4) There were 12 new ordinances enacted including ordinance concerning the establishment of Prefectural Tax Offices, ordinance concerning establishment of Prefectural Libraries and ordinance concerning the establishment of Tottori Prefecture General Development Council.

c. Activities of Mayors:

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Kudamatsu City Assembly received the mayor's recommendation for a city assemblyman to fill a vacancy on Public Safety Commission. The recommendation was approved by one vote margin. The City Management Committee objected on the grounds that the appointee is an assemblyman, a friend and supporter of the mayor and therefore disqualified for the commission. The vacancy remains.

d. Activities of City Assemblies:

Most city assemblies in the region held July sessions to act on matters of local interest, such as adopting or amending city ordinances, for pensions of city officials and establishment and operation of fishing markets, etc.

e. Activities of local branches of National Government:

Maritime Safety: The Sixth Maritime Safety Region has selected the former naval compound of Yoshiura District, Kure City, an area of 7,000 tsubo, for training police recruits authorized under the new policy of Central Government.

National Tax Office: Alleged embezzlements and bribes are on the increase. Conspicuous is the case of Shiomi Shunji, chief of Hiroshima National Tax Bureau, who together with 13 other tax officials and civilians are now under investigation on suspicion of embezzlement of about ¥4,000,000. Similar cases were recently reported in Kure Tax Office, Tottori Tax Office and Fukuyama Tax Office. In these cases, now referred to procurator's office, officials are charged with bribery and misappropriation of funds ranging from 10,000 to 100,000 Yen.

f. Courts and the administration of justice:

(1) Courts and Procurators:

A primary concern of courts, procurators and police during July was dealing with offenses in violation of Imperial Ordinance 311. These offenses were mainly in printing and distributing anti-occupation leaflets and posters. Eighteen cases involving ninety-four persons were referred to the procurator's offices. Fifty suspects arrested have been indicted and are now waiting trial. Sixty-one were sent to the procurator for the distribution of the Korean Declaration and forty-two of them have been indicted. In Kure District Court, Karuo HARADA, a lawyer and a leading communist, and a number of other suspects, were given the privilege of expressing their opinions on their indictment, under Article 82-86 of Code of Criminal Procedure. Harada's opinion developed into an oration on the world situation and

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the merits of the communists which went on for hours, until it was thought the judge would have to call for police assistance to shut him up.

A similar hearing was held in Hiroshima District Court for seventeen suspects, some of whom were Koreans, with an audience of about 150. After court adjourned, and suspects were about to be transported to the detention house, the audience attempted to block their removal. Seventy-six policemen had to be called to enable the vehicles carrying suspects to move. No arrests were made.

(2) Police:

- (a) One instance of open violence against the police by Koreans was reported from Asaguchi-gun, Okayama Ken. Two policemen on patrol found a Choren at the door of a Mindan. When questioned by the police the Choren said he was investigating the possibility that the Mindan member had secretly informed the police concerning the distribution of leaflets. Then about thirty Koreans assembled and began using violent words and throwing stones at the police. No arrests were made, but personnel of this headquarters strongly advised the police to take necessary actions in such cases in future.
- (b) Conference with the staff members of Prefectural and Regional NRP as well as Hiroshima and Kure Municipal Police Stations were attended by Mr. Joseph B. C. Williams of Public Safety Division, SCAP, and a member of this headquarters. The definition of a private and public meeting was given; and also the contents of the message sent to Chief Secretary, Chief J.P.D. and Director General NRP by General Willoughby, concerning ban on public assemblies, parades and demonstrations was explained.
- (c) Conference of chiefs of Crime Search Section & Identification Section held on 15 July, emergency conference of chiefs of Police Guard Section on 17 July, conference of chiefs of Patrol & Traffic Section on 18 July, the tenth regular session of Public Safety Commission in Region on 18 July. Each conference was charged with high tension in view of the Korean Civil War, and chiefly discussed were the coastal guard,

Restricted

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traffic safety, cooperation among NRP and MP, incidents caused by the Korean situation, control of Anti-Occupation Forces speech and actions, operation of Police Reserve Unit, and the like.

2. POLITICAL PARTIES:

Since the election for House of Councillors, party activities have been mild except for communist agitation. General tendency of the conservative elements in the National Democratic Party is to support Liberal Party programs. They show enthusiasm especially in the current issues such as revised local tax legislation, conclusion of a separate peace treaty and vigilance against communist activities in the region. Since the purge of the Communist Party leaders, the rightest elements have been more positive in their vigilance against communist activities, while communists have become more secretive in their activities. The banning of the Akahata and other party organs has increased the distribution of pamphlets, and intensified efforts to agitate laborers and incite disturbances of students. They cooperate openly with North Koreans to incite anti-occupation and anti-war sentiment among the people.

3. INSTANCES OF VIOLATIONS OF THE INJUNCTIONS CONTAINED IN THE PURGE DIRECTIVES:

Number of violations of Purge Directive (Violation of Imperial Ordinance No.1, 1947) filed during the period from 21 July to 20 July in the jurisdiction of each district public procurators' office is as follows:

Hiroshima District Public Procurators' Office.....	6
Yamaguchi District Public Procurators' Office.....	3
Okayama District Public Procurators' Office.....	1
Tottori District Public Procurators' Office.....	0
Matsue District Public Procurators' Office.....	1

Most of the above undertook political activities (campaign of election for House of Councillors) in spite of being purgees.

4. NON-COMPLIANCE BY JUDGES, PROCURATORS AND POLICE WITH CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND OTHER LAWS:

None reported.

5. NON-COMPLIANCE BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WITH THE REQUIREMENT OF DIRECTIVES OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS:

None reported.

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6. ELECTIONS:

a. Election Contests:

No elections were held in the region in July. The Hiroshima High Court accepted an appeal from Shimane Prefectural Election Administration Committee on the contest of Kotaki against Sakurauchi candidates for House of Councillors (ref. July Activities Report par. 7a), and hearing will begin 17 August.

b. Recalls:

- (1) Request for recall of Mayor Takeishi Tsaburo of Umaki-mura, Nita-gun, Shimane Prefecture was initiated 8 July with general vote as follows:

Eligible voters:	1,568
Actual voters:	1,219
Percentage of voting:	77%
Votes for the recall:	705
Votes against the recall:	427
Invalid votes:	87

The Mayor is now out of office.

- (2) Request for dissolution of village assembly of Misasa-mura, Tohaku-gun, Tottori Prefecture, was made previously, based on the controversy over the site of Village Office. There were two choices for the site - one at Ishiyu, Yamada District and the other at Sototani, Misasa District of the village, and the controversy rose on grounds that the village assembly decided to pick Ishiyu without much investigation of the site, and this caused ill feeling among the villagers. Later the request for dissolution of the village assembly was cancelled through intervention of Chief Matsuda of Tohaku District Office. He suggested that villagers return to the starting point to select the most suitable site, and this proposition was accepted by both parties.
- (3) Recall movement against Toyoji Morinaka, Mayor of Tottori City, caused a great commotion in the city. He was denounced for his actions in private life, and for personnel management in the City Hall. This movement is strongly upheld by the "Kyukoku Seinen" or Country Saving Youth League, but at the same time the mayor is strongly supported by six democratic organizations and strange to say, the Communist Party.

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By 25 July, the closing date for collection of signatures, the promoters were able to collect over 13,000 signatures against the quorum of 11,217 signatures.

This list of signatures was immediately turned over to the City Election Administration Committee for review. If this committee admits that there are enough legal signatures, a popular vote will be held sometime in August. At present the chance is 50 - 50 for recall.

- (4) The action for dissolution of village assembly of Tsuga-son, Mitsu-gun, Okayama Prefecture was unsuccessful. A popular vote was taken 11 July with following results:

Eligible voters:	3,315
Actual voters:	1,803
Percentage of voting:	78%
Votes for dissolution:	772
Votes against dissolution:	995
Invalid votes:	76

- (5) As reported previously, popular vote on the dissolution of village assembly and recall of Mayor Kawamura of Tomita-son, Asakuchi-gun, Okayama Prefecture, was favorable to dissolution and recall. The assemblymen and mayor sent protests against the legality of voting to the village election administration committee, which were rejected on the ground that they lacked sufficient reasons.

Consequently, they appealed to the Prefectural Election Administration Committee for re-investigation on 13 July.

- (6) A recall movement was started against Mayor Nakamura and Village Assemblymen Kobayashi and seven others of Kamikata-mura, Kuga-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture, in latter part of May, as reported previously, but later the promoters of the recall found some errors in signature collection not complying with the Revised Local Autonomy Law and started their movement again from 27 June. By 26 July they were able to collect enough signatures over the quorum which is 679, and submitted the list to the village election administration committee. If the number of signatures in this list is found to be enough, a popular vote will be held in August.

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- (7) The cases for dissolution of town assemblies of Tojo-machi and Tadanoumi-machi in Hiroshima Ken, previously reported, are pending appeal to Hiroshima High Court.

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Paragraphs too long. Should be broken up to be more readable

Monthly Activities Reports

Ungolue

1. In many spots the report is verbose and could be boiled down considerably, for example, ⁽¹⁾ page 2, paragraph on the recall of mayor Momiaka, Jotoni City

(2) listing former speakers & assistant speakers at top of page 3.

(3) Conference held for study of five items with no mention of whether all items were studied or of conclusions based on the study

(4) paragraphs (b) + (c) on pages 6 + 7 and paragraph (d) on page 8 - all read as if copied from a Japanese report with no choosing and arranging of pertinent details

2. The detailed figures on the House of Councilors election are not necessary

in the monthly activities report. They
should have been covered in
special report.

The paragraph at the top of
page 9 is the really important
item in the report of the election-
that part which should show
trends, unusual alignments, etc,
which is briefly treated here -

A brief summary with explanation
could easily cover the material
set out on pages 21 & 22. The
material on page 23 could be
boiled down & not given so
minutely.

The information on recall movements
is given in too much detail.
There is no evidence of true evalua-
tion in the entire report, except the
statement about election results which
could hardly be called a real evaluation.
The report is, therefore, factual and too
detailed.

MG-4 ROUTING SLIP
NOT TO LEAVE THE CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

FROM:
Administration Division
17 July 52
(Date dispatched)

TO:
 Legal Division.
 Public Health Branch
 Public Welfare Branch
 Economics Division
 Civil Education Branch
 Civil Information Branch

ATTACHED hereto are ^{one}~~two (2)~~ copies of Annex A
of the monthly report from

Chugaiw Coast Region

ALL INFORMATION considered pertinent and to be reviewed by the Chief, Civil Affairs Section, will be marked or underlined, depending on importance, on one (1) of the attached copies. Any derogatory comments noted will be brought directly to the attention of the Chief.

ONE COPY (items indicated thereon) will be returned to the ADMINISTRATION DIVISION four (4) days after receipt in your division. The other copy is for your disposition.

FROM:

(date returned)

TO:
~~Administrative Division~~
for further action

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

ANNEX A
LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES
By Mr. U. S. Grant Bauguess

1. JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

a. Activities of Governors:

Except Governor Kusunose of Hiroshima Attending MRA conference in Switzerland, the activities of governors was routine.

b. Prefectural Assemblies:

No assemblies in June.

c. Activities of Mayors:

By the failure of the Local Tax Law, Kure City, like all other cities, is having its financial difficulties. If this is prolonged, various city rehabilitation programs will be postponed or cease entirely. By the failure of the law, assessment of the following taxes were suspended:

Land tax:	¥ 5,690,000
House tax:	¥ 9,070,000
Bicycle tax:	¥ 2,020,000

TOTAL ¥ 16,780,000

In order to secure some revenues for the city, attempts are being made to collect taxes on entertainers, domestic servants, advertisements and others which have nothing to do with the local tax bill, but these revenues are slight. In May, there was only about one million yen (¥1,000,000) collected. At the same time, the amount of money required every month for the city government employees and unemployment relief work swelled from about forty million yen (¥ 40,000,000) to fifty million yen (¥ 50,000,000) and these expenses have been defrayed by the loans from the Saving Department of Ministry of Finance amounting to forty-four million yen (¥ 44,000,000) and the first allotment of equalization grants amounting to nineteen million yen (¥ 19,000,000). But for June, the only hope of income

Restricted

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for the city is the second allotment of equalization grants which is provisionally decided at twenty million yen (¥ 20,000,000). As a result, the city is in very difficult financial conditions and in order to explain these difficulties, Chief Horioka of the Finance Section was sent to Tokyo to negotiate with the Ministry of Finance.

The eighth Mayors National Convention was held at Sapporo, Hokkaido, June 21 - 22, and was attended by all mayors of Chugoku cities except the Mayor of Hiroshima City, who is attending the MRA conference, the Mayor of Kure who was devoting his attention to Kure City reconstruction and unemployment relief work plan based on Ex-Naval Port City Conversion Law.

Accusation against the administration of Mayor Morinaka, Toyoji of Tottori City was started by Fujita, Gentaro, a repatriate from Korea, and a few other persons in Tottori City in the latter part of May. At first this attack on the Mayor was only nominal, but it gradually took a definite shape when "Kyukoku Seinen" or Country Saving Youth League started to take a part in this movement in the middle part of June. They held a general citizens' meeting at Enkyo Primary School on 13 June and passed resolution to make a demand which the mayor refused. Then, the request for recall was filed with Tottori City Election Administration on 16 June, and now signature collection of the supporters of this movement is being carried out. The quorum is 11,217 and, by the end of June, it was reported that about ten thousand (10,000) signatures were already collected. But at the same time, there are six (6) democratic organizations in the city supporting the Mayor and strongly opposing the recall movement. With these organizations, all the members of Tottori City Assembly are cooperating. Phenomenonally the communists are also supporting the Mayor. Causes for this recall movement are connected with tax arrearage, purchase of a hospital for the city, construction of a lower secondary school building and the Mayor's social expenses and personnel management in the city. It was argued that the Mayor overlooks admission tax arrearage for four (4) movie houses in the city while he is very severe on the collection of other taxes on citizens. Then the purchase of Kawasaki Zoki Company's site and its building for school and hospital was criticized that the mayor agreed to pay ¥8,500,000 while they are valued at only four million (¥4,000,000). The mayor was also criticized on his social expenses and unfairness of his personnel management in the City Hall. But on the other hand, all the above reasons were flatly opposed by the members of the City Assembly and six (6) democratic organizations in the city.

d. Activities of City Assemblies:

Hiroshima City Assembly on 17 June elected the fifth speaker and assistant speaker since the first public election was held under the Local Autonomy Law in 1947. The assembly elected Sunahara, Kaku from the Liberal Party as the new speaker and Miyamoto, Masao from "Shinshin," or New

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Rising Club, as the new assistant speaker.

The past four (4) speakers and assistant speakers and their political party affiliations were as follows:

From 30 May 1947 - 18 August 1948:

Speaker: Terada, Yutaka, Independent.
Assistant speaker: Yamaki, Shigeru, Socialist.

From 18 August 1948 - 25 November 1948:

Speaker: Ito Tadao, Shinshin Club.
Assistant speaker: Tsuchioka, Kiyochi, Socialist

From 25 November 1948 - 7 February 1950:

Speaker: Nitoguri, Tsukasa, Democratic Club.
Assistant speaker: Murakami, Genichiro, Liberal.

From 7 February 1950 - 7 June 1950:

Speaker: Kawamoto, Seiichi, Liberal.
Assistant speaker: Yoshimoto, Juichi, Independent.

All the cities and many major towns in each prefecture in the Region have passed the public safety ordinance. Miyoshi-machi, Futami-gun, Hiroshima-ken, which is a leading town in the west central portion of the Prefecture, on 10 June passed the ordinance to keep peace and order in the community.

In contrast with the cities and towns favoring the ordinance, in Kudamatsu City Assembly a resolution was introduced to abolish the ordinance on the grounds that it violates the fundamental principles of the Potsdam Declaration and the Constitution of Japan. The resolution was rejected by a vote of eighteen (18) to six (6). Another assemblyman proposed that the period of seventy-two (72) hours for granting permission for demonstrations and assemblies be reduced to twenty-four (24) hours. This proposal was adopted unanimously. Another proposal for leniency in punishments by abolishing imprisonments of less than one (1) year and fines less than fifty thousand yen (¥ 50,000), and provide only fines, was rejected by a vote of fifteen (15) to nine (9).

e. Courts and the administration of justice.

(1) Police Activities:

A liaison conference by the representatives from fifty-four (54) cities and towns in Hiroshima Prefecture which

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maintain municipal police was held at Kake-machi, Asa-gun, Hiroshima-ken, on 9 June to discuss on the following matters. At this meeting, Mayor Ishihara of Onomichi City was presiding office.

- (a) It is to hold at the earliest possible date a general conference with the Federation of Municipal Public Safety Commissioners, Municipal Police Chiefs Association and the Council of Municipal Police to discuss the problem of smooth shifting and transferring of police personnel among municipal police stations.
- (b) It is to file a petition to the government office concerned for revision of Fundamental Police Law to remove restrictions on anyone to be appointed Public Safety Commissioner.
- (c) It is to establish a "Police Examination Council" for the purpose of improvement of the municipal police administration in the prefecture.

A liaison conference by all Public Safety Commissioners in Hiroshima Prefecture was held at Hiroshima City on 10 June. At this conference seventy (70) Public Safety Commissioners from towns and cities and also from the Prefecture gathered with Police Troop Commander from the Prefectural N.R.P. Headquarters. Some of the items at this conference were as follows:

- (a) Establishment of a "Police Personnel Inter-Change Committee". It was desired to have police personnel shift between N.R.P. and M.P., and also among M.Ps.
- (b) Defrayment of expenses for temporary prison from national treasury. It was requested to have defrayment of expenses for escorting and guarding prisoners as well as detaining and confining them in police station.
- (c) Request for self-protection outfits furnished. It was requested to have self-protection outfits, such as bomb-proof jackets, steel-helmets, protection gloves, etc., for police to avoid unnecessary sacrifice at the expense of the National treasury.

For the purpose of preventing juvenile delinquencies by attracting young people to the healthy sports, young boys' ten (10) big cities baseball tournaments were started.

Restricted

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For Hiroshima City, elimination contests for the city championship was started 11 June with one hundred one (101) teams with approximately 1,500 boys from twelve (12) to sixteen (16) years old under the auspices of Hiroshima Municipal Police Headquarters and Hiroshima Juvenile Delinquency Prevention League. These elimination contests are expected to continue until sometime in August to decide the final City Championship to contest the National Championship at Tokyo.

A conference by Police Troop Commanders from nine (9) prefectures in Chugoku and Shikoku Regions was held at Hiroshima Region N.R.P. Headquarters on 13 June for study of the following:

- (a) Organization of Liaison Council for Prefectural Public Safety Commissioners in the Region.
- (b) Establishment of Police Mutual Aids Association in Hiroshima Region N.R.P.
- (c) Enforcement of strict discipline among police forces.
- (d) Execution of searches for election violation.
- (e) Control of questionnaires directed to General MacArthur.

Tamano City, Okayama Prefecture, which had been unable to enact a public safety ordinance because of frequent labor disturbances at Tamano Shipyard, finally succeeded in enacting it at the City Assembly held on 15 June.

The number of criminal cases occurred, apprehended and sent to the Procurators' Office in Chugoku Region since 1 January are shown in Inclosure 1.

(2) Police vs. Communist Activities:

- (a) Police activities covering this month can be summarized in three (3) steps. One is the control of election; the second, the control of communists propaganda against May 30th Tokyo Case including the open question to General MacArthur, and taking of information on and after the purge of Central Committee members of the Communist Party and the banning of publication of Akahata; the third, the control of anti-occupational bills, leaflets, posters and speeches

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conducted by communists and the ex-Korean League. Out of the above three subjects, the police efforts to apprehend violation of election laws will be explained in Election activities.

- (b) The most conspicuous case is the distribution of the famous open questions to General MacArthur by the Communists in Hiroshima City around 5 or 6 June. Hiroshima Municipal Police, therefore, issued a warning to the Hiroshima District Committee of the Communist Party to remove the poster of the same contents on 14 June based upon the instruction of N.R.P. Headquarters. As to distribution of the open questions, in Shimonoseki City, Kusahara Iwao, a communist, was arrested by the Shimonoseki Police. The situation of the communists immediately after the purge of Central Committee staff (6 June - 9 June) generally speaking, was calm and most communists fell into a strict self-criticism and were low in spirits with another big reason of their piteous defeat in the election of the House of Councillors; and some of them reportedly burned important documents. In Hiroshima City, they, however, posted a bill containing "oppression of communists party is the way of Hitler and Tojo and is the way towards the aggressive war of imperialism both interior and exterior. All the patriots must stand up for protect and struggle", on 7 June. In Okayama-ken, Kyokuto District Committee of Communist Party reportedly submitted a report to the district Office that Kin Yoso and eighteen (18) other communists would secede from the Communist Party. In Tottori Ken, on the same day, Nagai Seiichiro stated that from now on the Communist Party will be of no good and I will affiliate with the Social Party. On the same day, Yamaguchi Prefectural Committee issued the oral instructions in which it said "collect the confidential documents within ten (10) hours, collect original copies of Akahata, Shinbocho, etc." Some labor union expunged communists from the list of unionists: On 8 June, such action was taken in Onoda Cement Plant of Mimagara-mura, Atetsu-gun, Okayama-Ken. The Prefectural Committee announced the declaration of which the highlights were; (1) The purge of members of the Central Committee is a plot of the Yoshida Cabinet. (2) This is one step in the advance towards fortification and is an announcement of war. (3) The purge of this instance is crazy, etc.

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- (c) The next outstanding performance by communists was the first anniversary of Nippon Steel case at Hiroshima. Prior to the performance, they planned a strategy of friendship with police staff, and distributed leaflets in the Hiroshima City in which they say "Be conscious, you assistant-police-inspectors! You stand on grave cross-roads. You must choose a right way as a back-bone staff. At this time, when various races in East and South Asia are being emancipated with their own power, do you ruin even yourselves by supporting the power which attempts to destroy races and countries by letting the Japanese nation become a slavish people of a colony, or do you endeavor to construct a clear pleasant society by backing the people to whom we are making a big voice? Be a warrior of emancipation of your race!" It is, of course, true that no police were swayed by such a strategy. However, with such strategy, they conducted "the first anniversary of Nippon Steel Case" on 15 June. The police, Hiroshima City, made arrangements of strict guard to control violations. When they had submitted an application for this performance, the Public Safety Commission of Hiroshima had scrutinized again and again the contents thereof, but finally approved the demonstration. Twelve thousand (12,000) planned to join this demonstration, including labor and students of All Japan Students League. A total of six hundred (600) attended the rally but when the demonstration started, more than half of the demonstrators returned to their home, and the rally closed without incident. But special attention should be paid to the speech delivered by Nakano Hidehiko, a communist, at the space ground of Taishuraku Market, Kure City, on 15 June in regard to the first anniversary of the Nippon Steel case in which he allegedly said, "At 4:00 a.m., today of the last year, oppression by the police officials was commenced. Ten (10) were seriously injured and thirty (30), more or less, injured. This was conducted by the clubs of police officials. On that day of this improper oppression, a small car on which a big man of blue eyes got, frequented the spot again and again, as to which, afterwards, we asked the Chief of the Hiroshima City Police, authoritatively, as a result of which the mobilization of police was clarified to have been done by the order of the Military Government. With a loudspeaker, we appealed to the police unit, "Aren't you Japanese? Do Japanese trouble Japanese? Go back right away and tend to your job!"

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- (d) In the midst of the publications, posters, dispersion of handbills, leaflets by communists and the holding of gatherings and demonstrations, Chugoku Region N.R.P. received instructions from Headquarters of N.R.P. that according to a suggestion of GHQ that (1) under any object, all parades and demonstrations are prohibited for the time being, (2) A meeting or a gathering of any sort in the object to cause a parade, demonstration, instruction, provocation and social uneasiness are prohibited for the time being. The same contents of instruction were also made to every municipal police from Superintendent General of Metropolitan Police Board. On the same day, Region N.R.P. was instructed by N.R.P. Headquarters that the primary aim of this prohibition is in the strengthening of control of demonstrations and agitation meetings which have political objectives and, keeping this effect in your mind, you are requested to pay special attention so that control may not fall in a non-common-sense. In spite of such instruction which, on the other hand, had been publicized in newspapers, communist Diet members tried to conduct speeches in Hiroshima-ken, e.g.:

18 June	Kimura Sakae	Fukuyama City
19 June	Kimura Sakae)	Kure City
	Harada Karuo)	
19 June	Naito Chishu)	Miyoshi-machi
	Sasaki Kazumaro)	
20 June	Yonahara Hisashi	Hiroshima City
21 June	Yonahara Hisashi	Mihara City
21 June	Harada Karuo	Hisatomo-mura, Toyota-gun

In the above-mentioned speech meetings, every police concerned issued a warning not to hold it, but with the exception of Hiroshima City, they enforced speeches. It is, therefore, no exaggeration to say that Hiroshima Municipal Police carried out the instruction dated 6 June.

The following is an outline of a speech by Kimura, Sakae, a communist member of the House of Representatives, at Kure on 19 June.

- (1) Today's Japanese politics are not the politics of Japan, because of the Japanese budget called Dodge Budget, the Local Tax called Shoup Plan and the Foreign Trade Policy called Logal Plan.

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- (2) The Japanese Government reduced the taxes this year, but what does the reduction mean if such things as the trebled electric price, an eighty percent (80%) increase in the price of fertilizer, the closing of factories and the discharging of laborers occur.
 - (3) This year's budget is ¥ 6,600,000,000 with ¥ 1,090,000,000 for the War Termination Expense of the Occupation Forces. This means every Japanese including the aged, the young and the sick are paying ¥ 1,400 each.
 - (4) I visited the Stranded Babies Home in Tokyo the other day. There were a few hundred babies accommodated and half of them are not pure Japanese blood. I believe this is a common occurrence all over Japan.
 - (5) When President Nambara of Tokyo University came back to Japan from the United States no one met him at the Air Port, even though he expressed the Japanese ideal of an overall peace treaty with America; on the other hand when actress Tanaka came back from the United States, Prime Minister welcomed her at the airport. Comparing these two incidents the Yoshida Cabinet is a "pam-pam" cabinet.
 - (6) At present in Japan, no one can tell the truth. If one does tell, it means the risking of one's life. But we are telling you the truth at the risk of sacrificing our lives.
 - (7) The Chinese Red Army defeated the National Army, who received ¥ 60,000,000,000 of war aid from United States. There is no reason we Japanese cannot follow the success of the Chinese Red Army.
- (e) In view of the presumption of an increase of smugglers and stowaways due to the Korean situation, the Region N.R.P. received instructions on 26 June from N.R.P. Headquarters to strengthen the guarding of the coast in cooperation with the Maritime Safety Office. The most attentive smuggling case arrested so far is that which took place outside of Etomo Port, Yatsuka-gun, Shimane-ken, on 5 July in which seven (7) Japanese and Koreans were arrested. These suspects started

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from Sakai Port on 22 June destined for Genzan (Wonsan), North Korea, loading parts of bicycles on board a boat, the Kyoyo Maru, and returned on 2 July to the outside of Etomo Port. It is suspected that they are backed by communists, because one of the suspects had a sheet or pamphlet of the Communist Party and they all three their luggage into the sea with the exception of some baskets. The police of Yatsuka N.R.P. are now investigating them.

- (f) As the Korean Civil War progresses, those bills, leaflets and posters containing anti-Occupation material have appeared one after another, the police attitude was somewhat indecisive. However, on 1 July the Region N.R.P. was instructed by N.R.P. Headquarters for strict control that the police have arrested forty-three (43) suspects on distribution of the Korean Declaration set out in special report is evidence of their efforts of control.

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