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TELEPHONE REPORT

Mr. Scott - Tohoku
28 February 1951

Re: Report in the newspapers of the student in the Sendai, Miyagi, Region Police School who went AWOL and left a note in explanation.

The note said that he had entered the police school as a spy with instructions from the CP to organize a local Cell. However, the atmosphere engendered by the attitude of his fellow students convinced him of the error of his ways and he became uncertain whether to follow the CP or the teachings of the school. He also said he had turned over various books and tests from the school to the CP. The police report no text books found - however, he probably turned over class notes to the CP. He was in a position to purchase books for students because he was on a committee that purchases books. In this note he further admits embezzeling 50,000 yen (the police question this figure). This money was collected from students for text books and school materials.

Student's Name: MAKOTO SURUCAWA - age 20. He is from Sendai City and was formerly employed in a factory in Sendai which has a very leftist union; he comes from a middle-class income family; entered school in February to graduate in March - disappeared 22 February and hasn't been found. The police doubt several features of the note left behind, thinking he might have taken the money and tried to cover up by the tale enfolded in the note.

ITEM 2: Day Laborers in Sendai. Their representatives have had weighty talks with prefecture and city officials - no violence so far.

28 February 1951

KANTO

In connection with the recent raids having to do with the "Voice of Peace", Mr. Nolan stated that 600 arrests had been made all over Japan, and that of this number, 109 had been indicted.

Dr. Featherstone stated that an article in Yomiuri had just been translated by Mr. Kowai. The article was one on the proposed revision of the Police Law and stated that the Attorney General had announced that in his negotiations with certain authorities concerned, he has not obtained final approval with the points of revision.

The Attorney General also stated that the Associated Conference of All Japan Public Safety Commission and Associated Conference of All Japan Autonomous Police Chiefs had openly offered opposition to the draft of the bill, and that in consequence of this fact that the opposition might exert an unfavorable influence in the coming elections, the Liberal Party authorities are said to intend postponement of submitting the bill to the Diet until the election is over.

Mr. Nolan stated that he had received a call from Zama to the effect that they are planning to move some 50 ton trucks, that the engineers have talked with the Japanese officials about the amount of weight the bridges over which they will move the trucks can stand with an idea of estimating ahead of time the damages that might arise, even though they intend to cut the damages to a minimum by thrwoing up bridges at some points themselves. They wanted to know whether they could hold the Japanese to their estimate of damages or of what the bridges could stand. Mr. Nolan stated that he told them that as far as he could see there was no way for them to settle in advance the damages that might arise, and that if they tried to keep the damages to the minimum, he could see no other way than for the Japanese to submit their claims for damages through regularly established procedures.

File 31

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

26 February 1951

TO : Howard S. Porter, Chief
Legal and Government Division
CAS, GHQ, SCAP

SUBJECT: Highlights for the Week of 29 February - 3 March

Have 10 copies made of sample of political info.

Send copy to GS after edit

1. A brief resume of the political prospects of the seven governors who are up for reelection is contained in report marked Exhibit 1.

2. The citizens in the seven red villages in Nagano prefecture feel they cannot get their sons in the NPR because of the communist reputation of these villages. This information, together with a map showing the location of the villages, is contained in report marked Exhibit 2.

3. Communist activities and political observations of the Chief of Police of Shibuya ward in Tokyo is contained in report marked Exhibit 3.

4. A report containing the opinions of the Chief of the Yokohama MP, the Chief Procurator of the District Court, the Director of the District Court, the Governor of Kanagawa, and the Chief of the Kanagawa NRP on problems relating to their fields is contained in Exhibit 4.

5. A report showing position taken by Governor Uchiama on local finance before the Lower House is contained in article marked Exhibit 5.

6. Anticipated changes in the Police Law are described by the Chairman of the National Public Safety Commission in article marked Exhibit 6.

7. Information that red North Koreans are infiltrating in a salvage job at Wojima and Hawaii through a local contractor was turned over to Tokyo CIC, copy of report marked Exhibit 7.

8. A copy of a petition affecting Okinawa and other islands is marked Exhibit 8.

9. Attached are two copies of handbills received from Colonel Mole, Yokahama Engineer Depot. G-2, JLC, is interested in securing action, if any possible, marked Exhibit 9, 9a.

10. A further special report on the Local Public Service Law

from Shizuoka is marked Exhibit 10.

11. Position taken by National Town Chairmans Association meeting in Gumma Prefecture is marked Exhibit 11.

23 February 1951 rk

PERSPECTIVE OF CANDIDATES ~~RUN~~ FOR GOVERNORSHIP
KANTO AREA: (The Yomiuri - Feb. 21, 1951)

Tokyo: Mr. Seiichiro Yasui, present governor, will assuredly run for the ~~chair~~. Though he is expected to join the Liberal Party in near future, he at present, will stand for it as an independent candidate supported by both the Liberal and Democratic Party. The Socialist Party will bring forward Mr. Kanji Kato, former minister of labor, as the candidate supported by the General Council of Labor Unions (Sohyo) and other farm-labor unions. The Communist Party may support Mr. Kato.

Kanagawa: Mr. Iwataro Uchiyama has made public that he would run as an independent candidate for his second governorship supported by the joint force of the Liberals and Democrats. Mr. Ryo Moji (present Socialist member of Lower House, is said to be evading ~~to~~ run for the unpromising election, regardless of frequent requests made by his party. The Socialist Party is said to have been negotiating in vain with Mr. Izumi Katsura (Socialist member of a prefectural labor union) to have him stand as a candidate.

Shizuoka: Mr. Takeji Kobayashi, present governor and a Liberal, will assuredly run for the governorship. Mr. Hisao Saito, present chief of the General Affairs Department of the prefectural government, will also run ~~for it~~. The prefectural branch of the Liberal Party as well as the officials at the prefectural government office have split into two factions, i.e. ~~one is~~ the Kobayashi faction, ~~the other~~, Saito faction. The Democrats and the Socialists in the prefecture, are said trying to persuade Mr. Yutaro Takeyama (present Democrat member of the House of Representatives) to run for the election; however, the result is still unknown. Mr. Shoji Takabayashi (a member of the Social Democrat Party) is said to have decided to run for the election, but his party has no organized power within the prefectural area.

Yamanashi: Mr. Shoho Yoshie, independent, present governor of the Liberal faction, and Mr. Hitoshi Shimizu of Ryokufukai will assuredly run for the governorship. The Liberal Party ~~will fully~~ supports Mr. Yoshie. Mr. Hisashi Amano is expected to stand as a candidate supported by the anti-Yoshie league, ~~by the name of~~ the Prefectural Administration Reform League, which consists of the Democrat Party, Socialists and the Government and Public Officials Labor Union.

Tochigi: Mr. Jukichi Kodaira, present Liberal governor, will assuredly run for his second governorship. The Democrat Party is trying to persuade Mr. Koji Funata, present Democrat member of the Lower House; in case Mr. Funata accepts the offer all the opposition parties may, possibly, support him. In case Mr. Funata declines the offer, lawyer Daihachi Onuki, of the Socialist Party, will run ~~under~~ the support of his party.

Ext.

Nagano: Present governor Torao Hayashi, of the Socialist Party, and Hirokichi Hayashi, a communist writer, will ~~decidedly~~ run for the governorship, each supported by their own respective parties. The Liberals, cooperated by the Democrat are trying to have Mr. Tatsuya Yonekura, former Councillor, as the candidate. In case he declines the offer, Mr. Matazaemon Matsuhashi, present mayor of Nagano, of the Democrat Party, or Mr. Chiju Katagiri, Liberal chairman of the Prefectural assembly, may run for the governorship.

Ibaraki: Mr. Yoji Tomosue, independent, present governor, will ~~decidedly~~ run for the governorship. The Liberal party and Democrat party have decided to support Mr. Tomosue. The Socialist Party is said to have Mr. Goro Manda, former socialist member of the House of Representatives; however, he is said he would not accept the offer. The Communist Party has no suitable candidate.

K. KOIWAI

20 February 1951
10:35 - 11:45

SUBJECT: Activities of Communists

BY : Chief TEZUKA Tomizo
Shibuya Police Station
Tokyo-to

Communist cells in the Shibuya Police Station's area of jurisdiction are many compared with other area.

The following are cells registered with the Shibuya Police Department; Sakuragaoka cell, Puku cell, Daikanyama cell (this is an apartment house and the members living there use it as their headquarters, a very active cell) Nippon Tsun cell, Tokyo Kyuko cell, (old members were purged but new members are now running it) Kanto Hyden cell, Motohiro cell, Toden Hyro cell and a Bus cell. The Shibuya-ku Kyosanto Inkai (Shibuya Ward Communist Committee) is the headquarter for this area and directives eminate from there to the various cells. In addition to the above mentioned registered cells, there are other secret cells which are unknown to this department. The Shibuya Ward Office had a few Reds but they were purged last year.

In previous elections Communist candidates ran for office but none were elected. In the coming election they hope to put up three candidates for the ward assembly. It is very probable that one may get in. So far only the name of one Communist candidate is known, AOTO Jun. The population of Shibuya is approximately 68,000 and in the last held election the sole Red candidate received only 2,065 votes but the probable number of votes the Communist can garner for the whole of Shibuya Ward may total around the 10,000, as there are more Communist supporters.

There are approximately 500 Koreans living in the Shibuya area but not very active. The Korean War is a barometer for determining their activity, another thing is that they are afraid of the Governments' Compulsory Deportation Order which is keeping them in line.

Activities at the local employment agencies is the best barometer for determining the activities of these radical elements as that is the place where they conduct most of their agitation. Recent trends shows that activities by the Communists have slowed down.

In the coming election, the coming of age student voters are the unknown factor for determining Communist strength.

There are no registered doctors who claim to be a Communist but was a few doctors in the local Red Cross Hospital who were of Communistic leaning.

Salarymen, shopkeepers and students predominate this area. School cells are few and not very active.

Employment is the main objective of the Communists and will be until the economic situation gets better. Most of the job seekers coming to the Shibuya Employment office are not residents from Shibuya but are from the Setagaya area. There are some Red repatriates among this group but they do not take very active partin any of the demonstration. One of the tactics used by the Reds in the deomonstration is the use of women and juveniles to be used as buffers if the police intervene and gives the main agitator a chance to escape.

Ex 3.

There has been some minor acts of agitation towards the Occupation such as the day laborers hired to shovel snow would be needled by a Communist to shovel snow towards oncoming Occupation vehicles, no harm was done but it shows action taken to show contempt for the Occupation.

The Chief is of the opinion that not enough information is disseminated to combat Communism. There should be more information to compare the difference between Democratic and Communistic ideology. The people are still hazy as to the real meaning of democracy and there hasn't been much published to enlighten the people about it.

As to other political parties, the Liberals seems to be in predominance here. The Socialist party is also pretty solid.

There is no Communist influence among the stall keepers here.

Eddie T. Uno

EDDIE T. UNO DAC
Legal & Gov't Sect.
KCAR

16 February 1951 rk

Informations and Opinions Collected from the Administrative, Judicial or Police Authorities in Yokohama: (12 February 1951)

1. Mr. Kobayashi, Chief of Yokohama MP Headquarters:

During the month of January communistic or labor front has been comparatively quiet. There were a few minor cases of distribution of handbills committed by communists. However, we have smelled out that a certain numbers of demonstrations may be held sometime in February by laborers in Kawasaki or Yokohama, and we are preparing for any emergency.

As to the "friendly movement toward the police" conducted by the communist, the communist in January delivered or mailed a hand bill to many a policemen: contents of the bill was to the following effect; "We appeal to you policemen! Do not obey the orders given to you by your superior! In case a new, powerful government be established in Japan all the higher police authorities as well as their subordinates who have cooperated with them will be executed."

Pertaining to the amendment of the Police Law, newspapers have informed the readers to the effect that in some autonomous bodies the MP might be absorbed by the NRP. Some of such autonomy authorities are hesitating in indecision whether they should compile budgets for the coming fiscal year including MP expenses, or not. Another confusion caused by the expected amendment of the Law is shown below: In Kaibara-machi, Hikami-gun, Hyogo Prefecture the new office building of Kaibara MP is now under construction. After being informed by newspapers, citizens of Kaibara-machi have split into two groups, one insisting that the construction project should be discontinued, because the MP is expected to be turned over to the central government; the other is insisting that the construction should be continued.

As you know, Kanagawa Prefecture has eight cities those which possess MP forces amounting to 5,000 in total; on the other hand, Kanagawa NRP has approximately 800 policemen under its jurisdiction. As to my Yokohama MP which was established three years ago, we positively believe that throughout that period we have been loved and cooperated by the citizens. Furthermore, I believe that other seven cities are also quite able to maintain their own MPs and willing to continue maintaining them.

I believe that the central government is intending to amend the Police Law to the effect that the citizens of smaller autonomies, towns and villages, can vote whether, or not, to continue to maintain their own MPs. (I believe this is the first step to be taken by the central authorities for the purpose of weakening, or absorping larger MPs: similar steps were taken, about 360 years ago, by Tokugawa Ieyasu, the first Shogunate in Tokugawa era, that Ieyasu recommended Toyotomi

Enc 4.

Hideyori, the owner of Osaka Castle, then the powerful leader of feudal barons in the western half of Japan, to fill in the outer-moat of the castle; A few years later Ieyasu also succeeded in having Hideyori fill in the inner-moat. Soon after, Ieyasu pressed Hideyori to a battle, sieged the castle, and annihilated Hideyori and his followers.

As the second step, the central authorities are intending to amend the law in order to enable NRP to poke its nose into the jurisdictions of larger MPs in certain types of crimes such as crimes concerning riot, counterfeit currency, smuggling, communism and illegal entry into this country. I believe that in such cases troubles or frictions might arise between both types of polices. My opinion is that NRP shall render help to MP only in case MP asked NRP to do so, or let NPR handle such affairs.

As to this point, the representatives of larger MPs have recently called on GHQ to present the above opinion.

As the conclusion, I can say that the central authorities, in consideration of the Korean war as well as intensifying communistic movement, are intending to re-establish a centralized, strengthened police as they had in pre-war days.

I have just been adviced by Dr. Featherstone that MPs should have their own publicity committee in order to educate the citizens concerning the importance of MPs, however, we police chiefs are forbidden by the Attorney General Ohashi to conduct any political movement; according to Mr. Ohashi such activities should be left in the hands of Public Safety Commissions.

* * * *

2. Chief Procurator of Yokohama District:

I have a few complaints concerning the present status of procurators;

a. At present the status of judges are considered to be higher than that of procurators. Salaries paid to judges are generally higher than that of procurators. Under the present regulation who passed the state examination can be appointed to judge after a few years probation.

b. Young judges in general have little understanding with duties of procurators, because they are not familiar with the work of procurators. In pre-war days, young judges used to conduct so-called preliminary investigation (Yoshin) on cases to be tried before the court. They had to engage in this kind of duty, similar to duties of procurators, as "preliminary investigation judges" for a few years. ~~In those days a judges" for a few years.~~ In those days a judge who had not such experience could not be appointed to a presiding judge.

c. The judicial authorities are going to establish recently a branch of Yokohama District Court and a branch of Yokohama District Procurator's Office in Kawasaki where it has only one summary court at present. I believe this is a proper measure in order to meet an increase of criminal cases in Kawasaki.

d. Here is a problem we have to inform you: we have many cases pertaining to foreign sea-men since November; majority of the cases are sea-men who miss their ships. In handling those cases they are usually locked temporarily up in police cells in case necessity arises. As those cells are filthy and unhealthy, we have received complaints to that effect from the British and Danish Mission in Tokyo. However, we arenot to be blamed for the faulty accommodations, for the Immigration Agency of the Foreign Affairs Ministry shall have to establish a detention camp to accommodate those sea-men.

* * * *

3. Director of Yokohama District Court:

As you know we have been requested by the higher authorities to adopt the calendar system. However, at this moment we have a few difficult problems. One is that we have two many old cases at hand to be disposed of before new calendar system be adopted. The other difficulty is that the Japanese lawyers will have difficultigs to meet the new system. As you know there is no big law firms in Japan. Each independent lawyer is used to handle several cases at the same time. Therefore, a lawyer who have a large practice is barely able to appear in the court only once in a month or two for one particular client. As it being very difficult to have large law firms established for the only purpose of meeting adoption of calendar system, we are planning to persuade the lawyers in Yokohama to form a certain number of groups of lawyers, functions of which are similar to those of big law firms.

As to communistic struggles to disturb the court was intenssively conducted by the communists in the course of so-called "People's electric train case" which was tried before this court in 1949 - 1950, however, since the time "red purge" was carried out such tactics was seldom used by the communist.

We ardently wish to have an arraignment system established to the effect that an accused shall not be penalized only on the grounds that he plead guilty. (T/N. At this time Dr. Featherstone, for the purpose of correcting their wrong concept, lectured on the correct interpretation of the system as well as judicial procedures to be taken prior to giving a sentence in such a case. In response to the questions made by the three judges present Dr. Featherstone furtner lectured on the probation system as well as the duties of a probation officer.

4. Governor Uchiyama:

As to the financial affairs of this prefecture I can positively say this prefecture is being confronted with a crisis: this prefecture has 14,000 teachers and 6,000 prefectural officials in its employment; personnel expenses necessary to maintain those employees in 1951 fiscal year are;

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

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

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

On the other hand the whole 1951 revenue consists of,

The Equalization Fund	-	¥ 1,148,000,000
The Prefectural Tax	-	2,214,000,000
TOTAL.....		¥ 3,362,000,000

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

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

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

The above shown shortage of revenue was caused mainly by the

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

T/N Please, refer to the translation of Governor Uchiyama's opinion disclosed at the session of the Diet Budget Committee on February 14 in Tokyo.

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

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

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

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

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

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

K. KOIWAI

5. Chief of Kanagawa NRP:

There are eight cities and eighteen towns and villages in this prefecture those which are maintaining MPs at this time. Among them eight cities are considered to be quite able to continue maintaing their own police forces; some of the eighteen towns and villages may be able to continue to have their MPs. In the latter case, I believe, the citizen shall decide by voting whether they shall keep their own police force or not.

As to the communists in this prefecture, they are expecting, preparing for possible outlawing by the government. Following two facts clearly show the above tendency, i.e. they are frequently changing their agitation centres or meeting places; the other fact is that the red purgee in the prefecture fled to another prefecture, and vice-versa.

The communists in Kanagawa, especially in Tsurumi and Kawasaki keep a close cooperation with red Koreans in those two districts, and are said ardently collecting weapons in purchasing former army pistols or smuggling pistols.

There is a Korean Youth Squad formed in Kawasaki. The members are said being trained as propagandists, but not for actual combat. Their main object of propaganda is concentrated upon the compulsory deportation.

* * * *

Feb. 17, 1951

This report is correct and true to my knowledge and belief.

K. Koiwai

K. KOIWAI

#1010 19 February 1951 rk

Translation of an article of the Kanagawa Shimbun dated 15 Feb. 1951

SUBJECT: The critical financial situation of Kanagawa Prefecture revealed by Governor Uchiyama at the hearing of the Lower House

Urgent need for revising the local tax system and otherwise impossible to put into practise various public works:

Governor Uchiyama of Kanagawa Prefecture, attending the hearing of the Lower House Budget Committee on 14 January, explained the real state of the critical situation of the Kanagawa Prefectural finance for 1951 fiscal year.

As the causes of this financial difficulty, he pointed out the miscalculation on the equalization fund of the government and irrationality of the calculation made by the Local Finance Council, stressing the need for the fundamental revision of the local tax and equalization fund systems. His opinion is as follows:

Expenditures: (Unit: million)

1.	Personnel expenses:	for general employees -	862
		for educational employees -	2,093
		for year-end allowance -	102
		TOTAL....	3,058
2.	Obligatory expenses:	-	741
3.	Expenses for public works:	-	1,392
4.	Expenses for works subsidied by the national treasury:-		389
5.	Expenses for ordinary maintenance:	-	238
6.	General administrative expenses:	-	531
		TOTAL....	6,349

1. The above budget was so carefully compiled under a strict retrenchment policy that the average of their salaries is under that of public servants throughout the nation and increase of the number of employees which is expected in this fiscal year was not woven into this budget. Therefore I do not hesitate to say that this budget is composed of minimum expenses needed for managing the local autonomous body.

But the general revenue source for the above expenditure is

Ed 5.

only ¥3,362 millions, summing up the equalization fund ¥1,148 millions decided provisionally by the Local Finance Council and ¥2,214 millions expected to be collected as taxes. Even if added by the profits of horse-races and others, our revenue will not exceed ¥3,403 millions which, it is clear, can not meet the enormous expenditure.

Even the minimum administration would be in reds by ¥1,056 millions. If we carry out some enterprises indispensable for the welfare of prefectural inhabitants and for the interest of the whole nation, ¥539 millions at least would be needed. If put together, the deficit would amount to ¥1,600 millions.

If some measure is not taken, our prefecture would be unable to contribute to the rehabilitation of the nation.

What I want to stress here is that there is no responsible government agency to which we can appeal to get this actual irrationalities amended. The present situation that nothing can be done even if we appeal to the Local Finance Council or Finance Ministry is quite deplorable for local autonomous bodies.

The fact that central authorities, supervising prefectural budgets with an extremely abstruct view, have no means for local bodies to complain for getting irrationalities amended is what worries about local autonomous bodies.

2. Such a critical financial situation of this prefecture is attributed to (1) the miscalculation of equalization funds and (2) the irrational calculation made by the Local Finance Council for distributing funds.

We can point out miscalculations in the equalization funds as follows:

a. Personnel expenses of this prefecture resulted by the revision of the salary base amounted to ¥467 millions. If added by allowances, they will amount to ¥510 millions. Personnel expenses are the most important issue not only of this prefecture but of all other local bodies.

b. The increase of obligatory expenses resulted from the revision of regulations in concern after the equalization funds were decided, gave a heavy burden amounting to ¥10,000 millions to the prefecture. But this is not taken into consideration by the government.

c. The Finance Ministry expects the revenue increase of ¥18,000 millions from miscellaneous sources such as rents and charges. But this is quite a groundless visionary one.

The government permitted us to raise a loan of ¥40,000 millions for 1951. As ¥3,000 millions are to be used for the rehabilitation of disaster-stricken districts, the remaining is ¥37,000 millions which are equal to that of last year. But public works

expenses burdened by the prefecture were remarkedly increased. The Local Finance Council and the Finance Ministry estimate this increase to be ¥32,200 millions and ¥29,700 millions respectively. The Finance Ministry is so absurd that they think that the above increase can be met with the saving of expenses and increase of miscellaneous revenues. But I think this increase is to be met with a loan.

3. There are about 600,000 households in Kanagawa Prefecture. But tax-payers are only 17% of the above. The total national taxes amount to ¥23,700 millions. But the prefectural taxes are only ¥2,214 millions. Therefore it is the only way to solve this issue fund amentally to transfer some of national taxes to local governments and give an equalization fund only to prefecture where inhabitants are of poor taxable capacity.

Translated by Y. ITO on 19 February 1951

19 February 1951 rk

INFOHMATIONS AND OPINIONS COLLECTED FROM THE ADMINISTRATIVE, JUDICIAL OR POLICE AUTHORITIES IN YOKOHAMA: (12 February 1951)

Supplement:

T/N. Governor Uchiyama answered, in response to the first question made by Dr. Featherstone, pertaining to the problem of controling Yokohama and Kawasaki harbours, however, his answer lacked in concrete facts. In lieu of his answer, information appeared in February 16th issue of the Kanagawa Shimbun is translated, shown as below:

"Vice-Speaker Iwamoto, of the Diet, adviced in December last, the authorities of both Yokohama and Kawasaki to establish a committee of the 'Kei-hin Harbour Conference' in order to solve the tangled problem existing between the both parties over the control of the harbour, however, it has not been established yet. As to the member of the said conference, it has been decided that Yokohama Municipality shall appoint four members, Kawasaki also four and the Kanagawa Prefectural Government two, ten members in total. The governor is said that he is intending to appoint certain nationally famed experts to the membership. On the other hand the authorities of both municipalities are said to have received requests from the municipal assemblies that one or two assemblymen should be selected as the conference members. Both municipal authorities are said to be in difficulty in selecting the members. The public opinion is that all the members shall rather be selected among the experts of harbor administration than among assemblymen."

K. KOIWAI

Highlights

19 Feb. 1951 sm

NP Increased To 50,000
(The Jiji Shinpo-Feb.18,1951)

Mr. Tsuji, chairman of the National Public Safety Commission disclosed on 17th February at the session of Local Administration Commission of the Lower House as follows pertaining to the expected amendment of the Police Law:

1. Present fixed number of the national police is to be increased to 50,000.

2. Present restriction on the number of municipal police is to be lifted in order to enable each autonomous body to decide the strength of it police.

3. All the expences to be spend in mutual aid rendered between NP and MP or between MPs are to be borne by the national treasury.

4. As to the problem whether a small autonomy continue to maintain its own police or turn it over to NP is to be left to the discretion of the small autonomy itself.

5. In case of national crimes, such as rebellion, riot, counterfeiting currency or negotialble paper NR can exercise its authority within the area under the jurisdiction of a municipal police.

6. A member of public safety commission can be selected among persons who has not taken over any post of public service for the last ten years. (Under the provision of present Police Law no person who has an experience of any kind of public service cannot be. qualified as a member of public safety commission.

K.Koiwai.

Eq6.

19 Feb. 1951

A Hearsay

Gumma NRP reported via telephone on 17 February 1951 a hearsay obtained from a citizen.

One Saburo Kanai, 23, an employee of the Takano Construction Company in Tokyo, told one of his friends that the company is going to send 150 employees to Iwojima and Hawaii by the end of February; that the company has been engaged in salvage works; that among the 150 employees a leftist north Korean is involved; that all 150 have been given shots already; that another north Korean, Saburo Kaneko of Tozen, Joyo Mura, Sawa Gun, Gumma Prefecture is also included in the 150.

The NRP did not confirm the above hearsay however, the report was made to Legal Section, Kanto for information.

E47.

30 A.L51 2797

To :

16 February 1951

From : MATSUMOTO Hideyuki, Liaison Chief, MPD

SUBJECT: A printed open letter by a Japanese addressed to the relevant authorities requesting the U.S. will kindly see that the Ryukyu and Ogasawara islanders are wholly emmigrated to Sarawak Kingdom, Borneo.

WAKUGAMI Kazuro, who requested the Far Eastern Commission on March 2 last year to see to the independence of Okinawa Island, through his pamplet distributed abroad, has changed his mind since around late last month, now to go on his new move. This time he is advocating Okinawa's being placed under U.S. mandate, simultaneously calling for the emigration of both Ryukyu and Ogasawara islanders to Borneo. He wishes that the American authorities will save the lives of more than one million islanders from the blasts of the atomic and hydrogen bombs. His present move was reportedly staged in close cooperation with a certain KISHIDA of 625 Wakabayashi-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, who is advertizing himself as president of the "Nihon Kokumin Kocho Kai" (or Japanese Nation's Public Hearing Society).

The following is what that freely distributed open letter says:

5 February 1951

To: U. S. President Mr. Truman

Mr. President of the U.S. Senate

Mr. Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives

Mr. Acheson, U.S. Secretary of State

Mr. Dulles, U.S. President's Special Envoy

Mr. Yoshida, Japan's Prime Minister

Mr. Shidehara, Speaker of Japan's House of Representatives

Mr. Sato, President of Japan's House of Councillors

From: WAKUGAMI Kazuro
Chief of Tokyo Liaison Office (in KIKUCHI's house, No. 2 Yushima Tenjin-cho 3-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo) of the Okinawa Farm at Sanrizuka, Chiba Prefecture;
Chief of "Taihei Gasshukoku" (or Pacific United States) Research Institute;
Chief of the "Wholesale Emigration of Ryukyu and Ogasawara Islanders to Sarawak Kingdom" Research Institute.

This is to clarify my firm belief that it is to the benefit of both the United States and Japan to place the two island groups of Ryukyu and Ogasawara under U.S. mandate until the Communists' aggressive imperialism is completely erased from the surface of the earth. This measure will prove a best strategy for the defense of not only Japan and America but of the Southeastern Asia.
The United States, I venture to say, is duty-bound to save over one million inhabitants of the two island groups from the brunt of the atomic and H bombs, and Japan is also bound to cooperate with the United States on this move.

E48.

I earnestly hope that you will kindly consider the 11 points I offer below to your attention and see that ~~the~~ my wishes are realized in no distant future.

1. The United States is ardently asked, from the standpoint of humanity, to quickly formulate a plan to save more than one million lives and their properties in the Ryukyu and Ogasawara groups from the fury of the atomic and H bombs.

2. Japan is asked to agree on the Southeastern Asian strategical need of placing under U.S. mandate of Ryukyu and Ogasawara for an unlimited period until the invasive imperialistic Communists' war has been completely checked.

3. The United States is asked to see from its humanistic viewpoint that the whole of the said islanders are transported into the kingdom of Sarawak, Borneo, under U.S.'s disbursement of the cost and also under its responsibility so that the emigrated islanders may be assured of their livelihood and safety.

4. The U.S., again from the standpoint of humanity, will see that the said islanders, who are to leave their homeland for good for America's strategic reasons, may each of them be given 25 cho (One cho equals about 2.5 acres) of farmland in their new land so as to be insured of their future growth and happiness. The emigration will be started first with transportation of the best farmers of the islands.

5. Japan, as an atonement of her past aggressive annexation of Ryukyu kingdom, her 270-year long enslavement policy on the islands, and the subsequent war-killing of a hundred thousand Ryukyuans in the last war, will offer her conscentious help to the islands on their emigration to their strange land of Sarawak so that they can have their permanent prosperity therein. Each of the emigrants who will be the elements of the resulting new country of the Pacific United States will be accorded a friendly reception by all of the Japanese nation.

6. Both the United States and Japan will positively confirm the words "Ryukyu inherently belonging to Japan" advocated by the "Ryukyu Shoto Nihon Fukki Kiseikai" (or Association for Promoting the Return of Ryukyu to Japan) as servilely flattering. The Ryukyus established their kingdom in 1187, and 33 kings successively reigned over the islanders for 692 years, when Japan annexed the islands in 1879, 66 years prior to Japan's surrender. We cannot find anywhere in the history of the Ryukyu islands a testimony of islands' ever having been inherently Japan's territory. Any step for the hiding of true facts will never do good to the United States, Japan and the Ryukyus.

7. The question of placing the Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands under American mandate will be given its final decision through the democratic method of the islanders' plebiscite. General MacArthur is asked in this connection to kindly decide on the date of the plebiscite within six months to one year of the conclusion of Japan's peace treaty.

8. I firmly believe after consideration of various circumstances that Sarawak Kingdom will warmly receive the emigrants from the Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands. The Governments of both the United States and Japan are asked to send their delegates to Sarawak to negotiate with the King on the proposed emigration.

9. The United States will influence the Sarawak King favorably on this emigration question by virtue of U.S.'s late President Lincoln's historic liberation of slaves.

10. The United States and Japanese Governments will speedily scrutinize the above-given items, point by point, hurriedly formulate the needed plans and set about realizing them without loss of time.

11. Sarawak is a Britain's protectorate, forming a northwestern part of Borneo. It is not very far from Okinawa and larger than half of Japan's Honshu. The population is roughly estimated around one million.

The country is inhabited by many Chinese and Malays. Favored with a comparatively moderate climate for a tropical region, the whole land is rich in soil and suited to agriculture and stock-raising. It also has natural resources in such as gold and coal. The sea around Borneo is famed with its abundance of fish. This means that the country will offer a very fine place for the emigrants from the Ryukyu and Ogasawara islands. Then, in Sarawak itself, the king will never fail to accept the emigrants with open arms.

DISPOSITION FORM

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION (If any)

FILE NO.	SUBJECT
EDDCO 080	Communist Handbills

TO	FROM	DATE	COMMENT NO. 1
Mr. M. Camacho Kanto Civil Affairs Region APO 500	Deputy Commanding Officer Yokohama Engineer Depot 8056th Army Unit APO 503	12 Feb 51	

1. Attention is invited to the attached translation of a Communist handbill which was passed out recently outside the Yokohama Engineer Depot, Sagami, gates.

2. No labor disturbance of any kind was involved.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Harry H. Mole.

HARRY H. MOLE
Colonel CE
Deputy Commanding Officer

1 Incl:
Translation of handbill

Ef 9

0490—FEC Printing Plant—1 50—285M

EDDCO 080 Communist Handbills

Mr. M. Camacho
Kanto Civil Affairs Region
APO 500

Deputy Commanding Officer
Yokohama Engineer Depot
8056th Army Unit
APO 503

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FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

1 Incl:
Translation of handbill

HARRY H. MOLE
Colonel CE
Deputy Commanding Officer

COPY

LET'S BE PROUD OF OUR STRENGTH !

Good morning, my friends ! It is a fact that sabotage has become an open secret recently at every workshop of Komatsu, Y.E.D., and Nippon Motors Co. We entered into sabotage, notwithstanding almost all squad leaders, foreman, and managers who eagerly want to be a pet of foreigners by mistreating their fellow-employees, threatened us with a warning of discharge. Our indignation was "Who can work with such a meager pay?" Forced by our powerful influence, Y.E.D. declared at last a blanket raise of our pay starting from January 1951. At Komatsu, too, a talk about a perfunctory pay raise has begun.

My friends ! It is your strength and your influence that have made this pay raise possible. This is a stark fact, regardless of whatever concoction those high-nosed big men or Co. executives might make to it. My friends ! We must not fall for their dirty trick !

Yoshida, that contemptible traitor of our country, Yoshida, who plans to be friendly only with U.S.A. and challenge Chinaand Soviet Russia, called a stop on trade with China in order to give a large profit to those capitalists whose eyes have a different colour from ours. Do you know what happened as a result? It made the import of soy beans and coal etc. impossible, which, in turn, gave to Japanese miso, soy and others such a rise in price as our pay raise can not cover at all. Purchase of manure, fodders or other mammals' food, of course, has gone beyond our reach.

We abhor that our livelihood is made difficult and dismal as a result of giving chances of profit to foreign capitalists. We refuse to serve for foreign nations as hired soldiers. Let's drag down and kick out such corrupt executives and leaders as are at the disposal of foreigners will ! Let's make our strong, powerful organization ! We have a strong wish to make our present gloomy life in to a pleasant and comfortable one as much as possible !

- Let's cross-examine those cocky squad leaders, foreman and managers who turn their nose up under patronage of a tiger !

- Let's conclude a non-separate peace treaty and have all Occupation Forces go home !

COMMITTEE OF SAGAMIHARA GROUP
JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY

DISPOSITION FORM

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Harry H. Mole.
HARRY H. MOLE
Colonel CE
Deputy Commanding Officer

1 Incl:
Translation of handbill
(dup)

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH U.S. ARMY
FEB 18 1951
G-2

Ex 9a

EDDCO 080 Communist Handbills

Mr. M. Camacho
Kanto Civil Affairs Region
APO 500

Deputy CO
Yokohama Engr Depot
8056th Army Unit
APO 503

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FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

1 Incl:
Translation of handbill
(dup)

HARRY H. MOLE
Colonel CE
Deputy Commanding Officer

Let's stand against the forced-deportation of Koreans
from Japan under a plot aiming at to make Japanese
Citizens human-bullets and Japan to battle-ground.

To all citizens in Tokyo.
At this very moment, imperialists are exerting their efforts in driving Japanese to the hell far worse than present-hard-living-condition.
Trampling international-law, those imperialists have enforced a colonial and enslaving policy against Japanese in order to fortify Japan as their military-base for aggression against Asia, however, they found their plot frustrated in this course of aggressive war in Korea and therefore they are to shift their attention to tighten this colonial-unslaving-policy against Japanese populations and materialize the mobilization of all Japanese peoples as human-bullets for their imperialistic war.

To all citizens in Tokyo.
To intensify the strength of their military base here in Japan, they concentrated their efforts to oppress will-power of Democratic peoples now standing against this plot.
Up to this date, great number of patriots who desired Independence and Peace of Japan fervently are imprisoned.
Especially 600,000 Koreans in Japan are receiving worst oppression full of hatred.
Moreover, this oppression against Koreans was nothing but evil-omen of coming-oppression to Japanese populations.

To all citizens in Tokyo.
War of aggression in Korea conducted by these imperialists is destined to be defeated.
Confused by this prospect of present situation, they are focusing their utmost efforts to send back Koreans from Japan who most strongly oppose to fortification of Japan and rearmament of Japan which is presumed to be used as the mean of oppression against Japanese peoples. They are carrying out their policy more atrocious and fanatic way then Hitler did to Jews.
Despite none reason exist to kill each other, as far as Asiatic-peoples are concerned, we are to be hunted out as human-bullets for aggressors. We must oppose this foolish policy and exert out strenuous efforts to achieve overall peace treaty and fight for expelling the imperialistic enemy from Japan.

* Oppose to forced deportation of Koreans aiming at making Japanese human-bullets andJapan to battle-ground.

* Oppose to fortification of Japan. Achieve the over-all-peace-treaty.

* Demand the withdrawal of occupation forces promptly.

* Smash the Korean Mission in Japan ; they are attempting to massacre patriotic Koreans.

Committee of opposition-campaign of forced
deportion of Koreans

SS-342

SHIZUOKA PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

Feb. 16, 1951.

SUBJECT: Additional report concerning Local Public Service Law.

TO : Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region.

On Feb. 10, to disseminate information concerning the Local Public Service Law, note on its operation or application, interpretation, and other pertinent comments, was distributed to every Director of Department, Chief of Section, or Chief of Local Branch Office, of Prefectural Government. Also on the same day they were resquested to assemble and were given explanation on the law.

Concerning the drafting of the Prefectural Regulation, it is being made based on the pattern-regulation shown by the Local Autonomy Agency. One part of the Regulation Draft will be introduced to the Februàry Prefectural Assembly.

FOR THE GOVERNOR:

I. KAMEYAMA

Chief,
Liaison Office,
Shizuoka Pref.

Received
K.L.C.O.
25. 2. 19
TIME

Ex 10.

18 February 1951 sm

Some 20 chairmen and assistant chairmen of towns and villages in Kanto Area attended a meeting on 16 February held at Ikaho, Gumma Prefecture. Six problems were discussed.

1. Establishment of an office for the National Chairmen's Association. (The office was formerly attached to the Towns & Village Association) (Presented by Ibaraki)

2. Immigration to overseas in order to solve the increase of population. (presented by Ibaraki)

3. Construction of sightseeing road between Gumma and Tochigi. (Presented by Gumma)

4. Promotion of projects for mountain and water administration. (Presented by Tochigi)

5. Request of an amendment in Local Autonomy Law. Chairman of the assembly should have an authority to call assembly because the chairman is the head of legislature. A heated discussion was conducted for and against the above motion. (Presented by Tochigi)

6. Setting of a standard and enactment of a law concerning merger and separation of towns and villages, and reallocation of administrative details. (Presented by Chiba)

7. Retirement allowance for town or village assemblymen. Gumma was against. It was decided that the payment of retirement allowance should be left in the hand of each town or village according to its financial situation. (Presented by Saitama)
(Jomo Press, 18 Feb. 1951)

L.

Ex. 11

25 February 1951

KINKI

Mr. Wilcox reported that the Regional Post Engineer had been in his office to say when any one from the Occupation called in to report a fire to the Kyoto Fire Department, there was no one there to take the call since no one could speak English. The Post Engineer wanted to have some one at the Fire Department who could speak English to take such calls. He was told to inform the Post Engineer that there could be no objection to such a person, provided there was not cost to the Fire Department, and that it was probable that there might already be some person in the department who could be assigned to such a job.

Mr. Wilcox reported also that the Post Engineer was not satisfied with the technic of the Japanese in fighting fire and wanted to give them instruction. He was told that such a procedure was outside the jurisdiction of the Post Engineer and was a matter for PSD was surveillance by CAS. This was reported to PSD.

25 February 1951

CHUGOKU

Fugimoto reported that there was nothing unusual for him to report, except perhaps that the amalgamation problem was increasing. Smaller towns and villages are complaining about being amalgamated with larger places because of the influence of bosses and such people who tell them they don't want to be "City slickerS" and the like.

25 February 1951

KYUSHU

Mr. Okuda, vice-governor of Fukuoka Prefecture, will resign to run for governor of Nara Prefecture.

Governor Anaka of Miyazaki will resign soon to run for governor of Niigata Prefecture.

Municipal election in Beppu City on 20 February for city assembly:

Liberals won 14 seats
Independents won 22 seats

Socialists put on quite a campaign but di not elect any candidates. Democrats abd Communists also failed.

25 February 1951

TOKAI-HOKURIKU

Mr. Van Benschoten attended a conference in Ishikawa ken on 22 February with the chief of the General Affairs Section and representatives of each of the political parties to discuss steps to insure honesty and efficiency in prefectural government. One Democrat and one Socialist atended but there was nobody there from the Liberal Party. Mr. Van Benschoten doesn't know whether this was due to the fact that a representative of the Liberal Party was not invited or what. He intends to find out. It seems that the Liberal Party is against the governor who is an independent. The conference ended in a complete whitewash of the things that have been going on in Ishikawa - the usual excuses of expenses for entertaining and necessity for this and that - the same old stuff.

STAFF NOTES

4836

Legal-Government Section

24 February 1951

1. I spent the week in the office and had several conferences with Japanese officials and visited Miyagi Prison. Mr. Satake was on leave until Friday at which time he took off for an extended tour of Yamagata and Akita Prefectures. His field trips will pertain to police, prisons and other matters of public safety.

2. Chief Watanabe of the Sendai Municipal Police called at the office in his capacity as Chairman of the Tohoku Region Municipal Police Chiefs' Association. He had attended a conference in Tokyo earlier this month when Chiefs of Police of the ten major cities in Japan conferred with Mr. Ohashi (Attorney General) and Mr. Saito (Chairman of the National Public Safety Commission). Mr. Watanabe summarized the proposed plans of the national authorities in revising the Police Law and the attitude of the Municipal Police Chiefs toward the proposed revisions.

(a) The national authorities wish to extend National Rural Police jurisdiction throughout the entirety of Japan for certain special crimes, such as, counterfeiting of currency, narcotics, illegal entry and smuggling and insurrection. The Chiefs of Police of cities object to this extension because the so-called special crimes have at present special agencies for enforcing the laws. For example, the Ministry of Finance has a special division for counterfeiting; the Welfare Ministry has a special division for narcotics; the Maritime Safety and Immigration Service are responsible for illegal entry and smuggling; so there is no need for extension of National Rural Police jurisdiction.

(b) The NRP want the law changed so that the city police must report everything to them. To this the city police object because it will force them to reveal their confidential information and their secret plans which would tend to reduce efficiency. But the more important reason is the psychological effect of creating the inference that the Municipal Police is an inferior organization to the National Rural Police.

(c) In instances where the city police call upon the NRP for assistance, the NRP proposes a change in the law to have the NRP in charge of the concerted action and when one city requests aid from another city the request should go through the National Rural Police. If one city does not request aid through the NRP when seeking the assistance of another city, the Central Government should not be responsible for paying the expenses involved. To this the city police also object as merely another step to render the Municipal Police to an inferior position.

(d) The NRP seek to eliminate the fixed number of policemen; in other words, let each unit employ as many police as it can afford and thinks it needs. The city police agree with this policy, however, they

Tokuke

fear the National Government would employ a very large number of National Rural Police and cut out financial assistance to the city police on the theory that the cities should rely on the NRP.

(e) The National Rural Police seek to abolish the Municipal Police forces of the smaller cities and towns or leave the decision to the citizens through popular referendum. To this policy the city police agree, however, any modifications along this line should be carefully considered because the people have much to learn about local government and the police forces themselves have much to learn.

3. On 16 February the Public Safety Commissions of the six prefectures in Tohoku Region met in Sendai to hear the report of Mr. Watanabe. They concurred in the report and have returned to their municipalities with the intention of holding additional meetings to make known the stand of the Municipal Public Safety Agencies. On 22 February the Public Safety Commissions and Chiefs of Municipal Police in Miyagi Prefecture met in Sendai to plan the prefectural program of enlightenment.

4. There are 30 cities in Tohoku Region, of which 20 will hold elections for mayors on 23 April. Of the 7 prefectures in Tohoku Region, governors will be elected in Iwate, Akita, Yamagata and Niigata Prefectures on 30 April.

5. Miyagi Prefecture Assembly convened 23 February and one of the things it will consider is a by-law requiring the fingerprinting of all inhabitants over 14 years of age. The bill is sponsored by the NRP and has the approval of the Governor. I had a lengthy discussion with Mr. Makita, Chief of the Crime Prevention Section, Criminal Affairs Division, Miyagi-Ken NRP. I discussed with him the voluntary, judicial and public employment uses we made of fingerprinting in the states. I personally am a bit suspicious of this law and hope it does not pass, although I will not interfere with the Assembly. If this law is enacted by the Assembly, it will be the first one in Japan.

R. Foster Scott
Legal-Government Analyst

R. F. SCOTT DAC
TOHOKU C. A. REG.
APO 547
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Miyagi Pref. NRP. H.Q..

Date Feb.23. 1951

Subject: Concerning Reguration on Registration of Finger-print for the Inhabitants.

To: Chief of Tohoku Civil Affairs Div.

Finger print has been extensively utilized for what discharged the decisive function as a method of inquiring criminals on the investigation of crimes.
Recently, it has been adopted as an important part of identification activity for the request on nessesity of scientfic investigation, and has been especially concentrated efforts on its equipment and scientfic research togather for its utilization and practical use.
Not only that, but also that the finger print discharges a decisive function on the crime investigation, has been understood by the people.
And then a tendency which the people co-operates with police in crime investigation and registers their own finger print to police or parties of crime prevention has been risen all over the country.
This finger print registration which is made by spontaneous apprehension and co-operation of the people is called "nations-finger-print", "crime-prevention-finger-print" or "administrative-finger-print" on general common sense.
Taking advantage of this tendency, police has collected such finger prints by spontaneous co-operation of the people, like so-called criminal finger print which taked when arrested a criminal.
Police has been more enlarged the sphere of taking finger prints, and has tried eagerly for the benefit of prevention and investigation of crime by utilizing it.
Prefectures which has been practise it on a larger scale in such a method now are Tokushima Prefecture, collected finger prints of 500.000 of inhabitants, and other many prefecture in large scale or small.
In Tokushima, the numbers of outbreak crimes in four months was decreased 42% after its practice.
In others, taking finger prints showed a great many effects on arrest of criminals and prevention of crimes. This is an established fact.
We police, taking consideration of this situation, expect legislation of law concerned taking finger prints of nations under the fixed age limits.
However at present steps, we have various difficulties in its realization, so we are very sorry that it can not meet our expectation.

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We police, taking consideration of this situation, expect legislation of law concerned taking finger prints of nations under the fixed age limits.
However at present steps, we have various difficulties in its realization, so we are very sorry that it can not meet our expectation.
In our Miyagi Prefecture, consindering this situation, we already took finger prints for some of above 14 years old by promoting the tendency of spontaneous co-operation of the people, and then we had considerably effects as a result of it.
By means of assigning a duty which resister their own finger print for the people and taking finger print of prefectural people by a method of finger print registration uniformly, we intend to respond such a tendency.
Coming to an understanding with prefectural autholities, we shall send in a prefectural reguration concerned it, as added later, to the Prefectural Assembly.
Before this, we inquired to Registration and Opinion Bureau, Local Autonomy Bureau and H.Q. of N.R.P. about its lawfulness for law concerning local Autonomy and its common consent, we received their replies that this reguration was law-ful and not unconstitutional.
Moreover, we have had cultural and progressive prefectural regurations all, as Reguration concerning Control Prostitutes (July, 2, 1947. No.41), Reguration on Robbery Prevention of Bicycles and Others (July, 11, 1949. No. 37) and Reguration on Processions, Marches and Demonstrations (Aug. 17, 1949. No.47).

They are possesed of suitable penal clauses every one, and violators must be severely punished.
As a result of their enforcements, in concerning on prostitutes, a number of prostitutes at that time became extinct, and situation completely changed now.
On robbery prevention of bicycles and others, since then numbers of bicycle robbery has reduced by half.

opinion
= to decide constitutionality

Copy sent to G S + L S
for comment

Concerning so-called Public Safety Reguration, we completely keep down wriggling of malcontents in our prefecture by it.
We must pay our whole respects and reliances to our prefectural people who established such cultural and progressive rules on their actions.
Concerning this finger print registration for the inhabitants, we believe that superior heads of our prefectural people must give a satisfactry result to our expects.

K. Numata

K. Numata
Miyagi Pref. Police Troop Commander

Regurations Drafts on Finger-print-Registration
for Inhabitants

Feb. 1951

Article 1. The Regurations are enacted with a view to preserve the public security by means of enforcement of the Finger-Print-Registrations for the inhabitants in order to confirm the identities of the persons who met an unnatural death, charity petients, the runaways, the casualties of disasters, to detect the false names and further-more to prevent the crimes.

Article 2.

Sect. 1. Persons who have each their residence or dwelling-place in the prefecture and are full fourteen years old (henceforth they are called the Registration-obligator) should make an entry in the Finger-print-Registrations in conformity with these Regurations .....excepting the persons who had already taken their finger-prints in accordance with the provisions or at their spontaneous will and possess each a certification for the copy of the finger-prints, issued from the means authorized in the article 8th by the Prefectural Governor.

Sect. 2. If the Registration-obligator-is an interdict or a Quasi-incompetent-person, his guardian or his assistant shall make him take the Finger-prints-registration.

Article 3. Cities, Towns and Villages shall carry out the affairs of the Finger-prints-registration in conformity with the regurations.

Article 4.

Sect. 1. The Mayor of City and the Headman of Town and of Village shall investigate the Registration-obligators and make each a Finger-prints-registration-book, and oppointing the date enforce the Finger-prints-registration for them.

Sect. 2. The preceding investigations shall be enforced for the persons who are over full fourteen years old under date April 1 every year and did not make a entry in the Finger-prints-registration.

Sect. 3. The Finger-prints-registration-book, basing on the preceding investigations, shall be prepared until March 31 every year.

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Sect. 3. The Finger-prints-registration-book, basing on the preceding investigations, shall be prepared until March 31 every year.

Article 5. When the Mayor of City and the Headman of Town and of Village will enforce the Finger-prints-registrations shall give a teen days notice of date, place and region prior to the enforcement.

Article 6.
Sect. 1. In accordence with the preceding reguration, the Registration-obligators shall make a entry in the Finger-prints-registrations on the date and at the place noticed by the Mayor of City and the Headman of Town and of Village.

Article 7.
Sect. 1. The Mayorof City and the Headman of Town and of Village shall investigate the persons who did not take a entry in the Finger-prints-registrations on the fixed date, left out the investigations, newly transfered and such.
For such persons the Mayor of City and the Headman of Town and of Village shall give the notices again of the date and the place for the Finger-prints-registrations enforcement or at the moment's notice shall take the steps.
Sect. 2. When the Finger-prints-registrations have been enforced basing on the preceding Reguration, the Mayor of City and the Headman of Town and of Village shall carry out the manding and the supplement of the Finger prints-registrations-books and the readjustment of the other books being concerned with.

Article 8. The Mayor of City and the Headman of Town and of Village, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, Sect. 1 or of the preceding Article, Sect. 1, shall forward the Finger-prints, registered, to the Means appointed by the Prefectural Governor.

Article 9. The Finger-prints-registrations basing on the provisions of Article 4 are to be enforced possibly on a fixed term during April and May every year, excepting that when be unable to enforce as a result of natural disasters, accidents and other circumstances, it is possible to carry out the other fixed term within the year.

for Ken file whatabout central file in TOKYO NRP?

Article 10. The Mayor of City and the Headman of Town and of Village when the person who had been registrated has died, shall erase the dead from the Finger-prints-registrations-book, and report his name and address to the means appointed by the Prefectural Governor in accordance with Article 8, and take steps until July 31 yvery year for the persons who died during the term of January and June 31 every year, and for the persons who died during the term of July and December 31 every year, until January 31 of the next year.

Article 11. Sect. 1. The Mayor of City and the Headman of Town and of Village in accordance with these Regurations, shall deliver a certificate of the Finger-prints-registry to the every person who has finished the Finger-Prints-registration, on his application.

Sect. 2. Basing on the provisions concerned the Cities, Towns and Villages are privileged to charge a commissin to the applicants within the limits of teen yen for delivery of a certificate

Article 12. In accordance with the Regurations the officials who are engaging in the affairs of the Finger-prints-registrations, are not allowed to reveal the secret of the persons acquainting them selves with in connection with the affairs and to breach or to intercept their trust.

Article 13. The Mayor of City and the Headman of Town and of Village in the time of enforcing the affairs of the Finger-prints-registrations, may request for the police-officers or the police-officials their advices or cooperations.

Article 14. The expenses for the enforcement of those Regurations will be charged on the prefecture.

Article 15. The offenders against the Reguration No.12 shall be punished with a fine of the sum under 3.000 yen.

Article 16. In conformity with those Regurations, persons who refuse, interrupt and avoide the enforcement of the Finger-prints-registrations dealed with by the Mayor of City and the Headman of Town or Village will be punished with a fine or a penalty of the sum under 1.000 yen.

application.

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Appendix

Article 17. These Regurations will take effect on Apr. 1, 1951.

Article 18. At the time when the Regurations be enforced and applied for the persons who have reached full to the ages from fourteen to sixty the some phrases are to be reread as follows: a phrase "March 31 every year" in Article 4, Sect. 3, is to be reread for the phrase "June 30, 1951" and the other phrase "possibly during the term from Apr. to May every year" in Article 9, for the phrase "until December 31, 1953."

Spot Report No. 57 (17 Feb 51)

SUBJECT: Arrest of Suspects on Charge of Distributing Anti-American Leaflets

Report on arrest of suspects on charge of distributing Anti-American leaflets was received from the Sendai Regional NRP Headquarters.

1. Suspects arrested:

a. Manji Sato, Age 27, CP Chubu District Committee member; 247, No. 18 Satomachi, Kurosawajiri-machi, Waga-gun, Iwate Prefecture

Time, date, and place of arrest: At 0200 hrs, 17 February 1951, at the Hanamaki railway station on the Tohoku Main line, Iwate Prefecture

b. Shiro Uchida, Age 28, CP member, Kosano, Koshi-mura, Kamihei-gun, Iwate Prefecture

Time, date, and place of arrest: At 0730 hrs, 17 February 1951, in the Yamada-machi, Shimohei-gun, Iwate Prefecture

c. Monjiro Sasaki, Age 31, CP member, 6 Company dwelling-house, No. 29, Nakazuma, Kamaishi City, Iwate Prefecture

Time, date, and place of arrest: At 0605 hrs, 17 February 1951, at above address

d. Rokuro Fujita, Age 26, CP member, 285, No. 13 Kosano, Koshi-mura, Kamihei-gun, Iwate Prefecture

Time, date, and place of arrest: At 0610 hrs, 17 February 1951, at above address

2. Brief description:

The suspects distributed Anti-American leaflets among pedestrians mostly in the Kamaishi City.

3. Disposition:

The suspects have been detained at the Kamaishi City Police Station and the Kamaishi District Police Station.

Prepared by: T. Sato
Date : 19 Feb 51

DISTRIBUTION:
L-G file

Iohioka

Sendai Regional Hqs. Court disposing as to the charges: Violation of Peace Preservation Law — Sedition

Portion - Kamaishi City Police Station will be tried by District Court in connection with arrest of 3 persons

NEWSPAPER PRESS TRANSLATION

Policemen of Abolished MP to be Incorporated in NRP

Governor Saito of the National Rural Police Headquarters stated on the measures connected with the regular number of NRP concomitant with the Police Law Revision at the session of the Local Administration Committee of the House of Representatives, held February 17:

1. It is scheduled that the NRP be increased by 20,000 in its manpower and a considerable number of the increased shall be assigned for collection of information forming the basis for the public safety countermeasures of the country.

2. In case any minor MP be transferred to NRP the area under the jurisdiction of the defunct MP shall be governed by the NRP, and the policemen of the abolished MP shall be incorporated in NRP to meet their need. Accordingly, the NRP will expand over its regular number by the number it takes over from the MP. At present it is anticipated that half of the policemen of the abolished MP will be able to control the areas under their jurisdiction.

ROUTE TO		
1	Forbes	
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7	LEGAL - GOVT.	

These two items need wide publicity in newspapers here in Seoul + Johnson Region. Scott

Johnson

NEWSPAPER PRESS TRANSLATION

Backbone of Police Law Revision Worked Out
National Rural Police Force to Expand to 50,000
Jurisdictional Transference of Municipal Police (Autonomous Police) on Optional Basis

Chairman Isuji of the National Public Safety Committee clarified the backbone of the Police Law Revision Bill at the session of the Local Administration Committee of the House of Representatives (Tokyo), held February 17. He revealed:

1. The current regular number of the National Rural Police set at 30,000 shall be increased to 50,000.

2. The existing framework on the regular number of the Municipal Police shall be abolished and each autonomous body shall have its own regulations to determine its new regular number.

3. All the expenses concommitant with the mutual assistance between NRP and MP or among MPs shall be defrayed by the state.

4. The transference to NRP of minor Municipal Police shall be left for the optional determination of the autonomous bodies concerned.

5. NRP shall be authorized to exercise its authority even within the areas under jurisdiction of the MPs, as far as such national scale crimes as, civil war, riot, violation of the Organization Control Law, forgery of currency or valuable papers, etc. are concerned.

6. Collection and exchange of information shall be legitimatized, and for the sake of convenience NRP shall receive information on public safety from MP across the country and deliver information to the MP according to the need. ? who decides the need ?

7. According to the current law any crime connected with over two different places can be disposed of separately by the police in charge of the place concerned, but the rule shall be changed so that the MP may be able to dispose of and prosecute all other crimes involved.

8. Qualifications for Public Safety Committee members shall be modified so that anyone who assumed no public post during the past ten years can be eligible for membership. (According to the existing regulations, anyone who has ever assumed a public post cannot take the post at all.)

Tokutsu

23 February 1951

Mr. Pruett from G-1 called to say that 618 Koreans had been recruited last summer through the Korean Mission for service in Korea. Some time recently 130 of these Koreans returned to Japan. Of the 130 76 requested return to Korea, which request was granted and their papers marked by G-1 "Exit only." Some more of these persons are now on their way back to Japan. G-1 was just cleared 44 of them for entry.

In reply to quiry about how L & G could have surveillance of the procedure outlined in G-1 check note concerning the 15 day period in which these returned Koreans were to get out of uniform, Mr. Pruett said it was the intention that this matter should be handled by the Japanese police and that CAS surveillance extended only so far as CAS has surveillance of the police. He stated that he would sned this office copies of the clearance for any of these Koreans being cleared by SCAP for entry into Japan and all other information necessary for this section to perform properly its function of surveillance.

23 February 1951

Lt. Col. Young, G-3, called to ask the opinion of this division on the rescinding of letter 9 March 49, subject "Repatriation", AG 370.05 (7 May 46) GC-O and cover letter , memorandum to Japanese Government, subject "Repatriation", SCAPIN 927, revised 9 March 49, paragraph 3, which places "supervision under the Commanding General Eighth United States Army." He stated that the matter had been discussed with Col. Benson and Major Connolly of G-1, who agreed to the rescission. He stated that since the program set out in the SCAPIN was practically complete it was their idea to remove the responsibility from the CG, Eighth Army and not place it anywhere else except on the Japanese Government for the occasional repatriate that would now come in under the program.

23 February 1951

TOHOKU

Mr. Scott reported the Miyagi Prefecture is preparing a draft of an ordinance that will require everybody in the prefecture to be finger printed. The NRP is backing the ordinance.

2. Miyagi Prefecture is tightening up on free labor, with a plan to reduce the number of free laborers 30%, eliminating particularly the trouble makers. The day laboreres, of course, will oppose the plan.

3. Satake will arrive with Mr. Scott on 8 March at 0600 and will depart on 10 March.

20 February 1951

KYUSHU

On 13 February, Mr. Cottrell, Government Section, called to inquire whether the L & G officer in Kyushu had heard anything about activity for having a committee under the Prime Minister to study typhoon damage in Miyazaki Prefecture and an arrangement under which where there was a conflict with the Land Utilization Law, the Prime Minister would decide, etc. A call was put in to Mr. Rourk, who said that he had not heard of any such movement on the part of the people in Miyazaki, but that he would investigate. This information was passed on to Mr. Cottrell.

This morning Mr. Rourk called to say that yesterday afternoon three members of the Miyazaki Prefectural came to his office. These three assemblymen are also members of the committee to get the committeee formed under the Prime Minister. The assemblymen stated that the assembly and the people of Miyazaki are very much behind the plan. They presented statistics to show that their prefecture suffered more than any other prefecture in Japan from typhoon damage and that they were unable to bear the expense of rebailitation under the usual plan of 50% subsidy from the National Government. They stated that before the war Okinawa stood in a favored position in this respect since she suffered more than any other part of Japan from typhoon damage, and they felt that the same kind of thing should be done for Miyazaki because now she suffers greater damage than any other prefecture. Mr. Rourk said that they were vigorous in their belief that this was the only way Miyazaki's problem could be handled. This inofmration was passed on to Mr. Cottrell.

20 February 1951

CHUGOKU

In response to a telephone call from this office, the following report was received from Chugoku Region:

1. The Korean activity in the Chugoku area has become much more active than in the past. The North Koreans are sponsoring classes for school children. the school children group is planning to put out a newspaper in the Korean language and to call on the rest of the Koreans to attend their classes and rop out of Japanese schools. In March or April the Region will be able to give some kind of more different report on this after they have chekked with the schools, etc.

2. The Koreans newspapers are being put in the Korean Lanaguage and the Region is have a difficult time getting them translated. They have had to depend on the Mindan for the translations they have gotten.

3. The CP has been holding a lot of secret meetings. The CP is in tie with the Norht Koreans, who have central headquarters in Tokyo. They have passed out information to the prefectural level for them to get in touch with the CP and the North Koreans and plan for some sort of drive. Thye are definitely planning to do something, but just what it is the Region doesn't know at this time.

4. In connection with the Local Public Service Law, the Japanese local governments are not doing anything to establish their by-laws.

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

17 February 1951

TO : Howard C. Porter, Chief
Legal and Government Division,
CAS, GHQ, SCAP

SUBJECT: Highlights for the Week of 11 - 17 February 1951

1. Mr. Tsunechi Katagiri, Guard Section Chief, MPB, reports this week that on 1 February 1951 about 70 employees of the various secretariate offices in the Diet attended a movie at the Soviet Mission Annex. They were taken to the Mission in Diet buses. The invitation to attend was first extended by a C.P. member of the Diet to all other Dietmen and when they refused he had the invitation sent to the employees. The 70 who attended the movie are presumed to be C.P. members or sympathizers. He claims they have evidence to show that there are 30 C.P. members working in the Diet, however, they have little dope on their activities. This movie showing was arranged under the guise of a Soviet-Japan Friendship Society project.

He reports further that the Annex Building above referred to is directly in back of the Soviet Mission Building. It is occupied by a Japanese firm, except for about eight rooms under P.D. which have been utilized for clandestine meetings and movie showings. He now reports that for some time past, weekly showings of propaganda films to selected groups averaging about 100 persons has been under way. Workers, students, women, children and mixed groups are brought in separately and the movies shown are tailored to appeal to the particular group. Usually the first films show how well Russia and Red China are getting along, then documentary films taken in Japan of police action against mobs on May Day and similar items showing alleged oppression in Japan. Talks are given encouraging close relations with Russia, Red China, etc.

He reports further that on 14 February 1951 the Tokyo Police again raided the C.P. headquarters and printing plants to obtain evidence. The raid disclosed the following information: C.P. Headquarters has gone underground, only a table and few chairs are left in the offices. Evidence was secured that the following oral instructions were issued on 8 January 1951 by the top leaders: All class "A" party leaders were to disappear underground to avoid anticipated arrest or purge action. (Class "A" leaders are those directly under the level of Tokuda and other purged leaders). The nine Regional Headquarters are to go underground, also the 46 Prefectural Headquarters. Next the gun or county groups should go under. The target date for complete disappearance of the party from public view is 1 October 1951. Significance may or may not be attached to this date. It is worthwhile to recall however that last spring all

Korean literature set July-August as the month of "Liberation" and "Unification" in Korea.

The oral instructions included such details as providing for women to be used as runners instead of men. Further the C.P. women and men are ordered to change their hair do and dress. Up to now the rank and file party women wore her hair back straight with a bob effect, using no hair oil. Some wore a beret or a hunting type cap. The men wore plain tunic like coats. This dress was deliberately adopted under party orders. The new instructions are to change all this and dress like ordinary Japanese so they will not be spotted by detectives or police. If followed by detectives or police when on a mission they should shoot the police and run. In order to obtain weapons they should take them from the police by force whenever the occasion presents itself. In case there is one policeman alone on patrol then about 5 or 6 C.P. could surround and disarm him without being caught it is suggested. Report on movies marked Exhibit 1.

2. The Chief of the Ikebukuro Police Station reports that the Police Democratization Group (C.P.) is active to enlist young policemen in his organization and that lately women are being used in this detail. Report marked Exhibit 2.

3. Minato Ward in Tokyo went on record to reduce the number of assemblymen to 14. Other wards concerned with raising salaries and granting pensions. Reports marked Exhibits 3, 3a.

4. A detailed comparison of the financial condition of Shizuoka City before and after the passage of the New Local Tax Law indicates that the city is worse off now. Report marked Exhibit 4.

5. Communist handbills accuse Gen. Sams and Mrs. Manitoff of profiteering in the market with Streptmycine. Copy of handbill marked Exhibit 5.

6. SCAP ban on Geisha girl bondage contracts not being enforced in Asakusa Ku according to report marked Exhibit 6. (This case being referred for prosecution)

7. A sample of a C.P. Korean handbill issued by the Chiba United Front is marked Exhibit 7.

8. A NRP report tabulating snowstorm damage in the Kanto Region is attached as Exhibit 8.

9. Mr. Harrison of PSD has ordered the MPB to get rid of all vagrants. MPB says this is impossible without a plan and submitted one to Welfare Section of Kanto for comment, etc. This is similar to the order to remove the street stalls issued last year. Report marked Exhibit 9.

10. There will be no election for Governor in Gumma, Saitama and Chiba Prefectures this spring. Prospective line up of candidates for governor and trends in the other seven prefectures contained in report marked Exhibit 10.

11. A mayor who used the recall proceedings to get rid of his predecessor is now faced with recall, report marked Exhibit 11.

12. The recall proceeding is now being used by the conservatives to oust Communists officials. The C.P. mayor of Goka Mura in Nagano was ousted by a vote of 1,756 to 446. Report marked Exhibit 12.

13. The police chief of Itabashi Ward reports that the C.P. is blaming the over-crowd conditions on trains from Ikebukuro to Camp Drake on the occupation personnel. Report marked Exhibit 13.

14. New handbill technique and use of women reported by the Chief of Asakusa Police Station in Exhibit 14.

15. Samples of C.P. and Korean handbills put up while Mr. Dulles was in Japan are contained in Exhibit 15, 15a.

16. The Ward Liaison Office brought in this copy of instructions received from a Mr. Marcel Kraft, ESS. The Ward officials feel a lot of their time is being taken up needlessly as a result of the prodding to create Research Boards such as the report describes. The meetings and schools take the employees away from the real job of collecting taxes. They feel they have to say yes to this program because it is occupation fostered. They are griping to us off the record as they do not want to get into trouble with ESS people. Copy marked Exhibit 16.

17. Special reports from the 10 prefectures in Kanto on the progress of the Local Public Service Law are attached as Exhibit 17. forwarded to GS.

18. The Tokyo District Court on 16 February 1951 sentenced Shoichi Kasuga, purged Communist leader to 3 years imprisonment for not heeding summons to appear for questioning. Masayuki Yamaguchi was given one year for concealing the defendant at his home in Nagoya.

19. The Mitsui Coal Company Union settled its strike on 17 February 1951. Three other companies are expected to reopen tomorrow 18 February 1951.

-Nelson-

COPY

6 Feb. 1951

To : ? KCAB

From : Liaison Chief, MPD.

Subject : A Soviet Film "Victorious Red China" Screened in USSR Mission Annex.

For your information herewith is submitted the report with respect to the subject matter.

#3 From approx. 1400 hrs., 1 Feb., 1951, a movie show was shown in the Soviet Mission Annex, located on the 3rd floor of the Ministry of Postal Services Bldg., No. 10 Azabu Iigura 6-chome, Minato-ku, where a Soviet film "Victorious Red China" was screened before about sixty(60) officials who are chiefs of the Divisions and Sections of the Secretariats of the both Houses, National Diet, invited by a Communist member of the Upper House. They were taken to the Mission Annex riding in three buses exclusively used for the members of the National Diet.

At first, the Communist sponsor had an intention of inviting all members of the Diet to the movie show, but he was flatly refused by them.

The show ended at 1530 hrs, without trouble.

It is worthwhile to note that the Communist Dietmen have been distributing propaganda among the officials of the both Secretariats of the National Diet lately.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Ed 1.

COPY

12 February 1951
14:15 - 16:16

SUBJECT: Activities of Communists

BY: Chief KAI Bunsuke
Ikebukuro Police Station
Tokyo-to

At present in this area the Communists are agitating in behalf of the people of the burned down Ikebukuro Market. The city of Tokyo-to has clamped a restriction over rebuilding on the burned down site. The Communists are egging these people to build on the old site in spite of the restrictions as they will assume responsibility and will stand up for them. Seven of them did build a temporary shacks on the restricted ground but was immediately torn down by the city and the Communists did not lift a hand to help them so now the market people realized what the Communists really are, all talk and no action. As a result of their failure to back up these people, the Communists have lost sympathizers and supporters and all of their appeal on how they are going to help them out in this affairs is now falling on deaf ears.

The middle income and lower middle income class such as shopkeepers, factory workers and day-labourers comprise the residents of the Ikebukuro area. These people are not very intelligent but they do not find living difficult. These satisfied and below average intellects are hard for Communists to make an inroad. There is a noted complacency of these people towards the Communist campaign.

The police are keeping an eye on well known Communists in this area but there is very little activity from this group. The group making the most trouble for the police are the small unknown sympathizer groups that are distributing the handbills and pasting the posters. Lately women Communists seems to be very active. Last year there has been some activity by the Communist "Minshu Keisatsu Kai" (Police Democratization Group) trying to win over young policemen or at least have them as sympathizers. The Chief states that there are Communists among their ranks but it is difficult to tell who they are.

Some factories report that doctors working in their dispensary are disseminating Communistic doctrine to their laborers.

Labor unions and Densan group are the most active in this area. Of the two, the labor group is the most active. Up to last year the Densan group used to be but the purge of Red Densan workers left only one remaining, thirty-eight had been fired. It is to the knowledge of this station that the office used by the Red workers are still in use and that some handbills are still being printed by the small press they have there.

A Korean Communist was observed distributing handbills but before the police could get their hands on the evidence, the Korean swallowed it

Last year the Communists used unemployment, the Red Purge and high-taxes as their theme but this year its the coming Peace Treaty and its provisions.

At present the Communist camp is split in two, one for aggressive action and the other for passive action. The reason for the split is that the passive group are noticing that the people are abhoring the use of violence and are losing many a sympathizers because of that.

E42. ✓

The Korean Communists are getting sly in their tactics for agitating a crowd. Whenever a demonstration is being conducted, they would mingle in with the crowd and push the agitation but when the police appear they would dissapear in the background and let the Japanese agitators tangle with the police.

Concensus of opinion among the people of this area in regards to the Communist lately is that they are all talk and no action. Many of their supporters are finding out that they are being used as a tool by them so are leaving the Communist camp.

Eddie T. Uno

EDDIE T. UNO DAC
Legal & Gov't Section
KCAR

Re: Raising Salaries for Assemblymen

Gumma: The prefectural authorities are now undertaking the final figure of the 1951 fiscal year budget. The prefectural assembly requested the prefectural authorities to add 13,000,000¥ for the increase of the assemblymen's allowance. Each assemblyman is now receiving ¥5,500 salaries plus ¥7,500 industries investigation allowance, totalling at ¥13,000 per month. According to the recent raise of salary base for public service men, prefectural assembly desires to have 50% increase of their salaries effective January 1951. If the raise in their salaries is made, it affects to other people's salaries, e.g., governor, treasurer, Board of Education member, Agricultural Adjustment Committee, Election Administration Committee, Public Safety Committee, Labor Committee, etc. Therefore, the prefecture is planning to raise the assemblymen's pay by way of allowances, investigation fund, travel allowance, etc. If this new budget passes the Chairman of the assembly will receive ¥24,000, Asst Chairman, 22,000, member ¥20,000 per month. (Jomo Press, 3 Feb. 51)

Tokyo: On 30 January 1951 the Shibuya Ward Assembly passed an amendment of a by-law to raise the assemblymen's salaries from January pay. Chairman will receive ¥20,000 (¥12,000), Asst chairman ¥15,000 (¥9,000) and assemblymen ¥10,000 (¥6,000) plus ¥4,000 travel allowance and investigation fund. (The Yomiuri 4 Feb. 51)

Minato Ward Assembly made a motion to reduce 14 ward assemblymen.

per year or months

Ref. 3.

L.

Ex. 3.

11 Feb 51
Jiji Press

Re: Retirement Allowance

On 9 February, the Doyu Club, organized by the assemblymen with conservative leaning of the Shibuya Ward Assembly, Tokyo met and discussed on the ¥100,000 retirement allowance for a ward assemblyman which had been decided previously at the 23 Ward Chiefs meeting. The Doyu Club concluded that such a big payment should not be performed. They decided to take this matter up to the 23 Ward Chiefs meeting to be held on 23 February. According to the existing commendation rule of Shibuya Ward, each assemblyman will receive only ¥10,000 (¥2,500 per year for sourvenir item) for his term of 4 years.

On the other hand, this ward amended a by-law on 30 January to raise the assemblyman's salaries from ¥6,000 to ¥10,000 plus ¥4,000 trust-money (total ¥14,000) which is being highly criticized by ward people.

L.

Ex 3a.

F

#994

10 February 1951 rk

Translation of a report dated 5 February 1951

SUBJECT: Local finance hard hit by the tax system reform and qualification system, and our hope for revising them

FROM : Shizuoka Municipal Office

TO : Legal and Government Section, KCAR

The financial situation of this city which has a population of 240,000 and covers 160 square kilometres is in straits with so huge expenditures such as ¥59 millions yearly for the 5-year war devastated city rehabilitation program, ¥23.3 millions for the repair and maintenance of roads, bridges and rivers which was neglected through the war-time, ¥30.6 millions for the building of dwelling houses now badly in shortage, ¥64 millions for aiding the poor, ¥11.5 millions for building war-stricken primary schools and complete practice of the 6.3 system. In this way ¥800 millions are needed to accomplish our autonomous administrative program for the promotion of industries, public health and others.

But the revenue is only ¥650 millions, including municipal taxes ¥282 millions, qualification funds ¥50 millions, miscellaneous ones and loans to be floated.

Moreover, the recently enforced wage hike of employees has brought the increase of expenditures by ¥53 millions. Therefore the compilation of the municipal budget is on a deadlock, unable to meet these enormous demands.

1. The autonomous body's economy affected by the revision of the tax system based on the Shoup Mission's recommendation.

a. Tax revenues:

	Estimated income	Compared with 1949
1949 (before the revision)	¥293,636 (thousand)	
1950 (after the revision)	327,831 (thousand)	34,176 (thousand) +
1951 (after the revision)	282,641 (thousand)	10,994 (thousand) -

b. Expenses for collecting taxes:

1949 (before the revision)	¥15,401 (thousand)	
1950 (after the revision)	27,499 (thousand)	12,098 (thousand) +
1951 (after the revision)	34,823 (thousand)	19,422 (thousand) +

Ex 4.

The old tax system was that of surtaxes and major source of the revenue was admission taxes and others which were collected with comparatively small expenses.

But with the tax system reform, admission tax was transfered to the prefectural one. Municipal resident tax and immovable property tax have to be collected at the responsibility of the municipal office itself. Therefore the number of revenue officials were doubled and ¥12,098 (thousand) were increased 1950, for encouraging tax payment.

Tax-collection expenses for 1951 fiscal year were increased by ¥19,422 (thousand) as compared with 1949, due to the increase of personnel expenses.

c. How did the tax system reform result on the municipal finance? (as compared with 1949)

Tax revenue	Tax-collecting expense	On municipal finance
1950 + ¥34,176 (thousand)	+ ¥12,098 (thousand)	+ ¥22,076 (thousand)
1951 - 10,994 (")	+ 19,422 (")	- 30,416 (")

d. The epoch-making tax system reform based on the Shoup's mission's recommendation was made to establish decentralization and strengthen the finance of local bodies, breaking down the centralized administrative system of old days.

But so far as this city is concerned, its finance grew worse, the revenue for the 1951 fiscal year decreasing by Yen 72,818 (thousand) as compared with 1949.

In this way this city is now in extreme financial straits, literally confronting ruin.

Retrocession tax for 1949	¥84,159 (thousand)
Equalization fund for 1950	41,757 (")

(Compared with 1949 thousand)

	Tax revenue	Equalization fund	Tax collecting expense	On the municipal finance
1950	+ 34,176	- 42,402	+ 12,098	- 20,324
1951	- 10,994	- 42,402	+ 19,422	- 72,818

2. Our demands to revise the local tax system:

a. To impose graduated municipal resident tax of high rate on a person of large income.

b. To impose income surtax on a juridical person.

c. To increase a local equalization fund.

Translated by Y. Ito on 10 Feb. 51
Y. ITO

TOKYO-TO HEADQUARTERS
NATIONAL RURAL POLICE

February 7, 1951

To : Kanto Civil Affairs Region

Att'n : Legal & Government Section

From : Liaison Branch, Tokyo-to Hq., National Rural Police

Thru : Kanto Liaison & Coordination Office

File No. : Special--1

Subject : Distribution and posting of the leaflets.

Place : The patrol car of the Tanashi District Police Station found the following leaflets in the waiting room of Tanashi Railway Station.

Number of the leaflets: 20 papers.

Contents of the leaflets :

"Expell Dulles and Mac who put fire to the war, and who are enemys of the Japanese!

Patriotic villagers in Kiyose-mura. What did America Imperialists bring us during the last 5 years?

Under the name of Humanism, Sams Manitoff robbed the bed of the patients and sold Streptmycine at a high price to critical patients. To the nurse, he treated as slaves. From the staffs, he deprived freedom of thought. Who made Kiyose-mura lifeless village, surrounded by barbed wire? These are not the only thing which Mac has done to you. Dulles popped into Japan, where Mac esists.

What did Dulles do last June at the 38th parallel? It is really American imperialist Dulles who started fire in Korean Conflict. In this shameful aggressive war, America was completely defeated in the hands of the North Korean and Chinese Communist. Militarist Truman and Mac are solicited from the world.

They clunged hard to Japan where they could make refuge. They used Yoshida a traitor, like their hands and feet in order to make Japan their battle ground, so they sent Dulles for setting fire."

There were also some other leaflets pasted on electric poles around the station. It reads as follows:

1. Japanese would not be bullet-proof for the Americans.
2. Expell burglar Dulles who set fire on Korea.
3. Expell militaristic boss Dulles who called the Japanese a cheap soldier.

Disposition by the police:

The police confiscated the leaflets and questioned couple passengers who were waiting for the 1st train but

Enc.

could not find the suspect. They asked the railway clerks who told them that around midnight there was a certain person came there and asked the clerks what the time was, but they could not reveal his identity.

Received
K.L.O.O.
25.2.-9
TIME 16.3.

#1009 13 February 1951 rk

Translation of a letter dated 22 January 1951

SUBJECT: Young apprentice Geisha pressed defloration by her employer

FROM : A Hangyoku (young apprentice Geisha),
Senzoku-cho, Asakusa, Tokyo-to

TO : KCAR

I heard that you are very kind-hearted for the weak. I am quite at a loss. I don't know what to do. As I am yet under 18, I am working as a Hangyoku (young apprentice Geisha). Though I hated to become a Geisha, I made up my mind to sell myself into this gay quarters, as my step-mother told me I would be a filial daughter for my parents by doing so. But whenever I see young girls of my age attending school, I badly miss my real mother. Awfully sad to be here! But my employer says, if I were to leave him, I would have to refund him the money advanced for me. I gave up all hope of getting rid of this life of shame, resigning myself to fate.

Of late, my employer tells me to subject myself to defloration at the request of the proprietor of a Machiai called Sennari. I refused it but he would not hear of it.

I have my fancy man in mind to whom I would give my virginity but not to anybody else for the present.

Both my employer and proprietor of the Machiai threaten me every day to subject myself to defloration. Isn't there any way by your kind efforts to make him wait it for one or two years?

A friend of mine employed by certain Geisha house was subjected to defloration the other day. While she served once or twice, she caught a venereal disease. But she is not allowed to lay off but compelled to serve as usual.

We made up our mind to kill ourselves. But if I kill myself my ~~eld~~ younger sister would be compelled to become a Geisha. Therefore I can not kill myself.

Translated by Y. Ito on 13 February 1951
Y. ITO

Ex 6.

C-O-P-Y

Patriotic movement for smashing the plan to make Japanese people to human-bullets and to repatriate Koreans

You, good people of the Prefecture!

Government has made an arrangement with the Korean Government on December 26, with the excuse of incidents in Kobe and else by Korean nationals, a plan which was clarified in the talk of Okazaki, Chief Cabinet Secretary, "a compulsory deport of Koreans".

What is this rude, inhumane plan for?

In our native country, the people's army of Korea and the volunteers of Red China are strongly united, beat the aggressors, ambitious of dominating Asia, almost to give up Korea.
Reactionists of home and abroad were set back and if the chance allows, they intend to aggress not only Korea but also to make Japan as their front base for striking Red China and USSR, making positive preparation for rearming Japan and using Japanese for their human bullets. General M's new year message and the talk of Premier Yoshida also clarified the intention. Korean residents in Japan are opposing the plan and are fighting bravely with Japanese people with actions.

You, good people of the Prefecture!

In cooperation with the U.N., Japanese people and Koreans residents are forced to work to death night and overtime for cheap wages, levied tax without sympathy, and farmers are requested compulsory to put out even their seed-wheat, and the rice is sent to Korea; in addition, Korean residents are discriminated in the public life and management, ignored of their racial education, renewed of their slavery to Tenno and oppressed to be separated from Japanese.
Reactionist home and abroad who have no more policy than such are making propaganda in everyday's newspaper and radio as if Koreans are rioting intentionally or planning social disorder, and speak aloud as if Koreans are the enemy of Japanese nation. Thus to deprive Japanese and Koreans of their rights and freedom, shutting ears and mouths, to oppress the minor race had been already experienced in the days of Tojo. Hitler, before his commencing the war of aggression and to start indoctrination of the people to fascism, slaughtered or oppressed 470,000 Jews, and Tojo's massacre of Nankin citizens, Chang Kai Shek's slaughter of good poeple are the proofs of such in the history.

You, good people of the Prefecture!

The idea and plan of compulsory retariation of Koreans are clear for what purpose, whose benefit and how to be done. We, Korean residents, swear to fight positively with actions to smash such intention and plan, together with Japanese people. This will be the only mean to prevent Japanese from being made human-bullets, and to let the occupation forces withdraw from Japan and Korea and to win the collective peace treaty.
Let us two nations, you Japanese and we Koreans, be firmly united and stand up for the sake of peace and independence of both countries.

Ex 7.

C-O-P-Y

1. We oppose the compulsory deport of Koreans in order to drive Japan to the war.

2. Guard the peace, prohibit the atomic weapons, oppose the rearmament of Japan, fight for the collective peace treaty.

January 1951

Koreans' Democratic Unified Frong
in Japan
Chiba Prefecture Committee

16 February 1951

DAMAGES BY SNOW (15 Feb 51)

Prefecture	Tokyo MPB	Tokyo NRP (Islands)	Kanagawa	Chiba	Saitama	Ibaraki	Gumma	Shizuoka
Dead	3			3				
Heavily injured	3							
Slightly injured	3							
Missing				3				
Dwelling houses destroyed	6			19	1			1 (a school of 300 tsubo very recently built)
Dwelling houses damaged				35				
Buildings damaged	15	296		49			1	
Buildings destroyed			7	20	7			
Fences fell down	51							
Boats sunk		1	1	22				
Boats damaged		5		81				
Boats washed away								11
Bank collapsed			1					

* Traffic blocks - 40 places
Communication blocks - 10 places

Reported by Tokyo Regional NRP at 1030, 16 February.

L.

Ed. 8.

No election of Governor will be held in Gumma, Saitama and Chiba.

Ibaraki: Yoji Tomosue, present governor, independent (conservative) will run. Tomosue refused to join the Liberal Party so he would run from the joint support of conservatives. Social Democratic Party might not participate in the coming election due to the lack of appropriate candidates although Goro Manda, business man, depurgee is rumored to run. Sozaemon Yanagawa, independent depurgee is also rumored to run.

Tochigi: Jukichi Kodaira, present governor, was designated by Liberal Party as their official dandidate. It is rumored that opposition parties may designate one of the three below:
Kyoji Funada, Democrat, House of Representatives
Daihachi Onuki, Social Democrat, lawyer
Kiyoshi Kimijima, ex-Governor, depurgee

Tokyo: Seiichiro Yasui, present governor, independent (conservative) will run from the joint support of Liberal and Democrats. Kanju Kato, central executive committee of the Social Democratic Party will run also. 3 or 4 more candidates might run but not strong enough to beat the above two. CP kindly offered their support for Social Democrat candidate but bluntly refused by Social Democratic Party. Therefore, CP might designate their own candidate.

Kanagawa: Iwataro Uchiyama, present governor, independent (conservative) was asked by Premier Yoshida to join the Liberal Party. However, he will be designated by both Liberal and Democrats. Social Democratic Party is now trying to find candidates.

Yamanashi: Katsuyasu Yoshie, present governor, independent (Liberal) will be supported by Liberal Party. Democratic Party is rumored to designate one of the following; Daisuke Yasuda, ex-Asst Chief of the Maritime Bureau, depurgee and Hisashi Amano, Diet man. The leftists of the Social Democratic Party is thinking of Jiro Usui, an old-timer of the party.

Nagano: Torao Hayashi, present governor, Social Democrat will again be supported by the party. The conservatives who was defeated in the last election are now having meetings to decide their candedate. At the meeting held on 2 February it was decided to designate Tokuya Furuhata, Diet man but according to the opinions of the Diet men of Liberal Party Chiju Katagiri, present chairman of the prefectural assembly may be designated.

Shizuoka: Takeji Kobayashi, present governor, Liberal and Hisao Saito, head of generl affairs department of the prefecture, Liberal, stated of running. Kobayashi and Saito is fighting and the party was split into two groups. They had a messy meeting. Finally Kobayashi's group retreated from the room, Saito's group designated Saito by themselves as the official candidate. However, the National Hqs of the Social Demo Party favors to designate Kobayashi. The percentage of support will be 50-50 if Saito is not designated.

L.

EF10.

#992 10 February 1951 rk

DATE: 27 January 1951

Reasons for Recalling the Mayor Tsunerokuro Kanai:

Present mayor Mr. Tsunerokuro Kanai once tried to recall the former mayor Mr. Yoshiie Ono in vain, however, Mr. Ono had to resign from his post.

As the successor to Mr. Ono, Mr. Kanai was barely elected as present headman of the village. Although Mr. Kanai had the responsibility in supervising Mr. Takuro Nakamura, former revenue-officer of the village, in performing his duty as the accountant, Kanai failed to do so. As the result the revenue and expenditure of the village have come to an extreme unballance, being confronted with a financial crisis.

The villagers are suffering excessive allotment of rice delivery as well as compulsory collection of the rice, unreasonably cheap price of agricultural products and heavy income tax.

Many a farmers in Shirosawa Village have been forced to take following measures to meet their financial difficulties:

1. To decline to purchase the allotted quanty of various kinds of fertilizer as well as selling out their cattle or farm implements.

2. To decline to purchase various kinds of allotted commodities, and selling rice stored for their own use.

The present mayor Mr. Kanai has not taken any step in order to improve such situations yet, but he won't listen to the various ardent wishes expressed before him.

Incompetence and unfaithfulness of Mr. Kanai would assuredly lead the whole village to destruction. Therefore, we are going to recall Mr. Tsuneroku Kanai, present mayor.

Translated by K. Koiwai 10 February 1951
K. KOIWAI

Ex 11.

10 Feb. 51

Re: Recall of CP Mayor (Nagano Ken)

Local Administration Section of Nagano Prefecture reported as follows:

Hiroshi Nakamura, a Communist mayor of Goka Mura, Hanishina Gun, Nagano Prefecture has been recalled. The recall was initiated by one Iijima, a doctor of conservative lianing in December 1950. On 8 February, voting was conducted which resulted in as follows:

For the recall - 1,756

Against the recall 446

The number of eligible voters in this village is 2,492. It is presumed by the prefectural authorities that approximately 1/3 of the population is Communistic. The prefecture expected a obstruction of voting by Communists and had policemen alerted for, however, no disturbance occurred.

There are five Communists in the cillage assembly out of 16 members. Nakamura was elected in 1947 by a cifference of only 10 or 20 votes in the competition with a conservative candidate.

L.

Ef 17.

9 February 1951

SUBJECT: Activities of Communists

BY: Chief Fumie Matsuzawa
Itabashi Police Station,
Tokyo-to

The Communists in the Itabashi area have a very tightly knit and well organized cells headed by the personnel of the Itabashi "jyu byoin" (Itabashi Free Hospital) who are all Communists. This hospital run by a staff of very intellectual doctors and nurses whose treatment of the patients are courteous, sincere ~~and~~ medically and personnaly. The patients who go there are truly impressed so from there they must be getting many a sympathizers and supporters. This hospital is highly thought of by the people who go there. From this standpoint this area has a large Communistic group also which is difficult to combat because of the means or methods used to gain sympathizers and supporters. It is a different kind of a approach from the Communistic Doctrine where they use poverty, insecurity, dissention, unstability to spread their seeds but by meeting the peoples needs with sincerity and courtesy as their weapon, especially for a free hospital, the standards set by them are hard to beat other similar institutions.

The population of Itabashi is mostly composed of office workers, students and day laborers (Koreans), the latter two groups being of the impressionable type for the Communists to work upon.

The Communist cell here are very active putting up posters and distributing handbills. Very few are caught in the actof putting up these posters as they are put up at night and they seem to be working in pairs, one as a lookout and the other doing the posting.

Posters are pasted along busy thorofare and handbills are scattered at railroad stations. Recently there have appeared posters with "Dulles go home" slogans and "Occupation troops go home".

In regard to the coming election the Communists are using the "Peace" angle as a feeler for their platform as they are finding more thing wrong with it and trying to find out which caption has the most support.

They are using local problems or gripes with their political propaganda. Here is one example; On the Tojo Electric Railway Line that runs between Ikebukuro and Kawagoe, many a Occupational Personnel uses it daily in their travel from Asaka (Camp Drake) to Tokyo thereby causing crowded conditions in the trains at certain hours. The Communists observing the slight inconvenience of the Japanese passengers are using it as a caption for their agitation campaign such as "fellow passengers, the reason for the overcrowding and lack of transportation is due to the use by the Occupation Forces, G.I.s go home" another poster reads " fellow passengers, the reason for all of the delay at the station is because the line is being used exclusively by the Occupation Forces". The Communists tried to approach the station master and tried to get his assistance in carrying out this agitation campaign against the Occupation Forces but was refused. He reported the matter to the police. These agitation posters do not seem to have much effect on the ordinary people.

Enc 13.

Another Communist tactic used by them to get by the law is the use of childrens in passing out handbills, this is predominately so among Korean Communist. The reason why they use children is that they appeal better to the public and even if they are picked up by the police they could not be prosecuted by them as they would come under the Juvenile Protection Law which speaks for itself. In the Peace Opinion Poll campaign they used "koto-gakko" (Junior High School) students to pass out the ballots. The ballots were of typical Communist style in that it had two separate reasons of five points each with the question in bold type "over-all peace or separate peace?" but---- the points were five reasons in favor of an over all peace and five reasons against a separate peace. On the left of the ballot was a space for signature and han. On the bottom it had instructions for the recipient of the ballot to send it to the "gikai giin kaikan" (diet member apartment) number so and so. The purpose of the ballot was to present it to Mr. Dulles.

EDDIE T. UNO DAC
Legal & Gov't Sect.
KCAR

8 February 1951
10:45 - 11:45

SUBJECT: Activities of Communists

BY: Chief Satoru Kawashima
Asakusa Police Station,
Tokyo-to

There are approximately 841 Koreans residing in the area under the jurisdiction of the Asakusa Police Station. Their activities are small as there are only three known Korean Communist Cells in this area.

There ~~are~~ 32 Chinese in this area and they are of the middle class andquite well to do. They have a very low crime rate and no radical elements. They do not committ themselves as to who theyre sympathetic with, the Nationalists or the Red regime of China but they are not Communists they are an individualistic group who help each other out and stay out of politics.

There ~~are~~ 27 Formosans in this area but they are like the Chinese in nature and cause no trouble, are in the middle class category running a resturant or a barber shop.

Posters and handbills are being picked up by his police as soon as they are discovered but the distributors or pasters of the posters are seldom caught in the act as they do their work at nite. Handbills are usually scattered in a crowd to be picked up by the reader so that here would be no risk of being caught red handed distributing the bills to an individual. Local employment office seems to be the Communists favorite haunt for their or this kind of activity.

A new slant in the way a poster or handbill are made up is as follows; the Communists draw it up in a question and answer form followed up by the Commies solution to the problem. The Communist solution is usually one of the most frequently expounded agitations such as, "against rearmament","NPR is an army to oppress the people", "separate peace is for another war", "we want an over-all peace", etc. A Communist will scout around his local and find out what is the present gripe among housewives, he finds out that they are mumbling about the rise in price of "shoyu" (soy sauce) a daily household necessity. This will be their catch slogan, "housewives, do you know why the price of shoyu has gone up? its because before the war soy beans came from Manchuria and China and now Japan cannot get her supply from there but have to import it at a high price from the capitalistic Americans", "we want an over-all peace" so that Japan can again import from China and prices will come down.

Handbills distributed by Korean Communists expounds topics of personnal concern such as "Koreans against forced deportation orders", "Against the Red Purge order", "We want over all peace", "Withdrawal of all foreign trrops from Japan" etc. These posters and handbills are usually in the name of the Kankoku Daihyobu (Korean Representative Bureau)

Asakusa has 4 Communist cells and 4 districts and it seems like it receives its instructions from the Daito-ku headquarters thats located somewheres near Ueno.

The Communist cells in this area concentrates their effort on unemployed day laborers and tax ridden small shop keepers.

Ex 14.

Last fall the Communists started a "Keisatsu shinkei undo" (Police befriending movement). Their objective was to try winning over policemen stationed at police boxes. This was their approach, a man would go up to a police box and strikeup a conversation, he'd thank the police for their long hours of duty and then flatter them with compliments, then he'd start in sympathizing with them on some of the gripes an ordinary policeman usually has,such as low wages, being always reprimanded by the Sgt. or the Chief. Then if the Commie thinks that this police is approachable, the next day they would send a women around to the box and she would offer to clean out the place and even though he would say its O.K. she would go ahead and clean the place out and place a flower in a vase and give the place personnal attention in order to soften him up some more with a feminine touch. The police not used to all this attention is usually flabergasted and at that time she would start in with her Communistic lines but the men have been warned to be cautious of overfriendly overtures from unknown persons so as far as the chief knows, all such cases has been reported so its seems that his men have not been taken in by this tactic. The chief surmises that these moves are just a feeler to see if there are any weak spots in the police setup where they can get some converts or sympathizer for their cause.

THE OPINIONS EXPRESSED ABOVE ARE THOSE OF CHIEF KAWASHIMA AND REPORTED FACTS HAVE BEEN SUMMURIZED WITH HIS OPINION

Eddie T. Uno

EDDIE T. UNO DAC
Legal & Gov't Section
KCAR

6 Feb. 1951

TO : KCAR

SUBJECT: Report on the Communist Activities
Surrounding the Visit of Mr. Dulles.

FROM : MATSUMOTO Hideyuki, Chief, Liaison Sect., MPD.

The police have been on the alert, watching over the possible social reaction which might be brought about following the visit of Special Envoy Mr. Dulles. Indications show that the Communists who have hitherto been subterreneous in their activities are becoming positive, their activities shifting gradually to that or propagation of their ulterior intention. They are distributing handbills among the people which contain their intention. They are distributing handbills among the people which contain their intentional opposition to Mr. Dulles' mission. Their apparent intention is to disturb and instigate the people.

Attorney-General Ohashi's talk on January 6 to the press, in an interview on the train, about riotous Koreans as well as the statement by the Korean Mission in Japan on January 12 to the effect that it has an intention of sending back vicious Koreans to their country have had a considerable effects on the minds of Korean residing in this country. As a result Communist Koreans activities had suddenly become subterreneous for which the police have been on the watch.

The handbills contents as follows:

1. Handbills distributed on the road near No. 2005 of 8-chome, Itabashi-cho, Itabashi-ku.

   a) "Opposition to the Single Peace Treaty. The Genious of Poverty Dulles! You go home!

2. Posted on the back-yard fence of Toto bus barn near No. 2424 of 1-chome, Itabashi-cho, Itabashi-ku.
   were:

   a) "No more war for us. You go home, Dulles!"
   b) "We are tired of war. Dulles, You go home!"
   c) "We oppose to rearmament. Dulles, You go home!"

3. Posted on electric poles near No. 350 of 2-chome, Itabashi-cho, Itabashi-ku, were:

   a) "Opposition to the single peace treaty which keeps fighting the New China."

Enc 15.

b) "Unite peoples of Japan and Korean, in order to drive out our common enemy!"

c) "The Japanese people are not a bullet proof for Americans."

4. Posted on the fence of Itabashi Transportation Co. near No. 770 of 6-chome, Itabashi-cho, Itabashi-ku, were:

a) "Go home, you Dulles who intends to make a colony out of Japan."

b) "We are tired of war, Dulles, you go home."

c) "We oppose to the single peace treaty, Dulles, you go home."

d) "We poose rearmament. The Genious of Poverty Dulles, you go home!"

The foregoing handbills appear to have been posted around 28th or 29th of January. Though the identity of the persons who have posted the bills are unavailable, the person responsible for posting number 1 and 2 is deemed to be URANO Masaji in charge of Oyama Cell Information, Communist Itabashi-Ward Committee, and responsible to 2 and 4 is SUGIMOTO Shigeru of Communist Itabashi Committee. The police is exerting their efforts for investigation.

* * * * * * *

5 Feb. 1951

To : KCAR

From : MATSUMOTO Hideyuki, Liaison Chief, MPD.

Subject: Report on Moves of the Forces of Defunct Choren, or League of Koreans Residing in Japan

Glad to inform you that sometime on 30 Jan., 1951 the following propaganda literature was dropped in every civilian house around Komagome Hayashi-cho under the jurisdiction of the Komagome Police Station.

For your information, it is believed that the issuing organization of the anti-Occupation bills, as signed the Bunkyo Chapter of the Unified Democratic Front of the Korean Residents in Japan, is located in the Kensetsu Tsushinsha, or Construction Press Agency, headed by one SAI YU TOKU, one of the former leaders of the defunct Choren, or League of Koreans Residing in Japan.

The Anti-Occupation Literature reads:

To all people residing in Bunkyo-ku, wishing for a world peace!

You will have to recall the every "peace ballot" cast against a test use of A-bomb in Korea was so powerful that it killed the voice for the terrible weapon.

The forces of war-mongers who have fallen into a great fiasco in the attempt of military adventure in Korea are now seized with panic, and are now making every effort to use Japan as war supplies.

They put aside an over-all peace treaty which brings Japan peace and complete independence in accord with the Potsdam Declaration, saying that it is merely an idea impracticable. They are, therefore, afraid of any movement to be launched in Japan in the cause of peace and independence.

As a sort of try-out for the suppression of any movement by the Japanese nationals, the war-mongers are now designing a plot against the Korean residents in Japan in the attempts of Korean suppression, deportation and freeze of property. They are making efforts, in a panic-stricken way, for ripping off the corner of a "fort of world peace", Japan.

The violent police system lined with armed forces of Fascism is nothing but the isolated pose of the war-mongers, isn't it?

Enc 15-a

To all people!

The Japanese people cannot be content with the lot of being reduced to a state of sand-bags, can they? Japan cannot be content with the lot of being a military base for the subversive forces in Asia, can she?

Let us stage rallies more vigorously in the cause of peace in Japan and her complete independence.

Opposed to a rearmament in order to keep the Japanese people from being reduced to a state of human bullets!

Opposed to a single peace treaty!

Let's win an over-all peace!

Banzai for great peace in the world!

Banzai for combined power of the Japanese and the Korean People!

Signed by: Bunkyo Chapter, Unified Democratic Front of the Korean Residents in Japan

ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION
Internal Revenue Division

MK/som
26 January, 1951

MEMO FOR FILE:

SUBJECT: Tokyo-to Tax Administration Research Board

After some lengthy consideration and discussion the Tokyo-to Tax Administration Research Board came into being January 5, 1951. On that date one permanent chairman and four members were selected from a list of executives of the Tokyo-to Tax Office submitted by the office chief, Mr. Hosoda. Membership is constituted as follow:

Mr. S. Watanabe, Chief General Affairs Section; permanent chairman.
Mr. J. Toru, Chief Tax Imposition Section; permanent member.
Mr. N. Ito, Chief Tax Collection Section; permanent member.
Mr. S. Okada, Chief Inspection Section; permanent member.
Mr. K. Sano, Chief of Investigation Unit; permanent member.

The Tax Administration Research Board immediately adopted some rule for proceedings and unanimously agreed to place on its agenda for immediate consideration the problem of property assessment.

The matter of the choice of an assessor qualified for the assumption of the position vacancy created by the Local Tax Laws, was resolved into a recommendation to the Tokyo-to Governor for the nomination of a candidate, to be approved by the assembly at the earliest possible date. The Board resolution contained a proviso for Mr. Hosoda, the incumbent chief of the Tokyo-to Tax Office, to assume the position in the event the governor could not readily find a qualified person. Such proviso being deemed an interim expedient to provide for the continuance of the current organization assessing property.

Next the Board considered the degree of participation of a "Property Assessment Deliberating Committee". Such committee to exercise guidance, review and equalization of assessments. Our recommendation to shelve this proposal in favor of these responsibilities being assumed by the Board itself was adopted with only one dissident vote. At this point our recommendation to the board to consider the creation of a study group, made up of experienced employees, to be assigned as a project the task of studying the administrative and legal requirements of property assessments, and report its findings to the Board, was adopted.

Encl.

Next, the Board considered its policy governing the publicity that should be given its action and recommendations. Emphasis was placed on the need of releasing frequent press information in order to foster taxpayer's interest in efficient tax administration and consequent economies. The Board resolved unanimously to give wide publicity to its activities, while reserving its rights to exercise discretion over texts that might import to the taxpayers the impression that its decision were influenced by the occupation authorities. It was thought that the moment was propitious to strive for taxpayers confidence and interest based on the self promoted initiative and efficiency of the local tax officials. For that reason, it was decided that our presence as moderator of the Board meetings would be reported to the public as being for guidance and specialized expert assistance in tax administration problems.

Next, the Board considered the merger of Tokyo-to field collection offices with special wards collection offices. The purpose being to effect economies in clerical process that appears to be duplicated, while carefully preserving the legal autonomy of each administrative entity.

The Board approached this subject with the subsequent realization that it did not have sufficient administrative and statistical data at hand to adequately analyse the problem. It did not have sufficient reliable interpretation of the legal implications involved in the implementation or a combined administration, to be organized with care to preserve the autonomy of each. At our suggestion it decided to consider designating two Tokyo-to field offices where standards of measurement of performance would be established and compared with the study of the parallel performance of the special ward tax office. This experiment would reveal possible economies to be realized by combining the administrative clerical process of both and would likely provide the Board with a clearer understanding of where the organizational structure could be merged without affecting the autonomy of each level of administration.

At the last meeting of record the Board realized its first concrete accomplishment by reviewing a manual of procedures for assessments of land and houses. This manual is the result of the monumental work and research made in the complex techniques of assessment of property and is worthy of commendation. By this timely accomplishment the basic procedure of assessment is available to the incoming assessor and places the Board in a position to retain the control of administrative procedures of assessments it is facing and assure the very heavy workload program to get into motion presently. Also access to quick readjustments of methods and procedures in the assessment process will in this manner be preserved and can be well co-ordinated within the existing tax administration organization.

At the last meeting the Board also considered the creation of a joint Tokyo-to and special ward internal association of tax employees and executives to foster tax study and research and to circulate an informative and educational house organ amongst the tax office personnel. No decision was reached on forming the association because it was considered wise to better define the exact scope of tax study and research to be conducted before such an association is created and in consideration of the research responsibilities already assumed by the Board or sometimes delegated by the Board to specially constituted study groups of experienced employees.

The Tokyo-to Tax Administration Research Board has held seven meetings to date. It has by its energetic approach to the various tax administrative problems that exists, demonstrated beyond doubt, that it can contribute effectively to better government. The concept of this approach is new to its members and to the Tokyo-to Tax officials. The same type of Board has been activated for the special wards, and is ready to operate.

Because of the urgency of some of the administrative problems enumerated above, the Board upon its creation, immediately embarked on an attempt to obtain the desirable solutions of major importance. In this it did very well. However these meetings have demonstrated the need and necessity of further considering its technique of proceedings and the careful planning of its agenda.

It would be desirable that matters brought under discussion be considered point by point in following the written presentations given its member. Votes for adoption or rejection of these points of discussion or controversy should be taken before the next item of discussion is considered. Each member should exercise more fully his right for motion to vote on issues, while the understanding that these issues should never be left undecided without a vote should prevail. The chairman can and should more frequently call for a motion from any member for a vote to be taken on point of issues. Too often the Board has been inclined to recite the subject considered rather than debate its worthiness.

The Board's agenda should be revised and plans should be made to revert to the discussion of matters that although have not the appearance of being of urgent priority as others, nevertheless should be considered very soon, less they affect the implementation of the Board actions on administrative decisions of recognized priority.

Such as this is meant the revision of the office organization, methods and procedures, planning and scheduling. It is imperative that the functions of the Tax Office be geared to quickly adopt the Board recommendations once approved by the chief of the Tax Office.

This will also require the installation of a system of release of office regulations and instructions, properly indexed and numbered and to be disseminated to the field offices by specific subject. This is urgently recommended for the unification of the administrative process and to permit the progressive assembly of these office regulations and instructions in indexed manuals of operation to be placed accessible to each office employee.

The constituting of specialized "study groups" should be soon formalized into clearly defined programs to fit the study to be conducted. Personnel selected, schedule of completion and the exact nature of the report to be made to the Board should be decided while in session and before the project is released. Point of issues developing while contemplating these projects should be voted on by the Board members. If the Board members are not prepared to discuss the problem, their considefation and decision should be postponed on motion from a member, until they assemble the necessary facts. At any rate a "study group" should not be constituted until its membership and assignment is comprised and delivered in a securely bound "package" of carefully outlined requirements.

Items for discussion on the agenda of the Board should be published once a month for 30 days. Thus the calendar of sessions would be scheduled to better fit the requirements and to allow careful planning of Board activities, as well as co-ordination with all interested intra or extra administrative entities of possible assistance to the Board. There is no doubt that the Board is developing the scope of its interest and influence in such a rapid sequence that more adequate planning in the management of its operation is a matter of considerable importance.

The Board insofar has had an inclination to approach matters of techniques in administration rather than include for its consideration matters of operations. This if allowed to persist could seriously weaken its influence. We refer for instance to certain operational problems such as the deficiencies in the enforcement of the amusement tax and the supervision of field collections of all types of delinquent taxes. These two problems are recognized to be major in their significance. It is generally agreed that the failure to adequately provide for effective remedy is indoctrinating widespread tax evasion on the part of taxpayers. The implications are vast and of extreme seriousness are well known by tax officials. Therefore we are recommending these two items be placed upon the Board agenda for consideration at once. If legislative assistance is needed to solve these problems, it cannot be expected or be adequate without supporting conclusive evidence that an administrative effort has been made to satisfactorily work the law.

We are recommending the Board to consider making its existence and activities widely known and the subject of the taxpayers interest.

Heretofore the publicity released has been negligible in spite of our well received encouragements to that end. We have frequently stated the desirability of the Board having freedom of action in the management of its own affairs, we would regret to have to opine and sponsor press relations ourselves. But it must be everpresent in the minds of the Board members that they are servicing the taxpayers to the extent of deriving the greatest possible economies consistent with efficiency in the collection and expenditure of public monies in the Tokyo Metropolis and its political sub-divisions. Therefore it is the duty of its members to inform the taxpayers of the true aspects of taxation before they become malinformed and organize themselves into dangerous minorities that obstructs and undermines good civic government and weakens the national structure.

Much of the research conducted by the Board and the study groups is of such complex nature that it will often require the assistance of qualified experts from outside sources. The Board has already recognized and admitted a representative of the Institute of Municipal Research, a privately endowed and managed government research organization, to its meetings. This is an encouraging gesture that should be enlarged to seek such assistance either on the Board own volition or through our good offices.

From time to time commentaries such as these will be presented to the Board. It is desirable that the Board carefully consider their contents and discuss and comment on their adoption as well as enter their receipt on records and in the minutes of its meetings.

Marcel A. Kraft
Tax Administration
Specialist

Encl.

Tohoku Civil Affairs Region
Legal-Government Section

4434

3. Brief Statement of Findings:

(1) The instructions sent from the Local Autonomy Agency of the Central Government on the "Rationalization of Local Administration" have been received by the prefectures. In response to questions raised regarding the reallocation of governmental duties by the prefectures and cities, about the only answer I could obtain was, "Yes we have the instructions and they are now being studied. The prefectures and cities are studying them. Nothing definite has been determined." This office has been advised only of the general nature of the Tokyo instructions and will make an effort at the forthcoming L-G conference to learn the definite recommendations of the LocalAutonomy Agency. I am of the opinion that the local officials are not too enthusiastic about the reorganization of local government functions.

(2) Ken Assemblies meeting late this month will have two very difficult assignments. One, the budget for the coming fiscal year and two, regulations for the Local Public Service Law. The regulations for the Local Public Service Law have been drafted.

(3) The Japanese officials are still complaining that it is unfortunate for the budget to be prepared prior to the election of a chief executive and the assemblies. They contend, and rightly so, that the election should precede the preparation of the budget.

(4) Current opinion indicates that all of the chief executives of local governments whose office expires in April will stand for re-election and that more than one-half of the assemblymen will stand for re-election.

(5) At the conclusion of the trip the individual in charge of the trip must submit certain forms to the RTO and include one copy of the travel orders for each person on the trip who was traveling on official business. Three persons during this last trip did not have official travel orders.

(6) The water pipes on the "Lark" are poorly insulated and any time the temperature drops into the 20's the pipes freeze, causing inconvenience to all.

R. F. Scott

16 February 1951

Field Trip to Shinjo, Akita and Yamagata

Mr. Yokoyama, Advisor

Shinjo 12 Feb 51 Yamagata

15 Feb. 51

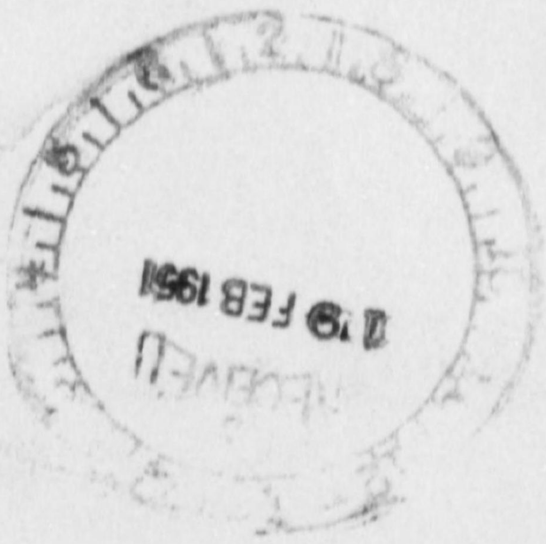
Ltr Order 2-106

Legal-Government

See Over.

R. Foster Scott

R. Foster Scott, GS-12
Legal-Govt Analyst
Legal-Govt



STAFF NOTES

Legal-Government Section, TCAR 17 February 1951

1. Mr. Scott departed on a "Lark" trip on 12 February to Shinjo, Akita and Yamagata, returning to the office on Friday, 16 February. Mr. Satake has been on annual leave for the past week and is expected to return to the office on 19 February.

2. As a result of the House of Councillors' by-election, which was held in Fukushima Prefecture on 12 February 1951, candidate Isao Matsudaira (Liberal) was elected to replace Councillor Manemon Hashimoto (Liberal) who died on 27 December 1950. The results of the election are as follows:

Isao Matsudaira (Liberal)	386,322
Toshikatsu Tanaka (Socialist)	270,923
Harue Yamashita (Democrat)	115,292
Fujio Orikasa (Communist)	8,645

3. Prefecture Assembly Chairmen of the six Prefectures in Tohoku Region met in the Fukushima Prefectural Government building in Fukushima City on 15 February. This conference was held for the purpose of discussing the adjustment plan of local administration business which has been recommended to the Prime Minister and Presidents of both Houses by the Local Administration Research Committee. A decision was reached to prepare an opinion to be forwarded to the National Prefecture Assembly Chairmen's Conference, stressing the following points although the Chairmen agreed on the plan as a whole:

a. To transfer the national universities to prefectures is not desirable because of the poor financial condition of local public bodies even though this move was recommended by the Local Administration Research Committee.

b. In spite of the recommendation, business relating to Daily Life Protection Law cannot be handled smoothly by cities, towns and villages because of the present inadequate organization of local public bodies and the National Government will be responsible for it.

c. The National Government will be responsible for the decision, construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of areas designated as national roads and national subsidies will be allocated to prefectures having prefectural roads which correspond to those of the state.

R. Foster Scott
Legal-Government Analyst

R. F. SCOTT DAC
TOHOKU C. A. REG.
APO 547
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Report of Interviews with Japanese

14 February 1951

Mr. Takao Hamada, President, Tohoku Industrial Development Co., Ltd., called at 1015 hours.

Back in 1932 and 1933, Tohoku was placed under terrible cold weather, which caused a great damage on farming population. Worrying this situation, Government had positively launched to help develop industry in Tohoku Region.

In consquence, in 1936, Government and Tohoku six prefectures agreed to invest a certain fund to establish Tohoku Industrial Development Co., Ltd. Since the establishment, this company had contributed for the development of natural resources. This company is to give advice and provide financial aid to the private companies which are engaging in the project worth while to be encouraged. Until termination of war the company had invested in 90 different companies. But after the war some of the 90 became independent, or 2 or 3 companies were consolidated into one, thus they count now 40 companies under their investment.

About the time of starting of this company one sister-company called "Jinko Electric Development Company" was established in order to supply cheaper electricity to those invested companies. It is recorded this generation company had been producing 150,000 KW. However, in 1940, under the Government policy this company was forced to be consolidated into Japan Generation and Transmission Co., Ltd., being unable to use the electricity for their own purpose, but controlled by the Government. That was a great pain for the Tohoku Ind. Devel. Co.

Government had continued to invest to this company every year to cover deficit, till the end of war, though, while no new investment of Government has been made since then. So the company itself operating on one hand one chemical fertilizer company in Fukushima, and lignite mine in Yamagata, and on the other hand putting a part of the company's own property on public auction sale, and getting small dividend from the invested companies, has kept the company going on.

In order to tide over this present difficult situation, they are planning to construct a hydroelectric power plant and using that electric power to operate a chemical fertilizer plant in the same area.

It is of his opinion that Tohoku farm land in general need calcium cyanamide rather than phosphate because of acid soil.

Mr. Masao Sugai, Chief of Sendai Chapter, "Japan People's Party," called at 1100 hours.

The followings are the highlights of his talk:

1. Sent an open letter concerning the revision of Japanese Constitution to President Truman as well as State Secretary Acheson, dated 3 November 1950 and 4 January 1951 respectively.

2. Submitted a letter of recommendation about Japanese peace treaty issue to Ambassador Dulles through Diplomatic Section, SCAP.

The contents of the recommendation drew a special attention of Mr. Hoberecht ~~Hallbright~~, Tokyo Branch Chief, United Press. After he met head representatives of this party in Tokyo toward the end of January, he made such an arrangement that the recommendation would be put on a world broadcast, and it was done on 30 January.

Later on Mr. Sugai got a copy of the broadcasting manuscript thereof from Mr. Hallbright. They mimeographed more copies of it in Sendai, and he brought in the copy here.

3. This party is doing its best for the realization of the following three ideas.

a. Japanese peace treaty should be signed as early as possible.

b. Japan ought to be rearmed.

c. United States of America and Japan should sign on a mutual support pact on a permanent basis as soon as peace treaty is signed for the establishment of the eternal world peace.

By Setsuo Chiba

Info Copy to:
Chief
Dep Chief
Pleg & Govt
Econ

to the assembly, but the assembly couhdn't agree, so the matter was sent on to the General AffairsCommittee, where it is now. Mr. Wilcox doesn't know what the outcome will be.

Chief Suzuki is still vigorously opposing the revision of the Police Law and says that he is going to appeal to the public on the matter.

Mr. Chiba, former Secretary General of the Democratic Party, from which position he resigned and is now chairman of the Policy Committee of the Democratic Party, was in to see Mr. Wilcox this morning. He says the democratic Party is in favor of the revision of the Police Law and wants the autonomous police to be limited to cities with a poluation of 300,000.

Mr. Wilcox went to Kobe in connection with the petition by the Indian national about the encroachment on his property by a Chinese. Mr. Wilcox says the mayor of Kobe thinks the Indian will get title to his property in April or May. The situation in that part of Kobe is all fouled up by squatters who have come in and can't be gotten off the places they are squatting on. Mr. Wilcox also talked to the Indian. He believes that the matter will be straightened out.

Mr. Wilcox went to Kyoto this week in connection with a petition presented to Kinki Region from a PTA group in a section of Kyoto. It seems that a 15 year old Japanese boy was killed by a 6 year old American boy. The PTA got up the petition with 2,300 names, saying the Americans have been known as great humanitarians, but that apparently they were not such fine humanitarians after all. The petition had an undertone of intimidation with the idea of if you don't do something about it, we will.

Mr. Wilcox thinks he handled the situation all right and that there won't be any more tourble from it.

Mr. Wilcox presented this problem: men jump ship. Powell and Co., are willing to see that they are given passage on the next ship going out, but they are not willing to pay the expenses of the men while they are waiting transportation.

19 February 1951

KYUSHU

Mr. Rourk stated that he would call this afternoon and give a report on the Miyazaki reuqest for a committeee in the Diet to handle disaster relief, etc. Two members of the assembly are coming into this office this after to talk over the matter.

There has been considerable increase in political activity this week. All current incumbents among governors are expecting to run for re-election - 6 independents and 1 Socialist. Strong oppsing candidates from the Liberal Party are expected.

Reflecting current municipal financial conditions, Kagaoshima City plans reducing up to 40% of its personnel. With Equalization Grant the city estimates it has only 75% of funds necessary for operation to finish current fiscal year and has reached limits of bonded indebtedness.

16 February 1951

KANTO

Kanto CAR reported the KASUGA, the top communist who was apprehended in Nagoya, was given three years and Yamaguchi, who harbored him received one year.

The Diet is considering a bill whereby the Japanese Government will pay back to Jpanese money borrowed from them as loans in their over seas offices.

17 February 1951

KANTO

Mr. Nolan reported that there was a handbill on the streets stating that the coal strike had been settled. Mitsui Company settled today and the other three big companies will settle tomorrow. This information was relayed to Mr. Link, Econ Div.

17 February 1951

SHIKOKU

Mr. Abrams reported that 9 towns and villages in the Shikoku area have reduced the number of their assemblies under the Local Autonomy Law and ten more are considering the project.

Five towns and villages on Shozu -gun, an island, are going to amalgamate . The municipal police in the area are concerned about being done away with under the new revision of the police law. They want to be heard on the matter.

On Shozu, they are going to finger print 100% of the people. This is being talked about in Kagawa.

17 February 1951

TOKAI-HOKURIKU

Mr. Van Benschoten stated the Mr. Anderson had called the two Niseis in his office and offered them jobs elsewhere. Van stated that he couldn't understand and he wondered how on earth he was going to get all the work done without their assistance. He was told not to be disturbed, that information would be forthcoming soon which would explain the whole matter.

17 February 1951

KINKI

Mr. Wilcox reported that he had been Fuse City about the situation there and found that the mayor had sent the screwball bill, as he called it, back

Mr. Van Benschoten feels that since over half of the population is against the merger, that the people should be heeded. The Gifu Prefectural Assembly w will take up the question this month. Mr. Van Benschoten feels that the matter should be postpones until after election. Hr will continue investigating and will give another report.

16 February 1951

TOHOKU

1. Mr. Scott that an interesting side light of the House of Councillors by-election in Fukushima Prefecutre was that of the more than 800,000 votes cast, the Communists only got 8,245.

2. On his trip this week Mr. Scott tried to find out about the redistribution of administrative affairs between prefecutres and cities. He discussed it with officials and found that they have received intructions from the Local Autonomy Agency and that they are studying it. He got the impression that they are not too enthusiastic about it some how or other.

3. In connection with the Local Public Service Law, Mr. Scott found that practically prefectures have drafts ready to go to the assemblies. Most of the assemblies meet during the latter part of this month, and since they will also be considering the budget at the same session with the Local Public Service Law, Mr. Scott is afraid that the session will run well over into March and that these sessions are going to be long drawn out affairs.

4. Everywhere he has been hearing the usual complaints about the budget being made before the election, which they feel is an unfair imposition on the incoming administration.

5. Everywhere Mr. Scott is hearing that the income in the prefectures will be less in the coming fiscal year than in the current fiscal year. At the same time the central government had increased pay for all teachers and government officials.

6. It is Mr. Scott's opinion that in the coming elections of the chief executives of prefectures, cities towns and villages, all those up for election, of these more than 90% will stand for re-election. In the assemblies, from one half to tow thirds will stand for reelection.

7. Mr. Kawai, Regional Chief of the NRP made a tour of all the prefectures in the region accompanied by the CIC commander in connection with the combined raids on the Communist "Voice of Peace." Mr. Scott says he doesn't know that they disccused or what went on, but that Mr. Kawai himself told him about the trip and he heard from officials on his field trip that the two men had been through.

10 February 1951

CHUGOKU

Mr. Bauguess reported a raid was carried out on Communist papers on Sunday and Monday. The police and procurators arrested 42 people in these raids in the region. The total number of raids made were 200 and out of the 42 people arrested there were no high ranking CP members. However, one village mayor was arrested and one city assemblyman. The coordination between the police and procurators was excellent.

12 February 1951

KYUSHU

Mr. Rourk reported that raids by police on communist presses have continued through the week with satisfactory results.

The Municipal Police Traffic Safety Drive is resulting in greatly decreased accident rates.

Municipalities are seeking Tokyo guidance for enforcement of the Local Public Service Law, especially as to standards for salries.

Omura wants letter sent there by any region that wants to hold an illegal entrant pending investigation of petition. They receive the telephonic report all right, but for the record they also want a written request.

13 February 1951

TOHOKU

A by-election for the House of Councillors was held in Fukushima Prefecture of 12 February 1951 and resulted in the return of Iaisao Matsudaira, Liberal Party candidtate, to office.

14 February 1951

TOKAI-HOKURIKU

Mr. Van Benschoten reported that on 31 January the City of Suzuka, Mie Prefecture, Assemby passed a by-law reducing the city assembly to 28, effective April 1951. Suzuka City has a population of 68, 700. It was stated that the reason for the reduction was to reduce expenses and to set an example to other cities.

Mr. Van Benschoten stated that there had been a tug of war between three communities in Gifu. The assembly of Wago village and the assembly of Ogaki village passed by-laws planning for merger of Wago and Ogaki.

Twice delegations of citizens from Wago have been in to see Mr. Van Benschoten to say that over 50% of the population protested against merger with Miki village. The mayor and chairman of assembly of Miki village said the majority of Miki assemblymen wanted to merge with Wago.

Prefecutral government, particularly chairman of General Affairs Section is very determined that Ogaki and Wago merger go through one the grounds that if it does not, it will creat more problems than already exist.

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

MEN/sm

9 February 1951

4093

SUBJECT: Highlights for the Week of 5 to 10 February 1951

TO: ~~SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS~~
Chief, Civil Affairs Section, (Attn: Legal & Government Division)
APO 500

1. A condensed question and answer coverage of subjects discussed by Japanese Officials with Dr. Featherstone on recent trip to Yamanashi Prefecture. Marked No. 1.

2. A condensed question and answer coverage of subjects discussed with Japanese Officials with Dr. Featherstone on recent field trip to Shizuoka. Marked No. 2.

3. A report on activities of communist around docks and water-fronts disclosing that the C.P. may be using women to bait and blackmail the police into taking orders from the party. Reaction of loose talk on part of G. I's back from Korean included. - Marked No. 3.

4. A sample handbill opposing deportation of Koreans. Marked No. 4.

5. A report outlining activities of the Federation of Nippon Bar Associations. Marked No. 5.

6. A report showing nature of meetings held by the Tokyo Bar Association. Marked No. 6.

7. Two reports gained from interviews with local officials on the question of municipal police. Marked No. 7.

8. A report covering the riot in Matsumoto on 8 February 1951. Marked No. 8.

Report not as good as before - too much repetition ~~not~~ but not bad

Nolan

HIGHLIGHTS

Attached is a digest of my trip to Yamanashi. Some of the more important matters appearing therein are as follows:

Question: (By Dr. Featherstone)

"What progress is being made in adopting the calendar system in order to expedite trials?"

Answer: (By Judge Odagiri)

"I received an instruction concerning the calendar system on the 18th of October last year. Therefore, as an emergency measure I rearranged the schedule of trial dates which had already been arranged in order to adopt the calendar system from March 1951 on. My plan is to call a meeting of all lawyers concerned on the last Monday in February to draw up the calendar for trials to be held in March. After that a similar meeting is expected to be held on the last Monday of each month. I believe it is comparatively easy to draw up such a calendar by a single judge (calendar master) here in Kofu Court where we do not have too many law cases to be handled. However, I believe it would be a tough job for a calendar master in Tokyo or Osake where a court has an enormous number of cases to be handled".

Dr. Featherstone:

"I will give you a good reference book on the calendar system.....".

(See pages 1 and 2 - Yamanashi Field Trip)

Governor of Yamanashi:

Question: (By Dr. Featherstone)

"How many underground communists are there in Yamanashi?"

Answer: (By the Governor)

"Only a few communists. As to the problem of municipal police I can explain to you as follows: At the first stage in 1947 the prefectural government was instructed by the central authorities that a certain fixed number of autonomous bodies should establish their own municipal police. This prefecture was instructed to establish municipal police in 14 or 15 autonomies in this prefecture; as Kofu was only one city in the prefecture, 13 or 14 towns and villages were selected in order to have their respective municipal

police. At that time the authorities of these selected autonomies were very pleased with being bestowed the privilege of establishing police forces under their jurisdiction. However, at present, most all of these autonomies are suffering under the heavy financial burden of maintaining these police forces. During the last few years, the mayors of these autonomies harboured intentions of voluntarily turning their own police forces over to the Central Government, however, they are merely refraining from openly voicing their intentions.

I have a suitable example of wasting time and money in keeping a municipal police, that is, there is a small town by the name of Shikihara-machi located next to Kofu City. This town has a police force consisting of about 16 police officers who are wasting their time all the days through the year, however, they draw their pay regularly each month. Suppose, by chance, a band of communists came into the town to instigate an anti-rice -delivery movement, such a small police force cannot hope to suppress such powerful communistic activities.

There is another example. In Yoshida Town the headquarters of the district NRP and that of the MP were once located in the same building. However, after some months elapsed, they began to hold ill feelings towards each other. Finally the MP's stepped out of the building in order to move their headquarters to a newly constructed building. However the ill feeling has never abated. In Yamanashi only Kofu City is capable of maintaining a municipal police, as to the other autonomies, they simply cannot".

(See pages 3 and 4 - Yamanashi Field Trip)

"I would like to explain about the Public Safety Committee of Yamanashi".

"The present members of the committee consists of a certain number of Buddhist priests, medical doctors and local politicians. The former two types of committee members are not quite competent, on the other hand some members of the latter type have easily grabbed off enough power to become the bosses in police circles".

(See page 4 - Yamanashi Field Trip)

"As to the newly revised Local Public Service Law my opinions are as follows:

In general the revised points are not unsatisfactory, however, I can point out one or two unsatisfactory points, that is:

a. Restrictions over political activities by public officials shall be mitigated - that is, liberty to a certain extent in making political activities shall be bestowed with public officials.

According to the provisions of the new Public Service Law, a personnel affairs committee shall have to be established in each prefecture for the purpose of handling personnel affairs, the same as the personnel affairs of central public officials are being handled by the personnel affairs agencies in Tokyo. My opinion against this revision is as follows:

According to my past experiences, I can say that I am afraid that the majority of such committee members may tend to become mere puppets and certain bosses may administer personnel affairs administration as they wish. I can show you good examples of such cases:

An Education Board has been established in Yamanashi Prefecture; the majority of the board members has been elected among the members of the Teachers Union of Yamanashi; as a result the personnel affairs of teachers are being taken over by the Union boss to his own benefit. Another example is the Public Peace Committee of Yamanashi. Prior to nominating the members of said committee, I, the Governor, had picked up suitable persons for the posts and recommended them for appointment by the prefectural assembly. However, the political parties ignored my recommendations and placed their own followers".

(See pages 4 and 5, - Yamanashi Field Trip)

Yamanashi Field trip

27 January 1951 rk

At about 1 p.m. 25 January, visited the Office of Chief Procurator of Yamanashi District:

Questions by Dr. Featherstone:

Q 1: Do you know something about a case which appeared in 17 December issue of the Yamanashi Nichinichi - a case of organizing an association similar to "Tonari-gumi" or Town Association somewhere in Kofu City?

A: Well, I have a vague recollection of hearing such case. I recall that at that time a newspaperman came to me informing the case and asked me that it was a violation of law or regulation to form such a society, formulating its own regulations which included penal articles, furthermore collecting donations from its members. But, as far as direct complaints were not brought to me, I did not conduct any investigation.

Q 2: What actions, if any, were taken by Civil Right Committee of Yamanashi?

A: I have no knowledge about that. I think it's better to ask some of the Committee members about that. The members are:

Makoto Okita, a lawyer; Tateo Minagawa, a lawyer; Chiyono Hayakawa, a lawyers wife; Yoshiji Aoyagi; Bunzo Miura, a lumber dealer; Ryo Yasui.

Above six people have been appointed as members of Civil Right Committee. (It was arranged by the prefectural liaison-man to see Mr. Okita, most influential member of the committee at the court house).

We visited Judge Odagiri at his office:

Questions by Dr. Featherstone:

Fell 2S

Q 1: How is the progress in adopting the calendar system in order to expedite trials?

A: I received an instruction concerning said calendar system on 18th October last year. Therefore, as an emergency measures I rearranged the schedule of trial dates which had been already arranged in order to adopt the calendar system from March 1951. My plan is that to call a meeting of all lawyers concerned on the last Monday in February to draw up the calendar for trials to be held in March. After that similar meeting is expected to be held on the last Monday

of each month. I believe it is comparatively easy to draw up such calendar by a single judge (calendar master) here in Kofu Court where we have not too many law cases to be handled. However, I believe it would be a tough job for a calendar master in Tokyo or Osake where a court has enormous number of cases to be handled.

Dr. Featherstone: I have a good reference book concerning handling the calendar system, if you one of the judges have any intention of reading it I will willingly lend it to you.

A: Thank you, on a occasion when I may have an oppotunity to go up to Tokyo, I may drop in your office to have a look at the book. By the way Doctor, we have a bad custom in Japan that some law suit is apt to be filed at a court before the case have been thoroughly studied or investigated by the lawyers of both parties concerned. Due to this fact the lawyer of each party is apt to change the points of issue of the case on many occasions in the course of trial. In order to meet these changes, the judge has to re-investigate on the changed point of issue each time; this is one of main causes those which delay the progress of a trial.

At this time Mr. Okita, the member of Civil Rights Committee was shown into the room:

Dr. Featherstone: Mr. Okita, do you know anything about an incident informed by the December 17 issue of the Yamanashi Nichi-nichi that a man named Yamauchi organized an association similar to Tonari-gumi, formulating its own regulation enabling the chairman of the association to punish a member who violates the regulation or collecting donations?

A: Yes, I recall that incident.

Q: Did you, as a member of the Committee conducted any investigation on this incident?

A: No. As far as I'm concerned I did not receive any direct complaint, therefore, I did not conduct any investigation.

Q: Don't you think it is one of your duties to take up such case?

A: I will consult with other members of the committee and will take up this case.

January 26, 1951: At 8.30 a.m. we visited MP Chief at his office: However, nothing new, nor worthwhile informations were obtained from

him, only he, MP Chief informed Dr. Featherstone that one Yamanouchi was only a nominal president of the association in problem. Real leader whose name the chief has forgotten was not a malicious man, but a man who was too eager or ardent in order to carry out his duty in the function of said association. The writer of said news was incidentally a member of the association as well as one of the dwellers in that housing. He took up this case intentionally and informed of it rather exaggeratedly. It was the fact that none of other local papers as well as the local edition of influential Tokyo papers took up this case. MP Chief further stated that the MP had unofficially admonished the leader of the association; as the result the association had already, voluntarily dissolved.

At about 9.30 a.m. we called on Mr. Tatsuo Yamamoto the mayor of Kofu. After having some friendly talk with the mayor for a while, Dr. Featherstone informed him of the following:

The current Diet is expected to pass a bill to the effect that;

1. Present restrictions over the fixed number of autonomy police force is expected to be lifted;

2. A liberty in choicing whether an autonomous body will continue to keep its own police force or discontinue to maintain it; in the latter case the MP concerned is to be absorbed by the NRP.

The gist of interview with Mr. Yoshie the governor of Yamanashi:

Q 1: Number of underground communists in Yamanashi.

A: Only a few hundred.

Q 2: What is your opinion regarding to the new Local Public Service Law?

A: As to the problem of MP I can explain to you as follows:

a. At the first stage, in 1947, the prefectural government was instructed by the central authorities that a certain fixed number of autonomous bodies should establish their own municipal polices. This prefecture was instructed to establish MPs in 14 - 15 autonomies in this prefecture. As Kofu was only one city in the prefecture, 13 or 14 towns and villages were selected in order to have their respective MPs. At that time the authorities of these selected autonomies were very pleased with being bestowed with a privilege of establishing police forces under their jurisdiction. However, at present, most of all these autonomies are suffering under the heavy financial burden of maintaining police forces. During the last few years, mayors of those autonomies harboured intentions of voluntarily turning their own police forces to the central government, however, they are only

refraining from openly voicing their intentions.

I have an suitable example of wasting time and money in keeping MP, that is; there is a small town by the name of Shikihara-machi located next to Kofu City. This town has a police force consisting of about 16 police officers who are wasting their time all days throughout a year, however, they regularly draw their pays each month. Suppose, if by any chance, a band of communists come into the town to instigate an anti-rice-delivery movement, such a small police force cannot supress such powerful communistic activities.

There is another example. In Yoshida Town the headquarters of District NRP and that of MP were once located in the same building. However, after some months elapsed, they became to hold ill feelings against each other. Finally the MPs stepped out of the building to move their headquarters to a newly constructed their own headquarters, however the ill feelings were never been mitigated.

In Yamanashi, only Kofu City is capable of maintaing MP, as to other autonomies, they can't.

At this time I wish to explain about the ability of the Public Safety Committee of Yamanashi:

The present members of the committee are consisted of a certain number of Buddhist priests, medical doctors and local politicians. The former two types of the committee member are not quite competent, on the other hand some members of the latter type have easily grabbed enough power to be the bosses among the police circle.

As to the newly revised Local Public Law my opinions are as follows:

In general the revised points are not unsatisfactory, however, I can point out one or two unstatisfactory points, that is;

Send info to H.S

a. Restrictions over political activities by public officials shall be mitigated - i.e. liberty to a certain extent in making political activities shall be bestowed with public officials.

According to the provisions of the new Public Service Law, a personnel affairs committee shall have to be established in each prefecture for the purpose of handling personnel affairs, same as the personnel affairs of central public officials are being handled by the Personnel Affairs Agency in Tokyo.

My opinion against this revision is as follows:

a. According to my past experiences, I can say that I am afraid majority of such committee members may tend to become mere puppets,

and certain bosses may administer personnel affairs administration as they wish. I can show you good examples of such cases:

An Education Board has been established in Yamanashi Prefecture; majority of the board members has been elected among the members of the Teachers Union of Yamanashi; as the result the personnel affairs of teachers are being taken over by the boss of said union to his benefit.

Another example is the Public Peace Committee of Yamanashi; prior to nominating members of said Committee, I, the governor, had picked up suitable persons for the posts and recommended the prefectural assembly to appoint them to members, however, political parties, ignoring my recommendation appointed their own followers to the posts.

Here is a complaint of mine:

Back around in 1947, the prefectural authorities were recommended to establish a public information section by the Occupational authorities; the public information activities have been carried on ever since. At this time we have been adviced not to carry out possitive activities in public information work. Such sudden change of policy has lowered the morale of public officials concerned.

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T/N Reference to the last paragraph of opinion of Governor Yoshie of Yamanashi.

Recommendations for local government publications effective 15 January 1951

It is considered appropriate that the following instruction decided by a vice-ministers conference be issued to local governments through the Local Autonomy Agency.

"Judging from the fact that information activities conducted by local governments should be restricted to disseminating decisive or orientating information among local inhabitants and that the expenses for the activities have been borne by local taxes, such matters as stated below should not, as a principle, be inserted into the local government publications.

a) Business advertisement;

b) Comments and other articles similar thereto;

c) Such news as may appear in the general newspapers;

d) Serial stories or cartoons and the like, including poetry and "haiku" etc.

e) Photos and the like which have no special relation with sight-seeing sponsored by the local government.

f) Opinions of an individual and the articles on a specific individual or political parties."

T/N Copied from documents kept at the Public Information Section, KCAR by Koiwai

2-a.

1 February 1951 rk

THE FEDERATION OF LABOR UNIONS OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS
PASSED ANTI-YOSHIE RESOLUTION:
(The Yamanashi Nichinichi - February 1, 1951)

Yoshida

Sell Doherty 2/13/51

As to attitudes of labor unions in Yamanashi toward the coming election of governor, the Yamanashi Branch of Anti-communist Democratization League has already past an anti-Yoshie resolution; the Federation of Labor Unions of Public Officials of Yamanashi on Jan. 30 also passed the same resolution on the ground that he has been bureaucratic. The federation includes the Prefectural Employees Union, Yamanashi Teachers Union, National Railway Union, Kofu Municipal Employees Union and 7 other labor unions of public officials, total members numbering 200,000.

The federation further passed another resolution to the effect that the federation will shortly select each one suitable member as the candidate to run for the governorship and mayorship.

It is also said that influential Democrats in Yamanashi are seeking a suitable candidate of their own for the governorship.

Translated by K. KOIWAI