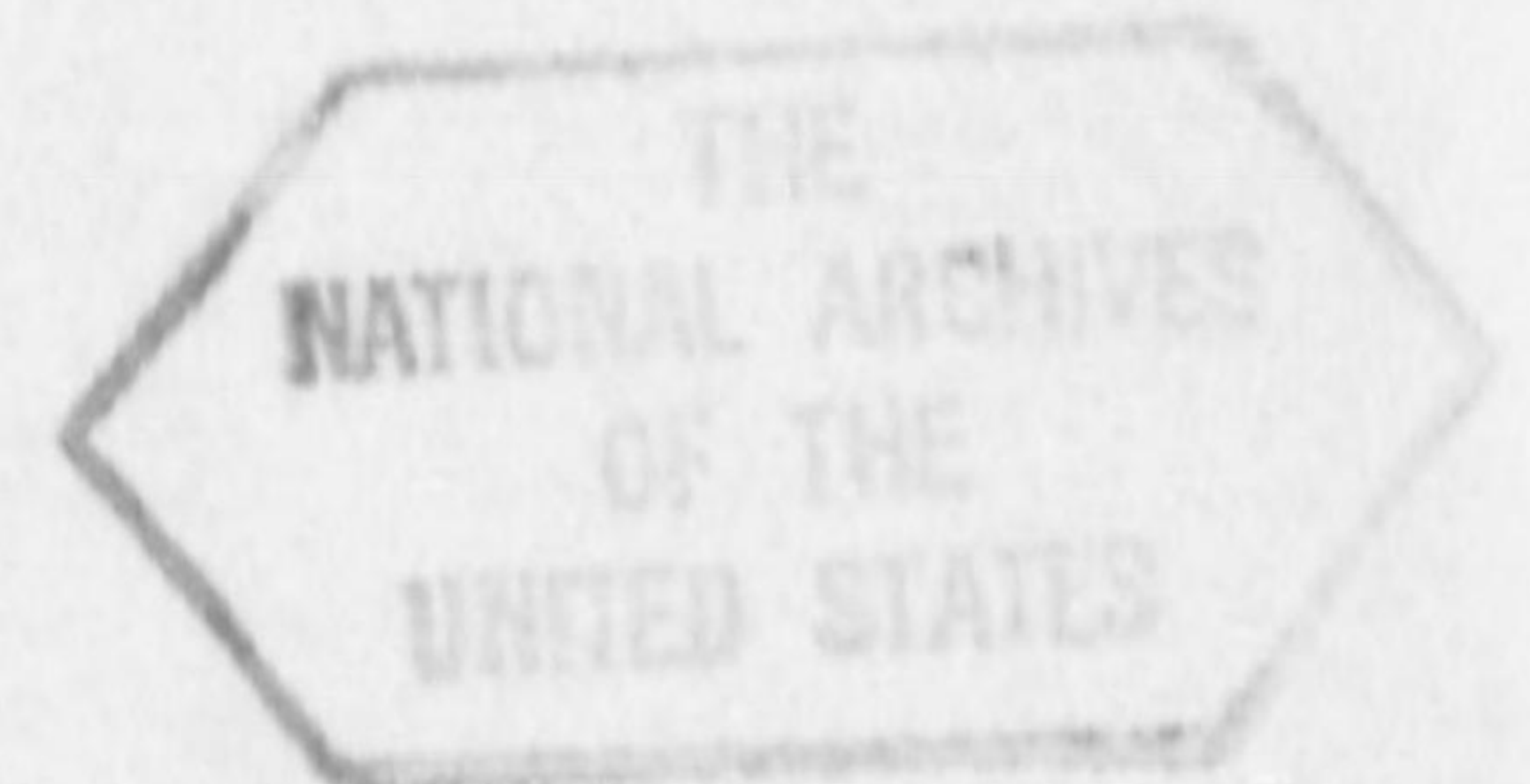


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HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
AFO 500

Report for December 1950

Legal and Government Activities
Mr. Joseph G. Featherstone

1. Japanese Government Administration:

a. Local Government Administration:

(1) Prefectural Assemblies:

(a) Tokyo-To: The Prefectural Assembly held a session from 21 December through 25 December and passed 30 bills. Of the bills passed ten were budget bills and two were in relation to loans. They also enacted by-laws relating to the following matters: amendment to the Prostitution Control Law, amended the by-laws relating to fees for police and fire inspections, amended the Tokyo-To Livestock Sanitary Center By-law, Tokyo-To Livestock Breeding Center, partial amendment to the by-law on the Plant Public Accident Prevention, abolishment of the metropolitan Toyotama V.D. Hospital, the purchase of railroad work and facilities, the sale of metropolitan lands and set the fees for the registration of fire-arms and swords.

(b) Gunma Prefecture: The Prefectural Assembly held a session on 21 December and passed eight bills. The bills related to the following matters: amended budget, year-end allowances for the Governor and Vice-governor and others, year-end allowances for the members of the prefectural assembly, regulations for the Gunma Ken Synthetic Development Council, regulating Gunma Ken horse races, regulations relative to the application of the Building Standard Law, the appointment of members of the Building Review Board and the establishment of a prefectural library.

(c) Nagano Prefecture: The Prefectural Assembly held a session from 31 October to 30 November and passed 20 government bills and three private bills. Among the bills passed was one supplementary budget bill and one providing the purchase of X-ray equipments. The remainder of the bills pertained to the regulation of prefectural administration and local improvements. This assembly also held a session from 15 December through 21 December and passed 20 government bills and eight private bills. The bills passed pertained to budget bills (5), tax bills (2), prefectural loans, appointment of committeemen and the regulations of prefectural administration and local improvements.

(d) Tochigi Prefecture: The Prefectural Assembly met from 18 through 20 December and passed 31 government bills. Among the bills passed were four budget bills, one bill relating to prefectural loans, seven bills

Restricted

ANNEX A

Restricted

Hq. KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for December 1950

amending the regulations concerning the allowances for prefectural officials and committees and 13 bills relating to repairs and rehabilitation work of damages caused by floods.

(e) Ibaraki Prefecture: The Prefectural Assembly met from 12 through 22 December and passed 25 bills. The bills related to the following matters: budgets (3), loans (3) and allowances for prefectural employees (3). They also enacted regulations pertaining to health of live-stock, medical organizations, Architects Examination Committee, granting of scholarships, loans to widows, shows and performances, personnel tables, fees for Textile Industry Training Institute and fees and charges for Health Centers, Bacteriological Laboratories, Hygienic Laboratories and Venereal Disease Clinics. Three bills were passed which abolished the regulations relating to house dogs, hunting and travelling allowances for tax officials.

(f) Saitama Prefecture: The Prefectural Assembly met from 18 through 22 December and passed 21 bills. Among the bills passed were budget bills (4), loans (2), alteration of village boundaries (2), allowing overtime for teachers and prefectural employees, year-end allowances, establishment of a business office in Omiya City, Unlicensed Prostitution Control, amended the regulations relative to sessions of the prefectural assembly, appointment of a Chief Accountant and the improvement work on the Yedo-gawa River.

(g) Kanagawa Prefecture: The Prefectural Assembly convened on 16 December for one day closing at 9:30 pm. Bills were presented for highway repair and other matters which were submitted to committees. On the 18th another day of the regular session was held at which the matter of pine insects was discussed. The pine trees in the prefecture have been subjected to a considerable ravaging over the past two years. The Agricultural Standing Committee was instructed to intensively study and report within 60 days. The balance of the session was taken up with budgetary matters.

(h) Shizuoka Prefecture: The assembly was in plenary session for only three days during the month. Five days were given over to committee meetings. One Ono (Liberal) resigned as vice chairman whereupon an election was held which resulted in Date (Liberal) assuming the office. A resolution was passed urging the expediting of the Ikawa Dam project so that land development may proceed along the Oi River. Also a petition was discussed which advocated the establishing of vocational training centers for teenagers. This was referred to the Public Welfare Committee. Yamada, Chairman of the assembly returned from the United States on 9 December. Later in the month he reported on his trip to the assembly.

(i) Chiba and Yamanashi did not hold sessions during December.

2
Restricted

ANNEX A

Restricted

Hq. KACAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for December 1950

(2) Activities of Governors:

(a) Tokyo-To: The Governor attended the sessions of the prefectural assembly. He delivered one lecture on his trip to America. He attended the National Governor's Conference. He also attended the meeting at Techikawa wherein the subject under consideration was the establishment of a new Local Autonomy.

(b) Gumma Prefecture: The Governor attended the sessions of the prefectural assembly. He also participated in the following meetings and conferences: the Local Administration Committee of the House of Councilors in Tokyo, the Travelling Prefectural Government at Sakai Machi and Koizumi Machi, the Social Workers' Convention, the Gumma Ken Tourist Industry Association, the inauguration of Shibukawa Health Center, the inauguration of the Trade and Sightseeing Introduction Office in Tokyo, the Kanto Sansai Bloc Local Labor Relations Committee Secretariate and the Gubernatorial Conference in Tokyo. He made a trip to Fujioka Machi to inspect the Ayukawa Irrigation Water Way.

(c) Nagano Prefecture: The Governor delivered five talks on his trip to the Moral Re-armament Conference. He attended the sessions of the prefectural assembly. He attended the nation-wide Prefectural Governor's Conference in Tokyo and the Conference of the Kanto Region Agricultural Adjustment Committee.

(d) Tochigi Prefecture: He held several meetings to compile the budget bill to be presented to the assembly. He met with the Town and Village Assemblymen of the following gunes: Shioya Gun at Yaita Machi, Kamitsuga Gun at Kanuma Shi, Ashikaga Gun at Ashikaga Shi, Shinotsuga Gun at Tochigi Shi and Nasu Gun at Otawara Machi. He attended the Tobacco Cultivation Promotion Conference at the prefectural headquarters.

(e) Ibaraki Prefecture: The Governor attended the two sessions of the prefectural assembly. He made trips to Tokyo to attend the National Governor's Conference and to confer with the ministries of the central government. He inspected the fire-fighting facilities and personnel of 18 villages.

(f) Saitama Prefecture: The Governor helped compile the budget bills and attended the sessions of the prefectural assembly. He in the company of the Minister of Construction inspected the flood control work on the Tone River. He inspected the fire-brigades of eight villages. He attended the Kanto Bloc Governor's Conference.

(g) Kanagawa Prefecture: Governor Uchiyama gave five speeches during the month on his study of local government in the United States at which he reiterated the need for smaller assemblies at the city, town and village level.

³
Restricted

ANNEX A

Restricted

Hq. KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for December 1950

(h) Shizuoka Prefecture: Governor Kobayashi attended to the routine affairs of his office.

(i) Yamanashi Prefecture: The Governor visited Uenohara and Yanagawa Mura in order to encourage silk production and on 7 December conferred with high school principals on educational administration.

(j) Chiba Prefecture: Governor Shibata who was elected on 13th of the month officially assumed office on the 15th. Shibata, an independent, was supported by all opposition parties and soundly trounced the Liberal entry. Some observers view the election as marking the end of Liberal domination throughout the nation.

(3) Municipal Assemblies:

(a) Tokyo-To: The assemblies of the four cities of Tokyo-To held sessions in December. They enacted by-laws relating to the following: pay and allowances for their Boards of Education, amended budgets, issuing of city bonds, city loans, establishing daily nurseries, pay of police and fire-men, amended the Fire Prevention Regulations, the disposal of night soil, the purchasing of land for city use, revised the city office personnel requirements, set up a program to combat unemployment, year-end allowances for city employees, contracted for erection of new school buildings and the revision of ordinances relating to advance payment of living allowances.

(b) Gumma Prefecture: The assemblies of five cities of this prefecture held sessions in December. They enacted bills relating to budgets, loans, city libraries, fees for use of city facilities, the leasing, buying and selling of city owned lands, employees' retirement allowances, medical treatment associations, regulations of the Old People's Home in Kiryu Shi, schools and school buildings - their erection or repair. The Takasaki City Assembly passed three bills to provide for the replacing of their city hall which had been destroyed by fire.

(c) Nagano Prefecture: The assemblies of five of the cities of this prefecture held sessions in December. They enacted bills relating to: budgets, floating of loans, payment of loans, tax reductions, regulations for city parks, city water supply, changing of city limits, repair of flood damages by subsidy from the central government and the exemption of certain city residents from the local citizen tax.

(d) Tochigi Prefecture: Five of the city assemblies of this prefecture held sessions in December. They passed bills relating to budgets, salaries of city officials, police and firemen, the personnel of city fire-brigades and the annexation of villages to the cities. The Ashikaga City Assembly enacted a by-law to provide for the erection and the method of payment for the new municipal office building.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq. KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for December 1950

(e) Ibaraki Prefecture: The city assemblies of two cities of this prefecture held sessions in December. They enacted by-laws relating to budgets, loans, payment of loans, personnel regulations, regulation for use of slaughterhouses, regulations for use of houses by repatriates, transferring of National Health Insurance, revision of regulations on city fees and providing for year-end allowances for city employees.

(f) Saitama Prefecture: The city assemblies of three cities of this prefecture held sessions in December. They passed by-laws relating to budgets, salaries of city employees, year-end allowances, fixing the number of city employees, overtime for city employees, regulating bicycle racing, night-soil disposition and the floating of loans.

(g) Kanagawa Prefecture: Yokohama City Assembly passed a bill for the control of prostitution on roads, streets or other public places. And a petition was sent to the National Diet requesting an increase in the local equalization grant.

(h) Yamanashi Prefecture: The Kofu City Assembly passed a bill for more stringent control of prostitution and also a measure for simplifying the financial section.

(4) Activities of Mayors:

(a) Tokyo-To: The mayors of the four cities of Tokyo-To performed the following duties: they attended the All Japan Mayor's Conference in Tokyo, they attended the four Mayor's Conference in Mitaka City, they attended the meeting of the officials of the cities, towns and villages of Tokyo-To, they attended the meeting of the officials of the cities, towns and villages of Kita-Tama Gun to establish their policy to combat the intended labor offensive program, they met with their Public Safety Commission interested themselves in the program for inoculation against dyptheria and they attended the Hachioji meeting of the committee charged with the protection of human rights.

(b) Gunma Prefecture: The mayors of the cities of this prefecture performed duties of a similar nature as follows: they attended the sessions of their city assemblies, they attended the conference of the mayors and vice-mayors of the five cities, met with the Municipal Education Boards, met with the Public Welfare Committee, the erection of school building school affairs, attended the meeting at Maebashi of the Prefectural National Health Insurance Federation, discussed financial matters with the Tokyo Finance Bureau, they encouraged the installation of branch fire-brigades and they attended the National Mayor's Conference.

(c) Nagano Prefecture: The mayors of the cities of this prefecture performed duties of a similar nature as follows: they attended

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for December 1950

the sessions of their city assemblies, they went to Tokyo to attend the All Japan Mayor's Conference, they went to Okaya City to attend the Six Mayors' Conference, the erection of school buildings in their cities and they attended the conference of the Tax Section Chiefs of the six cities.

(d) Tochigi Prefecture: The mayors of the cities of this prefecture performed duties as follows: they attended the sessions of their city assemblies, they attended the session of the prefectural assembly, they attended the conference of the Taxation Section Chiefs of the five cities and they attended the National Mayor's Conference at Tokyo. The mayor of Sano City visited Tokyo to discuss with the Construction Minister the Watarase River-bed problem.

(e) Ibaraki Prefecture: The mayors of the cities of this prefecture performed similar duties as follows: they attended the sessions of their city assemblies, they attended the All Japan Mayor's Conference in Tokyo and they attended the conference of the four mayors at Hitachi City. The Mayor of Tsuchiura City visited Mito to discuss road repairs. The Mayor of Koga City and the Construction Minister visited the river improvement projects on the Tone and the Watarase Rivers.

(f) Saitama Prefecture: The mayors of the cities of this prefecture performed similar duties as follows: they attended the meetings of their city assemblies, they attended the All Japan Mayor's Conference at Tokyo, they attended the prefectural mayors meetings at Gyoda City, they attended the conference of the Auditing Committee of the seven cities at Kawagoe City, they attended the meeting of the mayors and assembly chairmen at Urawa City, they attended the fire-fighting conference at Gyoda City, they attended the conference of the Education Chiefs of eight cities at Kawagoe City, they attended the conference of the Auditing Committeemen of seven cities at Kawagoe City and they inspected the fire-fighting brigades of several cities. The Mayor of Urawa City returned from the United States. The Mayor of Omiya City attended the Family Court as a mediator.

(g) Kanagawa Prefecture: All of the mayors in the prefecture were visited by delegations from the daily laborers union in connection with their year-end struggle.

(h) Shizuoka Prefecture: All mayors attended the mayoral conference in Tokyo on 28 November.

(i) Chiba Prefecture:

1. The mayors of Chiba's eight cities attended the nation-wide mayor's conference in Tokyo. The agenda included:

a. Resolutions for an increase in equalization grants.

Restricted

ANNEX A

Restricted.

Hq. KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for December 1950

b. Discussions on unemployment and administrative problems.

c. Revision of administrative detail.

d. Rehabilitation expenditures for disasters.

e. Local finance.

2. Also on 2 December all the mayors of the prefecture assembled at the Chiba City Office to discuss year-end allowances and counter-measures for the present agitation among daily free laborers.

b. Japanese Courts and the Administration of Justice:

(1) Courts: The number of cases pending throughout the Region are as follows:

	<u>Violation of Japanese Laws</u>	<u>Possession of Allied Property</u>
Old criminal cases pending	12,611	200
New criminal cases received	1,913	17
Old civil cases pending	15,076	
New civil cases received	1,568	
Total of all cases pending at the end of reporting period	27,498	

(2) Procurators:

(a) The number of cases on file in the Region are as follows:

	<u>Offense against Japanese Laws</u>	<u>Offense against Occup. Personnel</u>	<u>Possession of Allied Property</u>
Old cases pending	44,895	18	322
New cases received	54,191	27	313
Cases referred to courts	13,435	5	127
Cases not indicted	38,037	8	108
Cases referred to Juvenile or Family Court	1,969	0	5
Cases transferred or suspended	12,353	7	145

(b) The Chiba Procurator's Office has decided to prosecute a former Dietman and four others on charges of bribery in connection with the Tone River development.

(c) Mr. and Mrs. Imazaki, secretaries of the tax office in Chiba were indicted for the embezzlement of ¥900,000 of tax money.

Restricted

ANNEX A

Restricted

Hq. KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for December 1950

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

a. Tokyo-To:

(1) In Tokyo proper Tokyo Federation Chapter of the Liberal Party held one meeting, the Tokyo Federation Chapter of the People's Party held two meetings and the Tokyo Federation Chapter of the Japan Social Democrats Party held six meetings during December. The problems under discussion in all the meetings were, what their policies would be for the local elections to be held in 1951 and what could be done about reducing taxes.

(2) In the area of Tokyo-To, outside the metropolitan district, eight meetings of a political nature were held and the subjects discussed were as follows: higher allowances for the poor, the metropolitan budget, road construction, crime prevention, reduction of the farmers taxes, the amalgamation of former unions into associations and the establishment of new labor unions. These meetings were general and not sponsored by any special political party.

b. Gunma Prefecture: The Gunma Ken Federation of the Social Democratic Party held two meetings to formulate their plans for the local elections to be held in 1951. The Gunma Ken Branch of the Liberal Party held one meeting to discuss the problem of combining the conservative elements of all parties into one party. About 400 people attended a meeting in Kiryu Shi sponsored by Tsutomu Ono of the Society for the Protection of Peace. They discussed the question as to how to prevent future wars.

c. Nagano Prefecture:

(1) The General Federation of Trade Unions held one meeting in Matsumoto Shi at which meeting they urged the unification of Unions, set their plans for the next local elections and advocated the removal of the Public Safety Ordinance.

(2) The Communists held eight meetings. They discussed the following: abolishment of the Public Safety By-law, continued their efforts to sabotage the Police Reserves in Hokkaido and elsewhere in Japan, to formulate their district plans for the impending revolution and to make special plans in case of a revolution suitable for their districts where the directives from the central headquarters, or the prefectural headquarters could not be utilized in their particular area, to use force if necessary to get their policies adopted and to publish the Taguchi Newspaper after 10 December in place of their previous publication, the Shintaguchi, which had been purged.

(3) The Social Democratic Party held three meetings. Their

Restricted

Restricted

Hq. KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for December 1950

policy was set for the coming local elections of 1951. They urged the revocation of the Public Safety Ordinance.

d. Tochigi Prefecture:

(1) All parties are formulating their plans for the coming local elections. They are considering methods strengthening their party positions. Two men who were recently taken from the purge list are quite active in politics and it is expected they will exercise great influence on the coming elections. They have not as yet designated the political party they intend to join.

(2) The Communist Party have gone underground but have their finger in every movement that can cause unrest and embarrassment to the public officials. They were the moving factor in the recent endeavor of the unemployed and day laborers to harass the prefectural officials about the year-end and vacation allowances. These people invaded the prefectural offices on three occasions but were finally ejected by the police. There is a struggle within the party ranks between the so-called International Group and the Major Party Group. Each are trying to control the policy of the party. The Prefectural officials believe that the Communists have completed their underground organizations and alerted their forces for active violent revolutionary acts when they feel the moment is right.

e. Ibaraki Prefecture:

(1) There has been virtually no activity by the Liberal Party, the People's Democratic Party or the Japan Social Democratic Party during December. They are all forming their plans for the elections to be held in 1951. They are furnishing half-hearted support to their candidates for the coming election of Prefectural Farm Land Committees.

(2) The Communist Party has gone underground and at present do not appear to be active. Two of their candidates for the Prefectural Farm Land Committee are expected to pole a large vote. This party has 133 cells in this prefecture.

f. Saitama Prefecture: Political activities in this prefecture during December were of no particular importance. The day laborers incited by the Communist Party made demands on the city governments of Kawaguchi and Kumagaya that they be guaranteed the sum of ¥1,000 per month during the winter, but they gained nothing. The Democratic Youths Organization held two meetings and discussed general problems and set their plans for the 1951 elections. The Social Democratic Party held two meetings, poorly attended, at which meetings they laid plans for the 1951 elections.

g. Kanagawa Prefecture:

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for December 1950

(1) Liberals: Another shift has taken place in the prefectural assembly with regard to party members. Prefectural assemblymen Shigeta, Kato, Shimazaki and Ishii formerly listed as independents became members of the Liberal Party. The line-up by parties at present is: Liberals 21, Democrats 17, Social Democrats 15 and Satsuki Kai 5.

(2) Social Democrats: Asanuma, Secretary General delivered the speech at the Sodomei Rally in Kawasaki on 30 November.

h. Shizuoka Prefecture:

(1) Social Democrats: The national convention of this party is to be held at the end of January. Accordingly on 6 December delegates were chosen from Shizuoka to represent the prefecture. Shimokawa and Shinjo, prefectural assemblymen, together with Ono from Ito City were chosen.

(2) Democrats: On 13 December at a large meeting the present passive attitude of the party is to be abandoned in favor of an aggressive, speech making campaign. These speech meetings will be held in ten different places for the month of January. Since the prefectural elections for assemblymen will be held in May 1951 considerable thought is given to the choice of influential and popular candidates in order to oust the Liberals from power.

(3) Communists: It is felt that while the Communist Party is still suffering from the purge nevertheless they still hold the initiative because of the year-end struggle of the daily laborers which they have sponsored. However, Communist Cell organizations continue to dissolve in spite of the Red's successes in Korea. At first blush it might appear that these organizations are going underground but prefectural officials insist that the main reason is the secession of party members. Shizuoka City reports intense activity by the free laborers union led by old Choren leaders. On 20 December 30 Koreans thronged the municipal office and presented the following demands:

- (a) Cancel imposition of tax to recipients of the Daily Life Security Law.
- (b) Reduce or exempt income taxes.
- (c) Reduce local taxes.

i. Yamanashi Prefecture:

(1) Social Democrats: On 5 December an executive committee meeting was held in Kofu. Subjects discussed were: the strengthening of the party, preparations for the spring elections, counter measures against the farmers union and counter measures for the year-end struggle of the labor unions.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaCAA, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for December 1950

(2) Communists:

(a) The Communist Party continued to make good use of the Koreans in the 'anti-tax' and 'daily free laborers' struggles. However friction has developed in the prefecture with respect to the free laborers which promises to be of major proportions. On 8 December 50 members of the free laborers seceded from the regular union and promptly established a second union. It would appear that the split is irrevocable and will not be mended.

(b) The Isewa NRP recently arrested one Kuwabara, manager of the Sakaigawa Mura Agricultural Association. It seems that the Communist Party District Committee of Higashiyatsushiro have been agitating to the effect that the surrounding farmers should not deliver their quotas but to sell their crops in blackmarket channels. When Kuwabara was arrested and confined, 15 Communists with a Korean, Kin Toku Jyun at their head attempted to negotiate with the NRP for his release. Later 50 Communist Party members appeared demanding Kuwabara's release whereupon a call was sent to NRP headquarters for reinforcements. On seeing the added strength the Communists retired. Kuwabara with three others were sent to the Kofu Procurator's Office on 9 December and on the same day at 1400 hours Kawai, a Communist Party leader appeared with 40 Communists demanding the release of the suspects and even broke into the NRP Chief's room. A skirmish then ensued between the police and the Communists. Three policemen and one Communist were injured. The arrival of 40 NRP Policemen resulted in a dispersal of the throng.

j. Chiba Prefecture:

(1) Liberals: Pre-election meetings were held in Chiba City. Former Minister Uehara, Agricultural Minister Hirokawa and other party big-wings spoke for the Liberal gubernatorial candidate to no avail. A post mortem was held after the election on 20 December to discuss plans for rebuilding the party.

(2) Social Democrats: Katayama, Asanuma and Kanju Kato gave campaign speeches before the election showing the party's interest in the outcome.

3. Other Important Legal and Government Matters and Comments:

a. Political Trends:

(1) The Social Democrats in the Region seem to be on the upsurge in spite of an unrealistic attitude to foreign affairs. They are making political capital of the current strife now apparent in the Liberal ranks which was recently in evidence in Chiba where both the Liberal Candidate for governor and the Liberal candidate for the House of Councillors were trounced by the Social Democrats and the other opposition parties. Post election reports

Restricted

Restricted

Hq. KaGAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for December 1950

indicate that the split in the Liberal Party in the Prefectural Assembly is widening.

(2) Of considerable importance is the Social Democratic Party affirmation on 25 December of the party's stand on foreign policy. It was emphasized again that (a) A peace treaty must be made with all thirteen Allied nations, (b) permanent neutrality and (c) no military bases for foreign countries. Further that if Japan is allowed to join the United Nations she must obey the charter of that body but that the United Nations in turn should be asked to recognize the Constitution of Japan which renounces war.

(3) The Democrats on the other hand argued foreign policy on 25 December and came up with the following:

(a) Immediate end to all occupation and military control.

(b) Immediate strengthening of Japan's capacity for self defense through the development of the police force.

(4) The Liberal Party's reaction to the Democratic Party's position on foreign affairs may be summarized with the statement that the Democrat stand on rearmament was careless and irresponsible and that rearmament was not the only method for Japan to defend herself. The Liberal Party did not essay to specify what other methods of defense were available.

(5) Mr. Herbert Hoover's recent message may have been received with caustic criticism in Europe and in certain American quarters but in the Region it was considered noteworthy that even Hoover's statement included Japan in the defense line of the United States and seemed to silence those Japanese pessimists who secretly told each other that the United States would abandon Japan when the going became rough. Most Japanese in the Region however realize that the security of the country cannot depend on the United States for the long term and must face the reality of the situation. Recent statements in the United States by leaders and columnists on the utilization of Japanese manpower to stop the red hordes are curiously injurious to Japanese pride. They reason that they do not want to be cannon fodder for the use of other nations in the sense of mass manpower repelling mass manpower. And the statements made in the United States have given strength to those politicians who are advocating a peace with no military bases. If Japan is to be convinced of the necessity of repelling aggression from the Asiatic mainland it must be done on the basis of self interest, duty and the advantages of cooperation with the United Nations.

(6) The police and officials in several of the prefectures believe the Communists have gone underground and have made their plans for open revolution when they get the go ahead sign from higher headquarters.

¹²
Restricted

ANNEX A

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for December 1950

b. Elections:

(1) Nagano Prefecture: On 5 December 1950 Yutsuka Ando, an independent was declared elected headman of Amemiyagata Mura, Hanishina Gun without balloting as he was the only candidate. On 10 December Genkichi Okada was elected headman of Kiyama Machi, Shinominochi Gun. The Communist candidate was a poor second. On 25 December 1950, Morishige Nishina, an independent was elected headman of Yasaka Mura, Kitazumi Gun.

(2) Tochigi Prefecture: On 5 October 1950 three independent candidates were declared elected to the vacancies in the Town Assembly of Shiobara Machi, Shioya Gun. No voting took place. On 12 December five independents were elected to the village assembly of Suzumenomiya Mura, Kawachi Gun. The Communist candidate was seventh in a list of eight candidates. On 12 December two independents were declared elected without voting to the village assembly of Kiyosu Mura, Kamitsuga Gun. On 17 December 1950, Gunroku Otsuka, an independent was elected the village headman of Yokokawa Mura, Kawachi Gun. On 26 December 1950, Fusakichi Jimbo, an independent was elected village headman of Mooka Mechi, Haga Gun.

(3) Saitama Prefecture: On 10 November the election for the members of the Boards of Education in the various cities of this prefecture resulted in 19 independents and eight Liberals being elected.

(4) Shizuoka Prefecture: Ito City held a by-election for municipal assemblyman. Almost 63% of the electorate voted as follows:

Koyama, Communist	1,040
Ono, Social Democrat	2,200
Suzuki, Liberal	7,767

c. Police Activities:

(1) Shizuoka NRP report the arrest of Yoza Akiyama on charges of misrepresentation and fraud. It appears that the suspect stated to various dealers that he represented Colonel James, Chief of Special Construction Service, Eighth Army. As a consequence he was royally entertained and issued various false procurement demands for such items as wooden cabinets, Tatami, iron tubing and barrels running into several millions of yen.

(2) In the Tokushima Prefecture the National Rural Police put on a finger printing campaign and it was so successful that they are thinking of making it a nation-wide program.

(3) The Nemuro Police Station, in Hokkaido, reported to the press that they believe two prominent Communists have fled to Russia. They are H. Imagawa, an assistant of Hokkaido University and Y. Konno. They went

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cannot understand*

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for December 1950

to the Kunajiri Island in the Soviet Union.

d. Koreans: Shizuoka Municipal Police report that ten young men formerly of the Korean Youth League have formed a desperate organization in the village of Tenjinmori, Shizuoka City. The object of the "Dead Band" seems to be a desperate struggle against measures to be taken in the near future by the government in connection with the Korean War. Among the members are Hai Ryoshoku, accomplice in an armed robbery case, Ho Heishin, murder suspect and Chi Ryushin, an old larcenist. One of the band is said to have stated: "I am single. It does not matter where I die. I wish to die in a big attempt."

e. Weapons: Five prefectures of this Region report there are registered with their offices 13,667 guns and 9,658 swords.

f. Traffic Accidents: The police reports from Tokyo-To, Gunma, Tochigi and Saitama Prefectures show that there were 266 traffic accidents in which Occupation people were involved.

g. Speeches: Speeches were made at the Kanda Auditorium in Tokyo and Urawa, Saitama Prefecture on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights. A speech was also made at Odawara, Kanagawa Prefecture on the tenth anniversary of Odawara's status as a city. Liaison trips were made to Yokosuka on the 26th and 27th of the month and to Yokohama and Teurumi on the 28th.

h. Civil Liberties: The Chiba District Judicial Affairs Bureau will open two information stands on the streets during the Civil Liberties Protection Week. Since the establishment of a Civil Liberties Protection Section the Bureau has handled over 250 cases.

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No paragraphs on
24 positive trials
I wonder why this
report covers all
these from Shiloh
and one from
Hillside.

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HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

Report for November 1950

Legal and Government Activities

Mr. Joseph G. Featherstone

1. Japanese Government Administration:

a. Local Government Administration:

(1) Prefectural Assemblies:

(a) Tokyo-To: The prefectural assembly met on 30 November and passed six bills. They pertained to the following matters: reduction of tax on the real property of the Housing Corporation, the purchase of houses from the Housing Corporation, the building of the crane on the Toyosu Coal Pier, the construction of the Machiya Pumping Station, the letting of the contract for the main pipe for the water supply works at Shin Arakawa and the repairing of the reservoir at Fucha Machi and three other villages.

(b) Gumma Prefecture: The prefectural assembly met during November and passed ten bills. The bills related to the following matters: amended budget, setting the rate of pay and allowances for the members of the Prefectural Labor relations Committee, the Prefectural Alienist and the Prefectural Building Inspection Committee, the revision of the Health Center Fee Regulations, the revision of the regulations pertaining to the number of prefectural employees, changing the method of floating loans, establishing school forest regulations and two bills relating to the number of office personnel and their classification as Prefectural Assembly employees.

(c) Nagano Prefecture: The prefectural assembly met on 31 October and passed two bills presented by the Governor and five bills presented by the members. The bills related to the following matters: council regulations for the Nagano Ken comprehensive development program, the establishment of a local development program, a resolution regarding the public management of the electrical business, setting the expenses for the sericultural technical experts; the drafting of a resolution on the use of Diesel-cars on the National railroads, the drafting of a resolution on the revision of train schedules and special measure on local finances.

(d) Tochigi Prefecture: The prefectural assembly held a session on 15 and 16 November and passed 11 bills. The bills related to the following matters: additional budget, the establishment of regulations

ANNEX A

Restricted

Restricted

Hq. KACAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for November 1950

for the examination of forestry products, building inspection regulations, setting up a Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station, amending the regulations of Prefectural Agricultural Training Institute, amending the Man Power Regulations, approving certain rulings of the Governor relating to the redemption of bonds and the general annual accounting reports, approval of the appointment of the members of the Building Inspection Committee, the appointment of auditors and setting the pay and travel allowance of same and the establishment of the Kanto-Ko-Shin-Etsu District General Exploitation Conference as provided for by Article 9, paragraph 2, of the National Territory General Exploitation Law.

(e) Saitama Prefecture: The prefectural assembly met from 25 October to 31 October. They passed bills related to the following matters: revised and amended budgets (4), a by-law establishing and regulating the Saitama Synthetic Development Council, by-laws pertaining to the Fowl-breeding Extension and Guidance Station, setting the fees for the examination of fowls, amending the Domestic Animal Health Center By-law, revoked the by-law relating to Rabies prevention and fees for immunization (as the new Rabies Prevention Law rendered the former by-law useless), by-laws providing for the Building Council and setting their pay and allowances, setting the pay and allowances for the mental sanitation doctors, amending the by-law relating to the pay and expenses of the Saitama Local Labor Relations Board, amending the by-law relating to the number of prefectural employees, school board secretariats, the number of prefectural teachers, establishing a special tax on horses and cattle (money to be used for agricultural improvement), amending the by-law relating to the renting of Omiya Park, a Plant Examination By-law, a Prefectural National Park By-law, revision of the regulations for floating prefectural loans, the establishment of Tokorozawa Machi as a municipality, by-law relating to the alteration of the boundaries of seven towns and villages, the selection of the Prefectural Inspection Commission and authorizing the establishment of a small-size automobile race course.

(f) Chiba Prefecture: This body approved the resignations of the Governor and the two vice-governors. The reason given for the Governor's resignation was ill health and the fact that he is a man of advanced years. Both vice-governors deemed it fitting that they resign since they intend to run for the office. All of the other bills passed by the assembly dealt with prefectural housekeeping and were of a routine nature.

(g) Yamanashi Prefecture: This body was in session about ten days during the month. Most bills were discussed by the committees and none passed. Those talked about involved engineering, sanitation and tax collection matters.

(h) Kanagawa, Shizuoka and Ibaraki did not hold sessions during November.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, annex A, Monthly Activities Report for November 1950

(2) activities of Governors:

(a) Tokyo-To: During the month of November the Governor attended the following: conferences with the Tokyo-To Bureau Chiefs, the Deliberative Council on New Local autonomy System, the meeting of the mayors of towns and villages in Nishitama Gun and the meeting of the National Governors Council. He delivered speeches at the Metropolitan Police Board and at the Construction Hall. He also attended the session of the Tokyo-To assembly.

(b) Gunma Prefecture: He worked on the budget and attended the meeting of the prefectural assembly. He made four trips to Tokyo to attend the Kanto Bloc Governors' conference. He attended the Kanto Bloc Prefectural Assembly Speakers' conference and visited Sakasaki to attend the Kanto Chamber of Commerce-Industry Conference. He participated in the ceremony praising two towns and a village for their showing in the "Mugi" collection program.

(c) Nagano Prefecture: He attended all the sessions of the prefectural assembly and gave several lectures on his trip to the United States. He conferred at Ueda City with the chairman of the Construction Committee of the House of Representatives. He made two trips to Tokyo to confer with other governors and to discuss the rice allotments for 1950.

(d) Tochigi Prefecture: The Governor attended the sessions of the prefectural assembly. He visited Tokyo to attend the conference on the rice allotment revision program and the Governor's conference

(e) Ibaraki Prefecture: The Governor conferred with Joseph M. Dodge on local finances. He visited Tokyo to attend the All Japan Governors' Conference on local finance and the conference on the 1950 rice allotments. He discussed the Kokai river improvement work with the Construction Ministry.

(f) Saitama Prefecture: He attended the sessions of the prefectural assembly. He visited Tokyo to attend the conference on local finance with Joseph Dodge, the All Japan Governors' Conference and the conferences of the secretaries of the All Japan Governors. He attended the congratulatory ceremony for those villages where 100 per cent of the voters participated in the Board of Education election. He attended the ground-breaking ceremony for the new prefectural building in Urawa.

(g) Chiba Prefecture: Since Governor Kawaguchi and the two vice-governors resigned their offices between 25 October and 11 November no activities have been reported from the chief of the General Affairs Section, who is acting as Governor. Election for Governor will take place on 13 December.

³
Restricted

ANNEX A

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for November 1950

(h) Shizuoka Prefecture: Governor Kobayashi paid attendance to H.I.M. the Emperor by riding on the train from Hamamatsu to Atami. He accompanied Princess Chichibu on her social welfare inspection in the prefecture.

(i) Kanagawa Prefecture: On 8 November Governor Uchiyama attended the Governors' Meeting of the Kanto Bloc and on 10 - 13 November was present at the Governors' Meeting called for the purpose of reducing the allocated quotas of rice. From the 17th through the 19th he conferred with the Shizuoka Governor on general prefectural administrative matters. On 20 November he discussed general Ken affairs with the Chief of KaCAR. On at least four occasions the chief executive delivered lectures on his trip to the United States. He especially stressed the large size of the city, town and village assemblies in Japan as compared with the U.S. This has alarmed the city, town and village associations to the extent that they have adopted resolutions concerning the matter.

(3) Municipal Assemblies:

(a) Tokyo-To: The assemblies of the four cities of Tokyo-To held sessions in November and passed by-laws relating to: budgets, roads and streets, the acceptance of donated lands, the disposal of unwanted city properties, the selection of a site for a court building, the changing of loan terms, the collection of the metropolitan taxes on business houses, the city clean up programs and the establishment of public work shops.

(b) Gumma Prefecture: The assemblies of Takasaki and Isesaki Cities were the only ones in Gumma Prefecture that held sessions in November. They enacted by-laws relating to: budgets (6) and the floating of loans for the following purposes: the building of an isolation hospital, general loan, dwelling houses, houses for repatriates and schools. By-laws were also passed to change the rates of interest on loans, the reconstruction of the city crematory, the construction of a Foreign Trade Hall, the removal of the city isolation hospital to a new location and the acceptance of donations for city purposes.

(c) Nagano Prefecture: All municipal assemblies, except one, met during November. They passed by-laws relating to the following matters: budgets, slaughter house regulations, the rental charges for municipal dwelling houses, the floating of loans, the changing of the interest rates on loans, the selection of banks in which to deposit public money, police regulations, the collection of city taxes, the erection of school buildings, the pay and travel allowances of city employees, the retirement allowances, pensions and death benefits for the families of city employees, the pay and allowances for welfare commissioners and child welfare workers, the erection and use of a public hall, the construction of

Restricted

Restricted

Hq. KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for November 1950

a maternity hospital, the purchase of land for municipal purposes, the receiving of donations and the collection of fees for Adult Schools.

(d) Tochigi Prefecture: The assemblies of Utsunomiya, Kanuma and Ashikaga Cities met in November. They passed by-laws relating to the following: budgets, road repairs, revision of city pay regulations, accepting the resignation of certain Standing Committeemen also that of a municipal assemblyman and approving the method of selecting a member of the auditing committee.

(e) Ibaraki Prefecture: The assemblies of Mito and Koga Cities met during November. They passed by-laws relating to: budgets, city loans, the revision of the Table of Organizations for Mito Municipal Offices, the appointment of members of the Inspector's Committee, the sale of certain city lands and the acquiring of other lands, the leasing of lands, setting the rental on leased lands, the acceptance of donations and the election of a vice-chairman of the assembly.

(f) Saitama Prefecture: The municipal assemblies of six cities of this prefecture met during November. They passed by-laws relating to: budgets, the erection of school buildings, the floatation of loans, the fixing of loan rates, amending the city pension by-law, the collection of city taxes, the leasing of a city vegetable market, the appointment and dismissal of fire fighting personnel, the acceptance of contributions, the revision of the regulations on city official retirement allowances, setting the number of city employees and the establishment of branch city offices.

(g) Yamanashi Prefecture: Kofu City held no sessions during the month. However the chairman attended the Kanto Cities Bloc of assembly chairman at which three important resolutions were passed:

1. a protest against central government's attitude with respect to the equalization grants. Recently the government demanded the return of all such grants by a certain date when the money was not employed

2. Present agitation for a smaller number of city, town and village assemblymen must be fought against. One of the leaders to reduce the number of city, town and village assemblymen is Governor Uchiyama of Kanagawa Ken. His reasoning stems from his recent trip to the States where he found the legislative bodies in the cities and towns to be considerably smaller than in Japan.

3. Necessary electric resources must be obtained in the event of the electric power supply block reorganization.

(h) Kanagawa Prefecture: Present thinking of city

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaCak, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for November 1950

assemblies with regard to the present financial crisis is illustrated by the following resolution which will take the form of a petition to ESS, GHQ, the central government and the Diet:

1. The equalization grants given in advance for this year be treated as a loan, to be redeemed in yearly installments over ten years beginning next fiscal year.

2. The equalization grants system be speedily re-examined and the amount of grants be increased.

3. In case the planned public service pay raise and year end bonuses materialize, appropriate funds covering the increase of expenditure be supplied to local governments.

(4) Activities of Mayors:

(a) Tokyo-To: The mayors of the four cities of Tokyo-To were interested in similar matters as follows: they attended the four mayors meeting at Tachikawa City, they met with the agricultural adjustment Committee and the Chiefs of the agricultural associations, they participated in the Board of Education election, they saw to it that the anti small-pox and diphtheria vaccination program was carried out, they discussed unemployment matters, the gas and power tax problems and attended the sessions of their city assemblies.

(b) Gumma Prefecture: The mayors of the cities in this prefecture were engaged in similar activities of the following nature: they attended the five-city mayors and deputy mayors conference; they conferred with the Labor Education Committees, they attended the Census Registration Conference, they conferred on educational problems, the inspection of food stuffs, they attended the national-wide mayors conference in Tokyo and attended the sessions of their city assemblies.

(c) Nagano Prefecture: The mayors of the cities of this prefecture were all interested in unemployment relief. They attended the sessions of their city assemblies, they met with Social Welfare Workers to discuss welfare problems, they attended the conference of town and village assemblies in Kamiminochi Gun; they discussed education matters with the Education Ministry, they met with the Laborers' Union Education Committee, they were all engaged in inspecting the progress of the river repairs programs being carried out in their respective areas and conferred on local tax matters.

(d) Tochigi Prefecture: The mayors of the five cities of this prefecture all engaged in similar activities as follows: they attended the five-city Welfare Enterprises Liaison conference held at Sano

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KACAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for November 1950

City, they met with the Sanitation Squads Chiefs, they attended the Fire Brigade Chief's Conference, they were active in getting the voters to the polls for the Board of Education election, they met with the Executive Committee of the Kanto District City Mayors' Association and attended the sessions of their city assemblies.

(e) Ibaraki Prefecture: The city mayors of this prefecture were active in the following matters: they attended the sessions of their municipal assemblies, they conferred with Social Welfare Workers, they attended the Kanto Mayors' Conference at Kofu City, they conferred on local tax matters, they attended the meeting of Civil Welfare Committee and were interested in the taking of the census.

(f) Saitama Prefecture: The mayor of the cities of this prefecture were engaged in the following activities: they attended the Executive Committee meeting of the Chairman of All Japan Municipal Assemblies, the Board of Education election, they attended the meeting of the Executive Committee of Chairmen of Kanto Municipal Assemblies held at Kofu City, they attended the sessions of their city assemblies, they met with the Public Safety Committee in joint session, they attended the Light-cities Statistical Business Conference, they conferred on the rice allotments and the rice collection program, they inspected roads and attended many ceremonies.

(g) Chiba Prefecture: Eight cities in the prefecture through their chief executives have petitioned the Central Government with regard to the equalization grants. The Central Government's recent decision to call back all equalization grants in excess of those actually used resulted in considerable embarrassment to the cities. The petition briefly outlines the financial picture and asks for special advances from the Finance Ministry Deposit Fund or permission to issue bonds for loans.

b. Japanese Courts and the Administration of Justice:

(1) Courts:

(a) The number of cases pending throughout the region are as follows:

	<u>Violation of Japanese Laws</u>	<u>Possession of Allied Property</u>
Old criminal cases pending	12,719	197
New criminal cases received	1,908	31
Old civil cases pending	14,838	
New civil cases received	1,655	
Total of all cases pending at the end of reporting period	27,887	

ANNEX A

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaCAn, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for November 1950

(b) The Chiba District Court conferred with Procurators and lawyers on 18 November with a view to taking action on 82 cases pending since before 1948. Present plans call for a settlement of these cases before March of 1951. This action is in line with present instructions to expedite civil and criminal trials.

(c) On 9 November Jiro Sato and 17 others who were indicted for acts of violence in connection with the red purge demonstration at the Tsudanuma Station were put on trial at the Chiba District Court. The accused exercised their right of refusing to answer questions. About 20 police guards were present to meet the tense situation caused by the Communist audience.

(2) Procurators: The number of cases on file in the Region are as follows:

	<u>Offense against Japanese Laws</u>	<u>Offense against Occup. Personnel</u>	<u>Possession of Allied Property</u>
Old cases pending	53,592	18	502
New cases received	43,131	15	366
Cases referred to courts	12,339	0	99
Cases not indicted	28,035	4	231
Cases referred to Juvenile or Family Court	2,012	2	5
Cases transferred or suspended	9,442	9	211

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

a. Tokyo-To:

(1) The Liberal Party held two meetings in November and the main subject under discussion was the method to be used to elect their candidate to the Board of Education.

(2) Democrats Party: They held one meeting to set up the Tokyo Chapter for young men. They established rules and elected officers.

(3) Social Democrats Party: This party had six meetings in November and considered the following matters: lowering of taxes for farmers, setting a better price for this year's rice crop, petitioning the Diet for relief of the farmers, the election of their candidate to the Board of Education and closer connections with farmers and labor unions.

(4) Communist Party: This party has ceased to function above

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaCAH, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for November 1950

ground. They have not requested the police for permission to hold meetings for several weeks. However the police report they are confident they are holding meetings in secret. Their efforts have been directed toward increasing the resistance to the tax collection program. The police report the party is receiving orders from China and are acting in the manner prescribed in those orders. They are active in spreading false rumors and anti-American thoughts and ideas. The police feel the party is laying their plans for a revolution by force when the proper moment arrives.

(5) Koreans: While this is not a political party, the Koreans are so closely connected with the Communist Party they can be considered as a branch of that party. They are teaching Communistic principles to the children that attend the Korean Schools. They are opposing the purge of the reds in industry. They are endeavoring to have the Japanese authorities return to the possession of the Korean societies the buildings confiscated when the Korean League was dissolved.

b. Gumma Prefecture: There was little political activity by any of the parties during November. Each party worked for the election of their candidate for the Board of Education.

(1) The Liberal Party held two meetings and the subject under discussion was the election of the party's candidates to the Prefectural Assembly in the elections to be held next year.

(2) The Democrats Party organization in Takasaki City held a meeting and resolved to support the present mayor in the next election.

c. Nagano Prefecture:

(1) The Liberal Party held two meetings in November to discuss party policies. They also discussed the present foreign and domestic situation.

(2) The Democrats Party held two meetings in November and discussed the problem of national finances.

(3) The Social Democrats Party held two meetings in November and discussed problems confronting the farmers, the plans for the next election, methods of inducing Communist Party deserters to join their party and the raising of campaign funds.

(4) The Communist Party held seven meetings and discussed the following subjects: colonization of Japan, October Socialism revolution, against the Korean War and a separate peace treaty that means the "permanent occupation of Japan", conclude the overall peace treaty promising freedom, against the production of arms that make youths 'human bullets' and the usual Communistic stock phrases.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq. KaCAN, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for November 1950

d. Tochigi Prefecture:

(1) The Liberal Party met several times during November for the purpose of strengthening their prefectural machine and to prepare for the elections during the next year. Three of the cities formed clubs to foster the interests of this party. New officers were elected in the various organizations. Two Liberals and one Social Democrat were elected to the Board of Education. The Communist candidate was badly beaten.

(2) Labor: There was considerable trouble caused by the purging of the reds from industry. The principal case was that of the Pine Sewing Machine Company. Several employees were arrested and have been prosecuted for entering the plant and creating trouble.

(3) Communist Party: This party has lost members and their percentage of votes have declined in each election held during the past year.

e. Ibaraki Prefecture:

(1) Liberal Party: This party won an easy victory in the by-election for the seat in the House of Councillors. They are the principal party in the prefecture. Their candidate was second in the election for the Board of Education.

(2) The Social Democrats Party worked hard for their candidate to the House of Councillors but their efforts were to no avail.

(3) Communist Party: This party has gone underground. Their party offices are deserted by the heads of the party as only minor clerks now occupy the offices. What activities they exhibit are directed against the tax program. The purging of the red from industries caused the party to lose many members. The farmers in great numbers are deserting the party. They have formed the Joto Young Men's League in an endeavor to attract the young men into the party.

f. Saitama Prefecture:

(1) The Social Democrats Party held two meetings which were devoted to the election of officers, forming of plans for future activities and receiving the auditors reports. They also held six meetings given over to speeches wherein the policies of all parties but the Social Democrats were criticized. They appealed to the farmers for support. They opposed the tax program and the purging of the reds from industry.

(2) The Communist Party cells held five meetings in November in which meetings their efforts were directed mainly toward causing trouble in the tax collection program.

Restricted

Restricted

No. KaCah, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for November 1950

g. Chiba Prefecture:

(1) Liberals: Makoto Ishibashi, former vice-governor has been chosen by the party to be their candidate for the governor's chair. Since there is to be a by-election to fill a vacancy in the House of Councillors on the same day one Eiichiro Hayashi was the party's choice.

(2) Democrats: The national secretary general of the party visited the prefecture on 12 November to confer with party leaders concerning the election of Governor and the House of Councillor's vacancy.

(3) Social Democrats: Hitoshi Shibata, also a recently resigned vice-governor will be the party's candidate for governor.

(4) Communists: The Communists have designated Mr. Chu Hagihara as their candidate for Governor. He is a member of the prefectural committee of the party.

h. Shizuoka Prefecture:

(1) Liberals: This party elected one of their designees to the prefectural Board of Education whilst another failed. Elsewhere in the city education board elections a Liberal Party candidate was elected in Shimizu, Fujinomiya and Yoshiwara. In Ito City a party meeting was held attended by 100 persons. Reports were read by various committee chairman and plans were discussed for coming elections.

(2) Social Democrats: This party had no candidate of its own in the recent Board of Education elections but supported an independent, Mr. Tetsu Terada who polled the highest number of votes in the prefectural election.

(3) Democrats: A Mishima City Branch was recently organized when a meeting was held attended by 200 persons.

(4) Communists: This party failed to elect any of its candidates in the Board of Education elections. The highest number polled by the Communist Party was in the prefectural board election where they garnered 24,045 for Taisaburo Itsushiki.

i. Kanagawa Prefecture:

(1) Liberals: This party succeeded in electing one Kubota for the Prefectural Education Board and Suganuma for the Kawasaki City Education Board.

(2) Democrats: Shiro Kurotsuchi, nominally independent but

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaGak, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for November 1950

actually supported by the Democrats was elected to the Prefectural Education Board at the top of the list.

(3) Social Democrats: This party elected Hayashi for the Prefectural Board and Nakagawa for the Kawasaki City Board. Further, on 19 November, 47 Socialists representing 23 branches attended a special committee meeting. A resolution was passed that a survey of the signatures in the recent attempt to recall the mayor of Chigasaki be made.

(4) Communists: All Communist Party candidates for the Board of Education elections were defeated. Additionally eight cells submitted notices of dissolution. This involved 151 members. A good number of these may have gone underground while others felt, at the time of the notices, that the influence of the Communist Party in Japan was at an end because of U.N. successes in Korea.

3. Other Important Legal and Government Matters and Comments:

a. Police activities:

(1) Weapons: The National Rural Police report that in Kanto region there are registered with the various police departments 64,776 guns and 84,846 swords.

(2) The police report that in the Tokyo-To area alone there were 213 traffic accidents involving occupation personnel. Ten people died and 90 were injured, all Japanese personnel.

(3) The Metropolitan Police Board have recommended to the Tokyo Assembly that the local prostitution ordinance be amended so they may arrest prostitutes soliciting business by loitering in public places. Of course there is a great danger that such an amendment will result in the police arresting a great many women that are on the streets on legitimate business.

(4) The National and Municipal Police have been very active in arresting persons illegally transporting rice and other food products to the blackmarket. The search in trains and busses have recovered hundreds of bales of rice from these blackmarket carriers.

(5) Throughout the Kanto region many public officials have been arrested, indicted and tried for embezzling public money. Many officers of the various Cooperative Societies and associations have been arrested, indicted and tried for embezzling the funds entrusted to them.

(6) Police are active in arresting persons who distribute anti-occupation and anti-Korean war hand bills. Many such violators have been arrested and indicted.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaCak, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for November 1950

(7) Chiba Prefecture:

(a) The NRP seized a name list at the office of the prefectural committee of the Communist Party. The Mainichi reported on 7 November that a few police secretaries and some policemen were listed as party members. Later investigation revealed that there were in fact one policeman and one police engineer who were regular Communist Party members. No secretaries were disclosed as being Communist Party members. The policeman in question immediately resigned.

(b) The NRP also reports the arrest of seven tax officials and 19 bribers. Charges are bribery, bribe taking, forgery of official documents and official usurpation. The investigation started when a policeman heard a certain person, in his cups, grumbling that although he had given a bribe to the tax official, his property was nevertheless attached for delinquent taxes. The policeman made further investigation of the tax officials and discovered that some had bought tea houses and others had large amounts of money in the stock market. Thus all were arrested one by one.

(8) Yamanashi Prefecture:

(a) On 6 November Fukasawa, Communist prefectural youth leader and eight other Communist Party members went to the city office and protested loudly against the red purge meanwhile scattering agitation leaflets against government policy. Minor scuffles ensued between the Communist Party and the city office guards. The Kofu City Police hurried to the scene and dispersed them without further incident.

(b) And on 11 November when four notices were given to workers in the red purge the chairman and 20 other members of the Higashi-yatsushiro Gun Communist Party headquarters pushed their way into the Okabe factory. These tactics were used for a period of two days.

(c) On 19 November the Yamanashi Ken Committee of the Democrat-Youth Association with other Communist Party members attempted to hold a large meeting in front of the Kofu City Office. The chief of the Kofu City Police personally ordered the leaders to disperse the throng in accordance with Occupation Directives. As no results seemed forthcoming 100 policemen went into action and dispersed them by force.

(d) Early in the month Kofu City Police made another roundup of thugs. 23 gang members were arrested for threats, injury and violence. And the Ogasawara District Police Station simultaneously arrested 24 on charges of intimidation.

(9) Shizuoka Prefecture:

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaGak, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for November 1950

(a) The Iwata Labor Standards Inspection Office have turned over one Matsui and one Sakuma to the municipal police on the charge that these men have induced 56 girls to take employment in restaurants, Machiai's, Geisha houses and spinning mills. This took place in the areas of Hamamatsu and Iwata and involved a total of ¥54,000 commission to the individuals named above. Present practice is to use the Labor Standards Law in such cases rather than moral charges since a heavier sentence can be imposed under the former law.

(b) 80 Koreans surrounded Mr. Tanaka, section chief of the Attorney General's Office early in the month in Hamamatsu City. Tanaka, on an inspection trip was viewing Korean schools and the Hamamatsu Branch of the now defunct radical Korean's Association which are to be taken over by the government. However no incident occurred and they dispersed peacefully.

(10) Kanagawa Prefecture:

(a) Chief Yamaguchi of the Kanagawa NRP has been promoted to the regional NRP Post in Hiroshima. His place in Kanagawa has been taken by Yukio Yamamoto, recently of Central Headquarters.

(b) Based upon the special report of the Yokohama Police which shows an alarming increase in both houses of prostitution and street-walkers the Yokohama City Assembly enacted a new public morals ordinance which provides very stern penalties and deals more accurately with inviting or touting on a road or in public places.

(c) Yokohama Police reports some interesting features in regard to the problem of venereal diseases under the Venereal Diseases Prevention Law.

1. according to statistics compiled from 1 January to July 1950:

amount paid by patients	- ¥6,000,000	- 87%
amount paid by prefecture	- ¥ 900,000	- 13%

2. With regard to compulsory medical examination for the period from 1 January to 31 October:

<u>Apprehended</u>	<u>Med. Exam.</u>	<u>Those needing Med. Treatment</u>	<u>%</u>
10,853	3,766	1,183	31%

b. Elections:

(1) Tochigi Prefecture: Two independents and one former member were elected to the Prefectural Board of Education. 57.8% of the

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KACAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for November 1950

voters voted. No violations of the election laws were noted. On 10 November three independents were, in a by-election, elected to the village assembly of Awano Machi, Kamitsuga Gun. No voting took place as there were but three candidates for the four vacancies.

(2) Nagano Prefecture: On 10 November three independent candidates were elected to the Prefectural Board of Education. 838,460 votes were cast. The Communist candidate ran lost with 33,772 votes. 76.77% of the voters voted. On 10 November the four independent candidates were declared elected without balloting to the village assembly of Shimojo Mura, Shimoina Gun. On 15 November the three independent candidates were declared elected without balloting as assemblymen of the Minamimaki Mura, Minamisaku Gun village assembly.

c. Political Trends:

(1) Early in November it became evident in the region that the Democrats were exerting every effort to call into being a coalition of parties so as to provide real opposition to the Liberals. As this report is written it is apparent that their efforts in Chiba Prefecture may well bear fruit. The Liberal Party will experience considerable difficulty in beating down an alliance between Democrats and Social Democrats in the by-election for not only the Governor's chair but also a vacancy in the House of Councillors.

(2) Although the Yokohama mayoralty election is several months away activity is already noticeable. The present Socialist mayor is, of course, in the best position and the city is normally Socialist. In order to win out, the conservatives must settle on a candidate who is of considerable stature. Ozawa, the city assembly chairman and a Democrat was most favored. However since the recent depurge list was published Hiranuma, the present head of the Chamber of Commerce, is likely to get the nod. It is not definitely known whether or not Hiranuma will consent to run.

(3) Recent U.N. reverses in Korea have resulted in red Korean demonstrations in this region as well as others. The propaganda line is to the effect that the revolution in Japan is near at hand. Most Japanese feel that there is little possibility of internal revolution unless aid were forthcoming to the revolutionists from outside sources. They reason that economic, political and social conditions are distinctly not favorable to such an internal upheaval. At the same time they are anxious that the national thought and will be sound and strong enough to cope with unrest and disquietude prompted by subversive elements. There appears to be strong belief too, that in spite of the present international situation the United States will not abandon Japan to the red banner.

(4) None of the political parties exhibited any great amount of activity during November. Meetings held were for the purpose of reorganiz-

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaOan, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for November 1950

ation along party lines, election of officers for the next year, selecting their future candidates and collecting party funds. The Communists appear to be losing strength as none of their candidates for the Board of Education secured as many votes as in previous elections. Also many cells were dissolved. The main officials have gone underground and are conducting their programs and efforts in secret and unknown places.

(5) Hotels constructed for prostitution purposes: Fly-by-night hotels and so called dormitories have sprung up especially in Tokyo. In four different areas among which were Ikegami, Ikebukuro and Takadanobaba, houses were in the process of construction which, on inspection, were built but for one purpose vis., the servicing of customers in prostitution. Under the National Public Morals Law and the Tokyo-to Ordinance on the same subject the Public Safety Commission stated that they could not prohibit these houses and hotels from opening their doors, that evidence of prostitution was necessary before they could take action. The problem finally became serious when dozens of PTA groups informed the Education Section that in innumerable instances these houses and hotels were adjacent or within 100 meters of schools. Temporary solution of the matter was achieved by the Construction Section which forbade completion of that type of building and promised the builders and owners aid in disposing of them. Finally at the month's end the Tokyo-to Assembly passed an ordinance giving the Governor the authority to specify certain cultural areas where such construction would not be permitted.

d. Courts: The Supreme Court has issued instructions to the courts to speed up the trials of criminal and civil matters by conducting continuous trials instead of the peace-meal methods heretofore pursued. They have been instructed to have tried by 1 July 1951 all cases now pending that are subject to trial under the old rules of procedure. From 1 January 1951 the courts expect to carry into effect the order that trials be continuously carried until the case is completed. They are now issuing warrants of production for witnesses and principals who fail to appear on the date set for trial.

e. Field Trips: This section made eleven trips to the various prefectures for conferences with the prefectural officials, judges, procurators and bar associations.

f. Talk to Bar Association Members: On 7 November Abrams at the request of the 2nd Bar Association of Tokyo delivered a two and one half hour talk on American Courts and evidences. Approximately 275 lawyers were present.

g. Speeches: Speeches were made during the month on the dedication of the Chichibu-Tama National Park held in Tokyo and at Urawa at the cornerstone dedication of the new Saitama Prefectural Office.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KACAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for November 1950

h. Miscellaneous:

(1) Kanagawa Prefectural Government approved a ten million yen budget for the construction of a home for the aged in Hakone. The Hakone Tourist Association protested to the prefectural local affairs office in Odawara on the ground that it would ruin the scenic beauty set aside for the tourist trade in Hakone. It is said that the Governor's Office was not impressed by the protest.

(2) There are rumors of a recall movement in Sagamihera against the mayor but at this writing nothing has materialized.

Restricted

Restricted

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

Report for October 1950

Legal and Government Activities
Mr. Joseph G. Featherstone

1. Japanese Government Administration:

a. Local Government Administration:

(1) Prefectural Assemblies:

(a) Tokyo-To: The prefectural assembly met on 24 October and passed 24 bills. The bills related to the following matters: budgets (3 bills), construction of city owned houses (4 bills), metropolitan midwife facilities, disposal of metropolitan shrine and cemetery lands, sale of metropolitan lands, purchase of supplies, regulation of midget auto races, highways, metropolitan tax regulations, amending the boundaries of electoral districts, construction of a sea wall, restoration of the Toyama High School, health centers and the construction of public bath houses.

(b) Gumma Prefecture: The prefectural assembly met and passed 15 bills. The bills related to the following matters: budgets (2 bills), loans and interest on same, public bath house regulations, live-stock hygiene service centers, expenses of prefectural assembly members, alteration of a village boundary, land improvement in the Kanto bloc area, repair of school buildings, resolution of thanks to General MacArthur, improvement of roads and highways and a resolution to increase pay and allowances for public officials.

(c) Saitama Prefecture: The assembly met on 25 October. The number and types of bills will be reported on their next month's report.

(d) Kanagawa Prefecture: On 16 October the prefectural assembly passed the so-called Public Peace Ordinance in order to regulate parades, demonstrations and meetings. Substantially this is a Tokyo-To type of bill which gives arbitrary authority to the Public Safety Commission to grant or deny permission to hold the above mentioned mass meetings. Very little else was considered since the session was only of a two day duration.

(e) Shizuoka Prefecture: At the six day session, 29 September to 4 October, additional and revised prefectural budget was presented and passed with few changes. Ordinances for a council for general exploitation of prefectural resources and a revision of both house regulations were also passed. A resolution was adopted sending a letter

Restricted

ANNEX A

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for October 1950

to General MacArthur expressing profound respect and admiration to the General and the United Nations troops fighting in Korea. The resolution mentioned the fact that the Korean incident is a matter of great concern to the Japanese people. Letters of opinion were sent to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance regarding local taxation. These letters expressed the thought that the burden of taxes were too heavy for the public at large. That there should be a revival of the liquor tax, the gasoline transfer tax and the municipal property tax. That the amusement and the eating and drinking tax should be lowered and simplified. A letter to the prefectural governor on the outbreak of cattle influenza was read in the assembly. The letter recited that the epidemic was spreading with over 20,000 cases reported and requested financial aid to fight the disease. Another letter which was made public asked for financial aid to the oyster farming industry at Hamana-Ko where in late July all the oysters in that area were destroyed by a mysterious disease causing a loss of ¥80,000,000 to the oyster farmers.

(f) Nagano, Tochigi, Ibaraki, Yamanashi and Chiba did not hold sessions during October.

(2) Activities of Governors:

(a) Tokyo-To: The Governor returned from the United States on 3 October. He delivered seven speeches about his trip to the United States. He attended the following: the national gubernatorial conference, the session of the Tokyo-To assembly and met three times with the central Deliberative Council regarding changes in the Local Autonomy Law.

(b) Gamma Prefecture: The Governor attended the session of the prefectural assembly and the governor's conference in Tokyo. He attended numerous conferences and ceremonies and inspected work on the embankment of the Arato River at Miyagi Mura.

(c) Nagano Prefecture: The Governor delivered ten addresses about his trip to the United States. He inspected the general industries in Nishichikuma Gun and Toyoi and Nakano Villages. He attended the governor's conference in Tokyo, the conference of the prefectural labor unions and the mayors conference of the Hokuriku-Shinetsu area. He met with the chairmen of the assemblies of Ina Machi and Matsumoto City.

(d) Tochigi Prefecture: The Governor attended the mayors society conference and the Kanto Bloc Governor's Conference. He inspected the river improvement work at Ujiie Machi, Nasu Area and Ashio Machi. He also attended the meeting of the directors of the Farm Land Engineering Society.

(e) Ibaraki Prefecture: The Governor attended the five

Restricted

H1, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for October 1950

conferences of the Governors of Kanto Area. He consulted with the Finance and Construction Ministers in Tokyo. He inspected the fire brigade at Takahagi Machi and the status of the agricultural development program in the Kasunigaura and Kitaara areas. He conferred on local finance affairs at the Prime Minister's residence. He conferred with the persons charged with carrying out the general welfare and child welfare programs.

(f) Saitama Prefecture: The Governor attended the 4 day session of the All Japan Governor's Conference in Tokyo. He met in conference with the heads of the welfare, labor and education sections. He also attended the session of the prefectural assembly.

(g) Shizuoka Prefecture: On 29 September Governor Kobayashi opened the prefectural assembly for a six day session. The members of the budget committee of the House of Representatives were among the important visitors and several conferences were held between the committee and leading prefectural officials. On 10 October the chief executive attended the ceremonies celebrating the merger of Kami-Uchida Machi and, on 12 October attended the gubernatorial meeting held in Tokyo.

(h) The Governors of Kanagawa, Chiba and Yamanashi Prefectures engaged in routine matters.

(3) Municipal Assemblies:

(a) Tokyo-To: The assembly of Hachioji City held a session in October and passed nine bills. The bills pertained to amending the contract for handling city banking business, the collection of metropolitan taxes, city fees, the compensation of election officials, the purchasing of movable properties, the budget and the regulating of building standards. The assembly of Musashino City held a session on 27 September and passed 20 bills. They pertained to the following matters: the selection of the depository of city funds, the collection of metropolitan taxes, the pay of city police, the retirement fund for city police, the reorganization of the city police, the fees the city police are to collect, the charges for the collection of the city police, the fees the city police are to collect, the charges for the collection of night soil, and the setting up of branch city offices. They also revised the following ordinances: city pensions, tax ordinance, pay and allowances of city officials, retirement allowance for city employees and the regulations for use of city houses by teachers.

(b) Gunma Prefecture: The assemblies of Takasaki and Kiryu Cities held sessions in October. They enacted by-laws relating to the floating of loans to combat unemployment, the construction of municipal houses, the construction of a public lavatory, revision of the budget, the selection of a depository for city funds, fixing the number of city employees, purchasing of land for city uses, the regulation of the city library, the

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for October 1956

construction of a central swimming pool and the receipt for contributions of money for city uses.

(c) Nagano Prefecture: The assemblies of the following cities of this prefecture held sessions in October, Nagano City, Ueda City, Suwa City and Okaya City. They enacted by-laws pertaining to budgets, the alteration of town and village boundaries, the selection of a depository for city funds, the floatation of loans, the erection of a citizen's public hall, the purchase of lands, the sale of certain city lands and the fees for use of children's nurseries and of mothers' and children's homes.

(d) Tochigi Prefecture: The assemblies of the cities of Sano, Ashikaga and Tochigi held sessions in October. They passed bills relating to budgets, the acceptance by the city of donated land, the traveling expenses of city police and witnesses for special elections, regulation of welfare and the selection of the Sano Area Agricultural Improvement Committee.

(e) Ibaraki Prefecture: The city assemblies of Hitachi, Tsuchiura and Koga Cities held sessions in October. They passed bills relating to the following matters: budgets, loans, the acceptance of donations for city improvement, the purchase of lands, the repair of buildings and streets. They also enacted by-laws relating to the revision of the number of municipal personnel so as to bring the administration within the provisions of the Local Autonomy Law.

(f) Saitama Prefecture: The only cities in this prefecture whose assemblies met in October were Urawa City and Omiya City. Urawa passed by-laws relating to: the budget, increasing city employees by eight and the selection of a committee to nominate persons for the Minsei In. Omiya passed a bill that partially amended the municipal taxation by-law.

(g) Kanagawa Prefecture: Yokohama City Assembly reports that even with the new area of taxation that the municipality is headed towards bankruptcy. They suggest, of course, that petitions be sent to the central government for an increase in equalization grants and that the present loan limit be raised.

(h) On 20 October five members of the Shizuoka City Assembly along with Mayor Masuda formerly joined the Liberal Party. Within a very short time it is expected that four additional assembly members will also join.

(4) Activities of Mayors:

(a) Tokyo-To: The mayors of the three cities of Tokyo-To carried out similar activities. They were active in the Mugi collection program. They attended the conferences on local autonomy and the conference

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for October 1950

of the council of mayors of the Kanto Area.

(b) Gunma Prefecture: The mayors of the five cities of this prefecture were active in the following matters: school problems, securing funds for public works to relieve unemployment, local taxes, disaster relief, wages to be paid city employees, the sessions of the city assemblies and river improvement. They attended the conference of the Mibu area (Tochigi, Gunma and Saitama), also the Kanto area mayors conference at Kofu City.

(c) Nagano Prefecture: The mayors of the six cities of this prefecture were active in the following matters: the meetings of the city assemblies, the expansion of city water works, conferred with the public safety committees, city planning, loans for schools, street paving, Community Chest drive and the erection of city owned dwelling houses. They attended the mayors conference held at Ueda City, Suwa City and Nagano City.

(d) Tochigi Prefecture: The mayors of the five cities of this prefecture all engaged in similar activities as follows: disaster relief, the Mugi collection program, the school lunch program, the child welfare program, sanitation problems and city taxes. They attended the meeting of their city assemblies and conferred with the various standing committees. They attended the Mibu area mayors conference at Ota City and the Kanto area mayors' conference at Kofu.

(e) Ibaraki Prefecture: The mayors of the four cities of this prefecture were active in the following matters: the establishment of a women's college in Mito, city residence taxes, adult education, the youth guidance program and the Mugi collection program. The mayors attended the Kanto area mayors conference at Kofu and the Ibaraki city mayors conference at Koga City.

(f) Saitama Prefecture: The mayors of the seven cities of this prefecture were active in the following matters: fire protection, public health insurance, Mugi collection, inspection of bridges and roads, schools and school buildings, public health, sanitation, local taxes, horse racing, land readjustment and transportation problems were discussed with the Transportation Ministry in Tokyo. They attended the Kanto area mayors conference at Kofu and the Mibu area mayors conference at Ota City.

(g) Kanagawa Prefecture: The central government ordered those cities, towns and villages who had received equalization grants in April, June and July to return the grants where revenue had exceeded expenditure. A vigorous contest for the Board of Education posts is promised for the Kawasaki City. Seven candidates have filed, and there are four seats to be filled.

(h) Yamanashi Prefecture:

5
Restricted

ANNEX A

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for October 1950

1. On 20 and 21 October the mayors of Kanto Region hold their conference in Kofu City. Featherstone of this headquarters attended and spoke on "Reallocation of Functions at the Prefectural, City, Town and Village Level". 30 cities were represented by their mayors. 18 resolutions were passed dealing mostly with equalization grants from the central government.

2. The village assembly of Ochiai Mura, Nakakoma Gun has penalized one Takizawa, Communist village assembly member, by formally ousting him from all sessions until the end of the year. The assembly claims that he attempted to incite villagers from paying the assessed village tax.

(1) The mayors of the eight cities in the prefecture held their conference at Gora in Hakone on 26 September. The agenda dealt with the following matters: 1. The amount to be allotted for the construction of Chiba Hall, 2. The full lunch program for elementary school children, 3. the resolutions to be presented to the Kanto Mayors Conference.

b. Japanese Courts and the Administration of Justice:

(1) Courts:

(a) The number of cases pending throughout the Region are as follows:

	<u>Violation of Japanese Laws</u>	<u>Possession of Allied Property</u>
Old criminal cases pending	13,632	190
New criminal cases received	2,054	37
Old civil cases pending	14,553	
New civil cases received	1,635	
Total of all cases pending at the end of reporting period	27,418	

(b) Kanagawa Prefecture: The Yokohama District Court reports that one Kakihera, Yuriko, 39 years of age, and Tsuyuki, Koin, 19 years of age, have been indicted for a conspiracy wherein they launched an anti-tax drive by visiting 30 persons and exhorted them not to pay local taxes. The case has some significance since Kakihera is the presiding figure in the Kanagawa District Committee of the Communist Party.

(c) Shizuoka Prefecture: The Shizuoka District Court reports that a complaint has been filed by the Mishima Plant of the Dengyosha Electric Motor Manufacturing Co. against defendants Yamada, Sugai, Nishikawa and Hara. The petitioner requests the court to enjoin the defendants from entering the plant at any time. It appears that the defendants are accused of disturbing the peace, interfering with plant management and illegal agitation. It further appears that these defendants with others

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for October 1950

had been arrested on 9 October on suspicion of committing acts prejudicial to the occupation (Imperial Ordinance 311).

(1) Yamanashi Prefecture:

1. At the month's end the Kofu District Court announced that the trial of Mizutani, Masanao for violation of Ordinance #311 will be held on 6 November. And on 10 November Yazaki, Ishimaru, Toshio and Ishimaru, Kanao will be tried for unlawful entry on factory premises. The accused had been given notice of discharge on 1 August but persisted daily in entering and remaining within the building of the Kanto Electric Distribution Plant.

2. The trial of Hashizume, Shigokichi, a purgee, is drawing to a close. This individual is being prosecuted for interfering with the public health insurance program. In the closing argument the procurator asked for a sentence of six months penal servitude.

3. Kamei and Wakamura, editor and business manager of a local paper "Bunmin Jidai", were sentenced to 1 1/2 years and eight months respectively on a charge of blackmail. Both sentences were suspended. It appears that in June 1949 the accused heard of a corruption scandal committed by one Kubota, an employee of the Fertilizer Distribution Corporation. The editor and business manager called on one Naito, branch chief and hinted that they might disclose the scandal unless ¥500 was paid for an advertisement.

(a) Nagano Prefecture:

1. Number of cases in the Nagano District Court is as follows:

	<u>From Jan. 1950 to Sept. 1950</u>	
	<u>Criminal Cases</u>	<u>Civil Cases</u>
Old cases pending		498
New cases received	5,088	2,884
Cases closed	5,001	2,694
Cases pending	286	688

2. The Nagano Summary Court reported as follows:

	<u>From Jan. 1950 to Sept. 1950</u>	
	<u>Criminal Cases</u>	<u>Civil Cases</u>
Old cases pending		68
New cases received	14,417	3,069
Cases closed	14,496	3,076
Cases pending	152	61

(2) Procurators:

7
Restricted

ANNEX A

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for October 1950

(a) The number of cases on file in the Region are as follows:

	<u>Offense against Japanese Laws</u>	<u>Offense against Occup. Personnel</u>	<u>Possession of Allied Property</u>
Old cases pending	52,164	19	826
New cases received	45,511	9	238
Cases referred to courts	10,445	4	88
Cases not indicted	22,093	1	288
Cases referred to Juvenile or Family Court	2,212	0	7
Cases transferred suspended	9,333	4	139

(b) 14 cases have been indicted for the suspicion of the embezzlement of public money and seven cases for the suspicion of violation of Imperial Ordinance 311 during this month.

(c) The Government has arranged with the Tax Administration Agency and Public Procurator's Office to prosecute without mercy the companies who are evading corporation taxes. The corporation taxes considerably lessened due to the recent reform of the tax system.

(d) Kanagawa Prefecture: The Yugawara Public Safety Commission in Kanagawa requested the National Rural Police to investigate an alleged large scale case of official corruption. 103 persons are involved including Chairman Nojima of the Odawara City Assembly, Asakura, assembly member, Saite, chief of general affairs, Shizuoka Prefectural Government, Okano, Hara Saite's mistress. The names of 44 contractors have also been mentioned. Illegals are suspected in the following construction work: Yugawara Middle School building, Kuno Primary School, Machida Primary School, Shintama Primary School, the Public Hall, the Odawara City School and Raiko River repair in Shizuoka. It is alleged that the biddings for these projects were illegal; that certain bids were suppressed and that rebates were offered on all the jobs. Because of the magnitude and complexity of the case it is expected that some time will elapse before indictments are handed down.

(e) Yamanashi Prefecture: The Kofu District Procurator reports that forestry officials Nagase, Shimizu, Takahashi, Koike and Ogino have been indicted for taking and offering bribes. It appears that forest property bestowed on the prefecture some years ago was about to be sold on 12 December 1949. Nagase, Shimizu and Takahashi in obedience to Koike and Nagase's requests officially reported that the forest in question was devoid of trees in spite of the fact that there were about 8,000 trees thereon. Each of the three were presented with ¥15,000 plus fancy entertainment.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for October 1950

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

a. Tokyo-To:

(1) Liberal Party: The metropolitan chapters of this party held five meetings during October. They selected their candidates for the Board of Education and held a celebration for some persons released from the purge.

(2) People's Democratic Party: This party held two meetings in October. They completed the uniting of this party and the People's Cooperative Party and set their policies and selected chapter officials.

(3) Social Democratic Party: This party held nine meetings in October. They conferred with labor unions about their candidates for the Board of Education. They also met to discuss the following problems: the social security system, the agricultural crisis and commerce and industry.

b. Gunma Prefecture: The Social Democratic Party decided to support Kyuzo Iwasaki, an independent, in the Board of Education election. 203 persons in this prefecture were released from the purge and as they were prominent persons it is believed their release will have great effect in future political fields. In this prefecture there are four candidates for the Board of Education, three independents and one Communist.

c. Nagano Prefecture:

(1) Democratic Party: The prefectural branch of this party is being reorganized. It is expected many ex-purgees will affiliate with this party.

(2) Social Democratic Party: This party is trying to induce the People's Cooperative Party, the Japan Farmers' Union and the National Farmers' Union to unite with them but to date the unification of parties has not been accomplished. The Social Democratic Party Youth Department is very active in the Board of Education campaign.

(3) Communist Party: Their members were active in putting up "anti-war" hand-bills ordered by the head of the Communist Party and many were arrested. The party selected Kenichi Kikushi as their candidate for the Board of Education.

d. Tochigi Prefecture:

(1) There is very little interest in the election for the Board of Education. Four candidates are running, two Liberals, one Social Democrat and one Communist. None of the parties are spending time or money

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for October 1950

on the campaign. At the competitive speeches in Utsunomiya less than 30 people appeared.

(2) 33 persons were relieved from the purge. Three of them were formerly very prominent. The People's Democratic Party is trying to get these purges into the party. It is questionable as to just how these purges will affect the future politics of this prefecture as new men have been in charge of the party for the last five years and they will resent having their power taken by the ex-purges.

(3) The industries are purging the Reds but the Communist Party as a party is not active in an attempt to stop this type of purge.

g. Ibaraki Prefecture:

(1) The by-election for the House of Councillors was very quiet as the people exhibited little interest in it. Shigerumi Miyata, former chief of the Ibaraki Prefectural Town and Village Association and director of the National Town and Village Association was elected over his Social Democrat candidate.

(2) There are four candidates in the field for the Board of Education, three men and one woman. The men are all school teachers. The Teachers' Union is actively campaigning for their candidate Hiroshi Nagai.

(3) Communists: After their defeat in the general election of June 1950 they have been trying to reorganize the prefectural branch of this party and it is believed they will not actively campaign in the coming election for the Board of Education on 10 November. The various cells reported a decrease of 237 in their membership during October. The largest membership any cell has reported was 40. They have 23 cells with less than 15 members. Fifteen cells were dissolved because of the resignation of members.

(4) Liberal Party: They are not actively campaigning for their candidates for the Board of Education.

h. Saitama Prefecture:

(1) Communist Party: This party is actively engaged in trying to secure reductions in taxes. They post hand-bills against taxes and the Korean War. Their entire efforts are directed against the collection of taxes. They hold four public meetings wherein the speakers talked against the tax collection program. The party decided to support the left wing Social Democrat candidate in the Board of Education election.

(2) All other parties exhibited little interest in the Board of Education election.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq. KeCAA, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for October 1950

g. Kanagawa Prefecture:

(1) Liberals: 40 members of the Kanagawa Branch of the Liberal Party held a meeting on 30 September at Yokohama. Mr. Iwamoto, Nobuyuki, Diet member, attended and others from the House of Councillors. Not only were plans discussed for the Board of Education election but also future local elections for Governor, Mayors and others.

(2) Democrats: Two influential depurges, Noda, Takao and Koizumi, Sumiya of this prefecture are likely to assume importance in the party in the near future.

(3) Social Democrats:

(a) A rally was held on 15 October attended by about 180 representatives. Mr. Ryo Moji was re-elected president. The meeting agreed to select candidates for Governor, city mayors, prefectural assembly, municipal assembly, town and village mayor and town and village mayor and town and village assemblymen.

(b) On 16 October ten prefectural and city assemblymen of the Socialist persuasion called on Governor Uchiyama to protest against the enactment of the Public Security Ordinance on parades and demonstrations by the prefectural assembly. They requested the Governor to withdraw the bill because it violated constitutional guarantees. The Governor, however, was adamant.

h. Shizuoka Prefecture:

(1) Liberal Party: General meetings were held on 12 and 16 October to discuss the campaign for the Board of Education election to be held on 10 November. At a third general meeting on 20 October it was decided to recommend Mr. Aikawa, president of the Aikawa Iron Works as the party's nominee but this was later changed and the name of Mr. Kaminaka was chosen to be the party's candidate along with a Mrs. Fujii. The party also named Mr. Iwamoto, House of Representatives vice chairman, Mr. Kanda, party prefectural chief and Mr. Nishimura, Diet member, to handle public speaking and publicity for the coming election.

(2) Social Democratic Party: This party held several meetings in order to choose a candidate for the coming 10 November election. Finally, an independent was designated to run and the party support was promised. He is Mr. Kyo Yoshida from Shizuoka City.

(3) Democratic Party: At the end of the month no candidate has as yet been designated by this party.

(4) Communist Party: This party has intended to choose a

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for October 1950

candidate jointly with the Social Democrats. The latter party, however, refused to align themselves with the Communist Party. Hence, recently the reas nominated one Taisaburo Itsushiki, a party director and a member of the prefectural labor union council. On 5 October an important Communist Party meeting was held. The party determined to concentrate on the following near term objectives: (a) Unemployment, (b) Assistance to those looking for side jobs, (c) Raising party funds, (d) To agitate for medical assistance through the establishment of a medical center, (e) Social security, and (f) strive for the election of Communist candidates in the 10 November election.

i. Yamanashi Prefecture:

(1) Social Democrats: About 20 committeemen met on 28 September in Kofu to discuss party affairs. A canvassing plan for the Board of Education election was discussed and it was decided to designate ¥20,000,000 as a target to bolster party finances. The committee also pledged party support to the Yamanashi Silk Reeling Industry Workers Union in their present struggle for wage increases and improvement of working conditions. On 21 and 22 October about 30 members of the Canvassing Committee met in Kofu and determined on one Jiro Usui as a candidate for the Board of Education elections.

(2) Liberals: On 17 and 19 October about 26 party members met on both occasions to decide on a Canvassing Committee and a candidate for the coming Board of Education election. It was agreed to support one Shigeyoshi Horiuchi since he had, at one time, been a teacher. An election campaign office was designated.

(3) Democrats: About 14 members met on 9 October to decide on matters connected with the Board of Education election. No decisions were made at the meeting either as to the election committee or a candidate.

3. Other Important Legal and Government Matters and Comments:

a. Elections:

(1) Nagano Prefecture: An independent was elected on 25 September to the position of village headman of Kamishiro Mura, Kitazumi Gun. On 30 September two men were declared elected to the village assembly of Seba Mura, Higashichikuma Gun. No voting took place as only two persons filed as candidates for the four vacancies. Both candidates were independents.

(2) Shizuoka Prefecture: A general election for 22 village assemblymen took place in Eekawa Mura, Hamana Gun on 28 September. Approximately 99% of the registered voters turned out to vote. Most of those elected were farmers along with some representatives from the textile industry, a Buddhist priest and a merchant. All ran as independents.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq. KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for October 1950

b. Police Activities:

(1) Traffic Accidents: The National Rural Police reported that in the Kanto Region 44 military and ten civilian vehicles were involved in traffic accidents during October.

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(2) Weapons: The National Rural Police report there are 72,833 guns and 76,267 swords registered with the police departments in the Kanto Region.

(3) Violations of Ordinance 311: The police throughout the Kanto Region have been very active in trying to suppress the posting of anti-occupation and anti-Korean War posters. Many arrests have been made and several cases have been tried by the Japanese courts.

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(4) Shizuoka Prefecture: The Numazu City Police in Shizuoka arrested one Ichiro Nakamura, a broker, who obtained ¥1,500,000 worth of food from a food dealer by representing himself as a CIC official.

(5) Yamaguchi Prefecture: Kofu City Police announced in the middle of the month that when the harvest season commences on 1 November special police squads will operate until the end of the month.

c. Recall:

(1) Saitama Prefecture: In the city of Konosu, Saitama Prefecture, the attempt to recall the mayor was defeated. 82% of the voters voted. 2,876 voted against the recall and 2,068 voted in favor of recalling the mayor.

(2) Shizuoka Prefecture: The Shizuoka Section of Yomiuri Shinbun reports that the young men in Yoshikawa Mura are about to circulate a petition to recall the village assembly members who have been in office but a short time. The reason assigned is that three cliques are shamelessly quarreling over candidacies for the office of headman.

d. Labor Riot:

(1) On 21 October the Higashi Heavy Industry Co. Ltd. dismissed 43 red employees. On the morning of 23 October about 150 non-employees forced their way into the factory. The police drove them out. Four people were arrested for interfering with the police. At about 5 p.m. more than a hundred laborers thronged the Ikegami Police Station demanding the release of those arrested. At that time most of the police were on guard at the factory and only ten policemen were left at the station. The laborers threw stones at the policemen and broke windows. Two companies of reserve police arrived and dispersed them. 20 policemen and three laborers were injured. 19 rioters were arrested.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for October 1950

(2) On 26 October 200 non-employees invaded the premises of the Denkosha KK (Electric Manufacturing Company) in Tokyo. They protested against the act of the company in discharging the "Reds" in their employ. The crowd fought with the police. Five police were injured by rocks thrown by the rioters. One man was shot in the leg by the police.

(3) On 27 October 800 lay laborers invaded the Kamata Employment Office and beat the officials. The police dispersed the mob.

e. Student Riots:

(1) On 17 October 1,000 students of Waseda University, meeting in a "Peace and University Protection Rally", forced their way into the conference room where the president and professors were discussing the counter-measure for student demonstrations. The students surrounded the conference room and would not allow the school personnel to leave the room. About 1,000 policemen were sent to quiet the rioters and they had to fight their way through barricades. 143 students who fought with the police were arrested. Many policemen and students were injured. The arrested students refused to answer any questions. The rally was sponsored by the Waseda Students Self-government Association, of which the executive committee has 300 members of which number are 252 registered as Communists.

(2) On the same day, at the Hosei University, ten persons were injured in a clash between school management and students who had been subjected to disciplinary measures by the school. 30 faculty members and school employees with a number of students were manning the gates when the 31 students who were ordered expelled or suspended from school together with their sympathizers tried to force their way into the school. The police were called and the rioters were dispersed.

f. Koreans: In Numazu City since April of this year there have been many disputes between the supporters of North and South Korea. Many months ago the North Korean group captured the South Korean flag and held it in their headquarters. On the night of 1 October about thirty-three members of the Korean Resident's Association (South Korea) rushed to the office of the North Korean supporters and recovered their flag. In so doing they punched and kicked the North Korean group. Police investigation is still in progress.

g. Political Trends:

(1) Communists: A document titled "Special Information" dealing with the present policy to be pursued by the Communist Party appeared on 13 October. By the end of the month distribution had been effected to the lowest echelon. This statement on policy was forthcoming because of the so-called "internationalist fraction". The latter group had been advocating an anti-U.S.A. struggle. A contrary view was taken in

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for October 1950

"Special Information". Emphasis was laid on economic and political strife. Activity should be strengthened with respect to sham propaganda and efforts concentrated on those industrial firms which are currently under procurement demand. The principal group of the Communist Party is attempting to avoid direct responsibility for anti-U.S.A. policy. At times it would seem that in specific instances of anti-U.S.A. activity the main Communist group is exploiting the International group as a tool. All of this is, of course, consonant with Soviet Nationalism which uses and exploits both the Comintern and the Satellite nations. In the area of southern Tokyo during the month there have been many labor riots in protest against the red purges. The new policy was in evidence in the struggle. "Special Information" said: "The Third World War has already started. Laborers have to take the leadership against war, fascism and imperialism for the purpose of liberating race and the peoples' democratic revolution". It is expected that the labor disputes will become more severe and sharper as time goes on and the number of discharges of red employees from government and industry become greater.

(2) Democrats: Certain leaders of the party along with some of the recent depurgees are planning to reorganize the party into a new conservative faction. Present thinking of this group is to move the present policies a bit to the left. The effort, therefore, will be to make the party stand as a 'middle of the road' group situated between the Liberal and Social Democratic Parties. The party is to advocate capitalism with strict regulation. The new group seems to be having some difficulty expressing the new formula in a concrete fashion since thus far the platform seems to be no different than the Liberal Party. The importance of the party thus far has been to cast the deciding vote when a close contest took place between Social Democrats and Liberals.

(3) Liberals: The Liberal Party continues to gain adherence at the prefectural, city, town and village levels.

(4) Social Democrats: This party is rapidly regaining a hold on the labor unions because of the red purges in industry. However, the stand taken on the peace issue is considered to be unrealistic even by most unions. The Socialists have reiterated their policy of (a) overall peace, (b) permanent neutrality, and (c) no military bases. Socialist leaders seem to adhere to the policy since they believe that an issue is thus created on foreign affairs in opposition to the Liberal Party. They feel that their position is emotionally appealing to the Japanese people even though the logic of world events dictate a contrary viewpoint.

(5) Among those recently released from the purge is Hirano, Rikizo, a former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. Hirano was well known among farmers for he was the organizer of the "Nichino" or Japan Farmers' Association. This association will be remembered for the connection it had with the "Town Renovation League", especially in 1949 and for its

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for October 1950

interest in instituting recall movements. Kanagawa Prefecture was the scene of many of its activities in this respect. Hirano has said that he will not return to the Social Democratic Party but will organize a new party. He should be especially influential in both Yamanashi and Kanagawa Prefectures.

h. Conferences, Meetings and Events of Particular Significance, and Comments as to Their Value

(1) During October field trips were made to Nagano, Maebashi, Utsunomiya and Utsunomiya. In each of these places conferences were held with the National Rural Police, the Municipal Police, the procurators, the judges of the district courts and governors and their liaison officers.

(2) On 1 November there was a conference at Nagano City of the procurators in the Kanto Region plus one from Niigata. They met to hear the procurators from the Supreme Procurator's Office and the Tokyo High Procurator's Office discuss the new ordinances issued as a result of the change of policy ordered by SCAPIN 2127. All present were very interested in the instructions given them as to how they are to comply with the provisions of the SCAPIN and ordinances. At the invitation of the procurator, a representative of this section attended the conference.

(3) The Japanese officials all expressed their disappointment over the lack of interest in the coming election for members of the Board of Education. All doubted if 50% of the voters would vote.

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(4) During September, 12 persons were arrested in Nagano Prefecture for posting anti-American and anti-Korean war posters. The procurators made a thorough investigation of each case and the papers relating to the investigation were delivered to this section for transmission to the Provost Court at Camp Drake. The prisoners were transferred to the jail in Asaka, Saitama Prefecture to await trial. Upon orders from higher authority all pending cases of this nature were dismissed. The prisoners were also released. All papers relating to these cases were returned to this section which in turn delivered them to the Nagano Procurator's Office.

(5) The police, procurators and courts were diligent in prosecuting the public officials who accepted bribes or embezzled public funds.

(6) In each prefecture the governor's office stated that the persons released from the purge would be influential in politics as they had in most instances been men of prominence in the community. There is the feeling that the ex-purgees entry into political life will cause dissention among the politicians who will naturally resent their commanding position be usurped by the ex-purgees.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for October 1950

(7) Visits made during the month:

(a) Conferences were held with the Mayor of Kanakura City, Kanagawa Prefecture on local finance and with the chief of police on current police problems.

(b) Early in the month two days were spent in conference with the governor's office, JRF Chief, Procurator's Office, Courts, Mayor of Kofu and the Kofu Police Chief in Yamanashi Prefecture. Several petitions and complaints were discussed as well as routine affairs. On the third day Featherstone attended the Kanto Mayor's Conference where he spoke on "Reallocation of Functions at the Prefectural, City, Town and Village Level".

(c) Featherstone attended Prefectural Bar Association meeting of thirty lawyers in Yamanashi Prefecture and gave a talk on "The Life of a Lawyer in the United States".

Restricted

Restricted

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HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APG 500

Report for September 1950

Legal and Government Activities
Mr. William H. Abrams

1. Japanese Government Administration:

a. Local Government Administration:

(1) Prefectural Assemblies:

(a) Tokyo-To: The Tokyo-To assembly met from 29 August through 5 September and passed 39 bills. Eight were budget bills and three pertained to loans. The remainder of the bills related to the following matters: the number of employees, salaries, expenses, bonds, banking, parks and gardens, building construction regulations, Special Wards, public works and local taxes.

(b) Kanagawa Prefecture: The Kanagawa prefectural assembly held sessions on the 2nd and 4th of September. They passed one bill relating to the internal organization of the assembly.

(c) Saitama Prefecture: The prefectural assembly held a session from 28 August through 31 August. It passed 20 bills. The bills related to the following matters: budgets (four bills), the publication of public notices, the Land Transportation Office, health centers, straw products, tea and fees for manufacturing same, sanitation, prefectural salaries and expenses, loans, the designation of a depository for public funds, education, city improvement and the establishment of the Kanto Bloc.

(d) Chiba Prefecture: The Chiba prefectural assembly held a session and passed 24 bills. Six were budget bills and two related to tax matters. The remainder of the bills related to various subjects such as, transportation business, forestry, sericultural technique, allowances for prefectural employees, school fees, health centers, midget automobile racing, public baths, bicycle racing and amending the assembly rules.

(e) Yamanashi Prefecture: The prefectural assembly held a session and passed 41 bills of which the majority dealt with prefectural administrative matters. They enacted five budgets and revised budget bills and prefectural tax collection regulations.

(f) Nagano Prefecture: The Nagano prefectural assembly held a session from 28 August through 5 September. Fifty government bills were enacted into by-laws. Four government bills were not passed. Seven

ANNEX A

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for September 1950

private bills were enacted into by-laws. Five of the bills pertained to the 1950 budget. One of the private bills passed was the Safety Ordinance. The bills related to prefectural internal affairs such as taxes, education, transportation, allowances, assemblymen's expenses, hospital regulations, public baths, physicians compensation, food regulations, fireworks control, forest preservation, sanitation, loans for homes, the transfer of police property, irrigation improvement, private school regulations, social education and the purchasing of mechanical equipment for various prefectural departments.

(g) Ibaraki Prefecture: The prefectural assembly held a two day session in September and passed ten bills. They related to the following matters: budgets (three bills), tax regulations, land transportation office, method of distributing public announcements, selecting a depository for prefectural funds, agricultural disasters compensation, and a partial revision of the regulations concerning the number of prefectural assembly members to be elected from each constituency.

(h) Shizuoka, Gumma and Tochigi Prefectures did not hold sessions.

(2) Activities of Governors

(a) Tokyo-To: The Governor was in the United States during September.

(b) Kanagawa Prefecture: The Governor delivered ten speeches about his trip to the United States. He attended the Kanto Bloc Governors Conference and the National Gubernatorial Conference. He participated in the Mugi collection program and the sale of lottery tickets.

(c) Saitama Prefecture: The Governor, in addition to attending many ceremonies, devoted his attention to the following problems: road improvement, prefectural lottery, midget automobile racing, flood control, river improvement, Community Chest, erection of a reservoir for drinking water and the Mugi collection program. He also attended conferences with the following civic bodies: Kanto Bloc Labor Relations Committee, Governors of the Kanto Bloc, National Governors, Chairmen of the Town and Village Assemblies and prefectural town and village headmen.

(d) Chiba Prefecture: The Governor attended conferences at Sawara Machi and Tokyo to discuss reclamation projects effecting the Imbaruma, Toganuma and Tone Rivers. He spoke at the opening ceremony of the Autonomy Training School. He met with the Ground Fisheries Adjustment Committee to institute a program for the improvement of that industry. He also attended the meeting of the governors of the Kanto-area.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for September 1950

(e) Shizuoka Prefecture: The Governor attended the meetings of the governors of Kanto area and the gubernatorial meeting in Tokyo. He also attended the opening ceremony of the Ito Bicycle Races. He was present at the meeting of the Shizuoka Ken Fruit Growers.

(f) Yamanashi Prefecture: The Governor made four trips to Tokyo to consult with various Ministers of the central government. He also attended the Kanto Bloc gubernatorial conference. He discussed with the Chief of the Sport Association and the newspapermen the benefits to be derived from physical education. He attended the convention of the Minsci-Iin. He met with the Red Cross Councillors and attended the training course for personnel management.

(g) Nagano Prefecture: The Governor attended numerous conferences and meetings. The more important ones were of local office chiefs and mayors conference, village tax official training course, Agricultural Lend Committee conference, educational improvement conference, fire chiefs conference, Kanto Bloc Governors conference. He inspected the disaster areas and attended the sessions of the prefectural assembly. He gave two talks on his trip to Europe and America.

(h) Tochigi Prefecture: The Governor was very active in the wheat and barley collection program and visited seven areas of the prefecture to effectuate that program. He visited Tokyo to discuss with the central government the problem of the Tone River improvement.

(i) Gunma Prefecture: The Governor attended the gubernatorial conference held in Tokyo. He visited the various areas of the prefecture that suffered damage from floods and landslides to inspect the conditions of the area in order to make plans for financial aid to the damaged areas. He also discussed with the central government officials the problem of the control of the Tone River.

(j) Ibaraki Prefecture: The Governor attended the meetings of the governors of the Kanto Area and the all Japan Governor's meeting. He visited Tokyo to discuss the following matters with the central government: disaster rehabilitation, education, Tone River development, and flood relief. He held various conferences with the chiefs of sections of the prefectural government.

(3) Municipal Assemblies:

(a) Tokyo-To: The municipal assemblies of the three cities in Tokyo-To did not meet during September.

(b) Kanagawa Prefecture:

³
Restricted

ANNEX A

Restricted

Hq KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for September 1950

1. The Yokohama Municipal Assembly held an extraordinary session on 25 August and passed six bills. It enacted new regulations to conform with the law as set out in the amendment to the Local Autonomy Law. They authorized the operation of midget automobile races and also passed a budget bill.

2. The assembly of Fujisawa City met from 19 to 25 September and passed 11 bills. Two were budget bills and the remainder pertained to municipal regulations and administration.

3. The assembly of Odawara City met on 11 September and passed six bills. Two were budget bills, the remainder pertained to construction work, schools, and the purchasing of land for city purposes.

4. The assembly of Hiratsuka City met and passed six bills. Two were budget bills, the remainder related to city administration.

(c) Saitama Prefecture: The municipal assemblies of three cities held sessions in September. To comply with the provisions of the amendment to the Local Autonomy Law, they passed regulations relating to the method of publishing public notices and establishing depositories for public funds. They passed by-laws relating to local tax collection, health insurance, wages, retirement allowances, the number of municipal employees, business fees, and temporary loans.

(d) Chiba Prefecture: The assemblies of five cities of this prefecture held sessions in September. The bills passed were of the same general pattern, to wit: budgets, taxes, city administration, allowance to employees, public lands and buildings.

(e) Shizuoka Prefecture:

1. The Atami city assembly met on 25 September and passed six bills. They pertained to budget, tax (two bills), the acceptance of a donation, the appointment of a Security Committee member and the establishment of depositories for official funds.

2. The Fujinomiya city assembly met on 26 August and again on 1 September. Ten bills were passed. They pertained to budget, purchase of High School sites, the fees payable for use of the slaughter house, regulation for publishing of public notices, tax collection and finance.

3. The Yoshiwara city assembly met from 28 August through 8 September and passed 11 bills. The principal bills were the budget and the revision of the city tax ordinance. (The new tax on the salaried class will be about 12 times as much as last year.)

Restricted

ANNEX A

Restricted

Hq KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for September 1950

4. The Shizuoka city assembly met on 31 August and passed bills approving the construction of a bicycle race track and a middle school at Shinsei.

5. The Shimada city assembly held a session and passed ten bills. The important ones were the budget and the appointment of a member to the inspection committee. The others pertained to routine matters.

6. The Hamamatsu city assembly held a five day session ending on 1 September and passed 28 bills. The important ones were three revised budget bills, the public announcement law, municipal funds depository law, water supply regulations, municipal swimming pool regulations, the establishment of a city library, grave yard regulations, a bond issue for city motor-bus service, bond issue for unemployment relief, public housing, and the election of a committee to administer relief for the poor.

(f) Yamanashi Prefecture: The Kofu municipal assembly met on 19 September and took up all bills which had been in the committee as well as new bills. They approved seven bills and rejected four. They approved the mayor's three nominees to the Public Safety Commission.

(g) Nagano Prefecture: Five of the city assemblies held sessions in September. They all enacted by-laws relating to taxes, budgets, city loans, assembly regulations, roads and revised the city administrative regulations.

(h) Tochigi Prefecture: In four of the cities of this prefecture the assemblies held sessions during September. The bills enacted related to unemployment relief, budgets, officials travel expenses, the establishment of a depository for city funds, the transfer of city property, horse racing, and contracts for municipal printing.

(i) Gunma Prefecture: The assemblies in five of the cities held sessions in September. They passed bills relating to the following matters: budgets, the collection of local taxes, loans, pawn-shops, slaughter houses, pensions, and the establishment of depositories for municipal funds.

(j) Ibaraki Prefecture: The assembly of Tsuchiura City met on 5 September and passed several routine bills and conferred with the standing committee on education and construction regarding the repairing of school buildings.

(4) Activities of Mayors:

(a) Tokyo-To: The mayors of the three cities met and discussed city administration, roads, local taxes, electric taxes, barley collections and outlined their program for the next Kanto Area Mayor's meeting. They also attended the meeting of the councillors of cities,

Restricted

ANNEX A

Restricted

Hq KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for September 1950

towns and villages held in Minato-ku, Tokyo.

(b) Kanagawa Prefecture: The mayors of the eight cities in this prefecture were engaged in similar duties. They attended many exhibitions, ceremonies, conferences and the sessions of their municipal assemblies. They visited Yokohama to hear Governor Uchiyama report on his trip to the United States.

(c) Saitama Prefecture: The Mayor of Urawa City went on a tour to the United States. The Deputy Mayor assumed the duties during the mayor's absence. The mayors of the seven cities attended to the following matters: Mugi collection, schools, road repairs, sanitation, Community Chest, bicycle racing and the meeting of their city assembly. They attended the conference of the Welfare Committee of the seven cities and the conference of the mayors of the seven cities.

(d) Chiba Prefecture: The mayors of the cities of this prefecture attended the sessions of their city assemblies. The mayor of Chiba City visited Tokyo in an attempt to induce factories to move there. Aside from the above, the mayors activities were all confined to routine matters.

(e) Shizuoka Prefecture: The mayors of the various cities were engaged in duties of a similar nature. They attended the sessions of their city assemblies and the city mayors conference at Shizuoka City. They held meetings relating to loans, finances, city planning and administrative matters.

(f) Yamanashi Prefecture: The Mayor of Kofu called a session of the city assembly on 19 September. He submitted a petition to the Transportation Ministry for authority to operate city buses. He also petitioned the Local Autonomy Agency and the International Trade and Industry Ministry for permission to operate a bicycle race course at Kofu.

(g) Nagano Prefecture: The mayors of the six cities engaged in similar activities dealing with such problems as local taxes, schools and school buildings, roads and public works. They also attended many ceremonies and conferences. They met with the prefectural administration officials to discuss their local administrative problems and also attended the sessions of their municipal assembly.

(h) Tochigi Prefecture: The mayors of the cities were active in the wheat and barley collection program. They attended the conference at Utsunomiya to discuss the problem of the division of the Electric and Gas Tax funds. They attended the sessions of their municipal assemblies. Other programs that they participated in were Community Chest, social welfare work, aid for widows and children, disaster relief and the construction of schools.

6
Restricted

ANNEX A

Restricted

Hq KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for September 1950

(i) Gumma Prefecture: The mayors attended the sessions of their city assemblies and met with many committees to discuss various governmental problems. They were active in the wheat and barley collection program. They were active in programs pertaining to schools, unemployment relief, local taxes, Community Chest, health insurance, disaster relief, Tone River Development and the taking of the national census.

(j) Ibaraki Prefecture: The mayors attended the four city mayors conference. They assisted in the following program: wheat and barley collections, education, police, local taxes, prevention of epidemics, flood prevention, and disaster relief.

b. Japanese Courts and the Administration of Justice:

(1) Courts: The number of cases pending throughout the Region are as follows:

	<u>Violation of Japanese Laws</u>	<u>Possession of Allied Property</u>
Old criminal cases pending	12,176	195
New criminal cases received	1,765	20
Old civil cases pending	13,961	
New civil cases received	1,541	
Total of all cases pending at the end of reporting period	26,330	

(2) Procurators: The number of cases on file in the Region are as follows:

	<u>Offense against Japanese Laws</u>	<u>Offense against Occup. Personnel</u>	<u>Possession of Allied Property</u>
Old cases pending	50,344	44	730
New cases received	41,475	2	166
Cases referred to courts	9,927	19	73
Cases not indicted	20,045	13	64
Cases referred to Juvenile or Family Courts	1,289	0	4
Cases transferred or suspended	8,361	4	23

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

a. Tokyo-To:

(1) People's Democratic Party: The Metropolitan Federation Chapter held two sessions to formulate their plans for the recognition of the party.

Restricted

ANNEX A

Restricted

Hq KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for September 1950

(2) Social Democrats Party: The Metropolitan Chapter held five meetings and discussed current party activities, the propaganda department, farm and labor matters, the selection of candidates for Governor and Board of Education, and the policy of the social department.

b. Kanagawa Prefecture:

(1) Liberal Party: Mr. Kozen Hirokawa, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, inspected the Kanagawa Area and made a talk on the condition of Japanese economy to the employees of the Showa Denko Kawasaki Plant. The Zushi Chapter announced its membership figures and new officers.

(2) People's Democratic Party: On 11 September the Ashigarakami Chapter, in compliance with the provisions of the Organizations Control Law, announced its dissolution.

(3) Social Democrats Party: On 17 September, Mr. Akira Sakaguchi, a member of the Diet resigned the party offices he held. He was Secretary-General of the Kanagawa Prefectural Federation and a member of the Executive Committee of the Yokosuka Chapter.

(4) Communist Party: They tried unsuccessfully to interfere with the wheat and barley collection program. Nine Communist Cells dissolved in order to comply with the provisions of the Organization Control Law.

(5) Other Parties: To comply with the Organizations Control Law, two minor parties reported. They were the Kawasaki Chapter Preparation Council of Laborers Farmers Party and the Kanagawa National Movement for the Rescue of Compatriots Detained Abroad.

c. Saitama Prefecture:

(1) Social Democrats Party: The Urawa Chapter sponsored two meetings to hear members of the Diet report on the work of the Diet. About 150 persons attended the meetings.

(2) Communist Party: The Fukuhera-Mura Cell opposed the Magi allocation and claimed it violated the Food Supply Law. Inspired by Communist leaders, 200 free laborers invaded the Kumagaya Employment Security Office and made demands all of which were refused. At Kazo Machi the cell attempted unsuccessfully to get the people to attend the session of the assembly to oppose the local tax bill. At Fukaya Machi the cell gave an open air magic lantern show to about 50 persons.

d. Chiba Prefecture:

(1) People's Democratic Party: On 4 September, Mr. Saburo Chiba, Chief Secretary of the party gave a talk at Tatsuyama City on the

Restricted

Restricted

Hq KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for September 1950

subject of an early peace pact.

(2) Social Democrats Party: On 23 September, Mr. Asanuma, Chief Secretary of the party attended a meeting at Sawara Machi to confer with the heads of the sub-chapters of the party in Katori Gun to form a plan for maintaining closer contact between the headquarters and the minor organizations.

(3) The Liberal Party and Communist Party are engaged in selecting their respective candidates for the prefectural assembly and other coming elections.

c. Shizuoka Prefecture:

(1) Liberal Party: The General Affairs Committee held a meeting on 12 September to outline their policy and to set the dates for the meetings of the organizations in several cities and Guns. On 25 August the party held a meeting in Owata Gun and about 500 persons attended. A Diet member was the principal speaker. A new branch with 89 members was organized on 10 September at Nagaizumi Village.

(2) Social Democrats Party: This party had their prefectural meeting at Shinizu City on 3 September to make plans for the next year's elections. On 23 August a new branch with 27 members was organized at Nagaizumi Village. A new branch with 18 members was organized on 11 September at Chusun Village.

(3) Communist Party: This party's prefectural committee held three meetings but the subjects under discussion are not known. The Aeshina Cell was dissolved as all members left the party. A total of 65 persons have resigned from eight of the cells.

f. Yamanashi Prefecture: The Youngmen's Association of Japan Social Democrats Party Hagashiyatsushiro Gun Federation held a meeting at Isawa-cho on 27 August which was attended by 50 persons. They considered the following problems: peace movement, method of improving agricultural pursuits, revision of the party policies and the revitalization of the party.

g. Nagano Prefecture:

(1) Democratic Party: The prefectural chapter decided to dissolve and reorganize along the lines laid down by the parent party. The dissenters in the party have withdrawn and started a new party called the National Democratic Party and joined with the People's Cooperative Party.

(2) Social Democrats Party: The prefectural chapter also hopes to unite with the People's Cooperative Party.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for September 1950

(3) Communist Party: The Prefectural District Committee issued instructions to all cells to put up posters and distribute hand-bills opposing the Korean War and the making, loading or transporting articles of war for the American Force's use in Korea. As a result of these instructions some cell members became very active in writing and posting anti-American posters. The police have arrested 15 Communists for posting such posters (all the 15 have been taken to the Asaka Police Station in Saitama Prefecture and will be tried in the Provost Court at Camp Drake). The Central Committee has recalled the urgent instructions they sent to the various cells. As a result of the anti-Communist program, nine cells have been dissolved and 107 persons have pretended to have withdrawn from the party. Nishi Shioda was considered the most communistic village in Nagano and when the 16 top members of that cell quit the party their withdrawal resulted in the dissolution of that cell.

h. Tochigi Prefecture: The Communist Party in this prefecture is split into two factions. One faction adheres to the policies of the Main Communist Party and the other favor the policies of the International Communist Party. The members of the prefectural committee favoring the International Communist Party policies have been expelled from the prefectural organization. The Tochigi Prefectural Committee has decided to support the plan of the Main Communist Party and this faction is in the majority.

i. Ibaraki Prefecture:

(1) The prefectural branch of the Liberal Party had a staff conference on 4 September to discuss future plans and policies.

(2) The prefectural branch of the People's Democratic Party held a general party meeting on 25 September and discussed the coming election for members of the Board of Education.

(3) The Japan Labor-Farmer Party's executive committee met on 10 September and decided to dissolve the prefectural headquarters.

j. Ibaraki Prefecture: The Daiku Mechi Cell of the Communist Party was dissolved. In the Shima District of Koga City, the party reports that nine cells were dissolved. 29 members of the Takada Mura District Committee left the party.

3. Other Important Legal and Government Matters and Comments:

a. Police Activities:

(1) Shizuoka Prefecture: The police arrested three public officials for embezzling public funds.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq KACAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for September 1950

(2) Yamanashi Prefecture: The police of this prefecture have arrested 11 public officials for embezzling public funds.

(3) Nagano Prefecture: The police have been very active in trying to suppress the posting of anti-American posters by members of the Communist Party. They have arrested 15 persons for posting such posters. The police have also arrested 11 public officials for embezzling public funds.

(4) Tochigi Prefecture: The police arrested one public official for embezzling public funds.

(5) Gunma Prefecture: The police arrested one public official for accepting bribes and another for embezzling public funds.

(6) Ibaraki Prefecture: The police arrested 12 public officials for malfeasance in office, one for forgery, 11 for embezzling public property and funds. The police also arrested 12 gangsters for assault on the members of another gang.

b. Elections:

(1) Nagano Prefecture: On 6 September three independent candidates were elected to the village assembly of Kashiwabara Mura, Kami-minochi Gun. On 5 September two independents and one member of the Liberal Party were declared elected as village assembly of Chisato Mura, Shimoina Gun. On 10 September three Liberal Party men were elected to the village assembly of Inariyama Machi, Sarashina Gun. On 20 September, a Social Democrat was elected village headman of Mitsucka Mura, Kitasaka Gun.

(2) Tochigi Prefecture: A by-election was held on 30 September in Kitatakanesawa Mura, Shioya Gun which resulted in the election of independent candidates. The mayor and two village assemblymen were elected.

c. Fire Prevention: Gunma Prefecture had a very extensive and well planned program on fire prevention. It was widely publicized and attempted to educate the people on the causes of fires and the best known methods to prevent same. All cities, towns and villages participated in the program.

d. Governor's Conference: The Governor's Conference met on 21 August in Tokyo. All the governors in Kanto area with the exception of those from Gunma, Tochigi and Nagano were present. The reform of Local Taxes and finances were discussed and their written opinions were to be submitted to Doctor Shoup. They studied and discussed the problems concerning Agrarian village, Medium Enterprises, re-allocation of official administration business, police reforms, education, and the work the Committee of the United Nation International Children's Emergency Fund is doing in Japan.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for September 1950

e. Conferences, Meetings and Events of Particular Significance, and Comments as to Their Value:

(1) On 17, 18 and 19th of August conferences were held with the mayors in Oshima Island and with the judge and the procurator. The mayors' main problems are both financial and economic with interference by Tokyo-To because of financial control. The Towns and Villages Association built a Local Autonomy Building in Tokyo last year which was supposed to serve as a liaison office but because of politics among the mayors full use of the building has not been made as planned. A change of officials is expected which should solve this problem. The judge and procurator both have new office buildings and apparently are not too busy. They are principally concerned with attempted suicide cases at Mt. Mikasa.

(2) On 15 August a conference was held with Chief Procurator of the Tokyo High Procurators Office. The present backlog of cases pending, and plans to reduce the load were discussed and suggestions made.

(3) On 2 August a conference was held with Mr. M. Braun, prosecutor, and Col. Keatley of the Yokohama Provost Court on the handling of anti-occupation poster cases referred to Kanto by Col. Mole of the Big 5 Engineering Group. An arrangement for handling future cases was discussed and Col. Mole was advised of the steps he should take.

(4) On 15 August a conference was held with Col. Baron and Col. Boyle, officers in charge of the Tokyo Provost Court, on handling anti-occupation poster cases. The officials offered full cooperation in any cases referred to them.

(5) On or about 2 August a conference was held with Major Alexander regarding prostitutions and gang bosses in the Camp Drake area. Liaison was made with the NRP and MPB in connection with the problem.

(6) During August, six conferences were held with the Liaison Procurator of the High Procurator's Office. The subjects under discussion were the posting of anti-occupation placards. The police arrested three persons in Kofu, Yamanashi Prefecture, three in Karuizawa and 12 in Nagano City (both places are in Nagano Prefecture), two in Hitachi City, Ibaraki Prefecture for posting anti-occupation posters.

(7) The local procurators collected the evidence and presented it to this office after which it was delivered to the Provost Court officials at Camp Drake. The prisoners have all been transferred to the Asaka Police Station to await trial. The trial brief of the evidence presented by the Procurators were very thorough and the Provost Court will be able to try the cases without further investigation.

Restricted

Hq KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for September 1950

(8) The acts of the police and procurators demonstrate excellent cooperation on the part of the Japanese officials in trying to suppress the attempts of the Communists to spread anti-Occupation or anti-Korean War doctrines.

(9) The fact that the Police in the Kanto Region arrested 38 officials for embezzling public funds demonstrates that the authorities do not ignore or acquiesce in such actions by government officials. They make an honest effort to arrest and prosecute whenever the facts justify it.

(10) One of the best examples of the fact that the principles of democracy and parliamentary procedure are taking hold in Japan occurred in Nagano Prefecture. During the session of the prefectural assembly a Safety Ordinance was passed. The Governor's Office was opposed to the passage of such an ordinance. However, a member of the assembly introduced the bill and it passed by a large majority.

(11) The majority of all bills presented to the prefectural assemblies are government bills. However the reports received show that in many assemblies the members are introducing private bills. This latter fact demonstrates that the assemblymen are beginning to appreciate the right to think and act independently and realize they are not merely there as rubber stamps to approve the policies of the various prefectural governors.

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Talked to Mr.
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HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

Report for August 1950

Legal and Government Activities
Mr. Michael E. Nolan

1. Japanese Government Administration:

a. Local Government Administration:

(1) Prefectural Assemblies:

(a) Tokyo-To: A short session was held in which five bills were passed implementing the Local Tax Law and providing for the purchase of new buildings to house tax offices.

(b) Kanagawa Prefecture: The various committees of the prefectural assembly met in formal sessions to discuss various bills and to question the Governor in regard to disputed issues. Inspection trips were made to various sites for proposed race grounds, educational institutions and construction projects.

(c) Shizuoka Prefecture: A seven day session was held in which 34 bills presented by the Governor and eight presented by assemblymen were discussed, then referred to committees for recommendations in the next session. The bills covered various subjects including implementation of the Local Tax Law, re-financing, education, health centers, seafoods, livestock, bicycle racing, salary adjustments, construction contracts and amendment of prefectural regulations. The party affiliation of assemblymen in this prefecture is as follows: Liberals 46, Social Democrats 6, People's Democrats 5, Farmer-Labor 1, and Shinsei-Kai (local independent) 3.

(d) Yamanashi Prefecture: The prefectural assembly held its regular session from 18 through 28 August. The Governor submitted 35 bills, none of which were passed, but are being studied and will be acted upon at the next session. The bills under consideration relate to internal changes in the organization of the prefectural government, budgets, fees to be charged for various activities, travelling expenses for government officials and educational matters. The assembly passed two bills submitted by the Governor and one private bill. The bills enacted into by-laws were, the Ken Supplementary Budget for 1950, the change in method for raising and redemption of Ken engineering expenses and the revision of the assembly rules regulating the activities of the standing and special committees.

ANNEX A

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Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for August 1950

(e) Gumma Prefecture: The Gumma prefectural assembly held a five day session beginning 9 August and passed 30 bills. The budget bill set the annual budget at ¥8,717,605,297. The bills related to the following matters: the regulation of the hot spring council, public notices, special agricultural products, the council for equipping the medical service organizations in the Ken, the retirement allowances, the fees for crop examination, the allowances for the auditing committee, the land transportation office, the water services, the expenses for prefectural officials, the fees for prefectural hospitals and clinics, the tuition for schools, the number and allowances for prefectural clerks of the Election Commission, the pay for the Board of Education, the travelling expenses of prefectural officials, the agents to handle prefectural funds and the floating of loans for the prefecture. It also altered the prefectural tax regulations to conform to the provisions of the new Local Tax Law.

(f) Tochigi Prefecture: The prefectural assembly held a one day session on 3 August and passed six bills. The bills related to the following matters: the milk examination ordinance, the ordinance providing for the examination of designated agricultural products and set the fees for said examinations, the land transportation office ordinance, rules for entrusting prefectural properties to the fire mutual relief agencies, and the prefectural advance of funds for services and supplies to local offices that have no financial offices. The assembly reconvened on 29 August for a four day session. The principal subjects considered were the additional budgets and the local tax ordinance. The budget was set at ¥312,901,081. It also passed 21 bills of a routine nature.

(g) Ibaraki Prefecture: The assembly met on 18 August and discussed the disaster damages and proposed measures to prevent further damages. They passed a resolution of thanks for the sympathy expressed by the people of Japan toward their flood sufferers.

(h) Saitama, Chiba and Nagano Prefectures did not hold sessions.

(2) Activities of Governors:

(a) Tokyo-To: The Governor is on a trip to the United States to study local government administration.

(b) Kanagawa Prefecture: The Governor returned from a trip to the United States on 10 August. He has been engaged in meetings related to implementation of the Local Tax Law, rehabilitation and assembly bills. He paid a visit to Dr. Shoup in connection with local finance.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq. KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for August 1950

(c) Saitama Prefecture: The Governor reports 31 meetings covering taxation, disaster relief, agriculture, Red Cross and related subjects. He met with members of the House of Representatives on disaster problems which indicates a good trend rather than relying on various Ministries to solve the problems.

(d) Shizuoka Prefecture: The Governor reports four important meetings concerning community chest, Shizuoka University, a bloc-governor's conference and a Subterranean Resources Development meeting.

(e) Chiba Prefecture: The Governor was principally concerned with the wheat quota for the coming year, local tax measures, and midget automobile racing projects.

(f) Yamanashi Prefecture: The Governor made four trips to Tokyo to confer on governmental matters with various departments of the central government and to attend the governor's conference concerning wheat and barley collection program. He also visited eight villages in the prefecture to attend ceremonies, to meet with the villagers to discuss agricultural matters, to inspect the flooded areas and to make a general inspection of the village affairs.

(g) Gumma Prefecture: The Governor attended the gubernatorial conference and the National Calamity Rehabilitation Conference held in Tokyo. He attended the sessions of the prefectural assembly, conferred with the committee investigating the Kumanodaira disaster, inspected flood damaged areas at Kiryu City and Ora Gun and inspected the roads of Niiharu Mura and Tone Gun.

(h) Tochigi Prefecture: The Governor attended the session of the assembly. He inspected the disaster areas of Shimotsuga Gun and Nasu Gun. He attended Kanto Bloc Governor's Conference concerning wheat and barley collection program and attended a meeting on the same subject with the mayors of the towns and villages. He visited Tokyo to participate in the national conference to expedite disaster rehabilitation.

(i) Ibaraki Prefecture: The Governor visited the central government officials in Tokyo and asked them to petition the Diet not to repeal the law relieving the central government from financial liability for disasters. He attended the conference of the governors on the crop collection program, discussed educational problems with the Prefectural Education Committee and established relief headquarters in three places to handle relief matters for the flood sufferers. He inspected all flood damaged areas and conferred with the local officials on counter-flood matters. He met with the governors of the Kanto Bloc in Tokyo.

Restricted

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Hq. KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for August 1950

(j) Nagano Prefecture: The vice-governor acted for the governor during his absence in Europe and the United States. The vice-governor inspected the flooded areas of Kamitakai and Shimotakai Guns and made a trip to Tokyo to explain to the central government the condition of those areas. Governor Hayashi accompanied by Mr. Masuda, the Minister of Construction, inspected the flooded areas at Ueda City, Shiojiri Mura and Shimotakai Gun. He discussed with the Budget Committee the provisions of the next annual budget which was being prepared for presentation to the prefectural assembly. Governor Hayashi returned from his trip and on 15 August resumed his duties.

(3) Municipal Assemblies:

(a) Tokyo-To: Musashino City reports action on 14 bills concerning among other subjects, taxation, re-financing, education, construction, pawnshops and standing committees. Hachioji City reports action on 19 bills covering subjects similar to those passed in Musashino.

(b) Kanagawa Prefecture: Yokohama City reports 14 actions taken by the assembly. A "Parade and Demonstration" by-law was passed last month. In addition to the usual tax implementation measures it is interesting to note that a budget of ¥19,000,000 was set up to repair the roads. Odawara City took action on 28 bills. The subjects cover all phases of municipal operation including the establishment of a municipal library. Hiratsuka City passed three bills on taxation, budget, and bicycle racing. Fujisawa City passed four bills covering taxation, allowances, re-financing and the construction of new city offices. Kamakura City reports passage of seven bills on subjects similar to the other cities. Kawasaki City reports passage of 32 bills. A Parade and Demonstration By-Law was included. A municipal library was established. Other actions covered taxation, re-financing, construction, racing, water, and road repair. Chigasaki City reports the passage of 14 bills similar to the others except for an apparent large school construction program.

(c) Saitama Prefecture: The seven cities in this prefecture all report sessions in which implementation of the Local Tax Law, budgets and re-financing were the major important items.

(d) Chiba Prefecture: The five cities in this prefecture report sessions concerned mainly with taxation, budgets, schools and road repairs.

(e) Shizuoka Prefecture: The seven cities all report sessions in which action on taxation, budget and similar subjects were taken. A number of these cities increased appropriation for unemployment relief works.

Annex A

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Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for August 1950

(f) Yamanashi Prefecture: The Kofu municipal assembly met from 28 July through 26 August. It passed nine budget bills, as submitted, and 19 other bills relating to city affairs.

(g) Gumma Prefecture: The assemblies of the five cities of this prefecture held sessions in August. The following types of by-laws were enacted: budgets and revised budgets, construction and repairs of school buildings, the buying and selling of city lands, tax and revenue, loans and relief measures for unemployment.

(h) Tochigi Prefecture: The municipal assemblies of Utsunomiya, Sano, Ashikaga, Tochigi and Kanuma cities held sessions in August. All the assemblies enacted local tax ordinances. They also enacted ordinances pertaining to budgets, the number of city employees, the regulation of slaughter houses, and retirement allowances for city employees.

(i) Ibaraki Prefecture: The assemblies of Mito, Hitachi, Koga and Tsuchiura cities met in August and passed budget and local tax bills. Mito City Assembly enacted by-laws relating to, the revision of the table of allowance of city employees, the leasing of lands for city purposes and the receipt of donated buildings. Koga City Assembly passed a by-law pertaining to mutual aid for damage by fire to municipally owned property.

(j) Nagano Prefecture: The Matsumoto City Assembly passed a municipal tax bill and partially revised the act on the establishment of municipal office sections. The Ueda Municipal Assembly passed two bills revising former loan bills. It also enacted bills relating to budgets, the construction of the Shiroshita Elementary School building, municipal police act, the exchange of roads, the acceptance of private donations for social welfare work and a new city tax bill. The Okaya City Assembly passed bills relating to, amended regulations for the assessment and collection of municipal taxes, revised budgets, and acceptance of four houses donated as homes for police officials. The Suwa City Assembly passed bills relating to the revision of the by-law for the collection of police fees, budgets and the levying of municipal tax on real property.

(4) Activities of Mayors:

(a) The activities of the mayors in the cities of Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, Chiba and Shizuoka can best be summarized in a general statement as they all follow much the same pattern. They meet with committees of the assemblies on proposed bills to iron out differences of opinion in advance of the regular sessions, attend bloc-city meetings in their area to discuss area problems or mutual problems, meet

Restricted

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Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for August 1950

with prefectural officials to coordinate subsidy programs, attend bloc or regional meetings of the Mayor's Congress to agree on methods and procedure of operation and they attend every public meeting possible in order to get out to the voters. A number of the mayors report visiting U.S. Hospitals to bring comfort messages, flowers and fruit to the wounded soldiers back from Korea.

(b) Yamanashi Prefecture: Mr. Ono, the Deputy Mayor of Kofu, resigned on 25 July. The mayor called a meeting of the city assembly on 28 July, and succeeded in having a bill passed controlling the operation of buses within the city.

(c) Gumma Prefecture: The mayors of the five cities attended the meetings of their city assemblies. They also were active in the following matters: flood disaster control, city schools, city taxes, crime prevention, public works and agricultural problems.

(d) Tochigi Prefecture: The mayors of the five cities of this prefecture attended the prefectural mayor's conference to discuss the wheat and barley collection program. They also attended a conference with Mr. Seydel of GHQ to discuss the question of local tax collections. They attended the sanitation conference at Sano City. The mayor of Sano City conferred on flood prevention problems for the Akiyama and Sai Rivers. He also caused the execution of the 1950 program for the inoculation against typhoid and paratyphoid.

(e) Ibaraki Prefecture: The mayor of Mito attended the session of the city assembly. He headed the movement for subscription aid to flood sufferers. He met with the Standing Committee of the assembly to discuss the bills to be presented to the next regular session of the assembly. The mayor of Tsuchiura City visited the flooded area at Kita-Soma Gun and met with the heads of five villages to consider flood damages, relief for flood sufferers and the adjustment of charges for electricity in the flooded areas.

(f) Nagano Prefecture: The mayors of six cities in this prefecture attended the meetings of the municipal assemblies, the committee of six cities to study tax affairs, and the meeting of the committee to study the water utilization program. The mayor of Matsumoto City attended the national meeting of the mayors, which discussed local administration. He also met with the chief of the Finance Section of the Local Autonomy Agency and the head of the Construction Bureau. The Mayor of Ueda inspected the damages to the Chikuma River banks and the flooded area of Ueda City. He went to Tokyo to attend the meeting of the committee urging the regulation of national roads. The mayor of Okaya City met with the Suwa Counter-flood Control Committee. The mayor of Suwa City made two trips to Tokyo, to present petitions to the Welfare

Restricted

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Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for August 1950

Ministry regarding child welfare problems, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on arable land problems. The mayor of Iida City visited Tokyo to request loans from the Finance Ministry for public works and to arrange for city planning activities with the Construction Ministry.

b. Japanese Courts and the Administration of Justice:

(1) Judges: At the present time there are 672 judges sitting in the various courts in the Kanto Region. The number of cases pending through-out the Region are as follows:

	<u>Violation of Japanese Laws</u>	<u>Possession of Allied Property</u>
Old criminal cases pending	12,728	204
New criminal cases received	2,004	33
Old civil cases pending	13,774	
New civil cases received	16,441	
Total of all cases pending at the end of reporting period	26,330	

(2) Procurators:

(a) The number of cases on file in the Region are as follows:

	<u>Offense against Japanese Laws</u>	<u>Offense against Occup. Personnel</u>	<u>Possession of Allied Property</u>
Old cases pending	52,249	21	813
New cases received	36,711	44	151
Cases referred to courts	12,037	4	109
Cases not indicted	16,887	3	77
Cases referred to Juvenile or Family Courts	2,985	1	4
Cases transferred or suspended	6,704	14	44

(b) Numerous conferences have been held by this office with Liaison Procurators in connection with action on anti-occupation handbill and related cases. The attitude of the procurators is in favor of speedy prosecution at the present time.

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

a. Tokyo-To:

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Hq. KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for August 1950

(1) Meetings held by political parties in Tokyo are as follows: Liberal 1, People's Democrats 2, and Social Democrats 10. Meetings of all kinds including labor groups did not exceed a total attendance of 8,000 per week. It was expected by the Metropolitan Police that widespread demonstrations against the dismissal of Communist Party members in the electric industry would be organized by the party but this failed to materialize. In a few wards local resistance and disturbance resulted but nothing serious developed. There were a few instances of wire cutting and other minor acts in retaliation but arrests of the offenders were prompt.

(2) The Communist Party has been active behind the scenes in the free laborers demonstrations as indicated by the fact that more than 50% of those arrested for violence are party members.

(3) There is a bitter "behind the scene" fight going on in the Communist Party officialdom. The issue is between those who want to follow the International line and those who feel communism should be localized in Japan. Over 1,000 members have been purged as a result of the issue in the Kanto Region.

(4) There is no evidence as yet that any orders from the Krenlin to the Communist Party in Japan has been received. The police had expected such a message to come through Kusivenko when he returned from Moscow to head the Soviet Mission in Tokyo, however they are now of the opinion he brought no message otherwise the bitter strife would have ended. This is admitted to be a pure speculation on the part of the Metropolitan Police officials.

(5) In an article printed 25 July 1950, a Mr. Itashiro referred to a 7 July 1950 Peking Communist News editorial in which the statement was made that the most important task confronting the Communist Party in Japan was to get unified. The Metropolitan Police were inclined to expect that some clear cut instructions would come to the Communist Party in Japan as a follow up of the Peking editorial.

(6) The dissolution of the National Labor Liaison Conference on 30 August was a serious blow to the Communist Party. It was through this organization that the party retained a hand in controlling the various leftist unions.

(7) Opposition to the purge of Communists in government jobs is expected only to come from the National Students League. Except for the fact that some of the students are extremists and might resort to violence, the police anticipate no great problem.

Restricted

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Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for August 1950

b. Kanagawa Prefecture:

(1) In a lecture given by Jiro Miki, Vice-Chairman of the House of Councillors, he stated that the Social Democrats "will give spiritual support to the United Nations; they won't support the Soviets; and will remain silent on the peace (treaty) problem for the time being". This indicates a slight shift to right of neutral over statements by party members of a month ago.

(2) Another Social Democrat member of the House of Councillors, Mr. Suejiro Yoshikawa in a speech called for an over-all peace and rejects the idea of a separate peace with Western Nations, saying this would be an intolerable situation which might result in a Soviet Military Occupation after such a separate peace treaty was signed. This statement indicates that the party is blowing both hot and cold through various prominent members.

(3) A proposed Communist backed lecture to promote the Stockholm Peace Conference and to ban atomic weapons was banned by the police.

c. Shizuoka Prefecture: Only eight political meetings were reported held throughout Shizuoka, the attendance was from 13 to 40 persons. It is reported that the Communist Party had 42 members resign. It is not clear whether they are really through with the party or just going underground. There is bitter inter-party strife in this prefecture also. The anti-international faction have the upper hand and have asked higher headquarters for authority to expel these members.

d. Saitama Prefecture: The Social Democrat held one and the Communist held 11 small meetings in this prefecture. An example of the Communist Party infiltrating local organizations exists in this prefecture in Konosu-machi where the Commercial and Industrial Association has been infiltrated. They have turned the organization into an anti-tax paying organ and have instituted recall proceedings against the mayor in order to foment strife in the town. A complete report of the matter was turned over to the procurator's office on 23 August.

e. Yamanashi Prefecture: The third preliminary convention of the Kitakoma Gun Federation of the Japan Social Democrats Party was held on 20 August. 200 were in attendance and deliberated on the following matters: party harmony, budget for 1950, activity program and the election of officers.

f. Gunma Prefecture:

(1) There is dissension in the ranks of the Gunma Ken Branch

Restricted

Restricted

Hq. KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for August 1950

of the People's Democratic Party and several prominent members have left the party.

(2) The Standing Executive Committee of the Prefectural Federation of the Social Democrats Party held a meeting and Mr. Umezu, of the House of Councillors reported on the proceedings of the last Diet session. The Social Democrats Party Youth Politics Summer Institute was held at Ikaho Machi, Kitagunma Gun on 8, 9 and 10 August with 50 young men in attendance. Eight lectures were delivered in which they discussed labor, government, democracy, agriculture and taxes. The speakers all stressed the superiority of the European type of democracy over the Soviet type.

(3) "The Democratic Youth League of Koreans Residing in Japan", Communist sympathizers, sent four representatives into Gunma Prefecture and endeavored to learn from the women employees of the Nippon Kayaku Co. Ltd, Iwahana Machi, Gunma Gun the amount of dynamite the company manufactured and whether it was made for war purposes.

(4) About 100 pro-Communist members of the Gunma Prefectural Chapter of the Japan's Electric Industry Workers' Union have deserted the union and have affiliated with the Democratization League in order to evade the purge of Communists in the electric industry. Seven Communist cells were dissolved between June and August due to the withdrawal of members.

(5) Youths' Mother Country Front, a chapter of communistic dominated movement was established in Maebashi City on 3 June 1950. About 400 young men and women were present at the meeting, their policies are the usual Communist policies.

g. Tochigi Prefecture: The Communists, because of the purge, the Korean War and the present stiffening of the government's police toward the Communists, have been very inactive and cautious. They have had very little to say about the prohibiting of the publication of the Communists papers or the decision in the Mitaka Case. About 94 members have left the party. Two village cells have been dissolved.

h. Ibaraki Prefecture:

(1) In the Communist Party there is considerable dissension within the ranks, and members who favor the Moscow policies are being expelled. Five cells have been abolished due to the withdrawal of personnel. 28 members of the Communist cell of Takeda Mura, Namekata Gun withdrew from the party.

(2) Social Democrats Party has become very active and is becoming one of the strong parties of the prefecture. It held two party meetings in August.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq. KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for August 1950

(3) Five members of the People's Democratic Party in the prefectural assembly left the party and joined the Liberal Party. This party held four party meetings in August.

1. Nagano Prefecture: No special movements were made by the Liberal Party, the People's Democratic Party or the Social Democrats Party. The publication of 34 local Communist papers were suspended on 27 July. The prefectural and area committees of the Communist Party gave guidance to the Democratic Youth Association in Hokushin area and held a grand peace meeting and anti-war meeting on 6 August. Shinzaburo Yamada, organizer of the prefectural Communist Committee, a discharged employee of the government communications agency, entered the Kiso Area, Nishichikuma Gun in July to give guidance to the struggle of the electric industry labor union. He made the electric workers of the Japan Electric Generation and Transmittance Company form a free workers' union. He tried to force them to take part in the Democratic Racial Front Movement. On 11 August Otogoro Kanemi, organizer of the Prefectural Communist Committee attended the nationwide labor department meeting sponsored by the Political Bureau of the Party Headquarters, Yoyogi, Tokyo. The various cells of the Communist Party held 11 meetings in August. In April the party had 274 cells with 3,762 members but the number has decreased due to withdrawals from the party.

3. Other Important Legal and Government Matters and Comments:

a. Police Activities:

(1) The police throughout ~~Kanto~~ Region are active as indicated by the number of new cases received by the procurators and the courts last month. As a typical sample we cite the figures in Saitama Prefecture:

<u>Offenses</u>	<u>NRP</u>		<u>MP</u>	
	No. of cases occurred	No. of cases arrested	No. of cases occurred	No. of cases arrested
Theft	554	301	951	415
Fraud	267	271	188	174
Embezzlement	108	109	82	77
Stolen goods	22	22	16	16
Breach in trust	107	107	-	-
Traffic Control Law	110	110	223	223
Economic Violation	203	203	432	432

(2) Tokyo-To: Aside from routine criminal cases the Metropolitan Police in the 23 wards and the NRP in the outlying areas of the To have been concerned with cases involving violence and demonstrations by the free laborers and a few cases of resistance to the Communist

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for August 1950

dismissals in the electric industry. In the free laborer movement, out of a total of 10,000 persons participating at various places, about 50 arrests of leaders have been made. The police complain that the system of handing out work cards each morning in each ward simply creates the occasion for trouble and violence and that the system should be changed to prevent the gathering of the trouble makers each morning. The police report they have appealed to the Labor Ministry to change the procedure but are not hopeful of the outcome. A few cases of resistance to the dismissal of electric company employees have resulted in arrests where violence or wire cutting occurred. Widespread disorder did not occur as anticipated, due, the police believe, to the failure of the non-red employees to join in any movement to save the red employees.

(3) Yamagashi Prefecture: The police have been very active in arresting law violators. They raided and arrested three people for making sake without an official permit. The Warbu NRP started an active campaign against gamblers and thugs by arresting seven of them. Three people were arrested in Kofu for posting posters urging the people to use their efforts to hinder the Korean War. They have been indicted for their acts and will be tried. Three public officials of this prefecture were arrested for embezzling public funds.

(4) Gunma Prefecture: Seven public officials were arrested in August and charged with embezzling public funds.

(5) Tochigi Prefecture: During August police arrested seven public officials for embezzling public funds. They were delivered to the Procurator's Office for prosecution. One of the persons arrested was Y. Katayanagi, chairman of the Public Safety Commission of Kuzu Machi.

(6) Ibaraki Prefecture: The police arrested five public officials for embezzling public funds. They also arrested one public official for forgery and fraud in connection with official documents. One gangster newspaper man was arrested for extortion and fraud. He threatened to publish, unless paid, a story that a certain lady was engaged in gambling. He was sent to the Procurator's Office for prosecution.

(7) Nagano Prefecture: The police arrested 21 public officials charging them with embezzling public funds. They have been turned over to the Procurator's Office for prosecution.

b. Koreans:

(1) Tokyo-To: Korean Communists have been active in passing out anti-occupation handbills in about seven wards of the city. Arrests have been made and the usual pattern has been for a delegation to call at the police station and demand the release of the defendants.

Restricted

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Hq. KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for August 1950

Occasionally some slight violence has occurred and more arrests made, however nothing serious has occurred and the police feel they are in control of the situation.

(2) Saitama Prefecture: The Korean League brought an action in court demanding the return of properties taken over by the Governor pursuant to the Attorney General's dissolution decree. Judge Toshiki Kajimura dismissed the suit on the grounds the court had no jurisdiction to intervene.

c. Elections:

(1) Saitama Prefecture: This prefecture reports two local village elections in which independents were elected to the assemblies. In an election for mayor an independent was elected.

(2) Shizuoka Prefecture: The prefecture reports the election of two independent mayors and four independent village assemblymen.

(3) Tochigi Prefecture: On 15 August three persons were elected to the village assembly of Himuro Mura, Aso Gun. There were only three candidates so no voting took place.

(4) Nagano Prefecture: On 1 August Tamotsu Yamagishi was declared elected the mayor of Shinonoi Machi, Sarashina Gun as he was the only candidate. On 5 August Daiji Ogiwara, an independent was elected mayor of Entoku Mura, Shimotakai Gun. He received 820 votes while his opponent received 809. On 7 August an election was held at Shinonoi Machi and 25 independents and one Liberal were elected as town assemblymen. On 10 August five men were elected as town assemblymen of Entoku Mura. About 92.5% of the eligible voters voted. On 10 August Tomoo Nagai was elected mayor of Inariyama Machi, Sarashina Gun. He is an independent and beat his Liberal Party opponent by 36 votes. On 11 August three of the four candidates for the village assembly were elected as village assemblymen of Hisato Mura, Kamiminochi Gun.

d. Civil Liberties: The Civil Liberties Bureau ordered the Utsunomiya District Legal Affairs Bureau, Tochigi Prefecture to institute criminal action against four policemen of the Oyama Town Police Station. They are to be charged with unlawfully detaining, without warrants of arrest, three suspected thieves and securing their confession by means of beatings.

e. Municipal Housing: The City of Maebashi, Gumma Prefecture plans to build 80 dwelling houses. They are to be financed by the profits received from the bicycle races.

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Concis too many unessential details - routine matters - can be condensed tremendously.

No particular evaluations or appraisals covering the real problems involved
style - flippancy, but telling in spots

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

FROM: Administrative Division

16 Aug 50
(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

Kanto 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
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

Report for July 1950

Legal and Government Activities
Mr. Michael E. Nolan

1. Japanese Government Administration:

a. Local Government Administration:

(1) Prefectural Assemblies:

(a) The assemblies that met in the Region went through the usual motions, for example, in Tokyo they appointed a Democrat to the Board of Education, amended the law governing the Metropolitan Live-stock Health Guidance Office, and they set up 23 new Tax Offices in the various wards to handle the business of collecting the new local taxes. The only increase in salary handed out this session was to the Election Committee and the Farmland Committee. In Kanagawa the assembly committees were busy as bees inspecting fishing areas, fish hatcheries (where they were no doubt were served fresh trout) and scenes of landslides in the cool Hakone Mountain Area. (Next month's session will be jammed with bills allowing extra compensation, extra allowances for travel, hotels, meals, taxis, etc. to cover this strenuous effort). Over in Chiba they voted to go into the Midget Auto Racing Business. Bills No. 10 to 16 provide for increased payment to assemblymen, witnesses, election committee, clerks and audit committees, vice-governor and chief of revenue bureau, and to the "Jury Committee". It is explained that these raises are required by the national revision of the Public Servants Law. In Saitama, they saved the taxpayers a lot of money by just not meeting at all.

(b) Recent trends of assemblies have been to carry their functions all to far. They have made full time jobs out of what should be part time contributions to the public good. They are taking over the prerogatives of the governor and the department chiefs, the purpose simply to increase their prestige and travel allowance accounts. It is little wonder that the Communist Party has gained converts in this country.

a (c) Yamanashi Prefecture: The prefectural assembly held a session from 29 June to 18 July. The governor presented 35 bills and all were passed. 3 bills were submitted by the assemblymen and all passed. Four supplementary budget bills were passed. The remainder of the bills related to the regulations of timber inspection, charcoal inspection, Educational Research Institute, Ken Pleasure Boats, venereal diseases health center, tax collection, Yamanashi Ken Aikawa Hospital income, public engineering works, traveling expenses for Ken officials, pensions and allowances, Ken personnel quota, Livestock Sanitation Center,

ANNEX A

Restricted

Restricted

Hq. KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for July 1930

alteration of 2 city borders, loans, formation of Commerce and Industry Department and the Prefectural Public Safety Committee.

a (d) Ibaraki Prefecture: The prefectural assembly held its third regular session from 22 to 30 July. It passed 22 bills. The bills related to budget, loans, firewood and charcoal, aquatic products, prefectural managed housing, prefectural table of organizations, flood control, regulations to prevent stealing of bicycles, regulation of public baths, prefectural playgrounds, regulations for prefectural managed corporations, Fire Mutual Aid Associations, lotteries and alteration of a town's border. The amount of the budget was ¥119,493,570. The chairman and vice-chairman were selected from the Democratic Party.

a (e) Tochigi Prefecture: The prefectural assembly held a session from 28 June to 2 July. 35 bills were passed. The bills related to the following matters: supplementary budgets (6), travel allowance for prefectural employees, floating of loans, tax assessments, authorized personnel employed by prefecture, redemption of prefectural bonds, charges for use of Health Centers, facilities for repatriates, travel allowance for Prefectural Labor Relations Committee, tentative loans to new settlers, prefectural medical treatment facilities, exemptions on pension and discharge allowances for prefectural employees, livestock breeding and the appointment of auditors.

a (f) Nagano Prefecture: The prefectural assembly met on 14 and 15 July and passed 6 government bills and one private bill. The bills related to: the supplementary budget, public loans, disaster relief fund, the management of the prefectural owned forest lands, the lending of prefectural construction equipment, and the purchasing of a bulldozer.

a (g) Gumma Prefecture: The prefectural assembly did not have a session in July 1930.

(2) Activities of Governors:

(a) The governors' activities throughout the Region follow the usual pattern. Governor Yasui, before leaving for the United States made a pleasant inspection trip to Oshima Island. The Governor of Saitama had a full schedule, half business, half sightseeing and dedicating. Governor Uchiyama of Kanagawa is in the United States awaiting transportation back to Japan, however, his vice-governor is ably representing him laying cornerstones, dedicating nurse's homes and race tracks. A few serious meetings on unemployment, taxes, health, etc. were also attended. The Governor of Chiba gave a good report of a conference of the Kanto-Koshin-Shizuoka Bloc Governors held in his

Restricted

Restricted

Hq. KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for July 1950

prefecture. A large number of topics were taken up concerning agriculture, industry and taxes. The Governor of Shizuoka reports a light schedule which included a conference held in Gifu, famous for cormorant fishing.

(b) The trend in activities of governors in the past six months is to cover as much ground as possible and especially get out wherever a crowd is gathered. They no doubt have next spring's elections in mind and are attempting to do a little campaigning before the election law takes effect and practically muzzles them. The governors have unhealthy competition in the assembly chairman who can commit a lot of sabotage for which the governor gets the public criticism when his program does not materialize. They are fearful of the political dynamite contained in the new Local Tax Law which raises local levies 40-billions in one jump and raises real estate taxes with no corresponding relief in the Rent Control Law. They have reason to be worried and will have to pull some rabbits out of the hat before next election in order to retain their seats against radical opposition promising no taxes at all.

(c) Yamanashi Prefecture: The governor made two trips to Tokyo where he conferred with central government officials regarding governmental matters and with the Kofu National Railroad Control Bureau. He also met with the Highland Agricultural Extension Service Group and the Yamanashi District Taxation Administration Liaison officials.

(d) Ibaraki Prefecture: The governor accompanied Construction Minister Masuda on an inspection trip of the flood-damaged area. He visited Tokyo to discuss the collection of the barley quota for 1950 and to consult with the officials of the Hitachi Works Co. in an attempt to settle the labor dispute in their factories. He attended the session of the prefectural assembly. He conferred with the officials at Toride Machi and Namaita regarding flood prevention. He attended the session of the governors of the Kanto-Koshin-Sei Bloc held at Kamogawa, Chiba Prefecture.

(e) Gumma Prefecture: The governor attended the governors' conference at Tokyo and Chiba. He met with the Flood Prevention Committee and Library Construction Committee. He also attended the general meeting of the Association of Chairmen of Town and Village Assemblies.

(f) Tochigi Prefecture: The governor performed the following functions: petitioned Tokyo to set up a railway management bureau at Utsunomiya, attended the conference of the chairmen of the Town and Village Assemblies, attended the Kanto Bloc Prefectural Governor's Conference at Chiba, attended the Ibaraki-Tochigi conference, inspected the hail-damaged area at Nagu, and attended the National Prefectural

Restricted

Restricted

Hq. KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for July 1950

Governors' conference regarding the revision of the amount of wheat and barley to be collected in each prefecture.

(g) Nagano Prefecture: The governor attended the session of the prefectural assembly. He met with the Disciplining Committee of the assembly. He visited Tokyo on two occasions, to discuss disaster relief problems and to attend the meeting of the Kanto-Koshin-Sei Vice-Governors' conference. He met in conference with Local Office Heads and Municipal mayors.

(3) Municipal Assemblies:

(a) From a survey of activities of the municipal assemblies in this Region one would say that their primary purpose is to meet and pass budgets providing for funds for themselves and the various other city officials and employees. In Fujisawa, Kanagawa, last month they voted to pay an allowance to any employee who stays home with tuberculosis. No nonsense about Workmen's Compensation Acts with these people. If you are a government employee (national or local) you're in. Many cities report housing projects for city employees. Fujisawa voted to construct a large housing project for the benefit of repatriates, as have many other cities. It just does not pay to be a plain ordinary taxpaying variety of citizen in this country. Preparations are under way in Odawara and other cities to establish new Boards of Education and the election will be held for members on 10 November 1950. In Omiya ¥570,000 was voted for the construction of policemen's houses and for unemployment ¥1,061,000. The city of Chichibu has a bill to establish pensions for public officials and they increased the railroad fare and day allowance for officials. No action was taken on unemployment problems.

(b) In Atami the lucrative provisions of the pension and retirement by-laws applicable to public officials was made applicable to members of the local police force. Yokohama City has gone on record requesting the return of Procurement Demand properties in downtown Yokohama for use by foreign traders. The tone of the resolution indicates the occupation has had them long enough and now it is time to get going with foreign trade. Yokohama has been authorized by the central government to engage in Bicycle Racing so ¥121,230,000 has been appropriated to get going. No appropriation was made to repair the roads over which our military supplies must pass on the way to the port. The chuck holes are so bad that convoys must slow down most of the way. In addition a street car line construction program has been going on which effectively blocks up the roads to heavy vehicles. It may not be but it looks like deliberate sabotage to the average observer.

ANNEX A

4
Restricted

Restricted

Hq. KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for July 1950

a (c) Yamanashi Prefecture: The Kofu Municipal Assembly held sessions on 22 June, 8 and 10 July. 4 bills were passed at the June session and 3 were passed in July. Two of the bills passed in July related to the internal affairs of the assembly and one was a vote of non-confidence in Chairman Nakazawa.

a (d) Ibaraki Prefecture: The municipal assemblies of Mito and Tsuchiura Cities held sessions in July. They considered the following matters: purchasing lands, budgets and revised budgets, loans, accepting donations, election of deputy mayor, renting school lands, re-election of committee members, city planning, private schools and anti-fire regulations.

a (e) Tochigi Prefecture: The only municipal assemblies that held sessions were those of Kamuma and Ashikaga Cities. They passed bills relating to flood disaster, temporary loans, guaranteed up to ¥1,000,000 the debts of small businessmen, river control, widening of roads, educational matters, increasing of school facilities, revised taxation regulations and inspection of the day nursery.

a (f) Nagano Prefecture: The municipal assemblies of 5 cities in this prefecture held sessions in July. The principal matters enacted into laws were: budget bills, setting the number of social welfare workers, the revision of by-laws regarding pensions and allowances for prefectural employees, the election of delegates of the Chosui Epidemic Hospital Association, the floating of loans, the use and control of water works, fixture for the Nagano School of the blind, the inspection of the scene of the disaster, the establishment of new fire stations and fire brigade headquarters, school equipment, national health insurance regulations, municipal tax collection regulations and drainage control regulations.

a (g) Gunma Prefecture: The municipal assembly of Maebashi held two sessions in July. It passed a revised budget bill, and also acted upon bills relating to witnesses for the auditing of city books, city school educational matter, transferred funds from the construction account to the general accounts and provided for the floating of a city loan.

(4) Activities of City Mayors:

(a) The activities of the city mayors show the same routine that has been reported for the past six months and barely warrant repetition from month to month. They will dedicate anything from a day nursery to a dog track as long as voters will be present. In Tachikawa the mayor assisted in a door-to-door guidance program of the Commerce and Industry Guidance Agency. That is one way to go door-to-door and not violate the election law. He also took time from his duties to thank FEAMCON

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for July 1950

for a donation of 120 American magazines and to thank a military police for his efforts in attempting to save a drowning youth.

(b) Mayor Kanasashi of Kawasaki left for the United States on an Occupation-sponsored tour of principal cities. The mayor of Odawara attended an Ayu (fresh water trout) meet at Sakawa river. He also gave a send-off party for the mayor of Kawasaki. He attended a business meeting on the long delayed diversion of water from Lake Ashinoko. The mayor of Kamakura attended the recreation party sponsored by the Public Welfare Committee and the Five Cities Assembly General Affairs Chiefs. Out of 24 meetings held by the mayor of Hiratsuka City, 10 concerned bicycle racing or lottery tickets. The trend among the mayors is the same as the governors, get out among the voters. On the business side push the projects where you can make an honest yen for the taxpayer.

(c) Yamanashi Prefecture: The Kofu City Mayor was active in securing the passage of bills relating to seeing that the program of enforced vaccination against typhoid and paratyphus was carried out, to establish a bicycle race grounds, and the establishment of a north entrance to the Kofu Station.

(d) Ibaraki Prefecture: The mayors attended the meetings of city assemblies. The mayor of Tsuchiura conferred with the head of the Hitachi Works Co. to try and secure assistance for the families of the workers laid off because of personnel reduction. He also met with engineers and committees regarding flood control and flood damage repairs.

(e) Tochigi Prefecture: The mayors of the various cities in this prefecture attended the Tochigi-Ibaraki Conference held at Utsunomiya, visited Tokyo to attend the meeting of the special committee on local administration, attended the meeting of the counter-measures committee to assist medium and small enterprises, and attended the meeting of the assembly chairmen of the 5 cities.

(f) Nagano Prefecture: The mayors of the municipalities, attended numerous celebrations and ceremonies. They met with the heads of various committees charged with making plans for increasing tourist travel and manufacturing facilities and crops. They attended the sessions of their municipal assemblies. They also attended the National Mayors' Conference in Tokyo. They discussed the question of flood control measure with the central government officials.

(g) Gunma Prefecture: The mayors of the 5 cities attended the National Mayors' Conference and the five city mayors' conference. They also met with various committees dealing with city improvement matters, such as improved fire fighting equipment, waterworks, commerce and industry and community agricultural cooperative association.

Restricted

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Restricted

Hq. KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for July 1950

b. Japanese Courts and the Administration of Justice:

(1) Courts. There is no improvement in the court picture in the Region and the number of cases are as follows:

	<u>Violation of Japanese Laws</u>	<u>Possession of Allied Property</u>
Old criminal cases pending	12,545	225
New criminal cases received	1,948	22
Old civil cases pending	13,790	
New civil cases received	1,492	
Total of all cases pending at the end of reporting period	26,360	

(2) Procurators: Cases on file with the procurators' offices in the Kanto Region are as follows:

	<u>Offense against Japanese Laws</u>	<u>Offense against Occup. Personnel</u>	<u>Possession of Allied Property</u>
Old cases pending	60,598	35	899
New cases received	39,952	24	150
Cases referred to courts	9,154	5	114
Cases not indicted	28,249	19	68
Cases referred to Juvenile or Family Courts	2,299	1	4
Cases transferred or suspended	8,499	9	50

(3) A member of this division attended a Lawyers' Institute at Shizuoka held by members of the bar. These lawyers expressed the opinion that things are not much different for the lawyers now than before the war. They still have to win three times (with a full trial each time) because the Constitutional prohibition against double jeopardy is not recognized in Japan even though it is in the American translation of the Constitution.

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

a. Tokyo-To: Attendance at political meetings averaged 3700 persons-per week. The Socialist Democrat held 6 to every 4 held by the Liberals. Whatever meetings the Communist held were in secret and no information is available except that they did meet. However under the guise of union activity about 38 meetings were held per week. Of this amount the Socialist Democrat held 29 to 8 for neutrals. The Socialist

7
Restricted

ANNEX A

Restricted

Hq. KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for July 1950

Democrats are now holding the union meetings that the Communist Party formerly sponsored and for the same purpose.

b. Kanagawa Prefecture: The Communist Party held 6, the Socialist Democrat 4, and the Liberals 2 meetings. Highest attendance was 500 and average 100.

c. Saitama Prefecture: The Socialist Democrat Party held 6 and the Communist Party held 3 meetings. Average attendance was 70.

d. Shizuoka Prefecture: The Communist Party held 8 meetings and leftist labor unions held 8 meetings.

e. Ibaraki Prefecture:

(1) Communists: The Ibaraki Ken Committee met on 7 July and again on 11 July. The committee expelled 8 committee members from the party. Ryoichi Tozaka, a central committee member was also expelled from the party. It is rumored that the Mito City Communist Committee might be dissolved. The Communists have been arrested for acts of violence at the Hitachi Electric Wire Plants in Tsuchiura City. 14 Communist papers have been banned in this prefecture.

(2) Socialist Democrat: This party lost power due to their inability to control the union members in the Hitachi Labor disputes.

(3) Liberals: The Ibaraki Young Comrades Association of this party was reorganized on 10 July.

(4) People's Democrats: This party split over the question of joining with the Japan Socialist Democrat Party.

f. Tochigi Prefecture: The Japan Communist Party in this prefecture carried out over-all re-election of committee members for each district committee in June and July. In order to cope with the present situation the 24 managing staffs and the members of the prefectural committee in each district committees were increased. Chief-committee members in the front areas were elected from among active young persons excluding seniors and theorists. In Utsunomiya, the District Committee, Junji Otsuka, chief committee man of that district, who resigned from the post to become the prefectural exclusive committeeman, was succeeded by Takeo Takagi who on 15 April this year was arrested by police on the charge of his activities in unemployment struggle at Nikko District. Katsuo Kodaira, who was both the prefectural committeeman and chief committeeman of Kamitsuga District, and Tokuo Koshi, Chief Committeeman of Ansoku District were re-elected.

8
Restricted

ANNEX A

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for July 1950

g. Nagano Prefecture: Other than the Communists, no political party exhibited any noteworthy activities. The prefectural Communist publications, the "Shin Nagano", and "Kogen" newspaper and a few other cell publication were all ordered to stop publication. The representatives of the Chousei Area Labor Union went on a hunger strike on 5 July. The Communists in the southern part of the prefecture are losing members and several cells have been disbanded because of lack of members.

h. Gamra Prefecture:

(1) Liberal Party: This party had 2 meetings during July. The leaders met to indoctrinate the new committeemen in the party routine and policies.

(2) Communists: Mayumi Oike, who had been elected to the prefectural assembly as a Socialist Democrat, deserted that party and turned Communist but now lists himself as an independent. The Communist cells at Numata Machi and Iwashima Mura were dissolved because of so many members leaving the party. The Communist-dominated Democratic Taxpayers Association changed its name to the Ora Democratic Taxpayers Association. Their policy is to strive for the lowering of taxes.

(3) Socialist Democrats: This party sponsored 5 meetings in July. They expelled from the party one Uhei Aramaki, former chairman of the Socialist Democrat Branch and he is now chairman of the prefectural congress of labor unions. They opposed the establishment of the new proposed police reserve force.

3. Other Important Legal and Government Matters and Comments:

a. Police Activities:

(1) The police in the Region are the subjects of an intensive drive by the Communists. Very clever handbills are secretly delivered to the police reminding them that the USSR is gaining power, Red China is established, Reds are winning in Korea and Viet Nam. They warn the police against the fate of those police in China and Korea who had oppressed the people. They threaten that in Japan the day will come when police will be tried by the people and punished. They express sympathy for the police in having to carry heavy U.S. arms, wear oversize heavy U.S. boots, infected with athlete's foot. They give a listing of overtime pay the police are entitled to and show they are being deceived by the top police who live in luxury as a result of their connections with the political bosses and blackmarketeers. The handbills circulated in Yokohama claimed that some members of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board were Communist members pledged to the people.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq. KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for July 1950

(2) The Tokyo Metropolitan Police admits there is one assistant police investigator in the Metropolitan Police Headquarters who is a regular member of Communist Party. Another is under suspicion as a member. Further they admit that more than 10 police sergeants and others in police boxes are members of the Communist Party. They admit that one or two superintendents of police in the NRP are Communists. In May, certain confidential NRP material appeared in the Akahata, disclosing the first leak. They admit that there are still about 10 clerks in a Communist Party cell in the Procurator's Office who have been sending out inside information. This was discovered when the records of the Akahata were seized. They have information to show that some members of the Attorney General's Office have been handing the Communist Party Headquarters inside information on purge directives. They have evidence that a few members of the Communist Party are working in the Prime Minister's Residence and the Statistics Bureau.

(3) It is the opinion of the Metropolitan Police that there are thousands of regular and secret members and sympathizers in various government offices and they work through their labor union leaders. The reason why no Japanese policeman dares lay a hand on the nine Communist leaders for whom warrants have been issued should now be clear, even to those who have insisted on looking only to the right to see evils to Japan.

(4) Ibaraki Prefecture:

(a) The police arrested a farmer for having sold 1000 machine gun cartridges he stole from the former Kashima Air Troop. They also arrested a canvasser who embezzled money he collected for the Tokiwa Mutual Aid Financial Guild. The police arrested 12 persons for having committed acts of violence at the Hitachi Works Co. They were indicted and will be tried in the Mito District Court.

(b) Municipal Police of small towns are annoying, especially when their internal fight is utilized as the basis for a political fight among opposing assemblymen. The mayor and Public Safety Commission of Yaida Machi acted wisely in settling the internal dispute between the chief of police and a police sergeant by releasing both from duty. Chief Hakamazuka spent ¥3,000 allotted to the police as a reward for the investigation of election law violations. He stayed at a restaurant while his men were working on criminal investigations. He is lacking in capability to control his men. Police Sergeant Suzuki had a grudge against the chief and reported the above to a town assemblyman. The case was brought up in the assembly and the mayor asked the Public Safety Commission to investigate. According to the investigation the above facts were found to be true. It was discovered that Police Sergeant Suzuki was practicing noxocautery. The Public Safety Commission advised both of them to submit their resignations which they did on 24 July. This action was so prompt that the assembly was not

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for July 1950

involved in the fight. The replacement of chief has already been made.

(5) Yamanashi Prefecture: The police at Otsuki on 21 July arrested one Yoshikazu Harada, a racketeer, for swindling, intimidation and bodily injuries to the townspeople. The police arrested one Katsuaki Horiuchi, a farmer for entering the maneuvering grounds of the Occupation Forces at Nashigahara, Nakano Mura and stealing large quantities of occupation property. He is being prosecuted by the Kofu Procurator's Office. The stolen articles were returned to the 545th Military Police, 1st Cavalry Division. The Ogasawara NRP arrested Tanaka, the boss of the "Kyosai Gang" and 7 others for gambling, violence and selling girls. They are all being prosecuted by the Kofu Procurator's Office. The NRP arrested 14 gangsters for gambling and violence committed against fellow townsmen. Kofu City Police on 14 July arrested the chief of the Hachioji Branch of Nippon Fire Insurance Company for embezzling over ¥1,000,000 and for blackmarket activities. The police of Namba area arrested one Sosaburo Mochizuki, chairman of the Prefectural Agricultural Mutual Aid Association for embezzling ¥261,000.

(6) Gunma Prefecture:

(a) The police seized the books of Komemaki Mura and investigated the misappropriation of flood rehabilitation funds. They arrested 19 persons connected with the village administration and charged them with embezzling public funds and bribery and other irregularities in the use of public funds. This scandal has worked a hardship on other communities doing flood control work in Tone Gun, as the prefectural government has frozen all national subsidy funds until the Komemaki Mura case is thoroughly investigated and reported upon.

(b) In the town of Yoshii Machi it is reported that the police, on orders from the Public Safety Commission, stopped the investigation of numerous reported violations of the Food Control Law and extracted donations from 36 supposed violators. The amount taken in the form of donations amounted to ¥145,000. It is reported that part of this sum was used to build a jail and the remainder was taken for personal use by the Public Safety Commission and the police. The Public Safety Commission and the chief resigned on 7 July. The Maebashi Procurator's Office is investigating the case with a view to criminal prosecution if the facts justify.

b. Koreans:

(1) Tokyo-To: The Tokyo Metropolitan Police report that a group of seven Koreans in Kagawa Ken met and agreed on the following:
"1. The armed invasion of the South Korean Army was planned by traitor Syngman Rhee. We have no doubt the North Korean Army will win the war.
2. On our part, it is our duty to arrest Syngman Rhee at any cost and

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for July 1950

assassinate aggression-traitor Yoshida. 3. We will demand strict prompt withdrawal of the American Forces from Korea. If they do not agree to this demand the person of General MacArthur will be at stake." The report further claims that this group have gathered together some 20 outcasts who are being trained to carry out the proposals. The Metropolitan Police report that students in the Korean Schools have been thoroughly indoctrinated by the Communists. In the Korean 3rd Elementary School in Tokyo they have 7 Japanese teachers and 6 Korean lecturers, all Communists and former members of the outlawed League of Koreans. As a result of their training, the students hold demonstrations and make demands on the Japanese teachers much like grown-ups. The students are used to distribute handbills at railroad stations.

(2) Shizuoka Prefecture: The South Koreans held a meeting of 200 persons at which plans were made to collect donations, recruit volunteers, cooperate with the Japanese officials, keep a watchful eye on the League of Korean members, and to render all assistance possible to South Korea. A member of the Korean Mission and 30 members of the Great Han Kook Residents' Union in Japan held a meeting in Shizuoka. The purpose of the meeting was to work up support for South Korea and to discuss calling for volunteers. Resolutions of thanks to all those aiding the South were passed. The speakers claimed that the North Koreans were raising ¥300,000,000 in Japan to help the North and were planning acts of violence.

c. Elections:

(1) Saitama Prefecture: In Saitama four vacancies for mayor were filled by independents. In five elections for assemblymen the victors were independents.

(2) Ibaraki Prefecture:

(a) Shimozuna Machi had an election on 20 July to elect a mayor and 26 assemblymen. Candidates were all independent and the percentage of voting was 86.2%.

(b) Nobukata Mura held an election for mayor on 10 July with three independent candidates in which no candidate obtained more than 3/8 of votes. The run-off election was held 20 July and Mihonosuke Yamano, who originally obtained the second highest vote was elected.

(c) Manaita, Takehara and Yutaka Muras also held elections for mayor during the month. All candidates were independents with conservative leaning.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for July 1950

(3) Nagano Prefecture:

(a) On 8 July Sadami Noguchi, an independent, was elected village mayor of Rikugo Mura, Kitaazumi Gun. On 9 July 3 independent candidates were declared elected (without balloting) to the assembly of Oshimojo Mura, Shimoina Gun. On 10 July at Mizuho Mura, Shimotakai Gun, the only candidate, an independent, for the position of village mayor was declared elected, also 16 of the 18 candidates, all independents, for the position of village assemblymen were elected. On 11 July candidates for the village assembly of Takagi Mura, Shimoina Gun were voted upon. There were 31 candidates and 26 of them were elected. Only one communist was elected.

(b) An election for the position of village mayor of Entoku Mura, Shimotakai Gun was held on 25 July but inasmuch as no candidate received 3/8 of the valid ballots another election will be held on 5 August.

(4) Gunma Prefecture: On 18 July an independent was elected mayor of Kaneshima Mura. He was opposed by a Communist. Four town assemblymen were also elected, 3 independents and 1 Communist.

d. Prisons: The total number of inmates in prisons in the Region is 26,644. The prison capacity is 15,570.

e. Towns Merge: In Nagano Prefecture 3 villages were united to create the town of Shinonoi Machi. This merger decreased the local tax and produced better school facilities.

1. Here: at a meeting of Itaraki Town and Village Association officials held at Nakaminato, it was disclosed that the Association working with the prefectural local affairs section has made a survey of the possibility of amalgamating about 100 of the 365 present town and village units of government. The Association favors the plan in the interest of economy and efficiency of operation. The Association is also working on a plan to create a local autonomy trust corporation similar in idea to the Local Autonomy Bank proposal of the Local Finance Committee of two years ago. Such an institution is necessary if for no other reason than to reduce interest rates on local public borrowing.

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INFORMAL CHECK SLIP

(THIS CHECK SLIP IS RESTRICTED TO INTRAHEADQUARTERS USE)

FILE NO. _____

NOTE: USE THIS SLIP FOR NOTES IN CONNECTION WITH THIS PAPER. ALL NOTES WILL BE NUMBERED CONSECUTIVELY, TOP TO BOTTOM. ALL RECORDS NECESSARY FOR INTELLIGENT ACTION SHOULD BE ATTACHED. A LINE WILL BE DRAWN THE FULL WIDTH OF THE SLIP BELOW EACH NOTE. BOTH SIDES WILL BE USED BEFORE ADDITIONAL SHEETS ARE ADDED

SUBJECT: _____

NO	DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
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Kanto

The report is set up so that it is readable but the contents are not very interesting & challenging. Perhaps matters of such nature are not going on in the Region.

It is believed that matter contained under the heading "Prefectural Assemblies" could be combined so as to report only the outstanding activities. The same is true for "Activities of Governors" and "Municipal Assemblies" and so on.

The reports is factual and routine with few comments or appraisals. There is nothing to indicate any one or trends in the Region or any evidence of follow up to check on improvements or corrections.

(USE BOTH SIDES)

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

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

7 July 1958
(Date dispatched)

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

KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS 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: _____ TO: Administrative Division
for further action

(date returned)

Restricted

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

Report for June 1950

Legal and Government Activities
Mr. Michael E. Nolan

1. Japanese Government Administration:

a. Local Government Administration:

(1) Prefectural Assemblies:

(a) Tokyo-To: On 27 June the assembly discussed the proposed amendment to the Parades and Demonstration By-law and passed it on 3 July. The new amendment requires a 72 hour prior application for a permit to hold a meeting, parade or demonstration. The Public Safety Commission is given authority to determine whether the permit shall be granted and under what limitations or conditions. Other bills passed by the assembly were of a routine nature.

(b) Kanagawa Prefecture: Several bills passed to amend certain existing regulations. Among these were one for raising wages; for the expense accounts of assembly members who serve on special committees; a higher rate of traveling expenses for the governor, vice governor and department heads; the creation of a commission on charcoal; retirement allowances for prefectural government personnel; and a bill for the licensing of domestic pets.

(c) Saitama Prefecture: A supplementary budget of ¥89,682,900 was passed. Of this amount ¥30,034,800 is expected in national subsidy and ¥15,608,930 in donations. Other routine matters were acted upon.

(d) Shizuoka Prefecture:

1. The assembly has been in dispute over the choice of a speaker. A row has developed between eastern and western delegates which was finally settled on 12 June. Yamada and Ono were elected speaker and vice speaker respectively. Both are Liberals. Before the vote 15 assembly members representing Social Democrat, Democrat, Labor Farmer Parties walked out in a huff. The vote was taken with only Liberals attending the session. The term is for six months with every chance of a new dispute at the end of that time.

2. By-laws were passed dealing with the inspection of such items as agricultural products, milk, sea food and charcoal.

ANNEX A

1
Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for June 1950

3. The number of the assemblymen by party is: 46 Liberals, 6 Social Democrats, 5 Democrats, 1 Farmer-Labor, and 3 Shinsei-kai.

(e) Yamanashi Prefecture: The assembly was in session only two days during the month and there is nothing of note to report.

(f) Nagano Prefecture: The assembly voted ¥1,800,000 expense money to send the Governor to the MRA conference in Switzerland. Other routine matters including the approval of a merger of three villages were acted upon.

(g) Tochigi Prefecture: The assembly was convened for a five day period starting on 28 June. Okawa and Yoshiara, both Liberals, were elected chairman and vice chairman respectively. 30 bills were presented by the governor. The most important of these was for a revised budget of ¥112,073,596 for the 1950 fiscal year. Choichiro Kawakami, a prefectural assemblyman, tendered his resignation because of the final outcome of an election law violation committed by him in January 1949.

(h) Ibaraki Prefecture: The prefectural government is working on a bill to outlaw contributions. The proposed bill will contain a provision for a fine of ¥50,000 on those who solicit such contributions.

(i) No session of prefectural assembly held in Chiba or Gunma Prefectures.

(2) Activities of Governors:

(a) The principal concern of the governors of the Region is to find ways of tiding over the crisis caused by the cancellation of the old Local Tax Law and the failure of the new law to pass. No local taxes whatever are being collected at present. The Finance Ministry set aside a fund of 20 billion yen from which local units can borrow. No local units have borrowed as the interest rate is 2.3 sen per ¥100 a day. The Cabinet erroneously believed that the interest could be paid out of the Apportionment Tax. However the amount due from this tax was not increased and the original amount has been earmarked or committed to other projects. This tax was previously fixed at 105 billion yen. Prefectures have last year's loans to meet now out of non-existent revenue. As the picture stands at present the loss of revenue caused by the failure of the House of Councillors to pass the Local Tax Law is being thrown on the shoulders of local units of government.

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for June 1950

(b) Ibaraki Prefecture: The chief executive inspected Makabe and Kuji Guns recently damaged by rain and floods and took steps for aid by petitioning the National Government for funds to be used in rehabilitation. The prefectural government has decided to set up a "Welfare Information" branch in the General Affairs Section for the specific handling of petitions. All petitions are to be answered by the governor.

(3) Municipal Assemblies:

(a) Tokyo-To: No sessions were held.

(b) Kanagawa Prefecture:

1. Odawara: The city of Odawara passed a supplementary budget in the amount of ¥268,370,892 for the 1950 fiscal year.

2. Yokohama: A bill was passed to revise the police regulations. Also with the failure of the Local Tax Bill to pass the National Diet the debt limit was raised to ¥800,000,000. The supplementary budget has already reached a figure of ¥578,629,690. The policy of donations was continued this month, the city assembly having accepted ¥145,000 from one Aoki, a representative of the Ward Administration conference; ¥205,000 from the Teurumi Police Supporting Association; ¥262,500 from an individual, one Ishii, and ¥195,000 from one Sakamoto. Until there is a fixed and widened area of local taxation it is difficult if not impossible to discourage the use of such donations.

(c) Saitama Prefecture:

1. A few short sessions were held mainly to pass supplementary budgets. We examined the books of city-operated pawn shops in Urawa and Omiya. From the records it appears these projects are well managed and earn an annual profit of approximately ¥500,000. Loans are limited to ¥1,000 per person or ¥5,000 per family. The interest rate is 2.5% per month. Some article of value is put up for each loan. Loans are made primarily to buy rationed food when available and repayment is usually made from next pay check. No losses were recorded in either set of books examined.

2. An examination of the Bicycle Race Track books in Omiya City was also made last month. Six races have been held at the track since it was opened and a profit of over ¥30,000,000 has been realized. The balance sheet for the third race discloses the following items: Income, betting tickets, 78,635,000; profit from split tickets, 699,682; admission tickets, 365,760; unclaimed winnings,

Restricted

Restricted

Hq, KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for June 1950

188,650. Expenditures as follows: Prize money, 58,289,680; to Race Association for maintenance of track, 2,359,050; to city for advertisement expense, 5,015,841; to Ministry of Transportation (for national promotional expense) 4,094,619; to prefecture for land rental, 3,047,050; net profit on the race, 6,382,069. The original investment by the city in this track was 4,000,000 yen. The payment to the Ministry of Transportation is required by Diet Law but appears to be nothing but pure unadulterated tribute without justification.

(d) Chiba Prefecture: Six cities in this prefecture report sessions at which action was taken on finance and other routine matters.

(e) Shizuoka Prefecture: Petitions were sent by the Atami City authorities to ESS on various phases of their reconstruction problems arising out of the fire. Reconstruction seems to have reached an impasse because of the lack of money.

(f) Yamanashi Prefecture: A meeting of the Kofu municipal assembly was held starting on the morning of 21 June and continuing until dawn of 22 June. The occasion for this unusual session was a debate on the bill for establishing a city race course. The final vote was 19 to 15 in favor of the bill.

(g) Gunma Prefecture: Four cities report sessions in which loans were authorized to meet operating expenses pending passage of the Local Tax Law.

(h) Nagano Prefecture: Nagano and Okaya held short sessions devoted to financial difficulties.

(i) Ibaraki Prefecture: Tsuchiura City held a short session in which a chairman and assistant chairman were chosen. In addition a supplementary budget bill was passed.

(j) Tochigi Prefecture: All five cities had their assemblies in session during the month. One of the most important of these was in Sano City where the assembly in that city, in an effort to bolster sagging finances passed a bill wherein the city may borrow up to ¥100,000,000 from any taxpayer at interest of 2.5 sen a day per ¥100. It is reported that 1100 taxpayers have already applied to lend money to the city on these terms to the tune of total amount of ¥1,000,000. Other four cities also passed by-laws of the same nature.

ANNEX A

4
Restricted

Restricted

Hq. KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for June 1950

(4) Activities of City Mayors:

(a) All of the mayors of this Region attended the Mayors Congress Conference held at Sapporo on 21 and 22 June. Resolutions on taxes, loans, unemployment, and administration problems were debated and passed to be sent to the Cabinet and Diet as expressing the views of the mayors on these problems.

(b) Mayors of Ibaraki Prefecture discussed the unemployment situation especially with regard to the labor dispute in Hitachi Manufacturing Company.

b. Japanese Courts and the Administration of Justice:

(1) Courts:

(a) There is an increase of 233 cases in the courts of this Region. The cases consist of the following:

	<u>Violation of Japanese Laws</u>	<u>Possession of Allied Property</u>
Old criminal cases pending	12,349	245
New criminal cases received	3,090	13
Old civil cases pending	13,831	
New Civil cases received	1,654	
Total of all cases pending at the end of reporting period.	26,241	

(b) The Yokohama District Court finished the case of one Otsuki, a Kawasaki city policeman who was tried on a charge of accepting a bribe consisting of ¥10,000 and a basket of fruit. In his own defense Otsuki testified that he accepted the fruit as a social courtesy but refused the money. A Korean Ri Shun Shoku in his original statement before trial testified that he had lied when he had complained to the police about the bribe. In court, at the trial he again reversed his testimony stating that Otsuki had accepted the bribe and spent the money for his own use. The court acquitted Otsuki.

(c) Measures were taken by the Shizuoka District Court to prevent the disorderly outbreaks which occurred in the first few days of the trial involving certain persons (mostly Communists) who assaulted the tax officials in Shimizu City. This policy was as follows: To order those who make utterances without permission to leave the court immediately, to restrict the audience to 40 persons, and to increase the number of policemen. At the start of the day's session one Cho Seikei, one of the accused, cried out, "We have not heard the Charge Sheet. The chief judge is going to place a time

Restricted

Restricted

Hq. KaCAR, Annex A, Monthly Activities Report for June 1950

restriction on our defense. It is nothing but a dark trial." The chief judge replied in a loud voice, "Be silent or you will be thrown out and tried at a later date." The defense seemed to emphasize the following points: The trial is part of the political intrigue to prevent the expansion of Communist Party prestige, the initial acts of violence were committed by the tax officials themselves, and the whole trial is a frame-up perpetrated by the procurators. A request by defense counsel to release the accused on home arrest pending the completion of the trial was denied.

(2) Procurators:

(a) Cases on file with the procurators of Kanto Region are as follows:

	<u>Offense against Japanese Laws</u>	<u>Offense against Occup. Personnel</u>	<u>Possession of Allied Property</u>
Old cases pending	62,122	21	1,053
New cases received	43,568	20	156
Cases referred to courts	11,229	8	169
Cases not indicted	23,044	3	56
Cases referred to Juvenile or Family Courts	3,219	2	4
Cases transferred or suspended	10,600	3	63

(b) On 20 June Legal Adviser Featherstone attended the opening of the new Procurators building in Utsunomiya. Attendance was in the neighborhood of 250 persons consisting of judges, procurators and bar association members. A brief speech was delivered by the Civil Affairs representative.

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

a. Tokyo-To:

(1) The major political development last month was the purge of the top Communist Party leaders and press. Actual execution of this purge is running into more difficulty than former purge programs. Rumors and newspaper reports of secret meetings aroused the law agencies to action but the result is very unsatisfactory. The failure of the police to locate some of the leaders is bolstering the morale of the rank and file party members.

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