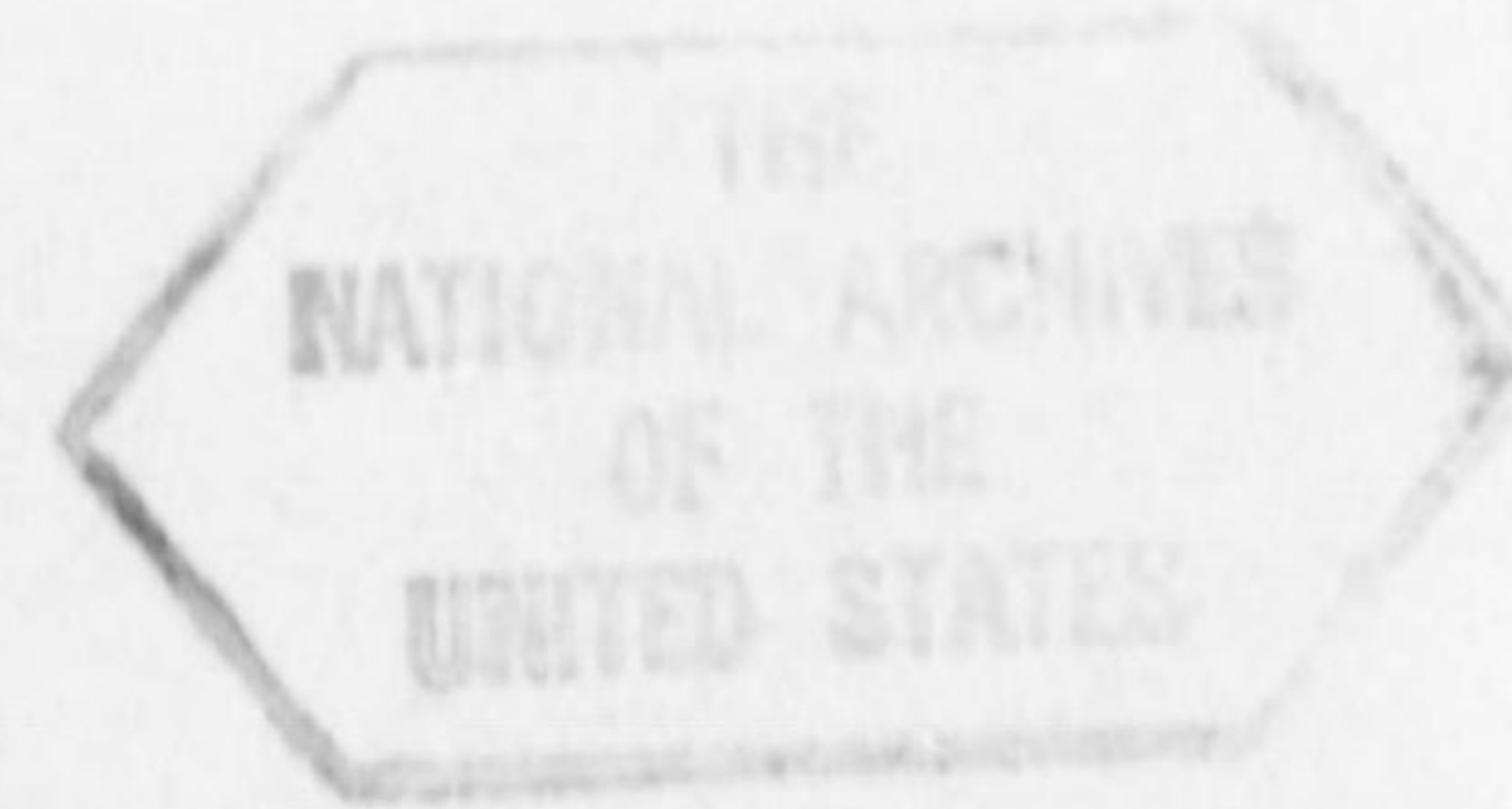


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HEADQUARTERS  
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 15 c/o Postmaster San Francisco

ANNEX A

To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report  
Period Ending 31 December 1950

LEGAL-GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Prepared by J. M. Wilcox, DAC

1. Japanese Government Administration

a. General

Local Finance Equalization Grants continue to be a major headache to local government officials. Vigorous and active steps to petition government quarters to correct the unscientific and unfair distribution of the grant have been taken by local officials. Local bodies are finding difficulty in returning the excess amount to the government.

Reduction of the number of members of local assemblies to improve the quality of members, to increase individual compensation, to economize on finances has caused national repercussions. A national survey is presently being conducted to ascertain the trend of local assemblies concerning this issue.

Another instance of the prefectural assembly disapproving a signatory movement for separation was reported in Shiga prefecture. The authority contained in Article 7 of the Local Autonomy Law is being questioned.

b. Prefectural and City Activities

(1) Osaka

The 1950 prefectural supplementary revised budget of two billion yen was passed to cope with the expected deficit of 4 billion yen during this fiscal year due to:

- (a) Disaster rehabilitation enterprises which were decided definitely or unofficially to be subsidized by the government.
- (b) Additional expenditures caused by the revision of wage levels and the increase of year-end allowances.

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(c) Public works, requiring emergency action

The governor's unemployment policy, was summed up in his recent statement:

"The civil engineering expense for disaster rehabilitation in Osaka Prefecture totalled over 2 billion yen during the current year, 40 percent of which was allocated for labor expenses. This has enabled all day laborers to receive employment. Since disaster rehabilitation expenses are to be increased 60 percent next year, the unemployment problem will generally be solved.

"Financing of equipment of major industries which was under negotiation with the president of the Bank of Japan is being smoothly materialized. The amount of loan after the disaster, from banks in the city which have been interceded by the Bank of Japan, totalled 3 billion yen, and about 10 billion additional yen is scheduled to be loaned. This will greatly aid the industrial world of Osaka since the loan does not affect the government budget."

The medium and smaller enterprise petty special loan which was provided by the prefectural government as a typhoon damage rehabilitation fund closed its books on 9 December, with over 221 million yen loaned, (4,662 cases) since the end of September. The average loan is 47,000 yen per case and the majority of the applicants were retailers, with restaurants leading other businesses. In a supplementary budget, 100 million yen is expected to be allocated to this loan during the next year. The amount of loan is to be increased to 500,000 yen per case to further aid medium and smaller enterprises.

The Osaka City Assembly approved 19 bills including recommendation to petition the central government to increase the local finance equalization grant. From the huge original budget of 25,800,000,000 yen a deficit of about 5 1/2 billion yen is anticipated (the two major causes: city tax decrease of 1,300,000,000 yen; rehabilitation expenses 2,000,000,000 yen. The city pays daily interest of about 500,000 yen for loans of 2,500,000,000 yen from the Finance Ministry's Deposit Bureau and 500,000,000 yen from banks in the city which sums were borrowed to cover the "vacuum period" before

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 31 December 1950, cont'd.

the enactment of the Local Tax Law.

Conferences were held during the month with SCAP Transportation officials concerning extension of bus routes in the city by private companies.

On 12 December, a conference was held by the city officials with local procurators, police and tax officials to control anti-tax payment movements which have caused clashes during the previous month.

At a conference in Tokyo of five major cities, a resolution regarding reallocation of functions of local government was passed and the following functions in particular were emphasized:

- (a) Supervision over relief institutions (legal persons)
- (b) Disaster aid
- (c) Establishment of isolation hospitals, sanatoria, etc.
- (d) Employment security service
- (e) Prevention of communicable diseases of domestic animals, and affairs relating to hospitals for domestic animals
- (f) Designation of dealers with regard to food control administration
- (g) Examination of weights and measures, provision of equipments for examination, and control of dealers handling the weights and measures
- (h) Affairs relating to the encouragement of medium and smaller enterprises, including the Cooperative Association for medium and smaller enterprises
- (i) Registration of motor-cars and examination of vehicles
- (j) Maintenance of rivers running in the city area, excluding the rivers under the direct control by the National Government.

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(k) Reclamation of public-owned water area

(1) Senior high school education

Yoshitaka TAKASHIMA, Mayor of Ibaraki City, resigned on 12 December after approval of his resignation was accepted by the municipal assembly. An election is scheduled for 28 January 1951. (see Administration of Justice, this report.)

On 16 December, the Fuse Municipal Assembly passed a regulation reducing the regular members of the assembly from 40 to 20 in the general election of assemblymen to be held next year. Opinions to reduce to 1/3 the present fixed number of local assembly members are being expressed from government quarters, local government authorities (governors organizations, mayors organizations) and other influential circles.

The purpose of this regulation is to increase compensations to each member, to improve the quality of members and to economize on city finance. This step taken by the city has created national repercussion. Since this is the first example of a city assembly's voluntary reduction of regular members in major proportion since the enactment of the Local Autonomy Law, the Local Autonomy Agency has made a survey of every city, town and village throughout the nation to determine whether or not there is a general tendency to follow suit.

In order to decrease the membership of the prefectural and municipal assemblies uniformly, a revision of the Local Autonomy Law is necessary and passage by the Diet is believed difficult. Therefore, the Local Autonomy Agency expects that local bodies will rationalize the membership on their own initiative (cf. Article 90 and 91 of the Local Autonomy Law).

At a conference of City Assembly chairmen in Kinki Region, Chairman TERAMURA of Hikone City Assembly personally expressed his strong opposition stating that: "It is groundless to decrease assemblymen at this time when decentralization is urged." The opposition states that reduction of membership will lead the assembly system, which is gradually being democratized, under the control of a few bosses.

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, AFO 15, period ending 31 December 1950, cont'd.

Domoyoji Village, Minamikawachi-gun, received approval of Osaka Prefectural Assembly to become a town.

(2) Kyoto

Governor NINAKAWA pressed the Central Government and the National Diet for action increasing the sum of the Equalization Grant. He attended the public hearing at the Budget Committee at the request of the House of Councillors and expressed his opinions on the nature of the Grant as well as on the calculation method for distribution of the Grant, criticizing the existing method as unscientific and arbitrary.

In the year-end labor offensive the Free Laborers Union demanded (a) payment of 5,000 yen "mochi" (rice cake) cost, (b) full employment during the month of December, and (c) paid leave for three days from the year-end to New Year's day. The mayor replied as follows:

- (a) The "mochi" cost cannot be paid due to shortage of financial sources
- (b) Paid leave cannot be granted.
- (c) The base of employment will be enlarged during December.

At the regular session of the prefectural assembly on 18 and 19 December a general account supplementary revised budget (a decreased budget of 961,074,000 yen) and 10 other bills were passed. Among the bills approved is the Kyoto Prefectural Regulation for Statistical Investigation which aims to obtain basic data through statistical survey for the adequate and fair management of the prefectural administration. "The written opinion against levying goods tax on textiles" to protect the textile business which greatly influences the prefectural economy and "the written suggestion for acceleration of reconstruction of Kyoto Station and construction of elevated railways" which were recently drafted were also included in the approved bills.

Konosuke DOMOTO, member of the Japan Communist Party, and two others (these three are the remaining members of

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the city assembly) filed a complaint with the Maizuru City Election Administration Committee that the ballot cast on 2 November was invalid. The Committee rejected this protest on 20 November.

The three assemblymen on 11 December submitted a protest to the Kyoto Prefectural Election Administration Committee through the Maizuru City Election Administration Committee requesting disapproval of the latter's rejection and the invalidation of the ballot cast on 2 November.

The prefectural election administration committee also rejected the protest stating that the former rejection was legal.

In Kuse Village, Otokuni-gun, since all members of the village assembly resigned en bloc, an election of the assembly was held on 21 December. For the 16 regular seats ten candidates stood, three of whom cancelled their candidacy later. All the 7 candidates (one Liberal and 6 independents) were elected without voting and the re-election for the 9 vacancies of the assembly is scheduled to be held next year.

In Kyoto City, the problem of whether management of public enterprises should be placed under the authority of the mayor or whether this authority is outside his rights, was discussed by the 5 major cities, (Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Yokohama, and Nagoya). The mayor's management is insisted upon by Kyoto.

The assembly is jointly making efforts to realize the transfer of Keage Power Station which is necessary for the city management.

Concerning the return of one-half of the difference between the original grant of the equalization subsidy and the reduced amount (47,092,000 yen), the mayor sent a letter to the Kyoto Prefectural governor on 15 December, the time limit of return, requesting postponement to 31 March 1951.

### (3) Hyogo

Opposing the abolition of the Kobe Foreign Trade Office and also urging that it be raised to the status of a Bureau, Governor KISHIDA, Mayor HARAGUCHI of Kobe City, President MIYAZAKI of Kobe Commerce, and TANIGUCHI of

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, AFO 15, period ending 31 December 1950, cont'd.

Kobe Foreign Trade Association jointly submitted written opinions to the government quarters concerned. (The office is presently a branch agency of "Osaka Foreign Trade and Industry Bureau.")

The Public Safety Regulation Revision Bill, which contains provisions for public assembly, unanimously passed the city assembly on 7 December. Although strong opposition, as in Kyoto City Assembly, did not exist; however, conditions were attached so as not to deprive law-abiding citizens of their right to assemble. With Kobe City enacting the regulation, there are now 29 cities having by-laws regulating public parades, assemblies and demonstrations while 25 cities, including Nishinomiya and Amagasaki, have no such regulations at all.

Failure of passage of public safety bills by Nishinomiya and Amagasaki City, considered the sore spots in public safety control, can be attributed to lack of personal initiative and weakness of members of the public safety commission and Chief of Police, inability to grasp the urgency for such an ordinance to maintain peace and order by city officials, and fear of verbal attacks by leftist elements.

As unemployment relief activities of the city, 43,418 laborers were employed during the month for road repairing and construction, tree-planting and river bank reconstruction.

Reformation of the city administrative structure to manage tax administration of the city and wards efficiently, to prepare for the enactment of the Harbors Law and the Construction Standard Law, and to promote construction in accordance with the Kobe International Port City Construction Law, was carried out.

(4) Nara

In Nara Prefecture, a local liaison council was formed to promote the local autonomy establishment movement with Governor NOMURA as chairman. Concerning the Totsu and Yoshino Rivers development work, conferences have been held frequently on the problems of expenses and indemnity. Petitions to the Government are being made to accelerate the work.



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(5) Wakayama

Although Wakayama City is requested to return 43 million yen of the equalization subsidy, the existing difficult financial situation makes it impossible to comply with this demand. Under such circumstances prefectural activities have been retrenched to the maximum.

An unusual situation was brought to light recently. 300,000 yen was allocated for sewage rehabilitations. The allocation was later altered so that 150,000 yen was paid out as remuneration for advisors for the survey to the work to be done.

(6) Shiga

In Yokaichi Town, an election of the town assemblymen who previously resigned in group was held and three socialists and 19 independents were elected.

Following the Maizuru City separation issue, another instance of the prefectural assembly disapproval of a separation movement carried out by local bodies was reported. The separation of former Yawata Village from Notagawa Town was disapproved by the prefectural assembly on 1 December. The authority of the prefectural assembly to disapprove any movements carried out successfully by local citizens have been questioned by local officials.

c. Other Comments

Procurator YAMANE, in charge of investigating a police scandal in Fuse City, is accused of exerting undue influence on the Public Safety Commissioners of the city to coerce the Chief of Police to resign his position. Members of the Commission are reportedly planning to reinstate the Chief of Police and to retract their former request for the resignation of the chief. Drastic changes in set-up and personnel were noted during the month in the Osaka Metropolitan Police Board. The Economics Department of the Board was totally abolished with fewer controls of staple and textiles being enforced, and promotion of top officials were reported.

2. Administration of Justice

a. Public procurators in Kinki areas in charge of Tax Law violations met at Osaka High Public Procurators' Office on 18 December to discuss prosecution methods of these cases.

b. During this month, the Free Laborers' "request-for-job offensive" was intensified together with wage-earners year-end struggles.

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 31 December 1950, cont'd.

- (1) On 1 December, some 50 free laborers assembled at Naruo Town Hall and 4 persons were arrested on charge of violation of Art. 130, Penal Code, (Trespass).
- (2) 200 free laborers requested Amagasaki City authorities for year-end bonus, and 1 person was arrested on charge of trespass.
- (3) 350 free laborers made their way to Kyoto Prefectural Office for year-end bonus and 1 was arrested as penal code (Art 130) violator.
- (4) On 21 Dec, 200 free laborers rushed to Nishinari Labor Office, Osaka. MATSUSHITA Saburo, Chief Secretary of Nishinari Free Laborers Union, who took the leading part, was arrested on charges of trespass and extortion.
- (5) On 9 December the Kyoto City Police arrested 109 demonstrators who carried out a year-end struggle rally in Maruyama Park, Kyoto, despite the ban by Kyoto Municipal Public Safety Commission. On 28 December, 18 persons who took leading roles were indicted by the Kyoto Procurator on charges of obstruction of official duties and inflicting injuries on others.
- (6) 25,000 demonstrators participated in the year-end struggle at Ogimachi Park Osaka on 10 December. 10 persons were arrested when they tried to join the demonstration with bamboo spears.

c. 130 Koreans rushed to Otsu Public Procurators' Office on 1 December and requested the release of BOKU KO KAI and 7 ex-leaders of the now defunct Korean League. 42 persons were arrested on charges of violation of Art 130 Penal Code, of whom 35 persons were indicted on 22 December.

d. Some 70 Koreans made their way to the Itami Municipal Office on 16 December, and demanded the application of the Daily Security Law to Korean people and also for the reduction of the citizen tax. Itami Police arrested 15 persons on charge of trespass.

e. On 27 and 28 December the Kobe Public Procurator indicted 99 riotors involved in the so-called Kobe Korean Incident of 27 November on charges of violation of Art 106 Penal Code (Crime of Riot) and Cabinet Order 325 of 1950. Eleven juvenile offenders were sent to the Kobe Family Court. (Reference: November Activities Report, Annex A, this Headquarters.)

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f. Wakayama Public Procurators on 27 November indicted OKABE Shisei and 17 other persons on charge of violation of the Custom Tariff Law and the Foreign Exchange Control Law. They were the employees of KAWANO Wahei, alias TENTOKU and smuggled in Crude rubber, sugar, dried fish, etc. on the "Koei-Maru" and the "Daisan-Kisui-Maru" during the period from October 1947 to January 1950. (Reference: September Activities Report, Annex A, this Headquarters.)

g. The Kobe Public Procurator has indicted 11 persons in connection with the "Chusei-Maru" smuggling case. The public hearing is scheduled to be held on 9 January 1951. (Reference: November Activities Report, Annex A, this Headquarters.)

h. MATSUZAKI HIDEO and SHIRAI SHI GENZIRO were arrested on 15 December by Kyoto Municipal Police on charges of violation of Cabinet Order 325 of 1950. They are alleged to have printed "MINZOKU-NO-HANA" (Flower of the Race) at Matsuzaki Printing Plant in Kyoto.

i. 40 persons were indicted in Osaka in connection with retaliation movements against managements' purge of communists and their fellow travellers:

<u>COURT</u>	<u>DATE OF INDICTMENT AND CHARGE</u>	<u>PLACE AND DATE OFFENSE COMMITTED</u>	<u>NO OF ACCUSED</u>
Osaka District Court	1 Dec--Trespass (Art 130, Penal Code)	13 Nov and 14 Nov Tsubakimoto Chain Co., Osaka	8 persons
"	1 Dec--Trespass and Obstruction of Discharge of Official Duties (Art 130 and 95)	20 Nov 1950 Yao Post Office Osaka	11 persons
"	2 Dec--Trespass (Article 130)	24 Nov 1950 Matsushita Electric Co., Osaka	9 persons
"	4 Dec--Trespass, Inflicting injuries, Obstruction of Discharge of Official Duties (Art 13, 204, 95)	21 Nov 1950 Kureha Spinning Factory, Osaka	12 persons

j. During the period from 21 November to 20 December 1950, 17 election law violators were sentenced in Kinki area. Their fines ranged from 1,000 yen to 5,000 yen by summary order. Dissatisfied with the summary order, two of the accused have applied for formal trial.

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 31 December 1950, cont'd.

k. During this month, 12 persons were sentenced on charge of violation of Imperial Ordinance 311 in Osaka Prefecture. Among the 12, eleven persons were charged with illegal possession of Occupation Forces Properties while 1 person was charged with illegal entrance to Itami Air Field. Their penalties were:

<u>PENALTY</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PERSONS</u>
10 months imprisonment	1 person (illegal entrant)
8 months imprisonment and ¥30,000 fine	2 persons
3 months imprisonment	1 person
8 months imprisonment (suspension 3 yrs), and ¥20,000 fine	1 person
Fine ¥10,000	3 persons
Fine ¥ 7,000	1 person
Fine ¥ 5,000	2 persons
Fine ¥ 2,000	1 person

l. The Osaka District Court on 27 December delivered a sentence of 6 months penal servitude (suspension for one year) to KAWASE Noboru, former police sergeant of Tatetsu Police Station who arrested his senior officer, the chief of the police station, by serving a Warrant of Arrest. He was charged with abuse of power of public officials (Art 194 Penal Code). (Reference: September Activities Report, Annex A, this Headquarters)

m. NAGAOKA Hiroshi, former reporter of Asahi Newspaper Co., who reported in the 26 September edition of the paper a false story of his interview with ITO Ritsu, the purged leader of JCP, was reprimanded by the Kobe Public Procurator on 25 December. The reasons of this light penalty are: (1) "the motive of the made-up report was rather innocent as the reporter just wished to make his name known," (2) "he has deeply regretted his mistake."

n. TAKASHIMA Yoshitaka, Mayor of Ibaraki City was sentenced to 5,000 yen fine by Osaka District Court on 22 December on charge of violation of election law. He violated the election law during the Mayoral election campaign in January 1948. (Reference: April Activities Report, Annex A, this Headquarters.) His appeal to the Osaka High Court, on his malfeasance and bribery case, is still pending.

o. The Osaka High Court on 23 December delivered judgment and dismissed the Osaka Procurator's appeal against the judgment of the first instance of "not-guilty" as to TAKANO Tamotaru who was accused of defamation of character of SUZUKI Eiji, the Chief of Osaka Metropolitan Police Dept.. As for the same procurator's appeal regarding GESHI Junkichi's 1st

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instancē judgment on the same charge, the Osaka High Court abolished the original judgment and transferred the case to the first instance court. (Reference: March Activities Report, Annex A, this Headquarters.)

p. The Osaka District Court, on 22 December, dismissed the following Red-Purgees' applications for injunctions to hold their positions in their respective companies--thus, they have failed in combating managements by taking legal steps:

- (1) KATO Fumiichi and 24 others of Asahi Press Co.
- (2) TAKEDA Ryukyu and 2 others of Japan Broadcasting Corporation
- (3) HATANAKA Kimie and 1 other of Japan Broadcasting Corporation

q. The mayor of Kyoto City decided to apply the Daily Life Security Law to those who were injured during the riot in Maruyama Park, Kyoto, on 9 December. This is the first time in Japan that the Daily Life Security Law has been applied to those injured in a demonstrators' riot.

r. The Osaka High Court carried out extensive efforts to expedite trials of pending cases in accordance with measures planned during the previous month. (Reference: November Activities Report, Annex A, this Headquarters). The following additional measures to expedite trials of criminal cases under the Old Code of Criminal Procedure have been placed into practice:

- (1) The court appointed 3 judges to be in charge of old criminal cases
- (2) Opened one criminal section in which old criminal cases will be treated exclusively from January 1951.

The number of pending criminal cases under the old Criminal Procedure Code as compared with cases in November are:

As of end of November	--	1,335 cases
As of end of December	--	<u>1,186</u> cases
Decrease of	--	149 cases

s. The following Criminal Indemnity Cases are reported;

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 31 December 1950, cont'd.

<u>COURT</u>	<u>NAME OF APPLICANT</u>	<u>DATE DECIDED</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Kobe District Court	KITAMURA Kaoru	12 Dec	¥38,700
" " "	KITAMURA Isao	12 Dec	¥38,700
" " "	KITAMURA Hideo	12 Dec	¥38,700
Wakayama Dist. Court	TSUCHIDA Shigeharu	4 Dec	¥ 8,000
Otsu District Court	MISHINA Mitsuo	14 Dec	¥23,600

t. Pending cases during the month of November 1950 at Osaka High Court and all lower courts under its jurisdiction:

		<u>Compared With Previous Month</u>
Criminal Cases:	13,599	+ 2485
Civil Cases:	19,479	- 23

The enormous increase of criminal cases is noted due to the traffic law violations during the Traffic Week which was conducted in Kinki area in October 1950. In Osaka Prefecture alone 1,278 cases of this sort were reported. Beside, there is a tendency of procurators indicting, especially Summary Order cases, at the end of a month to clear their pending cases, thereby the number of pending cases in courts usually increases toward the end of a month.

u. Pending cases as of 30 November 1950 at Family Courts within the jurisdiction of the Osaka High Court:

		<u>Compared With Previous Month</u>
Family Affairs:	3,554	- 63
Juvenile Affairs:	4,160	- 84

v. Pending cases as of 28 December 1950 at the Osaka High Court:

		<u>Compared With Previous Month</u>
Criminal Cases:	2,986	- 44
Civil Cases:	980	+ 62

w. Personal situation of courts in Kinki area as of December 1, 1950:

<u>NAME OF COURT</u>		<u>FIXED NO OF JUDGES</u>		<u>ACTUAL NO OF JUDGES</u>	<u>CHANGE OF NO FROM PREVIOUS MONTH</u>
Osaka High C.	President	1	President	1	
	Judge	32	Judge	30	

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<u>NAME OF COURT</u>	<u>FIXED NO OF JUDGES</u>	<u>ACTUAL NO OF JUDGES</u>	<u>CHANGE OF NO FROM PREVIOUS MONTH</u>
Osaka Dist C.	Judge	70	Judge 49 + 1
	Asst Judge	34	Asst Judge 32
	Summary Court Judge	40	Summary Court Judge 23 - 1
Kyoto Dist.C.	Judge	23	Judge 23 + 1
	Asst Judge	11	Asst Judge 11 + 1
	Summary Court Judge	22	Summary Court Judge 17
Kobe Dist C.	Judge	36	Judge 30
	Asst Judge	16	Asst Judge 12 + 1
	Summary Court Judge	34	Summary Court Judge 20 + 1
Nara Dist C.	Judge	6	Judge 7
	Asst Judge	3	Asst Judge 3
	Summary Court Judge	9	Summary Court Judge 5
Otsu Dist C.	Judge	4	Judge 7
	Asst Judge	2	Asst Judge 2 + 1
	Summary Court Judge	9	Summary Court Judge 6
Wakayama Dist Court	Judge	8	Judge 8
	Asst Judge	4	Asst Judge 3
	Summary Court Judge	14	Summary Court Judge 5
TOTAL		376	294 + 5

x. The following number of Warrants of Detention were served to United Nations Nationals during December 1950:

(1) Osaka District Court:

<u>TYPE OF OFFENSE</u>	<u>NATIONALITY</u>	
	Chinese	Other
Violation of Price Control Ordinance	2	0
Obstruction of Official Duties	1	0
Violation of Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Law	1	0
Violation of Staple Food Management Law	1	0
Theft	3	0
Total	8	0

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, AFO 15, period ending 31 December 1950, cont'd.

(2) Kibe District Court:

<u>TYPE OF OFFENSE</u>	<u>NATIONALITY</u>	
	Chinese	Others
Theft	1	0
Violation of Narcotic Law	4	0
Inflicting Injury	1	0
Total	6	0

(3) Kyoto District Court:

Violation of Narcotic Law	1	0
Attempted Theft	1	0
Total	2	0

(4) Kobe Family Court

Theft	1	0
Total	1	0
GRAND TOTAL	17	0

### 3. Political Parties

a. The Liberal Party

But for the activities connected with preparations for the coming local elections scheduled for next spring, a lull ensued among local Liberals throughout the region.

b. The National Democratic Party (Kokumin Minshu To)

Local Democrats continued to be inactive throughout the month.

c. The Socialist Party

Social Democrats continued to be more active than either Liberals or Democrats in the region. They held a political rally on 20 December at Nakanoshima Public Hall, Osaka, to boost morals of local Socialists and to enliven public interest in their opposition demand for the retirement of the present government. Shigesaburo SUZUKI and Chosaburo MIZUTANI were among the speakers.

On the vital issue of Red Purge operations, Socialists are steering a very cautious course of not joining hands with local Communists



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in tactics and strategy. While evidently critical of some of the excesses and abuses committed in the local administration of Red purge operations, Social Democrats seem to be intent not to be in any way identified with Communists and their allies, for fear of appearing to the general public to approve or condone the more violent and destructive methods being resorted to by the extremists in their opposition to the purge operations.

d. The Communist Party

The presence of Korean Communist workers and students, usually in positions of active leadership, at anti-Red-purge demonstrations, at day laborers' rallies demanding year-end special bonuses, and at other activities which suddenly came to assume such importance locally tends to strengthen the conviction already being entertained that Communist activities in Japan are part and parcel of the grand strategy of International Communism.

4. Elections

Election for the members of the municipal assembly of the city of MAIZURU, Kyoto Prefecture, was held on 5 December, with the following results:

a. Altogether 110 candidates competed for 36 seats

b. Of the 36 successful candidates:

(1) 31 ran as Independents

(2) 3 on Socialist ticket

(3) 1 on Communist ticket

(4) 1 on Democratic ticket

c. Of the total of 46,091 qualified voters, 37,710 went to the polls. Percentage of voting was 81.8.

5. Political Trends

a. The Korean Crisis

The recent conversations between Mr. Truman and Mr. Attlee, resulting in the confirmation of the global character of the Korean crisis and in the reaffirmation of their "Europe first" policy, are forcing the general public, otherwise inarticulate and provincial in outlook, to take an overall view of the entire situation, both domestic and international, in this part of the world. They are warning against a hasty conclusion that they are being abandoned, but, at the same time, they are pointing out to the West that the danger of nationalism joining hands with communism in Asia should not be underestimated in its overall strategy, both political and military.

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APO 15 c/o Postmaster, San Francisco

ANNEX A  
To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report  
Period Ending 30 November 1950

LEGAL-GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Prepared by J. M. Wilcox, DAC

1. Japanese Government Administration

a. General

Local government finance has reached a critical and dangerous crisis attributable primarily to the following reasons: Request of prefectural government to return part of the equalization subsidy fund which has been spent by local governments, unreasonable limitation of local loans, decrease of revenue caused by miscalculations of the source of taxes, and cost of rehabilitation due to the typhoon. Local bodies are carrying out minimum urgent activities and practically suspending any projects which bite into their finance. Every means to collect taxes has been undertaken.

Communist instigated local anti-tax movements demanding reduction of citizen taxes have materialized due to lack of firmness and fear by local government officials. Fukura and Ohkubo Towns in Hyogo Prefecture and Ikuno Prefectural tax office in Osaka City have been reported as conceding to some of the demands by these elements.

Manipulations of figures to reduce the inevitable red figures during the current fiscal year remains top priority and the biggest headache. The demand for year-end allowance and increase of the wage level by government employees hover as the impending problem. Intensified labor offensive against the rectified budget bill now in the national diet is imminent.

Opposition against electric power reorganization, (Annex A, Monthly Activities Report, October 1950) has subsided and industries have taken a new life since the demands of Kinki District were satisfied after passage of the Electric Industry Reorganization Ordinance and the Public Utility Law. *5 - Potodan Cards.*

b. Prefectural and City Activities

(1) Osaka

- (a) The central government has requested the prefectural government to return 824 million yen of the equalization fund. Violence and conceding of demands from

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Communist led groups reported from two prefectural tax offices have caused public dissent and insecurity. Authorities are presently deliberating on budget reformation and countermeasures against anti-tax movements. The prefectural assembly during the month approved the loan of 100 million yen to medium and small enterprises, and provided for damage rehabilitation funds as well as passing eleven additional bills. The Factory Harm Prevention Regulation, controlling gas, smoke and noise enacted by the prefectural assembly two months ago, has been a great success. 59 cases were solved under guidance of prefectural inspection groups and improvements have been appreciated by the local residents.

- (b) The Local Public Service Bill now awaiting deliberation in the national diet is keenly followed by the City Office Workers Union and the Prefectural Civil Engineering Workers Union who have shown dissatisfaction with provisions covering political activities, the right of collective bargaining and categories of personnel covered by the bill. The City Assembly passed a bill to control prostitution, pandering and solicitation by street walkers. Socialist and Democrats in the assembly voiced opposition to this bill on the issue of human rights.

(2) Kyoto

- (a) The prefectural government will commence a campaign to publicize its grave financial status resulting from the decision to reduce the equalization subsidy. 2 billion yen debt is expected for the current fiscal year. An investigation conducted by the Finance Special Investigation Committee of the Prefectural Assembly announced that the Tax Administration Agency's imposition of taxes in Kyoto Prefecture is unreasonably heavy when compared with other prefectures. The Committee claims that the unfair assessment is a result of the Agency's contention that Kyoto suffered no war damage.
- (b) A policy to transfer funds on deposit in big banks to small financial institutions in Kyoto City in order to enhance and promote medium and small enterprises is being contemplated to overcome the year-end monetary stringency of these enterprises.

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 30 November 1950, cont'd.

(c) An administrative suit against action taken by the prefectural assembly to prevent separation of Maizuru City has been filed in the District court.

(3) Hyogo

(a) Governor Kishida announced the following items to cope with the dire financial situation which anticipates a debt of over 2 billion yen at the end of the current year:

1. To obtain an increase of the equalization fund of 500 million yen
2. To request the central government to take steps to aid in the revision of wage level and payment of year-end allowance of 98,680,000 yen.
3. To increase tax revenue to 300 million yen.
4. To obtain revenue of 50 million yen from sources other than taxes
5. To expand the limit of perpetual borrowing to 200 million yen.
6. To cut expenses by 547 million yen.
7. To restrict the supplementary budget to 50 million yen.

Fullfillment of the above mentioned items will save over ¥1,745,000,000, which still lacks ¥631,600,000 to pull local finances out of the red. The governor further emphasized in his budget policy the necessity to set up concrete machinery to save personnel expense, suspend temporary enterprises, increase reserve funds and he ordered his subordinates to rationalize the office, increase efficiency and innovate business routine to speed up government activities to save expenses.

The prefectural government plans to carry out three campaigns during December:

1. 1. Collection of ...

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1. Tax Collection Campaign. 150 officials from other departments of the government and a total of 1,600 students will help to promote this program.
2. Rice Delivery Campaign.
3. Public Welfare Campaign. Improvement of homes for the aged, children, women and the physically handicapped.

(b) Kobe City has allocated 40 million yen to aid in the reconstruction of medium and small enterprises. As an unemployment relief project 13,778 jobless were offered work during the month.

(c) 130 day laborers gathered at the Ohkubo Town Office and demanded year-end allowances of 1,000 yen per capita and payment of 500 yen to each demonstrator present. Mayor Hashimoto, for fear of his life, conceded and offered 20,000 yen. This action has been publicized as a success by the laborers and adjoining towns are now in imminent danger of falling into a similar situation.

(4) Shiga

(a) A supplementary budget of over 20 million yen was approved by the prefectural assembly during the month. Emphasis is placed on industry and economics, including increase of food production, countermeasures for year-end allowances for medium and small enterprises, labor, and disaster rehabilitation. Vice governor Matsuo formally resigned on 10 November. Although a direct cause was not apparent, it is believed that his basic political differences with the governor were the reasons for retirement.

(5) Wakayama

Special effort is being made to improve and promote forestry in the prefecture with over a million and a half yen allocated for this purpose. The prefectural assembly passed a supplementary budget bill of ¥1,544,000. Annexation of Maro, Shimokitsu and Inari Villages to Tanabe City was approved by the prefectural assembly. Failure of the town assembly of Kushimoto Town to cover construction cost of National Highway 41 resulted in a recall of the assembly. A total of 2,030 signatures were

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, AFO 15, period ending 30 November 1950, cont'd.

examined by the election administration committee and 1,809 signatures were approved as authentic. A total of 1,707 signatures are necessary to complete the movement. The town assembly has filed a complaint that 346 additional signatures of those authenticated are invalid. The election administration is conducting a second check, the result of which will determine whether the recall is official.

## 2. Administration of Justice

a. The Osaka High Court and all courts in its jurisdiction observed "Judicial Week" on 1 November. Programs were directed to educate the public in the functions of the court system and its place in society.

b. At the beginning of management's purge of communist and fellow travellers it was expected that the purgees would engage in disorders and demonstrations in protest over the move; however, the actual purges went off without incident and protests were mild. It appears, however, that this was because of lack of instructions from party headquarters since the last few weeks has seen a concerted movement of retaliation against management. Riots, illegal entries, assaults and demonstrations were reported throughout the region with two or more incidents taking place at the same time at widely separated places so that the central party must have decided on its policy and have gotten out the instructions to the local committees. The police have been active in putting down the disorders and have arrested 226 persons for illegal acts in 33 cases (Osaka: 15 cases--80 persons; Kyoto: 10 cases--104 persons; Hyogo: 6 cases--37 persons; Wakayama: 1 case--3 persons; Shiga: 1 case--2 persons) and have brought indictments against 64 persons up to the end of November.

c. TENRI HONMICHU, a religious organization at Takaishi-cho, Osaka, was searched by Takaishi Police and Izumi-Otsu Taxation Office on 8 November on suspicion of evasion of income taxes amounting to over 70,000,000 yen since 1947. The search was made under authorization of a search warrant issued by the judge of the summary court of Kishiwada, and was given complete coverage in newspaper articles, including pictures, which were extremely unfavorable to the sect. Leaders of the sect claim that newspaper reporters entered the premises with the searchers and claimed to be tax officials taking part in the investigation under authority of the search warrant and that since they believed this to be true, the leaders of the sect answered questions which they would not have answered had they known that the men were reporters. Tax officials disclaim any knowledge of the matter and say that they did not even know that there were any reporters on the premises. This section is investigating to determine whether or not there has been an abuse in the issuance or use of the search warrant.

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d. The NRP Hyogo Hq. on 20 November arrested two Chinese, CHIN SHIN EKI and KYO SHIN HATSU, who are believed to be the leaders of a smuggling ring plying the Kobe-Hongkong line.

e. TAKAGAWA NAOTAKE and four leaders of CHUSEI-Marui were arrested on 19 November by Hyogo police. They were alleged to have smuggled in crude rubber and streptomycin during the period from March 1947 to October 1950.

f. Twenty responsible men of leading nitted goods dealers in Osaka including SANEI, MIYAKOJIMA, MARUCHU, TANAJI and AWAJI were arrested around 22 November by Osaka Metropolitan Police on suspicion of violation of Price Control Law. They are alleged to have sold over 628 bales of cotton yarn at illegal prices exceeding some ¥50,000,000 over the controlled prices.

g. Investigation into the Osaka Fuel Swindle case has been continued. On 8 November, OHASHI, member of Osaka Municipal Assembly was questioned by the Osaka Procurator as he was chairman of Economic Commissions and chief of Fuel Section of Osaka Prefectural Office at the time of the case.

h. The Chairman of the Association for Separation of Maizuru City filed suit in the Kyoto District court on 20 November protesting that the Kyoto governor's notification of denial by Kyoto Prefectural Assembly of separation of Maizuru City despatched to the mayor of Maizuru on 4 July 1950 was illegal.

i. The Osaka Metropolitan Police Dept. on 3 November executed a warrant of search of the Japan Soviet Friendship society, Nishiku, Osaka and seized anti-occupation documents. On 4 November OTSU Shizuo and FURUHATA Ginnosuke, officials of the society, were arrested by Abeno Police.

j. SHIMIZU Jitsunosuke, secretary-general, KAWANINAMI, Kiyoko chief nurse and HAMANISHI Nagotaro of the Osaka Psychopathic Hospital were sentenced to two years, 18 months and 12 months penal servitude (all suspended for 3 years) respectively by the Osaka District Court on 4 November on charge of abandoning corpses of those who died in the hospital. They were charged in connection with causing the death of seventy-two inmates who died due to malnutrition from August 1946 to March 1947.

k. The Osaka Public Procurator on 6 November reprimanded the chief of Fuse Police Station, WATASHI Genjiro and Police Sergeant YAMAZAKI Shinsaburo who have been under investigation on charges of accepting bribes.

The Procurator decided to indict ISOBE, President of Asia Industry Co., Ltd., on charges of violation of the Price Control Ordinance, and TAKEMURA the former chief of the Social Education Section of the Fuse Municipal office on charges of embezzlement in office.

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, AFO 15, period ending 30 November 1950, cont'd.

l. A gang of eighteen persons who committed over eighty crimes including burglary, larceny and inflicting injury on others in Osaka, Nara, Wakayama and other districts during the period from 1947 to February 1950 were sentenced by Osaka District Court on 6 November. The leaders, CHO SEI JUN and KIN YO BIN were sentenced to 15 years penal servitude.

m. TAKASHIMA Yoshitaka, Mayor of Ibaraki City who was sentenced on 9 November 1950 to two years penal servitude by the Osaka District Court on charge of embezzlement, misfeasance in office, fraud and accepting bribes, filed an appeal on 22 November.

IWASAKA Takayoshi, President of Iwasaki Construction Co. was sentenced on 9 November to ten months penal servitude on charges of offering bribery. (Reference, October Activities Report, Annex 4 this Headquarters.)

Presiding judge Takuma of the Kyoto District Court, on 9 November, delivered judgement in the suit against the governor of Kyoto Prefecture, filed by 29 teachers of a Kyoto primary school, granting the requests of the plaintiffs for special allowances for extra work hours. In accordance with the Labor Standards Law, they had requested 76,000 yen for extra duties performed by the plaintiffs during the period from July 1947 to March 1948. Since there is no article in the "Law concerning the Sharing of the Pay of Municipal School Personnel by the Local Government" providing for overtime pay, the law will have to be amended if this judgement becomes final.

n. 113 persons have been sentenced to ¥1000 to ¥2000 fine by the Kobe and Nada Summary Courts on charge of illegal entry into Japan from Ryukyu during October. Illegal entrants from Ryukyu are indicted by the Public Procurators and the matter is reported to the Immigration Agency for deportation of the individuals. As for deportation, Art. 5, SCAPIN 1950, dated 23 Dec 1948, subject: "Termination of Repatriation for Ryukyans", was applied until the above Art. 5 was rescinded by SCAPIN 2055, 3 Nov 1949, subject: "Suppression of Illegal Entry into Japan." At present Cabinet Order 227, dated 11 July 1950, is applied, but from 3 Nov 1949 to 11 July 1950, a vacuum existed at which time no applicable law existed for deporting Ryukyans who entered Japan illegally. The illegal entrants will be punished in accordance with SCAPIN 852, dated 2 April 1946, subject: "Memorandum Concerning Entry and Registration of Japanese and Non-Japanese Nationals"; however, there will be no law to execute their deportation.

~~X~~ In accordance with SCAPIN 2127 extending criminal jurisdiction of Japanese courts over United Nations Nationals, the following number of warrants of detention was served during November:

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a. Osaka District Court	Nationality		
	Type of Offence	Chinese	American Others
Violation of Narcotic Control Law	2		
Violation of Pharmaceutical Law	2		
Violation of Tobacco Monopoly Law	1		
Violation of Designated Import Commodities Distribution Regulation	1		
Larceny	2	(One of them CHIN TEN KI, prosecuted on 18 November)	
Fraud			1 (Note: Name--Billie Robt. Jones. First treated as 1st generation American but later found to be Japanese national.)
Blackmail	1		
Total	9		
b. Kobe District Court			
Violation of Narcotic Control Law	6		
Violation of Foreign Exchange and Trade Management Law and Custom Law	3		
Theft	4		
Fraud	1		
Total	14		
c. Kyoto District Court			
Violation of Narcotic Control Law	2		
Attempted Blackmail	1		
Total	3		
GRAND TOTAL	26		1

The Osaka High and District Courts are carrying out the following program for expediting trials:

- (1) On the first trial day, the Public Procurator and the accused shall apply to the court for all evidences they require.

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, AFO 15, period ending 30 November 1950, cont'd.

- (2) When the accused fails to appear, accused must produce a doctor's medical certificate, and if it is unsatisfactory the accused shall be detained.
- (3) If witnesses fail to appear without good reason, they will be given a non-penal fine or detained.
- (4) Alterations in trial dates shall not be permitted except in unavoidable circumstances.
- (5) If the defense counsel fails to appear, the court will ex-officio assign defense counsel for the accused.
- (6) When the defense counsel is assigned, he shall report to the court at once--which will expedite the designation of trial date.
- (7) Give special preference to cases pending under the old Code of Criminal Procedure in their disposal.
- (8) Preparatory procedures (Art 249-50 Code of Civil Procedure and Art 194-5 Rule of Criminal Procedure) shall be used as often as possible.
- (9) The court will place limitations on statements or arguments which are unnecessary.
- (10) Cases of old Code of Criminal Procedure which had been pending at different sections have been gathered at Section I of the Criminal Department.
- o. The staff of this section visited the following courts:

- (1) 13 November: Tatsuno Branch District Court, Summary and Family Courts, Hyogo Prefecture. The number of pending cases are:

<u>COURT</u>	<u>CIVIL CASE</u>	<u>CRIMINAL CASE</u>
Branch District Court	49	19
Summary Court	16	3

The number of civil cases is showing an increase for a very interesting reason. Prior to the abolition of the economic controls black market operators could not take grievances

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growing out of the shady deals to court; now, however, they are able to file suit.

The judge finds difficulty in completing criminal cases as no public procurator is stationed in Tatsuno.

It has been arranged that all Allied Nationals cases are to be transferred to Kobe District Court and accordingly a question arises as to whether this arrangement is in conformity with Art. 2 of Code of Criminal Procedure.

- (2) 30 November: Branch District, Summary and Family Courts in Nagahama, Shiga Prefecture. There is no detention house in Nagahama and the judge says that it is very inconvenient for the courts.

p. The following Criminal Indemnity cases are reported:

<u>Court</u>	<u>Name of Applicant</u>	<u>Date of Decision</u>	<u>Amt of Indemnity</u>
Kobe District Court	KIN FUKU SHU	10 November	¥9,600
Kyoto Summary Court	KANIYOSHI Toyo		14,000
Kyoto Summary Court	KIN Jyuman		26,750

q. Pending cases during the month of November at the Osaka High Court:

		<u>Compared with Previous Month</u>
Criminal Cases	3,030	- 190
Civil Cases	918	+ 24

r. Pending cases during the month of October at Osaka High Court and all lower courts under its jurisdiction:

		<u>Compared with Previous Month</u>
Criminal Cases	11,114	+ 471
Civil Cases	19,456	+ 317

Increase of the cases are due to traffic law violations indicted during the traffic control week which was conducted in Kinki area in October.

s. Pending cases as of October 31 at Family Courts under jurisdiction of Osaka High Court:

		<u>Compared with Previous Month</u>
Family Affairs	3,617	+ 27
Juvenile Affairs	4,244	- 287

### 3. Political Parties

a. The Liberal Party

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 30 November 1950, cont'd.

The brief visit of Prime Minister Yoshida and some of the party whips to the Kyoto-Osaka area in early November gave local Liberals occasion to conduct rallies and conferences to enlighten the activities of the party in the region. Otherwise, the party remained quiet throughout the month.

b. The National Democratic Party (Kokumin Minshu To)

There was a lull in the activities of local Democrats during November.

c. The Socialist Party

There was relative quiet among local Socialists in the region. Some exceptions, however, should be noted. Socialists in Kyoto, for instance, were quite active throughout the month in connection with the revision of the public safety ordinance. The mayor of Kyoto, who won his mayoralty seat on the Socialist ticket last February, was placed in an embarrassing, not to say uncomfortable, position of being favored by Democrats and Liberals and vigorously opposed by Socialists and Communists in the municipal assembly on the question of revising the municipal public safety ordinance.

Socialists were also active in campaigning for their favorite candidates in the elections for members of the boards of education held on 10 November.

d. The Communist Party

- (1) Identification of Communist activities as such by direct observation has become increasingly more difficult. There seems little room to doubt that the directing hands of local party activities have definitely gone underground.
- (2) Their strategy of avoiding direct violence for fear of retaliatory measures of further curtailment of their activities now appears to be definitely abandoned. As seen in a series of incidents taking place throughout the Kinki region, particularly in Kyoto, Osaka and Hyogo Prefectures, during the latter half of the month, acts of organized violence are being carried out now under circumstances strongly indicative of Communist leadership and inspiration. The fact that discharged Communist employees, Communist students, Koreans and free day laborers are prominently present at most of these recent cases of violence at factories, city offices and police

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stations, observed during the month tends to confirm the general feeling that these incidents are not an isolated affair but part of a grand strategy being planned and executed under direction of some master minds who are still outside of direct police surveillance. In organizing and staging demonstrations against "Red purge" operations, obtaining special year-end bonuses and other "anti" activities, they are now using Korean women and school children as vanguards.

- (3) That the local Communists are not asleep to every opportunity to increase their supporters and to popularize their appeal was well demonstrated at the time of the recent campaign and election for members of the prefectural and municipal boards of education. They were quite active in placing their own candidates either on their own ticket or, perhaps more often, on a united democratic front ticket.

e. Minor Parties

The only other party showing activities of more than passing significance in this region during the month was the Labor-Farmer Party. Local Labor-Farmerites in Kyoto joined the Communists in local issues, such as the revision of its public safety ordinance and the election of members for the prefectural and municipal boards of education.

4. Elections

Recall election for the municipal assembly of Maizuru, held on 2 November:

- a. A movement to dissolve the municipal assembly was organized under initiative of Fumie KAWADA and Chiyeko TABATA, active members of a local women's organization. They succeeded, by 11 September, in obtaining a sufficient number of signatures from qualified voters to call for an election.
- b. On 22 September, formal announcement was made of the demand for a recall election. No observations were forthcoming from the assemblymen concerned, so on 13 October, the holding of a recall election on 2 November was formally announced.
- c. Election was held on 2 November as scheduled, at which 19,002 valid votes were cast. The recall of the assemblymen was overwhelmingly approved, with 16,843 votes for and only 2,159 votes against the proposition. Percentage of voting was 42.8.

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, AFO 15, period ending 30 November 1950, cont'd.

d. Communists and separatist elements opposed the recall movement. The four Communist assemblymen, against whom the recall movement was actually directed, insisted that holding the election was illegal. This propaganda is believed to have kept some voters from going to the polls.

e. Election for the new assembly will be held on 5 December.

f. Elections for prefectural and municipal boards of education were held on 10 November. Brief statistical returns follow:

(1) Kyoto Prefecture

(a) Prefectural Education Board

1. Yaye YOSHIDA: 132,126 (Ran as Independent, but supported by Liberals and Women's organizations)

2. Sunzo YAMADA: 91,125

Ran as Independent, but supported by Socialists and the more conservative elements of the Kyoto Prefectural Teacher's Union

3. Toshihiko YAMANOUCHI: 57,005

Ran officially as Independent, but actively supported by Communists, Labor-Farmerites, and other leftist elements among organized unions

4. (Hiroya SUZUKI): Ran as Independent, but supported nominally by Democrats.

5. Percentage of voting: For men: 36.9  
For women: 33.1

(b) Kyoto City Education Board

1. Mikiko KANZAKI: 56,017 (Independent)

2. Katsuzo YOSHIKAWA: 30,155 (Independent, but actively supported by Communists and other leftist elements.)

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3. (Itsuo HANDA): 22,758 (Independent, but supported by Socialists and some moderate elements of the Teachers Union of Kyoto City.)
4. Percentage of voting: For men 21.1  
For women: 17.5

(2) Osaka Prefecture

(a) Prefectural Education Board

1. Tamezo ISHIKAWA: 280,311 (Independent)
2. Kimiko HARATANI: 185,163 (Women's organization "Tokiwakai" and Osaka Prefectural League of Private Schools)
3. Taneichi YAMAMOTO: 179,108 (Socialists, Osaka Teacher's Union)
4. (Shigeru OKUMURA): 66,985 (Labor-Farmerites, also Communists)
5. Percentage of voting: For men 37.9  
For women: 39.8

(b) Osaka City Education Board

1. Junichiro TAI: 91,424 (Independent, but supported by Democrats, Osaka City Educators Union).
2. Tadashi MURASE: 68,546 (Socialists and Osaka City Teacher's Union)
3. (Hajime FUKUDA): 63,476 (Independent, but supported by Liberals and Osaka City Teacher's League)
4. (Masarori AMANO): 46,709 (Independent but supported by Democrats and Osaka Prefectural Federation of Private Schools)
5. Percentage of voting: For men: 29.3  
For women: 31.9

(3) Hyogo Prefecture

(a) Prefectural Education Board

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 30 November 1950, cont'd.

1. Fusaji YASUHIRO: 315,368 (Independent, but supported by Socialists and Hyogo Prefectural Teacher's Union)
2. Jinzo URDA: 241,446 (Independent)
3. Sen KASUI: 184,209 (Independent, but supported by Secondary School Teacher's Union)
4. (Masahiro KOSUGI): 86,281 (Independent)
5. Percentage of voting: For men: 50.0  
For women: 50.1

(b) Kobe City Education Board

1. Shoichi MATSUMOTO: 59,965 (Socialists)
2. Eiichi HAMAUZU: 15,552 (Independent, but supported by Liberals)
3. (Iwao TORIGOE): 5,688 (Ran as Independent, but supported by Communists and "Minshu Shokokai")
4. Percentage of voting: For men: 22.5  
For women: 21.4

(4) Wakayama Prefecture

(a) Prefectural Education Board

1. Enichiro KUSUMOTO: 64,168 (Independent)
2. Kazuo KITA: 63,225 (Independent)
3. Genzaburo ABE: 36,077 (Independent, but supported chiefly by Socialists)
4. (Yoshiro TAKAYAMA): 4,479 (Communists)
5. Percentage of voting: For men: 35.2  
For women: 26.7

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(5) Nara Prefecture

(a) Prefectural Education Board

1. Tetsue SATO: 59,974 (Independent, but supported by Prefectural Teacher's Union, and Socialists)
2. Hisako ONO: 40,337 (Independent, but actively supported by Democratic Women's Club, and Communists)
3. Chujiro AKITA: 37,373 (Independent, supported by conservative elements)
4. (Yahei KAWABATA): 36,794 (Independents)
5. (Ayako AKAHORI): 35,447 (Prefectural Women's Council)
6. (Minoru DOSAKA): 4,078 (Independent)
7. Percentage of voting: For men: 52.7  
For women: 48.6

(6) Shiga Prefecture

(a) Prefectural Education Board

1. Kikuo SODEYAMA: 91,910 (Independent, but supported by Liberals and Teacher's Union)
2. Nami YOSHIDA: 100,672 (Independent, but supported by Liberals and Women's organizations)
3. Minoru SHIBATA: 81,676 (Independent, but supported by Liberals and Teacher's Union)
4. (Masao MASUDA): 11,071 (Openly supported by Communists)
5. Percentages of voting: For men: 65.4  
For women: 56.0

Observations on Education Board Elections:

- a. Candidates having organized backing, such as teacher's unions, Socialist party and women's organizations, had easy advantage over those

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 30 November 1950, Cont'd.

having no such backing or those who ran as Independents with only nominal support from Liberals and Democrats with no closely-knit organizations.

b. Communists, though evidently well-organized, made a poor showing throughout, except in Kyoto. Even in Kyoto, however, candidates did not run as out right Communist candidates but nominally as Independents.

c. Rural districts made far better showing in percentage of voting than urban districts. No significant differentials could be observed between men and women voters.

d. Among factors contributory to the relatively low percentage of voting in the education board elections are these:

- (1) General lack of interest in the system itself. This, in turn, is partly explicable by the fact that the system itself is so new that the general public has no clear understanding of the functions and significance of the system in the operation of a democratic society. Also the fact that nothing spectacular to attract the popular attention has been accomplished under this system during two years of its operation is to be noted.
- (2) Denial of fiscal power and poor pay to members of the board are believed to be the factors most responsible for the low repute in which the system is now held. This state of affairs naturally offers little inducement to men of first calibre to serve on the board.

e. A rather significant tendency to be noted from the statistical returns of the elections is that the successful candidates are more likely to be men or women with teaching experience at primary or secondary schools. This means that, at least so far, the education board has tended to be dominated, if not monopolized, by ex-teachers or men not entirely independent of the teaching profession. Already some voices are being heard on the possible reform of the system with a view to rendering it more likely to be possible of operation in the direction and spirit in which it was first introduced two years ago. As possible ways of reforming the system, the following are being suggested with some force:

- (1) To make the board half elective and half appointive, in composition.

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- (2) To change into a form somewhat similar to the public safety commission.
- (3) Members of the prefectural board to be elected not from the entire prefecture as one constituency, but from several constituencies of smaller areas, somewhat similar to the system for the election of prefectural assemblymen.
- (4) Granting of fiscal power and adoption of a system attractive enough for men of first calibre and real civic loyalty.

6. Political Trends

a. The Korean Crisis

That the course of military developments in Korea is being followed since June with observable anxiety, has already been made clear in previous reports. That the post-military phase of the operations was more difficult of settlement, ever pregnant with possibilities of instant development into an impasse of more than local proportions, has been fully appreciated in the opinion of the more sophisticated in the region. The sudden and dramatic new developments taking place at the end of the month in the military situation of North Korea have not elicited noticeable repercussions among local population. Such repercussions and responses to the new developments which can be brought under direct observation are still in subdued form.

As referred to above in the course of observations on Communist activities, however, the dramatic turn in the tactics of the underground organization in this region should now be appreciated against the larger context of the overall situation, including the Korean developments.

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HEADQUARTERS  
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
AFC 15 (Osaka, Honshu)

ANNEX A

To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report  
Period Ending 31 October 1950

LEGAL-GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Prepared by J. M. Wilcox, DAC

1. Japanese Government Administration

a. General

Local finance remains a major problem, causing deep concern to some and hurried reconsideration of the budget to others. The reduction of the 1950 equalization subsidy to local governments which was temporarily decided by the Local Finance Committee to be about 50 per cent of the original budget has adversely affected local government finance. Many bodies have suspended new activities. To cope with this situation, desperate efforts are being made to collect delinquent taxes. General opinion is that business subsidized by the national government and performed by the prefecture should be suspended in case the national subsidy is reduced. Such fields as engineering, farmland, public welfare and economics will be affected. Therefore, these enterprises hesitate to launch new activities. The effect of the temporary decision of equalization subsidy is reported by prefectures. The rehabilitation from the damage of typhoon "Jane" is a common issue. Six prefectural governors in Kinki Region jointly demanded readjustment of rice price and reexamination of the rice delivery program to relieve farmers.

Local governments have restricted official travel to central government offices from local areas. However, it is believed that this will not be practical since the deep-rooted bureaucracy of centralization requires the actual presence of officials to secure action by the central government.

The Kinki District Cycle Race Management Council decided on the following policy on 10 October with regard to the reopening of the cycle races: the period of every cycle-race shall be six days and the races limited to ten a day. It will be provided by law to prohibit the selling of pari-mutual tickets to students and minors. Due to violence and illegal activities, cycle racing was temporarily suspended in this area.

b. Prefectural and City Activities

ANNEX A

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(1) Osaka

Governor Akama petitioned the central government for a subsidy of 300,000,000 yen for tide dike reconstruction, of which 170,000,000 yen has been allocated for this year. Because of the typhoon damage the prefectural government's former sound financial position is now critical. As a result, a "revised budget" carrying a 20 per cent reduction from the existing budget is under consideration.

Osaka City is unable to adjust its finances because the amount of the national subsidy and the permissible limit of loans have not been decided.

Osaka City and others are carrying on a stern opposition campaign against the reorganization plan of the electric power industry which was resolved by the Cabinet Council on 3 October. If the dependency system of "power resource areas" is adopted, the electric power supply in Kinki area will be approximately one fifth of the actual need. The increase of expenses to furnish the additional power will adversely affect business activity and decrease production capacity.

Construction of tide dikes extending over 7,860 meters in typhoon-damaged areas, the increase of pump facilities, main sewer-pipes, reserve power facilities, and reclamation work in harbor areas have been undertaken. Ibaraki City, a sore spot in Osaka Prefecture, faces a test problem under the Local Autonomy Law. The City assembly dismissed Yoshishige ENOMOTO, former vice-chairman, in accordance with Article 132 of the Local Autonomy Law on 30 September. Consequently, Osaka Prefectural Election Administration Committee announced a by-election to be held on 10 November. Four persons have announced their candidacy. On October 10 Mr. ENOMOTO filed a complaint in the Osaka District Court seeking to cancel the resolution of dismissal. The District Court decided on 27 October to "suspend execution of dismissal until final judgement is made." This decision kept the vice-chairman in office for the time being. The city assembly maintains that the court has no authority to accept such a complaint because the assembly's authority for member punishment is within the limit of the autonomous rights which is vested by law in the assembly. The Election Administration Committee, following the temporary disposition of the court,

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 31 October 1950, cont'd.

decided not to hold a by-election for the vice-chairman until a final decision is made by the court.

Kashiwara Town and 15 other municipalities which enacted public safety regulations controlling parades and demonstrations, have added provisions to control assemblies. Osaka City and 17 others have not taken up this issue at this date.

(2) Kyoto

Governor Ninakawa, to maintain sound finance, began a thorough "rationalization policy" in every field of administration. Some prefectural assemblymen have maintained that a supplementary budget should be made; however, the Governor has not agreed but insists that the budget of 5,800,000,000 yen which was passed is sufficient. The governor deducted banquet expenses and issued an order restricting new purchases of office fixtures and reduced the business expenses which were requested by each department and section. Persons concerned call this situation "panic of the prefectural administration."

One of the reasons for this situation is the reduction of the equalization subsidy, and another, the inadequate budget proposed by former Governor Kimura.

In Kyoto City, the Public Safety Ordinance Revision Bill for the control of assemblies was presented to the extraordinary session of the city assembly. A dispute has arisen as to whether or not the general permission system for the approving of mass demonstrations is a violation of the constitution. It is believed that the prolonged deliberation is due to the difference of opinion existing between the Socialist Party and Mayor TAKAYAMA of the same party.

GOTO retired as vice-chairman of the City Assembly and Satoru NISHIMURA, (Democratic Party) became his successor.

(3) Hyogo

The Prefectural government completed their disaster

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emergency plan, which contains flood control and the establishment of pump facilities in 21 places at an expense of 743,000,000 yen.

*What Reduction did they get*

The failure of equalization subsidy has caused red figures in the budget and will unbalance the prefectural finance. The governor has demanded that all offices and agencies consider special measures in decreasing travel to Tokyo.

A difference of about 300,000 "koku" exists in the rice collection quota made by the Agricultural Ministry and that of the prefectural government. The over-estimation by the Agricultural Ministry has created a serious problem among the rural populace. The farmers declare that they will not be able to complete the assigned quota of rice this year. Due to this pessimistic situation, Chief TOKUZAKI of the Economic Department and Chief HORIEE of the Food Section submitted their resignations.

The Second Industrial 5-Year Plan for Hyogo Prefecture was drafted and aims at recovering the war ravaged lands, improvement of economic fields and the blazing of a definite path towards industrial rehabilitation. This plan is scheduled to be introduced to the November session of the prefectural assembly. The fundamental objectives of this framework are the following five:

- (a) Extension and rationalization of productive capacity in agriculture, industry and other allied enterprises;
- (b) Promotion of home and overseas trade
- (c) Maintenance of local finance
- (d) Security and development of lands
- (e) Elevation of the standard of living and employment.  
Detailed plan was made for the following items:
  - 1. Agriculture, forestry and marine products.
  - 2. Commerce and industry
  - 3. Construction
  - 4. Social enterprise (Labor, Public Welfare and Public Health)

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, AFO 15, period ending 31 October 1950, cont'd.

The annexation of Jonjo and Motoyama Villages to Kobe City, which has been under consideration for five years, was formally materialized when the prefectural assembly unanimously approved the amalgamation on 5 October.

Annexation of Okubo and Futami Towns and Uozumi Village to the City of Akashi is now in progress.

(4) Shiga

The Development Plan of Aichi River is expected to begin next year at a cost of 3,300,000,000 yen. If this plan is fully materialized electric power and rice production will be increased by 7,000 kilowatts and 8,900 "koku" respectively, and damages of 100,000,000 yen annually will be prevented. The separation of Hachiman Area as a village from Notogawa Town is pending in the prefectural assembly. A recall movement of three town assemblymen is underway.

In Otsu City, with the supplementary budget of 6,500,000 yen, a road improvement program has been started as an unemployment countermeasure work.

(5) Nara

Special distribution of seed and feed at special prices was made to farmers who delivered their corn seed and wheat which had been kept for feeding domestic cattle in order to complete the delivery quota of 1950. A decrease of the rice quota of 180,775 "koku" was requested due to loss caused by the typhoon. Cultivations of tea is being encouraged in the prefecture.

In Takada City, a retrenchment policy has been adopted due to reduced revenue and it was decided not to approve additional allocation for new business or propose a supplementary budget. Consequently, business is to be kept within the limits of the existing budget.

The Ryumon Village assembly, Yoshino-gun, criticized Mayor Shinzo YAMAMOTO for unfair distribution of rice, and passed a lack of confidence resolution which subsequently resulted in the mayor's resignation. The date of election for his successor has not yet been decided.

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(6) Wakayama

The prefectural assembly passed a supplementary budget of 790,000,000 yen for disaster rehabilitation, special loans to medium and smaller enterprisers and unemployment counter-measures. Ten per cent increase of 1951 food and agricultural products and improvement of farmers' living conditions are under study. Hiro Village, Arita-gun, will shortly become a town as the request for township was approved by the prefectural assembly.

2. Administration of Justice

a. One hundred and thirty-two (132) persons were arrested during the month for participation in retaliation movements against management's purge of Communists and fellow travelers.

Eight cases involving eighty-three persons and organizations, including Asahi and Mainichi Press, Japan Broadcasting Corporation, Electric Distribution Co., Takata Aluminum Co., etc. sought injunctions in Osaka Courts to hold their positions in the companies. No suspensions of execution of dismissal have been reported to this date. It is noted that white-collar discharges take legal steps in combatting the management while the ordinary laborers resort more to violence.

b. Tanabe Branch District Court, Wakayama Prefecture, on 5 October, sentenced OKUMURA Masaji, captain of the Tatsu-Maru, and seventeen others, fines ranging from 20,000 yen to 25,000 yen for violation of Imperial Ordinance 311. The accused attempted to transport two ships without obtaining proper license from the Custom Office. The presiding judge returned a finding of not-guilty concerning the ships stating that "ships" are not to be construed as "goods" mentioned in Article 76 of the Custom Law.

Tanabe Public Procurator filed an appeal on 20 October protesting the above judgement. (Reference September Activities Report--Annex A this headquarters)

c. The Osaka District Public Procurator, on 24 October, demanded a sentence of three years penal servitude for TAKASHIMA Yoshitaka, Mayor of Ibaraki City, on charge of embezzlement, misfeasance in office, fraud and accepting bribery. Ten months have elapsed since the Osaka District Court received this case and during this period 24 public hearings were held. The court is expected to pronounce sentence on 9 November 1950. (See February Activities Report--Annex A this headquarters.)

d. Two cases were reported concerning officials involved in scandals to obtain rights for bicycle races. This form of entertainment reaps

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, AFO 15, period ending 31 October 1950, cont'd.

the highest income for the local treasury.

- (1) SARUMARU Kichizaemon, Mayor, TAMBARA Minoru, deputy-mayor of Ashiya City and four Nishinomiya City Assemblymen were indicted by the Kobe Public Procurator on 16 September on charge of offering bribes (Article 198 Criminal Code) and accepting bribes (Article 197 Criminal Code). HIRAI Keiji, Transportation agent of Nishinomiya was also indicted on suspicion of aiding the bribe offer. The alleged scandal came as a result of the competition between Ashiya and Nishinomiya municipalities to secure the right to hold bicycle races at the Nishinomiya race ground.
- (2) UMASUGI Suekichi, Headman of Kuse-mura, Kyoto, FUMIMOTO, Assistant Headman of Kuse-mura, YASUDA, Kyoto Prefectural Assemblyman and five others have been charged with bribery. These suspects allegedly offered considerable amounts of cash to leading persons of the central government for the purpose of obtaining the right to hold bicycle races in Kuse-mura, Kyoto Prefecture. The suspected case is now under Kyoto Procurator's investigation. It is expected that this case might extend into the central government.

e. The Chief of the Fuse Police, WATASHI Genjiro, Police Sergeant YAMAZAKI Shinzaburo and three others have been investigated by the Osaka District Procurators on charges of receiving bribes and of criminal concealment. They are suspected of failing to report a price control law offence to the procurator's office, and of being bribed by Members of the City Assembly and City officials.

WATASE, The Chief of Police has submitted a written resignation and it is expected that the Public Safety Commission will accept his offer.

f. Fourteen persons accused of storming the ticket office of the Naruo Race Track in Hyogo prefecture and setting the building on fire for alleged "fixed racing" have been charged with "riotous assembly" (Article 106 Criminal Code), and arson (Article 108 Criminal Code).

g. On 18 October the Wakayama Public Procurator indicted OPA Yoshio, physician, and seventeen other persons, including a veterinarian, seven druggists, a broker and three narcotic addicts who illegally possessed and dealt in narcotics during the period from June 1946 to July 1950.

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h. The Osaka Regional NRF Hqs, investigating the Osaka Fuel Swindle Case, found that SHIMOMURA Kinji, chairman of the Toyono-gun chapter of the Osaka Prefectural Charcoal Production Association, and other leading officials of the association were involved in a 36,490,000 yen swindle, and that they bribed officials of the Agriculture Ministry.

i. The Osaka Labor Standard Bureau decided, for the first time in this region, that the claim for compensation for the death of NAGASAKAGAKI Shoji was "laborers death due to occupational accident." NAGASAKAGAKI, a section chief of Sakai Factory, Nippon Celluloid Co., was stabbed to death by MORIMOTO, a daily worker of the factory who had personal grievances against him.

j. During the period of 21 September to 20 October, twenty-six persons were indicted for election law violations in this region. Final sentences were given in twenty-six cases with fines ranging from 3,000 to 20,000 yen. One accused was sentenced to five months imprisonment with two years suspension.

k. Six persons have been sentenced on charges of violation of Imperial Ordinance 311 by Osaka High, District and Summary Courts during the period 25 September to 25 October.

l. On 17 October the Osaka Metropolitan Police Department arrested Tei To Bun, former Member of Central Committee of Korean League, on charge of violation of Imperial Ordinance 311 for distributing anti-occupation leaflets. Tei is one of the leaders of Communistic Koreans in Japan and is suspected of having conducted underground movements to build up cell organizations of Communists.

m. Seven persons have been charged with violation of Imperial Ordinance No. 9 of 1947, and Employment Security Law, Flesh Traffic, during October in this region. Final sentences ranging from 3,000 yen to 20,000 yen were given to six accused while one person was sentenced to six months penal servitude with three years suspension.

n. Warrants issued by the District and Summary Courts within the jurisdiction of Osaka High Court during the period from 26 September to 25 October:

Kind of Court	Kind of Warrant				
	Detention	Arrest	Seizure, Search & Attachment	Production & Bodily Search	Others
Summary Courts	1,115	1,944	620	14	107

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 31 October 1950, cont'd.

District Courts (including their branches)	2,360	3,585	1,537	19	101
Total	3,475	5,529	2,157	33	208
Compared with previous month	-1,93	-132	+329	+9	-152

o. Pending cases during the month of October at Osaka High Court:

		<u>Compared with Previous Month</u>
Criminal Cases	3,200	-196
Civil Cases	894	+37

p. A member of this section visited Sumoto Branch District Court, Summary and Family Courts, Awaji Island, on 10 and 11 October.

The number of the pending cases is showing an increase and the cause of it is obviously due to lack of judges. There is one summary court judge in charge of three courts which have a total strength of five judges. The Summary Court judge finds difficulty in handling the district court cases.

The Sumoto Summary Judge stated that the amount of 5,000 yen in Article 33 of Court Organizational Law should be increased to 20,000 yen in consideration of the local economic situation.

q. Pending cases during the month of September at Osaka High Court and all lower Courts under its jurisdiction:

		<u>Compared with Previous Months</u>
Criminal Cases	10,643	-140
Civil Cases	19,139	+678

r. Personnel situation of courts in Kinki Region as of 1 October is as follows:

Name of Court	Fixed No. of Judges	Actual No. of Judges	Difference
Osaka High Court	President	1	1
	Judge	32	30

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Osaka District Court	Judge	70	Judge	48	-22
	Asst Judge	34	Asst Judge	32	-2
	Summary Court Judge	40	Summary Court Judge	24	-16
Kyoto District Court	Judge	23	Judge	22	-1
	Asst Judge	11	Asst Judge	10	-1
	Summary Court Judge	22	Summary Court Judge	17	-5
Kobe District Court	Judge	36	Judge	30	-1
	Asst Judge	16	Asst Judge	11	-1
	Summary Court Judge	34	Summary Court Judge	19	-15
Nara District Court	Judge	6	Judge	7	+1
	Asst Judge	3	Asst Judge	3	
	Summary Court Judge	9	Summary Court Judge	5	-4
Otsu District Court	Judge	4	Judge	7	+3
	Asst Judge	2	Asst Judge	2	
	Summary Court Judge	9	Summary Court Judge	6	-3
Wakayama District Court	Judge	8	Judge	8	
	Asst Judge	4	Asst Judge	3	-1
	Summary Court Judge	12	Summary Court Judge	5	-7
TOTAL		376	290	-86	

3. Political Parties

a. The Liberal Party

October saw no significant movements in the activities of local Liberals.

b. The National Democratic Party (Kokumin Minshu To)

There was a lull in the activities of local Democrats throughout the month.

c. The Socialist Party

Socialists continued to be most active in the region conducting

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 31 October 1950, cont'd.

a series of rallies in the interest of their peace program designed to boost local morale and to keep alive popular enthusiasm for Social Democracy in the region.

d. The Communist Party

There was relative quiet on the part of local Communists in so far as their overt manifestations were concerned. There is evidence that they are definitely going underground in this region as was observed to be the case in Tohoku Region. They seem to be most active in anti-war and anti-tax collection movements through the "League to Defend Peace", "Daily Life Consultation Service", and other organizations.

Avoidance, as far as possible, of direct violence seems to be in line with Communist strategy at the present moment. Active opposition to "Red Purge" operations, obtaining special year-end bonuses, and opposition to war seem to be the top items of Communist strategy at the present moment.

4. Elections

No elections of major significance were held during October in this region. However, brief observations may be in order on the following two items:

a. Board of Education elections, scheduled for 10 November throughout the region, are eliciting little local interest. Competition for local boards is low. This lack of popular interest in the boards election campaign is attributed to several causes, among which are:

- (1) Education boards are denied fiscal power over educational activities under their own jurisdiction.
- (2) Monetary compensation for services on the board is not attractive enough.

A critical appraisal of the system already is being offered in the form of a suggestion to do away with the present electoral system altogether and adopt, instead, a system similar to the present public safety commissions. It may be that the system itself is too new and still foreign to the local people.

b. Mayor TAKAYAMA of Kyoto, elected February this year on a Socialist-Communist ticket, is facing an embarrassing political situation. His stand on the revision of the municipal public safety ordinance designed

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to curb the unruly elements more effectively has met with most stubborn opposition on the part of Socialists, Communists, Farmer-Laborites, and other "progressive" elements in Kyoto who sent him to the mayor's chair in the hotly-contested campaign last winter. The erstwhile progressive champion of the "Democratic Front" of Kyoto is now more at home with the conservative Liberals and diehard Democrats in the municipal assembly- his sworn enemies in the election campaign.

## 5. Political Trends

### a. Depurging and Local Politics

The releasing of some ten thousand Japanese personnel, who have been denied for the past five years active participation in public life, announced on 13 October under express approval of SCAP, will not fail to have important repercussions in the nation's political and business life, affecting ultimately the entire overall situation in this country.

Local Japanese are accepting the major move at this critical moment as a definite evidence that, in the judgement of the Occupation authorities, the Japanese have advanced far enough in their progress toward democracy that releasing of so many wartime leaders at this time will not only constitute no danger to their democratic system now in operation but even prove to be a positive asset in the operation of the new mechanism. The developments in Korea and the need for strengthening of anti-Communist bulwarks have been important items of consideration in the opinion of the local population.

It is generally believed among local Japanese that the depurging of old politicians at this time have definitely enlivened the Democrats and Liberals, while Socialists have been little affected. The feeling is strong that the move was designed to strengthen the conservative camp. The talk of realignment of party ranks is already in the air.

Some far-reaching repercussions might be felt ultimately in the power hierarchy of the National Democratic Party, for instance, but realignment operations will not assume concrete form for some time, while local effects of the recent depurging order will not assume definite form till next spring, when local elections will be held throughout the country.

Demands for early dissolution of the House of Representatives, to be followed by a general election, to allow political adjustments thus made necessary, is not supported by the more prudent strata of the people. They are united in the opinion that the major benefit of the release will be felt in the business world of this country.

### b. Red Purge and Public Opinion

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 31 October 1950, cont'd.

The purging of major industries, the public service, and other sinews of the national life of Communists and their sympathizers is being supported by an overwhelming portion of the general public as being necessary and proper under the existing domestic and international situation. It is being supported as a "preventive measure" but the feeling is strong also that some effective measures must be taken to enable these purged Communists and their sympathizers to make honest livings. Unless this is done they are bound to become even more dangerous trouble-makers out of employment than in the workshops. It is clearly seen that the problem will assume increasingly more serious proportions as the purge operations continue. No feeling of "sexves them right" is detectable.

c. The Korean Crisis

A keen interest continues to be felt among the more informed and the sophisticated circles here in the political settlement of the Korean crisis when the Military Phase ends. A keen anxiety is being entertained as to how the United Nations might bring about political stability and effect economic rehabilitation of the war-devastated Korean peninsula. They are aware that the post-military phase is the more difficult to handle.

To the Japanese the Korean crisis is pregnant with an import of more than local or passing significance--it is regarded as a test case. A genuine fear is being entertained among the more sophisticated that; unless handled with resourcefulness and discriminating tact, the situation may develop into a political fiasco of uncontrollable proportions. The possibility of repeating the fateful Sino-Japanese War should not be discounted.

d. The Peace Treaty

As the possibilities of early conclusion of peace are brought home, ultimate re-arming of Japan is being accepted as inevitable and unavoidable. The idea of rearming is not being accepted gladly and without mixed feelings, but is being brought home as something inescapable in view of the cold realism of contemporary world politics.

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HEADQUARTERS  
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 15 (Osaka, Honshu)

ANNEX A

To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report  
Period Ending 30 September 1950

LEGAL-GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Prepared by Joseph G. Featherstone, DAC

1. Japanese Government Administration

a. General

Typhoon "Jane" was a severe blow to five of the region prefectures which were ready to launch normal administrative activities on the financial foundation of the new Local Tax Law. Because of the great damage in every prefecture, steps were taken to put into effect the Disaster Relief Law and thus relieve the victims by obtaining the cooperation of the cities and other organs. All local governments are making desperate efforts to request aid from the central government as well as to draw their own emergency and permanent plans of rehabilitation. Since no funds are as yet available under the new tax law it is felt assistance is needed from the central government.

The Kinki Disaster Relief Council on 23 September held a conference on rehabilitation with Vice Prime Minister Hayashi, Cabinet Ministers Okano, Kurokawa, and Yokoo and several others from the central government. They issued the following statement:

"Thorough enforcement of the public works disaster plan and dwelling house rehabilitation; immediate materialization of the industry rehabilitation funds plan; early draft and approval of a rectified budget to help rehabilitate schools and other public facilities; financial aid for local governments such as low interest loans and an equalization subsidy. Some of the common steps taken by both prefecture and city governments included extraordinary sessions of assemblies allocating disaster rehabilitation expense in supplementary budgets and enacting regulations concerning tax exemptions and reductions for typhoon sufferers."

Because of the damage there will be a large decrease of revenue in local governments and it will greatly affect the local autonomous administration. In Osaka City, for instance, the total decrease in taxes is estimated to be about ¥1,000,000,000. Osaka Prefecture, which was financially stable even before the Local Tax Law was enacted, is compelled to go in to the red. Profiteering has been strictly prohibited to prevent commodity prices from rising.

Annex A

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Criticism of the bicycle races wherein scandals of considerable magnitude have broken out continues apace. Mayor Sarumaru of Ashiya City and Chairman Yoshida of the Nishinomiya City Assembly and five others, who committed bribery in connection with securing the right to use certain land as a cycle race track, were indicted on 16 September. An arson and riot incident occurred recently at the Naruo Cycle Race. While public opinion seems opposed to the cycle race, the following opinions were expressed by the authorities of Osaka Prefecture and fourteen cities in the prefecture.

- (1) Bicycle races can be abolished if the central government guarantees other financial sources to take the place of profits presently accruing from the sport.
- (2) Efforts can be directed towards setting up proper safeguards so as to reform the present system.

It seems to be true that all local governments oppose the abolition of the exhibitions which are large revenue producers.

b. Prefectural and City Activities

(1) Osaka

On the night of the 4th, after the typhoon, Osaka Prefectural Government held a conference of department chiefs on rehabilitation expenses. At the conference they estimated ¥10,000,000,000 as probable rehabilitation expenses and requested national subsidies for the following purposes:

Engineering

Early completion of permanent tide-dike in the city; embankment repair of roads and bridges in the prefecture.

Construction:

Construction of 1,000 public dwelling houses for victims; low-interest loans for dwelling house rehabilitation; supply of repairing materials.

Others:

Subsidy to restore flooded farms which suffered a total damage of over ¥70,000,000; subsidy to fishing ports, fishing boats and fishing-tackle. An extraordinary session of the prefectural assembly was held on 8 September and a supplementary budget of about ¥1,777,110,000 was approved as emergency expenses for rehabilitation.

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BASIC: Annex A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 30 September 1950, cont'd.

The limit of total loans was expanded from ¥500,000,000 to ¥1,500,000,000. Present plans call for rehabilitation funds of ¥50,000 for a medium-small enterpriser, ¥5,000 for a wage earner and ¥200,000,000 for rural communities.

The prefectural assembly on 2 September finally solved the problem of the election of the chairman, vice-chairman and other officers which had been a source of political conflict since the May session of the assembly. Tamotsu TAKANO (Liberal Party) and Jisaburo AZUMA (Democratic Party) were elected as the new chairman and vice-chairman, respectively. The September session of the prefectural assembly which was scheduled to be convened on 30 September was postponed to the latter part of October because the amount of the national subsidy for disaster rehabilitation has not yet been determined.

In Osaka City, emergency and permanent rehabilitation expenses were assessed at ¥5,390,000,000 and ¥1,520,000.

As concrete steps other than ordinary rehabilitation measures, a special loan for typhoon sufferers, a special loan for the city pawnshop and a loan of ¥350,000,000 as rehabilitation funds for medium-smaller enterprisers were put into effect. The water-supply, engineering, transportation, economic and construction bureaus of the city office and the Secretariat Bureau of the Education Board are now making requests for rehabilitation subsidies from their respective ministries.

Paralleling the purge of Communist elements from national public service, Osaka City contemplates a "civil service limitation regulation." In the event that this regulation is enacted, it is considered that approximately 200 city office cell members will be purged.

(2) Kyoto

The supplementary budget of ¥550,907,000 which was approved at the August session of the prefectural assembly is worthy of attention as the first step of Governor Ninokawa's administration. Priority was assigned to budget items with respect to relief of unemployment and aid to medium-small entrepreneurs.

Some prefectural assemblymen openly criticized the governor's report on the typhoon damage, which the chief executive had estimated to be ¥7,500,000,000, stating that the figure was too

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low and would hurt the prefecture's chances of getting an adequate national subsidy.

The "Kyoto International Cultural Sight-Seeing City Bill" was approved by popular vote on 20 September. In order to make future plans for the city Mayor Takayama decided to establish a construction council. He stated that, "The budget can be allocated to construction of a cultural city combined with unemployment countermeasures and promotion of medium-smaller enterprises."

With regard to parades, demonstrations and meetings, the "Public Safety Regulation" is scheduled to be revised so that the approval system will be adopted and conditions will be attached to the approval. The revised bill will be introduced in the October session.

In Maizuru City, a women's association, represented by Fumie KAWATA, has been carrying a recall movement for the remaining eight assemblymen since early September. As they submitted the request for dissolution of the city assembly to the Election Administration Committee on 22 September, the by-election for the 28 members who resigned previously was postponed. The date of the election is to be decided after the result of the recall is cleared up. This is the first recall movement in the country which has been carried on by women's association.

At the election in Ayabe City which was held on 1 September Makoto NAGAOKA (Independent), former mayor of Ayabe Town was elected as mayor. Also elected were two Socialists and 28 independents as city assemblymen.

In Kawabe Village, Funai-gun, Kumazo HIRANO (Independent) was elected as the successor to village headman Nomura without vote on 15 September.

(3) Hyogo

Hyogo Prefectural Government, drawing a detailed rehabilitation plan, requested restoration funds totalling ¥20,193,550,000 and a national subsidy for reconstruction of a tide-dike and 20 other items.

At the extraordinary session of the prefectural assembly on the 11th, emergency funds for damage totalling ¥319,950,000 were proposed and unanimously approved to be effective immediately. Approximately ¥100,000,000 was loaned to medium-smaller enterprises who suffered from the typhoon.

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BASIC: Annex A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 30 September 1950, cont'd.

Plans are underway for a loan of ¥20,000,000 to repair fishing boats and fishing-tackle.

The prefectural assembly is drafting a bill "concerning expansion of the time-limit for payment of prefectural taxes" which is scheduled to be presented to the regular session of the prefectural assembly opening on 30 September. Tax reduction as well as a two-months expansion of the time-limit is under consideration.

The "Kobe International Port City Construction Bill" was approved by popular vote on 20 September. In Ashiya City, they desire to enact the "Ashiya International Sight-Seeing and Cultural Dwelling City Construction bill." If this kind of movement becomes popular it will naturally be attended by evils to the extent that the local governments would continually look to the Central government for handouts.

(4) Nara

Nara Prefectural Government decided to give priority to the rehabilitation of forestry which suffered a total damage of ¥280,000,000. There was further requested a national subsidy and restoration expenses of ¥80,000,000 for mountain roads.

A "widows' association" was organized to promote the welfare of widows in the prefecture. With the "Street-Stall Regulation" enacted, they are going to protest against repatriates, war-sufferers and war-widows who occupy the majority of the street-stall business.

A special bill to make Nara City an "International Cultural Sight-Seeing City" was approved by popular vote on the 20th.

While the by-election for six assembly seats in Hyakusai Village, Kitakatsuragi-gun has been postponed for lack of candidates, Headman Suzuki of the same village, holding himself responsible for the conflict concerning school expenses, resigned on 2 September.

(5) Shiga

In order to cope with frequent flood damages, the Shiga Prefectural Government appropriated rehabilitation expenses as a supplementary budget and presented ¥138,486,071 of ordinary finance and ¥165,383,205 of special finance to a prefectural assembly

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session which is scheduled to be opened on the 25th. This budget includes ¥7,000,000 of urgent unemployment expenses and ¥6,430,000 of construction expenses for health clinics which are scheduled to be constructed in Otsu and Nagahama Cities.

The town assemblymen and the mayor of Hikone City tendered their resignations because of trouble involved in the amalgamation issue and the fight over the Junior High School. The Election Administrative Committee scheduled the mayoralty election for 10 October.

## 2. Administration of Justice

a. The headquarters of the Osaka Correction and Rehabilitation District held conferences on the 1st and 29th September at the Osaka Headquarters Office and Kyoto Prison respectively. The program is directed to prison officials in order to educate them in the reformation of prisoners, safety and prison sanitation.

b. A total of thirty-eight persons have been indicted, at this writing, in connection with the Tentoku smuggling case on the charge of Custom Law Violations. A search is being conducted for sixteen additional suspects in Kyushu. (See August Activities Report, 2a Annex A, this headquarters)

c. HARAOKA Zenji et al of the Kawaminami Industries Ltd. on 1 September again sought a provisional remedy in the Osaka District Court asking that SOEJIMA, KIUCHI, SASAKIBARA, SHIOBARA and NAKAJIMA be suspended as directors for the reason that they had been elected in an illegal manner (August Monthly Report, Annex A 2d, this headquarters).

The Osaka District Court handed down a decision suspending the pro-Kawaminami directors, but exacted as security a bond of ¥500,000 for the company and ¥100,000 for each of the five directors.

During the suspension of the director's duties, ONISHI and four others were ordered to carry out the duty of directors by proxy.

d. Police Sergeant Kawase who arrested his superior, Chief Kitchara, on a warrant wherein the sergeant concealed certain facts, was indicted on the charge of a violation of Article 194 of the Criminal Code on September 21. (See 2c, Annex A, August Monthly Report)

e. During the period of 20 August to 20 September, 22 persons were indicted for election law violations.

Final sentences were given in 16 cases with fines ranging from 2000 to 15000 yen, mostly by Summary Orders. One case was appealed for a formal trial.

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BASIC: Annex A to Monthly Civil Affairs activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 30 September 1950, cont'd.

f. OKUMURA Masaji, captain of the Tatsu-Maru, and 17 crewmen were indicted on 8 September by Tanabe, Procurator in Wakayama Prefecture, on a charge of violation of Imperial Ordinance 311. They went on board at Misaki Port, Kanagawa Prefecture on 15 August and sailed for Formosa, trying to go abroad without obtaining Travel Documents as prescribed for SCAPIN Memorandum of 14 April 1947.

g. Two persons have been sentenced for a violation of Imperial Ordinance No. 1 (1947) for taking part in political activities through election campaigning. The purgees are: YUMOTO Zenichi, former Chief of Nifu Mura Branch of Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Association, who was sentenced to ¥15,000 fine by Otsu District Court on 12 September. MORIGANA Hiishiro, who was chief of Tabunine-Mura branch of the ex-officers association was sentenced to a ¥15,000 fine by Nara District Court on 18 September.

The Osaka High Court on 14 September turned down appeals for retrial by KAJIKAWA Masahide and HAMAGUCHI Yoshi who had been sentenced by the Kobe District Court to a ¥10,000 fine and five months penal servitude (2 years suspension) on 18 July and 4 July respectively on violations of Imperial Ordinance No. 1

h. The Supreme Court on 9 September dismissed the Special Appeal filed by the Korean School on 2 December. The special appeal was lodged against the decision of Osaka High Court whereby the court rejected the appeal of the Korean School protesting the courts' decision to call off the suspension of administrative disposition by Osaka Prefectural Government to close 40 Korean Schools in Osaka Prefecture. The original order was issued on 19 October. (See December 1949 activities report 1 Annex A, this headquarters)

i. KIN SHAKU SHUN, RI FO GEN and twenty-two Koreans were arrested by Kobe Municipal Police on 9 and 15 September.

They were alleged to have planned to open a training institute in Higashi Kobe Primary School to educate Koreans to oppose U.N. action in Korea.

One was released, but five are expected to be tried by the Kobe Provost Court.

j. The Osaka Summary Court on 21 September handed down sentences to four Osaka Prefectural Assemblymen and one ex-chairman of the assembly who were apprehended in the crime of gambling while in Awaji Island during their official tour in May 1949

They are:

ASANO Toyoyuki, ex-chairman of Osaka Prefectural Assembly, ¥30,000 fine

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TANEDA TETSUMA, vice-chairman of the Assembly, ¥30,000 fine

AMANO Kaname, member of the Assembly, ¥30,000 fine

OKUDA Toru, assemblyman, ¥30,000 fine

ISHIKI Sadaichi, assemblyman, fined ¥10,000

All sentences are suspended for one year.

k. The Osaka District Procurators Office indicted on 30 September six leading persons of the Osaka Branch Office of the Fertilizer Distribution Corporation on a charge of embezzlement. It is alleged that these six men had converted some ¥13,690,000 during the period October 1948 to July 1950.

1. Since the purge of Communist employees in civilian concerns was carried out, 560 employees have been discharged from companies in this area.

They are: Densen - 357 persons  
Newspapers - 107 persons  
Cinema and theaters - 52 persons  
Nippon Transport - 44 persons

The Osaka Court has not yet tried any instance concerning an appeal in these cases. However, current criticism indicates that such a trial should be held in a public hearing except those as provided for in Article 82 of the Constitution. But, if an applicant seeks a provisional remedy in the court, for instance, if he requests the court to issue an injunction to preserve his position in a company for a certain period, the court could order an injunction without opening a public hearing in accordance with Article 757 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

m. The Kobe Municipal Police arrested NAGAOKA Hiroshi, a reporter of the Asahi Press on 29 September under Imperial Ordinance 311 and Memorandum re: Press Code.

NAGAOKA is alleged to have written false articles in the Asahi Newspaper dated 27 September and reported that he had a secret interview with ITO Ritsu, the purged leader of JCP in the suburbs of Takarazuka at about 0200 hours of 26 September. Several hours after his arrest the accused confessed that the story was a hoax.

Regional NRP headquarters say that they advised the Asahi Press to exercise caution in printing the story and still further that Nagaoka was under a duty as a citizen to disclose the whereabouts of ITO the Communist if he (Nagaoka) had such information. There is also some speculation as to whether the article was written to influence the election for the village headman in Ryogen Mura (Takarazuka) on 27 September, especially in view of the fact that this area has had considerable JCP influence.

n. A staff member of this section visited Toyo-oka Branch District Court, Summary Court and Family Court on 18 September.

Number of cases transacted by the Summary Court during the period 1 September to 17 September:



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BASIC: Annex A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 30 September 1950, cont'd.

Civil Cases

<u>Carried over from Previous month</u>	<u>Newly received</u>	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Pending</u>
2	0	1	1

Criminal Cases

18	3	10	11
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Inquiry has been made as to the reason why the number of civil cases dealt with by the Summary Court are obviously few. The main reason is Article 33 of the Court Organization Law. This article prescribes "A Summary Court shall have jurisdiction in the first instance over the claim where the value of the subject-matter does not exceed five thousand yen."

An amount of ¥5,000 is not suitable to the present situation. Very few people bring such a small claim in a court when that amount could easily be spent in travelling and hotel expenses if the client comes from a distant place.

As the limit of a fine to be imposed by a Summary Order has been raised from ¥5,000 to ¥50,000 (Law #251, 18 December 1948) the amount in question also is advised to be raised accordingly.

o. The Osaka High District and Summary Courts have dealt with the following criminal indemnity cases during September:

<u>Name of Applicant</u>	<u>Date of Decision</u>	<u>Amount of Indemnity</u>
NAKAMURA, Kichiro	18 September	Dismissed the application
NAKATANI, Takeji	5 September	15,000
FUJITA, Sukeichi	11 September	12,250
MISHINA, Kentaro	11 September	25,800
KAMEDA, Senkichi	12 September	17,400
HOEI, Ichitaro	21 September	23,000

p. Warrants issued by the District and Summary Courts within the jurisdiction of Osaka High Court during September:

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<u>Type of Court</u>	<u>Type of Warrant</u>				
	Detention	Arrest	Seizure, Search & Attachment	Production & Bodily Search	Others
Summary Courts	1241	1903	566	2	240
District Courts (including branches)	2727	3758	1262	22	114
Total	3968	5661	1828	24	360

q. Pending Cases during the month of September at Osaka High Court:

		<u>Compared with Previous Month</u>
<u>Criminal Cases</u>	3,416	-157
<u>Civil Cases</u>	857	+ 13

r. Pending Cases during the month of August at Osaka High Court and all lower courts under its jurisdiction.

		<u>Compared with previous month</u>
<u>Criminal Cases</u>	10,783	+1148
<u>Civil Cases</u>	18,461	+ 817

s. Pending cases as of 31 August at Family Courts under jurisdiction of Osaka High Court:

		<u>Compared with previous month</u>
<u>Family Affairs</u>	3537	+400
<u>Juvenile Affairs</u>	4307	+317

Increase is noted owing to judges absence during the summer vacation.

t. Personnel situation of courts in this area as of 1 September is as follows:

<u>NAME OF COURT</u>	<u>FIXED NO. OF JUDGES</u>	<u>ACTUAL NO. OF JUDGES</u>	<u>CHANGE OF JUDGES DURING AUGUST</u>
Osaka High Court	President 1 Judge 32	President 1 Judge 30	

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BASIC: Annex A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 30 September 1950, cont'd.

Osaka District Court	Judge	70	Judge	48	
	Asst Judge	34	Asst Judge	32	+1
	Summary Court		Summary Court		
Kyoto District Court	Judge	40	Judge	24	
	Judge	23	Judge	22	
	Asst Judge	11	Asst Judge	10	
Kobe District Court	Summary Court		Summary Court		
	Judge	22	Judge	17	
	Judge	36	Judge	31	
Nara District Court	Asst Judge	16	Asst Judge	11	-1
	Summary Court		Summary Court		
	Judge	35	Judge	19	+1
Otsu District Court	Judge	6	Judge	7	
	Asst Judge	3	Asst Judge	3	
	Summary Court		Summary Court		
Wakayama District Court	Judge	9	Judge	5	
	Judge	4	Judge	7	-1
	Asst Judge	2	Asst Judge	2	
Total	Summary Court		Summary Court	6	+1
	Judge	9	Judge		
	Judge	8	Judge	8	
	Asst Judge	4	Asst Judge	3	
	Summary Court		Summary Court	6	
	Judge	12	Judge		
		<u>367</u>		<u>292</u>	

### 3. Political Parties

#### a. The Liberal Party

Aside from the activities connected with inspection of damaged areas and drawing up plans for relief of sufferers caused by Typhoon "Jane", no noticeable movements were observed in the activities of local Liberals in this region.

#### b. The National Democratic Party (Aokumin Minshu To)

Several top leaders of the party came to the region to inspect devastated areas following the typhoon and discussed plans with local Democrats for obtaining appropriations for relief of the sufferers. Otherwise, Democrats continued to be inactive throughout the month.

#### c. The Socialist Party

Social Democrats were likewise busy in seeking to obtain relief

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for the sufferers not only locally but also from the central government. They showed considerable activity in a "peach campaign" throughout the region, although insisting that they should not be identified with the Communists in this campaign, and that their activity was in no way related to the Korean Operations.

d. The Communist Party

The party purge and reshuffling operations among Communist ranks continued to manifest some repercussions. Naturally, the recent changes effected in the organizational set-up of the local Communist organization in Osaka and elsewhere are only indicative of the inner struggle for supremacy that is going on in the party hierarchy at the national level. Apparently, however, the organizational changes did not materially inactivate the party routine as a whole.

Local Communists did not fail to make capital of the typhoon that struck this area on 3 September, meanwhile giving publicity to their slogans and activities and posing as the only champions of the people. Apparently they blamed the Yoshida administration for the extensive damage wrought to the countless thousands of local dwellers by the typhoon.

There is evidence that local Communists are attaching top priority, at the present time, to pushing forward their anti-war campaign. They are working through cultural, religious and other civic bodies, as well as labor unions. In some localities, they are using day Laborers and the Democratic Commerce and Industry League as instruments of propaganda.

e. The highlights of party activities during September in the region were connected with the relief program for sufferers of the typhoon. All parties were busy in sending top leaders from Tokyo for inspection of the devastated areas and to confer with local party men, to show their sympathy for the sufferers of the typhoon. They are keenly aware of the coming election to be held next spring for local autonomous bodies.

4. Elections

a. Consequent upon the elevation of the township of Ayabe, Kyoto Prefecture to the status of a municipality by consolidation of outlying villages, elections for mayor and members of the city assembly were held on September 1. The contest was unusually keen, more than 96 percent of the qualified voters participating. Makoto NAGAOKA, succeeded himself as mayor of the reorganized City of Ayabe with 8,560 votes, while his opponent, Gentaro SHIKATA, came very close to unseating him with 8,511 votes. Both ran as Independents.

Of the 30 assemblymen elected, 28 are Independents, while two are Social Democrats. There was one unsuccessful Communist candidate.

b. (1) On 20 September, a plebiscite was held in Kyoto City on the bill passed in the recent Diet to reorganize Kyoto as a special

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BASIC: Annex A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 30 September 1950.

city to attract art lovers and tourists. Popular support for the bill was given by the voters of Kyoto with 132,263 votes; 38,261 votes were cast against the proposal.

- (2) On the same day, a similar plebiscite was held in the city of Nara to similarly reorganize Nara to attract art lovers and visitors. 22,089 votes were cast for the bill; 7,735 voted against the new plan.
- (3) Similar voting took place in Kobe on the same day on the bill to reorganize Kobe City as an international port city, entailing certain reallocation of fiscal and administrative powers for the local authority. The proposal was approved by 138,272 to 25,638.
- (4) Rainy weather in the morning on the plebiscite day may explain the relatively low percentage of voting in Kyoto, Nara and Kobe on 20 September. The principal factor, however, was the rather successful campaign of the local Communists in these areas affected to discourage popular enthusiasm on the bills. In all these localities, Communists were active in telling the voters that the proposed plans, if approved, will result in higher taxes to local citizens, and that the areas be made more attractive only for foreign visitors. They were loud in telling the people that, under the bills in question, these cities are to be made into military bases with improved roads and other facilities, to the convenience of foreign military establishments. It is significant to note, in this connection, that practically identical arguments were used to oppose popular approval of the proposals in these three leading cities of the region. It should be added, however, that the lack of adequate understanding, on the part of the voters, of the exact import of the proposals they were voting on was also a contributory factor to the poor showing at the polls.

## 5. Political Trends

### a. The Korean Crisis

The large scale landing of United Nations forces in Inchon in the middle of the month and their successful counter-offensive against the North Korean forces are having a definite psychological effect upon popular feeling among Japanese in the region. It is not to be denied that, while the United Nations forces were compelled to remain defensive in southern Korea, a

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considerable minority was found even among Liberal and Democratic ranks here who entertained a feeling of uneasiness. They were considerably worried about the ultimate fate of the operations in the peninsula. This state of affairs was fully utilized by local Communists to extend their whispering campaign to discredit the United Nations, and particularly, the United States. It was against this background that the appeal to neutrality and the overall treaty advocated by the Communists and the Socialists had a hearing and an attraction among considerable portions of the populace.

The decisive turn of events in Korea naturally confirmed to the diehard conservative elements in their feeling of optimism as to the future of the Korean operations, while it likewise is causing considerable numbers among Socialist ranks to cast doubts on their official program of neutrality and overall treaty for Japan. They seem to be coming to the conclusion that neutrality is impractical, if not untenable, and that a reorientation of their thinking on international relations must be made, along more realistic lines.

There exists an undercurrent of feeling, however, among the more sophisticated sections of the local people that military operations will not spell the last word in the overall settlement of the Korean question. They feel that perhaps the more difficult part of the process lies in the post-military phase of the campaign, and that, unless it is handled with tact and foresight, the Korean situation may develop into a political fiasco of unmanageable proportions, whose ultimate course might directly lead to the third world war. The decisively favorable turn of events in the operational sphere is not accepted here without mixed feelings.

b. Peace Treaty and Public Opinion

The progress of military operations in Korea is having the effect of strengthening the stand of those who have been advocating separate peace with the democracies. Particularly, following the dramatic all-out offensive of the United Nations forces, this tendency became decisive. Evidence is not lacking to show that, even among Socialist ranks, reexamination of their official stand on overall peace and neutrality as a program for Japan is being talked about. A de facto reorientation of their stated policy is being made through interpretation of their "policy of cooperation with the United Nations." They are no longer opposing stationing of troops in Japan for defense of the Islands.

There is no evidence that Communists of the region have changed their stand on the peace question. That they are not so overt and vocal now as they were up to early summer is explicable by the fact that top leaders at national level have been banned from activity, while their local activities are now under stricter surveillance of local authorities.

As reflected in the columns of the local press and opinions of the more sophisticated, the general public is satisfied that the United States is now determined to push its treaty program through to a successful conclusion,

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BASIC: Annex A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 30 September 1950, cont'd.

even if it meets expected opposition from Soviet Russia. They feel that the international situation has undergone some fundamental changes since July 1947 and that the people of Japan, too, are better prepared now to accept the proposition. Three years ago the Japanese people were still unprepared for the event, being still in a state of confusion and instability. They are now in a position to appreciate better the responsibilities of a democratic life among the comity of nations, and twentieth century world.

c. Red Purge and Public Opinion

In view of the demonstrated tactics of International Communism, the conservative elements in the region seem to be thoroughly convinced of the propriety of taking adequate measures of precaution against repetition of the Korean experience. They are therefore supporting the purging of key industries, such as Kansen, the public service, and other vital sinews of the national life, of Communist elements.

The Social Democrats are likewise agreed to the propriety of the Red purge from such key industries and public service, but are skeptical as to the ability the present Yoshida administration to conduct this operation properly.

That the Communists are taking full advantage of this apprehension, genuinely entertained among the intelligentsia of the nation, is being dramatically demonstrated in the "student strikes" already spreading from Tokyo.

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HEADQUARTERS  
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 15 (Osaka, Honshu)

ANNEX A

To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report  
Period Ending 31 August 1950

LEGAL-GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Prepared by Joseph G. Featherstone, DAC

1. Japanese Government Administration

a. General

Following the enactment of the Local Tax Revision Bill all local assemblies convened either in ordinary or extraordinary session to revise tax regulations. Considerable deficit financing has been done since April. It is expected that under the new inhabitants tax regulations the revenue of all local government will roughly show an average increase of two and one half times the amount received last year.

b. Prefectural and City Activities

(1) Osaka

The prefectural government has decided to collect taxes through its own agencies rather than relying on the cities, towns and villages. This means an increase of 1,200 persons to the prefectural tax gatherers staff. These will be placed at various places in the prefecture. The national tax office in the area has three times that number. In addition, the prefecture has set up a "Tax Consultation Office."

The major City Administration Investigation Board set up by Osaka City completed the third report entitled "System of National Government's Participation in the Administration of Local Government." The significance of this report lies in the fact that it should show the amount of duplication by the national government at the city level.

(2) Kyoto

The prefecture has borrowed ¥900,000,000 to cover expenses for the period between April and July.

Annex A

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R E S T R I C T E D

No new expenditures have been undertaken until tax payments under the new law start coming in. Tax notices will be sent out in October and the actual tax collection will take place in November. This year, the entire year's taxes will be collected within a six-month period. Nine prefectural tax offices have been set up in various parts of the prefecture.

During the period from April to July, Kyoto City partially financed expenditures by means of an equalization fund subsidy of ¥288,000,000. On 28 August when a bill was introduced for increasing the travelling expenses of city officials, vigorous opposition arose, and at this writing no decision has been made on the matter.

As previously reported (17 August 1950) the separation problem in Maizuru City caused the resignation of the mayor and his two deputies. On 20 August, Tatsue SAGANE, a conservative Independent was elected. (See Special Report of 22 August 1950). Although a by-election for nine vacancies in the city assembly was scheduled at the same time, only seven candidates, four communists and three Independents, appeared and hence were elected without the necessity of a vote. The remaining 26 assemblymen submitted a group resignation on the 20th. A recall has been pending which will apply to the seven recently elected. The next by-election for the assembly is to be held on 22 September. Poor economic conditions in this city have made it a breeding ground for political strife. At present this headquarters is attempting to get the political parties to pay more attention to their organizations in this city.

(3) Hyogo

Hyogo officials indicate that the new Tax Law will provide ample sources of revenue. As a measure against recurring floods originating in Mt. Rokko, the prefecture aims to construct 180 dams within a five year period. The project will also help in the matter of making work for the jobless.

(4) Nara

At Kudera Village, Kitakatsura-gun, a by-election was to be held on 20 August for six assembly members. Since no candidates filed, the Election Administration Committee was obliged to postpone the election to a later date.

R E S T R I C T E D

BASIC: Annex A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 31 August 1950, cont'd.

(5) Shiga

Floods on 5 and 6 August caused great damage when the Momose River overflowed. ¥15,000,000 was used for partial rehabilitation.

(6) Wakayama

Tax arrears on such items as enterprise and citizen's tax (fixed property taxes) amount to some ¥20,000,000. The city of Wakayama intends to take stringent measures to collect these taxes starting in early September.

c. An Important Special Problem

An important investigation has recently been launched by the National Personnel Authority, Osaka Regional Office. It appears that several candidates who were successful in recent examinations, such as Mr. Yuya who passed the examination for the position of bureau chief, refused to accept their appointments. While it is true that the successful candidate may refuse the appointment there were strong rumors that outside pressure had forced many to relinquish acceptance. Article 39 of the National Public Service Law provides a penalty of ¥300,000 and a penal servitude of three years where coercion, undue influence or intimidation is used. Such influence may be difficult to prove, since it is difficult to understand why a successful candidate would refuse an appointment in the presence of the appointing official and then later complain of such outside influence. If this situation is widespread, the whole examination system will break down. A thorough investigation with continuing reports has been urged by this headquarters.

2. Administration of Justice

a. The Tentoku smuggling case which was commenced on 2 May by the Wakayama Procurator's Office (see Special Report filed by R. F. Scott, this headquarters, 16 May 1950) will probably result in the indictment of fifty-nine suspects by the middle of September. At this writing, the following five persons have been indicted:

KAWANO, Wahei, alias Tentoku  
NAGATANI, Kiyoshi  
OTA, Yoshizieo  
TSUTSUMI, Mataemon  
YANAGI, Mitsuyoshi

R E S T R I C T E D

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These persons are particularly charged with smuggling seaweed, crude rubber, sugar, tobacco leaves, dried milk and dried tuna into Wakayama in large quantities and on various occasions smuggling out of Japan such items as porcelainware, bicycles, umbrellas and lumber.

b. The two JCP committeemen who led the 500 free laborers into the city hall on 11 August (see Legal Section special report, 17 August) and confined the deputy mayor for several hours were indicted by the Maizuru procurator on 19 August. The charge is invasion of a building under Article 130 of the Criminal Code.

c. Twenty persons were indicted during August on the count of dealing in prostitution. In line with the new policy, violations of Articles 34 and 60 of the Child Welfare Law, Article 17 of the Labor Standards Law and Articles 32 and 63 of the Employment Security Law, have been charged in the expectation of securing adequate punishment rather than Imperial Ordinance #9 (1947), (see July Monthly Activities Report 2C, Annex A, this headquarters). The imposition of heavier sentences is expected to curb this type of crime which has been increasing month by month.

d. HARAOKA Zenji and 88 persons of the Kawaminami Industries Ltd. sought a provisional remedy in the Osaka District Court asking that the duties of President Yoshida and Managing Director Nagahiro be suspended. The remedy was sought on 18 August with the expectation that the court would render judgment before 28 August since a general meeting was scheduled on that date. The plaintiffs also charged that Kawaminami, who was purged in 1947, had committed twenty-two violations of the purge law and further that Yoshida and his directors were puppets of the purged Kawaminami. While the court did not act before 28 August the remedy is still sought. The petition is now strengthened by allegations concerning the conduct of Yoshida et al at the general meeting where it is charged that gangsters were used to intimidate the shareholders and the Yoshida agenda was jammed through without a legal vote. It is alleged that large scale transfers of property by the Kawaminami-Yoshida clique are imminent and that these transfers will irrevocably destroy the petitioning shareholders' interests.

Several of the lawyers and shareholders came to this section concerning this case. The plaintiffs have also informed this headquarters that the case is presently under investigation by the Attorney General's Office. Further report will be made at a later date.

e. Police Sergeant KAWASE, Tomi of the Tatetsu Police Station, Nakagawachi, Osaka Prefecture, arrested his chief, KITAHARA, Teruo at the police station by serving a warrant of arrest issued by the Fuso Summary Court on 31 August. It seems that the chief was suspected of having received a railway pass from a stationmaster for use on the

R E S T R I C T E D

BASIC: Annex A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 31 August 1950, cont'd.

National Railways. To get the pass, it is alleged that the chief used a false name and that using this pass he attended the police chiefs' conference in Tokyo in April 1949. There is also the additional charge that he converted certain woollens and socks destined for policemen's use to own benefit. When Sergeant Kawase sought the warrant from the court he told the judge that Kitahara was an ordinary policeman of the station house without explaining the fact that Kitahara was the police chief. Further, the warrant was issued without the knowledge of the Tatetsu Public Safety Committee. The Osaka procurator released Kitahara on 31 August and the case is now under investigation without detaining the suspect. It seems that Sergeant Kawase was demoted from assistant inspector early in August. The case is significant since it highlights two questions:

- (1) Can the police (Sergeant Kawase) handle such a matter without first consulting the Public Safety Commission?, and
- (2) Should the court issue a warrant of arrest in the case of a policeman when there is no possibility of escape or flight?

Current criticism by Japanese lawyers would indicate in (1) that complaint should have been first made to the Public Safety Commission. If a showing could be made that the Public Safety Commission members were incompetent or corrupt, then police action would be justified.

In (2) the majority opinion is, that since there is no possibility of escape or flight, an arrest warrant to confine should not be issued.

f. Thirty persons were indicted for election law violations during the month. Final sentences were given in seventeen cases with fines ranging from ¥3,000 to ¥50,000 mostly by Summary Orders.

g. In Osaka Prefecture, only one person was sentenced on charge of violation of Imperial Ordinance 311 for stealing Occupation Forces' property during the month of August. The accused, MORIYA Tokutaro, was sentenced to one year imprisonment (3 years suspension) by Osaka Summary Court on 18 August 1950.

h. The Osaka District Court has dealt with the following criminal indemnity cases during August.

R E S T R I C T E D

<u>Name of Applicant</u>	<u>Date of Decision</u>	<u>Amount of Indemnity</u>
WAKIMOTO, Taichi	9 August	¥10,920
RI, Eisho	17 August	13,000
MORIMOTO, Umeichi	26 August	13,000
FURO, Susumu	14 August	72,600
SAI, Heikyoku	25 August	11,000

i. Responsible men of leading companies in Osaka, Nichimen Jitsugyo Co. Ltd., Goshu Co. Ltd., Ito-chu Co. Ltd., and Marubeni Co. Ltd. were arrested on 14, 15 and 16 August on suspicion of violating the Price Control Law. These companies are suspected to have sold illegally some 4,500 tan of textiles to an unlicensed company, Taisho Industry Co. Ltd. who bought the textiles and stocked them illegally.

Kansai Hanpu Co. Ltd. and Eiwa Industry Co. Ltd. also are suspected to have sold textiles in a similar way and their representatives were arrested on 25 August. It is expected that many leading companies are involved in these illegal transactions. Since the Korean incident, textile merchants feel that there is good possibility of price increase in domestic textiles.

j. No habeas corpus case appeared on the dockets of district courts within the jurisdiction of Osaka High Court during August.

k. Warrants issued by the district and summary courts within the jurisdiction of Osaka High Court during August.

<u>Type of Court</u>	<u>Type of Warrant</u>				
	<u>Detention</u>	<u>Arrest</u>	<u>Seizure, Search &amp; Attachment</u>	<u>Production &amp; Bodily Search</u>	<u>Others</u>
Summary Courts	1,096	1,673	554	2	138
District Courts (including their branches)	2,261	3,197	1,389	14	45

l. Pending cases during the month of August at Osaka High Court:

		<u>Compared with previous month</u>
Criminal Cases	3,573	+ 64
Civil Cases	844	+ 40

Increase is noted due to the summer vacation taken by judges during the hot season.

R E S T R I C T E D

BASIC: Annex A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 31 August 1950, cont'd.

m. Pending cases during the month of July at Osaka High Court and all lower courts under its jurisdiction:

		<u>Compared with previous month</u>
Criminal Cases	9,635	- 64
Civil Cases	17,644	+444

n. Pending cases as of 31 July at Family Courts under jurisdiction of Osaka High Court:

		<u>Compared with previous month</u>
Family Affairs	3,137	- 56
Juvenile Affairs	3,990	+ 21

o. Personnel situation of courts in Kinki area as of 1 August is as follows:

<u>Name of Court</u>	<u>Fixed No. of Judges</u>	<u>Actual No. of Judges</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	
Osaka High Court	President	1	President	1
	Judge	32	Judge	30
Osaka District Court	Judge	70	Judge	48
	Asst. Judge	34	Asst. Judge	31
	Summary Court Judge	40	Summary Court Judge	24
Kyoto District Court	Judge	23	Judge	22
	Asst. Judge	11	Asst. Judge	10
	Summary Court Judge	22	Summary Court Judge	17
Kobe District Court	Judge	36	Judge	31
	Asst. Judge	16	Asst. Judge	12
	Summary Court Judge	35	Summary Court Judge	18
Nara District Court	Judge	6	Judge	7
	Asst. Judge	3	Asst. Judge	3
	Summary Court Judge	9	Summary Court Judge	5

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Otsu District Court	Judge	4	Judge	8
	Asst. Judge	2	Asst. Judge	2
	Summary Court Judge	9	Summary Court Judge	5
Wakayama District Court	Judge	8	Judge	8
	Asst. Judge	4	Asst. Judge	3
	Summary Court		Summary Court	
	Judge	12	Judge	6
			Less than fixed No.	
<hr/>			<hr/>	
Total		377	291	-86

3. Political Parties

a. The Liberal Party

Local Liberal Member of the Diet, Kenzaburo HARA and Kashiro SHIODA, both of Awaji Island, Hyogo Prefecture, took full advantage of the visits to the area in the latter days of August, of Takeshi YAMAZAKI, Minister of Transportation, Bamboku ONO, supreme advisor to the Liberal Party, and other veteran party leaders to further publicity and influence on their own behalf. The holding of public lectures, forums, and roundtable discussions at various localities was generally taken as a gesture on the part of the local party Liberals against the Yoshida-Hirokawa faction within the Liberal Party. This was merely a local manifestation of the factional schism which exists between the strictly "party group" and the Yoshida-Hirokawa group within the national organization.

b. The National Democratic Party (Kokumin Minshu To)

Some efforts were made in Kyoto to extend party influence among the youth through publicity campaigns and to gain popular favor by establishing tax consultant offices in Kyoto. Otherwise, the Democrats remained inactive throughout the month.

c. The Socialist Party

Social Democrats continued to be active throughout the region. Having won both the governor's and the mayor's seats, Kyoto Socialists naturally showed the greatest activity among Social Democrats of the region. The visit of Tetsu Katayama, former chief secretary of the party and prime minister, to the Fukuchiyama-Ayabe area, was used to further their peace campaign. Socialists are trying to maintain their position, partly gained under the various measures recently taken to curb the activities of JCP, by establishing general consultant offices. Socialists are looking forward to the campaign and elections for the prefectural and municipal assemblies scheduled next spring.

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BASIC: Annex A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 31 August 1950.

d. The Communist Party

Perhaps, it was in anticipation of an early outlawing of the Japan Communist Party or at least a series of measures whose cumulative effect would be to render party activities at local levels impossible that party leaders proceeded to execute their own purge program designed to weed out all "fractionist elements" from the party and to strengthen local unity and control. Those elements who became the object of party purge were branded "fractionists" or "international fractionists" by the orthodox hierarchy the party.

The "fractionist elements" led by Shiga, Miyamoto and others seem to place primary emphasis on an open anti-war and hence, an anti-American struggle campaign while the "orthodox" hierarchy considers economic objectives should be given priority at this stage in Japan. They are content, therefore, to demand for labor and the working masses a raise in wages or otherwise, to push forward a program of daily struggle overtly economic in character but ultimately political in strategical scope.

The Kansai area with Osaka as its center being the stronghold of the "internationalist fraction elements," the policy and the program of the party hierarchy at the national level do not always reach all the members of the party in this area. Hence, the party purge will have the greatest repercussion among the local Communists. It is to be noted in this connection, however, that a series of purge operations on local Communists does not seem to weaken party activity at local levels. This is quite unique and is certainly unlike other political parties.

As observed above, with the weeding out of the "internationalist fraction elements" from the party the "economic campaign" will be given more and more prominence among the activities of the party in this region. Thus, their program of "economic struggle" in the form of "demand for higher wages," "more adequate treatment for day laborers," and also their offensive against collection of taxes under the Local Tax Law recently passed in the National Diet. It is believed that the immediate future program of local Communists will call for an all-out offensive against local tax collections and the strengthening of the free daily laborers union movement. This feature of the Communist activity will become more pronounced when the purging of "fraction elements" has been completed in this region.

This would mean that in the immediate future at least the Communists will avoid resorting to any tactics which are openly anti-American and anti-Occupation in order to escape further measures of

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suppression so that they may proceed with organizing a strong underground organization in preparation for the contingency of the outright outlawing of the JCP.

Instead of pursuing the dangerous strategy of open opposition to the Occupation, they are now aiming at the long-term objective of ultimate Communist victory in this country through various measures designed to create among the populace here a popular clamor for the withdrawal of American forces.

4. Elections

Following the "separation" affair, the mayor of Maizuru City resigned. Socialist and some Independent assemblymen followed suit on the plea that both the mayor and the assemblymen should assume joint responsibility. In the election on 20 August only the seat of the mayor was contested. Tatsuo SAGANE, Independent, and supported by conservative voters won the seat with 16,316 votes against Yoshimasa FUJITA, a Socialist candidate, with 10,245 votes. The outgoing mayor was a Socialist.

Maizuru is significant for its large population of day laborers. There are about 3,000 registered day laborers and they are led by Communist strategists. A large number of those who were discharged last winter from the Iino Shipbuilding Company joined the local day laborers union. Naturally, these discharged Communists are assuming leadership of the labor elements in the city. The city also has a substantial percentage of Korean population, either permanent or temporary, who likewise constitute a potential source of local disquiet.

5. Political Trends

a. The Korean Crisis and Party Trends

Local Liberals have taken the stand now pursued by the Yoshida Cabinet in Tokyo. No overt feeling of dissatisfaction has been observed in the region with the stand thus far. However, with the apparent stalemate which the Korean campaign has reached, a feeling of uneasiness seems to be entertained among some supporters of the Yoshida administration. We note no opposition to the Yoshida policy among local Democrats.

Communist opposition to the Korean campaign is not overt and violent. Their tactics are more indirect and long-term in perspective. They are whispering, for instance, to the wavering ears of the ordinary rank and file that the rising commodity prices are due to the Korean campaign, and that the poor showing the South Koreans are exhibiting on the battle front is largely due to the absence of support on the part of the Korean people themselves.

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BASIC: Annex A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 31 August 1950, cont'd.

Social Democrats are supporting the stand of the Yoshida Cabinet insofar as to regard the campaign of the United Nations Forces as a police action designed to repel military armed invasion. To that extent, Social Democrats are in agreement to offer spiritual support to the United Nations.

As indicative of the general feeling on the Korean campaign, we may cite the case of the resolution recently passed in the prefectural assembly of Wakayama. On 25 August, a resolution was introduced in the prefectural assembly expressing thanks for the activities of the United Nations forces in Korea. Six Socialists withdrew from the hall while six national Cooperatives remained in the chamber but refused to rise. Thus the resolution was passed with a rising vote of 28. The resolution was addressed to the SCAP, GHQ and also to the Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region.

b. National Police Reserve Force.

An early settlement of the Korean crisis not being in sight, the strengthening of the police force of this country for internal order continues to receive popular support. The only major criticism comes from the Socialist ranks. Social Democrats of the region are warning in tune with an articulate opinion of local intelligentsia that:

- (1) The National Police Reserve Force be established after full deliberation in the National Diet and its administration placed under a National Public Safety Commission; that
- (2) It should not be used to oppress legitimate political activities or hamper the labor movement; and that
- (3) It should not lead to the rearmament of Japan

It is popularly believed that Communists are trying to infiltrate into the Police Reserve Force to communize the new force from within the organization. They seem to be convinced that mere violence would not go far toward achieving their revolutionary goal unless supported by an organized force, such as the proposed National Police Reserve Force. The Communist strategists apparently take it for granted that members of the NPRF are susceptible to propaganda and ideological infiltration, because a large segment of the organization is composed of farm boys who can easily be won over while the remaining elements who come from the city are already half won to their cause through labor and other daily struggle. Some local Communists seem to place a rather optimistic hope for the Police Reserve in the offing.

c. Peace Treaty and Public Opinion

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With the progress of the Korean campaign, national alignments are being sharply drawn. On the one hand, there is a large and perhaps majority opinion that is persuaded to the course of separate peace as the only practical road for Japan to travel, under the immediate and foreseeable international contingencies. On the other hand, there is still an influential though perhaps minority and articulate group represented by the Social Democrats that hold that the world has not yet reached the point where it is already futile to try a program of coexistence between the two camps. They are convinced that there is still room to try to follow the third course.

Socialists are holding to the program of neutrality for Japan, opposition to separate peace with one camp to the exclusion of the other group, and to a program of security for Japan under the United Nations.

Social Democrats of the region start with the assumption that a separate peace is inseparable from granting of military bases to one camp, which insures the Japanese islands becoming a theatre of the next war. They opine that it is too early yet to conclude that a war between the two camps is inevitable and that a third position is untenable. Japan's economic recovery is absolutely impossible of achievement without trading with southeastern Asia and this will become impossible when allied with a camp that does not include China. "Why should we have to declare on our own prompting that a war is inevitable and that we are to take sides with the camp which does not include China?" say the Socialists.

6. Activities of Legal Officer during the Month

a. 2 August. Conferred with the presidents of the Osaka High Court and the District Court with regard to a petition for land to be used as a site for a new courthouse. The land is presently occupied as a sports field by the Occupation. This office submitted the petition to Civil Affairs, SCAF for appropriate action.

b. 3 August. Visited Hyogo Prefecture. Conferred with vice governor, chief procurator, chief judge, NRP chief and Kobe municipal police chief. Discussed prostitute control in line with previous conferences with Kobe Base JA Section and Provost Court.

c. 5 August. Trip to Kyoto. Conferred with the recently elected Governor Ninakawa and his staff regarding Communist activity and prosecutions under Imperial Ordinance No. 311.

d. 8 August. Visit to Nara Prefecture. Saw all key figures and conferred especially with NRP chief Uda regarding Densan discharges in line with previous advice from Labor Section, this headquarters.

e. 10 August. Office conference on venereal disease and prostitutes. All key Kobe and Hyogo prefectural people present. Kobe Base pleased with cooperation by Japanese officials.

R E S T R I C T E D

BASIC: Annex A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 31 August 1950, cont'd.

Conference in this headquarters. Labor and Liaison sections present. Subject matter dealt with associations being formed to combat communism.

f. 12 August. Trip to Kyoto. Conference with Governor Ninakawa, at his request, dealing with the situation in Maizuru and other places.

g. 15 August. Trip to Shiga Prefecture. Conferred with all key officials. Discussed North Korean influence in daily labor movement in Otsu.

h. 18 August. Conference with High Court and District Court judges on the "continuous trial."

i. 29 August. Conference with officials of Yagi Town, Kyoto Prefecture regarding undue influence of CP and illegal acts. Advised Kyoto procurator that action should be taken with regard to false statements issued by CP cell in that town.

R E S T R I C T E D

Too detailed - too many figures - factual,  
no appraisals or observations -

One conference - with liaison judges of all  
district courts in Kinki within jurisdiction of  
Osaka High Court - attended. The only com-  
ment, if such there be, was that the con-  
ference met to discuss liaison affairs -

Some evaluations and ~~prophecies~~  
prophecies of trends in connection  
with political parties.

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

FROM: Administrative Division

15 Aug 55  
(date dispatched)

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

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

*Kinki Civil Affairs Region*

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

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HEADQUARTERS  
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 25-1 (Osaka, Honshu)

ANNEX A

To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report  
Period Ending 31 July 1950

LEGAL-GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Prepared by Joseph G. Featherstone, DAC

1. Japanese Government Administration

a. General

In spite of countermeasures taken by the Government at the first quarter period, the "vacuum" created by the failure of the National Government to adopt the Local Tax Revision Bill caused great confusion in local administration units. Not only were they compelled to suspend new enterprises but some local autonomous bodies were also near bankruptcy. Some are collecting scheduled taxes in advance, and it is almost impossible to perform administrative activities to handle the welfare of the ordinary citizen. Osaka Prefectural Government's financial administration, however, is sound and thus constitutes an exception to the general picture, because revenue sufficiently covers expenditures.

Concerning the Fishing Revision Bill which was passed by the House of Representatives on 25 July, political conflict has arisen in Osaka and Hyogo prefectures which oppose it and Wakayama Prefecture which approves. The Fishing Revision Bill is to separate the fishing ground of the Kii Channel from the Seto Inland Sea. It is now under deliberation in the House of Councillors.

b. Prefectural and city activities

(1) Osaka

As mentioned above, Osaka Prefecture is the only prefectural government in the region which is on a sound financial basis. Total revenue was estimated at ¥4,488,000,000 garnered from the equalization subsidy from April to October, general taxes in the last fiscal year, plus the accommodation tax and national subsidy, etc., while total expenditure is to be ¥4,325,000,000, an excess of ¥163,000,000 in income. This budget has been smoothly materialized and income was higher than expenditures in April, May and June.

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ANNEX-A

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As for unemployment countermeasures, job training has been emphasized. The percentage of employment is 84.5 percent. The "People's Life Security Funds" of ¥7,500,000 was set up to lend less than ¥20,000 per capita to poor women having young dependents among approximately 80,000 widows in the prefecture.

Preparing for possible disaster in the prefecture, a reserve of food has been planned. It provides for staple food of 2,000 tons to feed 500,000 people for five days. A political scramble for the position of assembly speaker still continues. In the Farm Land Committee of the Prefectural Assembly, the so-called "onion dispute" between assemblymen and officials concerned is still underway. In this dispute, ten million yen out of ¥90,000,000 of the Rural Communities Financing Countermeasure Funds was loaned by the latter before approval by the former.

Osaka City, which has a huge budget of ¥23,200,000,000, borrowed ¥2,000,000,000 from the Deposit Department, Finance Ministry, and ¥400,000,000 from public funds and pays interest of ¥480,000 a day. The interest will be ¥100,000,000 as of September 1950.

The Intelligent Class Unemployment Urgent Measure was passed on 17 July and enforced immediately. Extension of the city bus and tramcar system was also planned to relieve the jobless, on one hand, and to complete transportation facilities of this industrial city on the other. According to a regular investigation of the city planning section, the landslide in Osaka City was eight centimetres in 1949 and therefore, they were compelled to change the harbour planning which has already been put into practice. A conference of the Harbour Engineering Investigation Committee has been reopened to confer on the problem with the prefectural authorities.

The vice-chairman, Mr. Sakanaka, Socialist Party, and eight members of the Standing Committee were elected at a city assembly meeting on 1 July. At the regular session of July which was opened on the 28th, regulation bills concerning the Osaka Swimming Pool, where a Japanese American swimming competition is to take place, and a supplementary budget bill to cover its expenses were deliberated. The session is to be prolonged to prepare the city tax regulation immediately

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BASIC: Annex A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25-1, period ending 31 July 1950, cont'd.

after the approval of the local Tax Revision Bill in the national Diet on the 31st. To cope with the stringency of pecuniary subsidy, the payment of salaries for the Toyonaka City office workers is to be twice a month. In the Ikeda City office the purchase of almost all necessary supplies is temporarily prohibited. Preparations are now under way for the issuance of reduced public bonds in Tannowa Village, Sennen-gun and 15 other towns and villages. In Nunose Village issuance of public bonds was cancelled due to the expense incurred in bond printing (¥15 per copy).

Red ink figures in town and village offices in Osaka Prefecture in the period between April and September is estimated to be ¥2,500,000,000. There is no other alternative but to wait for the approval of the local Tax Revision Bill in the Diet.

(2) Kyoto

In Kyoto prefectural government not only are they unable to put the original budget into practice, but a supplementary budget also has difficulties. On the other hand, interest on loans is being piled up to the tune of ¥50,000 per day. Although the equalization subsidy funds of the Deposit Department of the Finance Ministry and other public loans are sources of income at present, they are hardly enough to cover monthly personnel and business expenses. Consequently, medium and smaller enterprise measures and labor policies have not yet shown any concrete activities. The only fact noticeable is that personnel in charge of medium and smaller enterprises were appointed for consultation and they are to examine every enterprise at the Efficiency Research Institute and the Commerce and Industry Promotion Section to loan them out of preparatory funds the sum of ¥58,250,000. This step marks the opening in carrying out Governor Ninakawa's policies.

The session of the assembly ended 5 July and was spent discussing (a) the problem of the division in Maizuru City, (b) the election of the chairman and (c) the supplementary budget of approximately ¥86,000,000 and 23 other bills. The division in Maizuru City was

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rejected and the problem of the chairman was brought to no conclusion. This attitude of the prefectural assemblymen produced bitter criticism among the people.

Mayor Takayama started the readjustment of the city administrative structure. He is likely to establish an Economic Bureau and a Finance Bureau to strengthen the tax collection structure and to coordinate the medium-smaller enterprise loan. ¥30,000,000 is being appropriated by the city office for this purpose.

Annexation of Kuga, Hazukashi and Oida villages, Otonashi-gun, with Kyoto City was formally decided. Neighboring towns and villages (Higashiuji Town, Iji-gun and Uji Town, Makishima, Ogura and Okubo villages, Kuso-gun) also desire to be amalgamated with Kyoto City. This proposal was made to the city assembly on the 17th.

Since the separation of Maizuru City was rejected by the Kyoto Prefectural Assembly, an administrative suit is to be commenced on the ground that the prefectural assembly has no authority under the law for the rejection. Holding himself responsible for this situation, Mayor Yanagida (Socialist Party) tendered his resignation 6 July.

(3) Hyogo

Public works are to be revitalized, giving employment to 1,300 people from July onward. 1,300 other jobless laborers are being relieved with urgent counter-measure funds of ¥10,000,000 which were approved by the prefectural assembly in May. It is expected that the government's unemployment relief enterprise funds for the second quarter period will be raised to ¥130,000,000. If this is materialized, approximately 5,000 people will be employed daily while the present number is 3,800. Total number of laborers who will obtain employment will be 7,600 every day and they will be in their occupations 17 to 20 days a month. An "intelligent class" unemployment relief measure will be included in the supplementary budget which is now in preparation and will be submitted to the prefectural assembly this month.

A city, town and village public engineering subsidy of ¥10,000,000, and economic, marine and agricultural

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BASIC: Annex A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25-1, period ending 31 July 1950, cont'd.

expenses are presently allocated on the supplementary budget to prevent disaster and to promote prefectural industries.

At the regular session of the Hyogo Prefectural Assembly which was opened on the 28th, a supplementary budget of ¥182,040,000 and a special budget of ¥32,400,000 were approved.

Since the Kobe International Port City Construction Bill was passed by the House of Representatives on the 29th, the reconstruction plan of the port city is under way. The annexation of Motoyama and Honsyo villages with the city, which has a close relation to the issue of Kobe as an international port city, was approved by the Kobe City assembly on the 24th. Request has been made that the prefectural assembly approve the annexations at the July session. In honsyo village, which is to be amalgamated with Kobe City, recall of the village assembly was formally made by 629 votes on the 25th. In Motoyama village, too, a recall campaign of the village headman and the village assembly has been carried on. The people of Ashiya City are strongly opposed to the annexation. Heated disputes are likely to be staged in the prefectural assembly during the deliberation of the issue.

Kobe City, like Hyogo Prefecture, is suffering from financial difficulties due to failure of the passage of the Local Tax Revision Bill and also to the unfavorable results of tax collections. Attachments of properties for failure to pay taxes are in great numbers. The prefectural and city authorities are holding each other responsible for collection of the amusement and restaurant tax thus showing the lack of administrative efficiency.

At the extraordinary session of the Kobe City Assembly on the 24th, the annexation of Motoyama and Honsyo villages was approved. Although the office terms of chairman Kataoka has not expressed his desire to resign. The problem is to be brought to the regular city assembly in August.

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Kakogawa City was inaugurated on 15 June and Hisao ASAMI, mayor of former Kakogawa Town, assumed the chair of mayor without the necessity of an election. At the election of city assemblymen on the 25th, 30 new members were elected with a voting percentage of 94 percent.

## (4) Nara

To mitigate obstruction in administration because of the delay of cash income, the assembly raised the limitation of the temporary loan from ¥100,000,000 to ¥200,000,000. A budget of ¥48,210,000 has been allocated to improve roads and medium and smaller rivers such as Uda and Yamato rivers. These public works were also designed to relieve the unemployment situation.

The long-pending problem of the election of chairman and vice-chairman of the Nara Prefectural Assembly was finally settled when Hisashi OMORI and Rikusuke MATSUI were elected to the respective positions. Members of the Standing Committee and its chairman and vice-chairman were also elected. Since the Nara International Cultural Tourist City Construction Regulation was passed in the current session of the national Diet, drafting of the construction plan and arrangements for the people's vote are now under way. Frequent conferences are being held regarding the annexation of the neighboring village of Hoijo.

The financial difficulty reached a new high in Yamato - takata City. Since the loan of the funds at the Deposit Department, Finance Ministry, is overdue, a total loan of ¥6,000,000 has been decided upon. This is to be borrowed from the ordinary citizens. Bonds of this loan are to be issued by the mayor to lenders.

## (5) Shiga

As a disaster countermeasure, a public engineering enterprise is to be carried out.

At the regular session of the Shiga Prefectural Assembly for July which was opened on the 25th, a ¥256,680,000 supplementary budget covering engineering public works funds, flood damage restoration expenses and public labor institution expenses was passed.

BASIC: Annex A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25-1, period ending 31 July 1950, cont'd.

In Otsu City, construction of the lake shore roads and improvement of the lake beach areas are being made to provide sufficient tourist facilities on the one hand and to relieve the unemployed on the other.

Separation of former Hachiman village from Notogawa town was approved by 706 votes at an election which was held in accordance with Article 2, supplementary rules, Local Autonomous Law on the 23rd. It will be deliberated at the September regular session of the prefectural assembly.

Because of financial difficulties, Kiniki and Maibara towns are collecting scheduled taxes in advance from the people. They have also planned an issuance of town bonds and are making desperate efforts to overcome the critical financial situation.

(6) Wakayama

To help collect prefectural taxes, prefectural tax payment consultation offices have been decided upon for all towns and villages in the prefecture on or about 10 August.

Following the revision of the Local Tax Law, various kinds of administrative affairs are to be transferred to local autonomies. Since poor towns and villages find it difficult to be independent, an annexation movement is being carried on in many towns and villages, and the prefecture is also helping achieve the purpose of this movement.

As an unemployment relief measure, development of the Daimon River and, next year, the Sin River, are planned with respective expenses of ¥30,000,000 and ¥40,000,000. These undertakings will give employment to 70,000 persons.

A "mother and child" welfare occupational fund council was established, and it was established, and it was planned that widows having young dependents can receive an occupational fund loan within the limits of ¥30,000 per person.

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Because the typhoon season is drawing near, the prevention of flood disaster and rehabilitation are being urged as necessary urgent projects.

At the regular session of the Wakayama City Assembly, opened on 11 July, a ¥12,610,000 supplementary budget and 15 other bills were passed.

Trouble occurred concerning the election of the chairman of the city assembly. The election was prolonged for an indefinite period because of the lack of proper candidates.

At Kushimoto town, an election took place on the 29th for nine vacancies of town assemblymen. Further the recall campaign of the town assembly with Shiro KAWABATA as a leader is being carried on.

Towns and villages in the prefecture which are presently suffering from financial difficulties have established a readjustment association to make attachments on properties for arrears of town and village taxes.

In Yukawa village, Hidaka-gun, salaries are in arrears for village office employees since last April.

2. Administration of Justice.

a. The liaison judges of all the District Courts in Kinki within the jurisdiction of Osaka High Court met at a conference held on 12 and 13 July at the Osaka High Court to discuss liaison affairs. The chief of the Legal and Government Section, this headquarters, attended the conference.

b. There was no personnel change in the courts in the Kinki area during the month of July except for Mr. Tamiji YAMAGUCHI, formerly a judge in Manchukuo, who was appointed judge of the Osaka Summary Court.

c. The Osaka District Court on 22 July sentenced Eihiro IMAI, Sue OKUDA and Kenjiro KAMEI to six months, ten months of penal servitude and a ¥5,000 fine respectively, on charges of violation of the Employment Security Law. The three accused had conspired to introduce eight girls to bogus restaurants as service girls and took some ¥3,000 for each introduction.

Hitherto, Imperial Ordinance No. 9 had been applied to this type of flesh traffic case, but the Osaka District Court, for the first time,

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BASIC: Annex A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25-1, period ending 31 July 1950, cont'd.

charged a violation of the Employment Security law, and thus imposed a heavier penalty than that prescribed by Imperial Ordinance No. 9.

d. Bin Seki Han, alias Hideichi NAKAMURA, was sentenced to 18 months' penal servitude by the Kobe District Court on 17 July on charge of larceny.

He has been suffering from leprosy and had escaped from the Aisei-en lepers' institution prior to his crime. The Kobe Detention House, after consultation with the Osaka Correction and Rehabilitation District Headquarters, asked the Kobe District Court for the suspension of sentence on the ground that there is no accommodation in the detention house for keeping infectious lepers, and asked that the accused be returned to the Aisei-en institution.

The Kobe District Procurator's Office, however, holds the opinion that it will be proper to execute sentence even on lepers, especially since the accused is a repeated offender; the first sentence of five years penal servitude on charge of attempted robbery was delivered by Kobe District Court on 4 February 1947, and while he was serving his sentence he was sent back to Aisei-en by suspending the execution of sentence on the request of the Kobe Detention House on 8 February 1947. Therefore, it was held that it is improper to suspend the execution of sentence twice while he was still serving the term of the first sentence.

e. The Osaka District Court handed down sentences on 17 July to the under-mentioned police officers who had committed violence against public service employees who were under investigation on the suspicion of receiving bribes:

YAMAMOTO, Shoji - Search Section Chief of Fuse Municipal Police, eight months penal servitude.

INOUE, Etsuo, - Assistant Chief of the Section, six months penal servitude (suspension 2 years).

ISHIDA, Yasuo - Detective, four months penal servitude (suspension two years).

OKUDA, Bikai - Detective, four months penal servitude (suspension two years).

f. Three persons have been charged with violation of Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 for taking part in political activities through election campaigning. These purges are:

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HAMAGUCHI, Yoshi - former village headman of Teshimatsumura, Hyogo, who was sentenced to five month penal servitude (suspension two years) by the Kobe District Court.

ETO, Kakichi - former chief of Mikago Imperial Rule Assistance Young Men's Association (YOKUSAN SONEN DAN) who was sentenced to ¥3,000 fine by Kobe District Court.

SAKURAI, Motohiro - a former army captain who was sentenced to three months penal servitude by the Nara District Court.

g. During the month of July, no cases of violation of Imperial Ordinance 311 appeared on the dockets of courts within the jurisdiction of Osaka High Court.

h. One hundred and four persons have been indicted in the district and summary courts within the jurisdiction of Osaka High Court during the period from June 20 to July 20 for violation of Public Office Election Law during the campaign for the House of Councillors election.

i. A staff member of the Legal and Government Section visited the Osaka Family court on 7 July. The number of cases received by the family section are 400 for one month and the majority of the adjudicated cases concern the adoption of children, while divorce cases occupy 60 percent of the arbitration cases. Divorce cases are increasing monthly and 75 percent of the suits have been filed by wives. The number of cases received by the Juvenile Section are 360 to 370 cases a month and majority of them are larceny cases.

j. "Continuous Trial"

Three sections of the Osaka District Court experimented with the Anglo-American system of holding daily hearings of the same case as opposed to the Japanese system of staggering cases so that a particular court will on one day hear a case involving larceny and then on the following day listen to a case involving bribery. The experiment was in effect from 15 May to 30 June.

The results were tentatively summarized by the judges as follows:

- (1) There is no indication that the trial of cases was accelerated. Nor is there any indication that the trials were delayed.



BASIC: Annex A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25-1, period ending 31 July 1950, cont'd.

- (2) If the "continuous trial" were adopted the burden on judges might be great in cases where there were voluminous documents or "complex calculations."
- (3) Considerable attention must be given by court clerks to the attendance of witnesses.
- (4) To conduct such a trial effectively all evidence from both sides must be presented to the court at the first day of the trial.

k. Pending cases during the month of June at Osaka High Court and lower courts under its jurisdiction:

		<u>Compared with previous month</u>
Criminal Cases	9,699	- 384
Civil Cases	17,200	+ 216

l. Pending cases as of 30 June at Family Courts under jurisdiction of Osaka High Court:

		<u>Compared with Previous month</u>
Family Affairs	3,193	- 112
Juvenile Affairs	3,969	+ 66

3. Political Parties

a. The Liberal Party

Following weeks of excitement and activity during the campaign and election for the House of Councillors, a lull ensued throughout the month of July in the local activities of the Liberal party in this region. The successful return of Hidejiro ONOGI to the Upper House, and the selection of Councillor Ryu YOKOO as new Minister of International Trade and Industry in the reorganized Yoshida Cabinet, did have the effect of bolstering up the morale of local Liberals. Otherwise, July saw no significant developments in local Liberal activities.

b. The National Democratic Party (Kokumin Minshu To)

Democrats continued to be least active in local politics. Lack of well integrated party leadership, together with certain personal factors local in background, stood as obstacles to Democratic resurgence in this region. The non-cooperative attitude of the Democratic members of the municipal assembly was the one deciding factor in the disastrous showing Democrats made in the mayoralty and gubernatorial campaigns last

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spring in Kyoto. We see no sign that Democrats may gain something of their former influence or power in local politics in the foreseeable future.

c. The Socialist Party

Social Democrats continued to show ascendancy in political favor with the electorate of this region.

Through the three campaigns already conducted since the beginning of the year in the mayoralty, gubernatorial and House of Councillors elections, Socialists in Kyoto area have enlarged and consolidated their ground in local politics. The series of restrictions being placed on the activities of the Communist Party under directives from SCAP since June are having a favorable effect on Social Democrats throughout the region. The formal joining of Mr. Junichiro NAGAI, the successful candidate for the House of Councillors at the June 4 election, with the Socialist Party on 10 July and the election of Mr. Torao YOSHIDA, a Socialist, to the Osaka Prefectural Assembly from the Miyakojima election district on 25 July are but a few landmarks in the record of the local Social Democrats. They show that the Socialists are at least continuing to hold the position they gained at the recent national election.

d. The Communist Party

The series of measures taken following the House of Councillors election, beginning with the purging of the top members of the Communist Party, and continuing with other measures designed to curb the activities of the Japan Communist Party either through association or through press and opinion, have had the effect of silencing the Communists of this region, at least so far as their more overt and direct activities are concerned.

As already suggested in our previous observations, however, any formal silencing of Communist activities in this region at this time should not lead us to the mistaken idea that the Communists have admitted their defeat or have given up their long-term strategy in this country. This temporary suspension in their activities should not even mean that they are less determined now to achieve their overall objectives: it may simply mean that they are being forced, under the circumstances, to adopt new tactics, hoping thereby to purchase time with political space, for a more favorable opportunity to arrive.

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BASIC: Annex A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25-1, period ending 31 July 1950, cont'd.

The new tactics in the execution of their more permanent strategy seem to lie in the direction of an intensification of "student movements," of "peace campaign," as well as trade union, farmers union, and "Livelihood Protection League" activities.

It seems significant that local Communists are not resorting to intensifying their so-called "anti-American" or "anti-Occupation" activities, for fear perhaps that such overt activities may only invite still severer measures of suppression of their own activities. Indications are that they are going underground to build up a strong underground organization for future contingencies.

e. Observations of Political Parties

The series of measures successively being taken since early June to curb the activities of JCP, without legally outlawing the party itself, may force some of the Communists to continue their activities as members of other parties such as the Labor-Farmer Party and the Socialist Party. In particular, indications are strong that the Labor-Farmer Party may become the spokesman for the Communists in this country.

Of course, Communists, whose top leaders have been purged or otherwise rendered impotent in exercising their leadership openly and effectively, may have to look to such leftist leaders as Ikuo OYAMA and Goro HANI and others who are nominally "independent" but whose position in national politics is sustained by a large Communist following as their spokesman on political matters.

4. Elections

Consequent upon the creation of a new municipality of KAKOGAWA out of the merging of the old township of Kakogawa with outlying villages on 15 June 1950, elections for the new mayor of the city of Kakogawa and members of the Municipal Assembly of Kakogawa City were held on 25 July, with the following results:

For the mayor, Hisao ASAMI, the incumbent mayor of the Township of Kakogawa was returned, unopposed, to the city hall as mayor of the new Municipality of Kakogawa. He ran as an Independent.

For the assembly seats, a total of 24,889 effective votes were cast, divided as follows:

Socialist Party	4,758 (6 seats)
Communist Party	733 (1 seat)
Independents	19,348 (23 seats)

The percentage of voting: 94.3 percent.

A very hotly contested by-election for the prefectural assembly was held on 25 July in the Miyakojima Ward, Osaka. There were five entrants in the race, and Torao YOSHIDA, a Socialist, came out successfully. YOSHIDA obtained 4,288 votes while Shozo HIRAOKA, the Communist choice, came out last, with only 1,182 votes. A total of 14,639 votes were cast at the election, distributed among five candidates. The Communist HIRAOKA was supported by the Livelihood Protection League of Osaka and ran on the platform of anti-war, immediate conclusion of an overall peace treaty to be followed by withdrawal of occupation forces from this country.

##### 5. Political Trends

###### The Korean Crisis and Political Trends Observable in Kinki Region

The outbreak of the Korean crisis and its subsequent developments are paralleled by the curbing of JCP under various measures, without formally outlawing the party. Members of the Korean Federation who used to be extremely vocal in support of the Communist cause in this country are since maintaining an uncomfortable silence throughout the region.

The Communists and the extreme leftists in the region seem to be concentrating their efforts on a program of "anti-war, absolute peace and neutrality" and are endeavoring to push forward their "peace signature" campaign. Several attempts were made by Communists and their followers to defend the cause of International Communism by holding lectures and discussion meetings, but have been made to abandon the attempts under pressure.

The Korean crisis has put forth an appeal for an overall peace treaty to be accompanied by a system of collective security, buttressed by a treaty of permanent neutralization of Japan. This thesis is fast losing favor as "a program founded on solid realities." As a certain influential local press opined, an increasing number of citizens are becoming convinced that the Korean crisis is demonstrating beyond doubt that:

- a. Should the American forces be withdrawn now from Japan, a defenseless and disarmed Japan could be invaded by any military power; that
- b. An overall peace treaty is defensible only as a theoretical proposition, but as a practical policy, a separate peace is the only choice open before us; and further that

R E S T R I C T E D

BASIC: Annex A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25-1, period ending 31 July 1950, cont'd.

- c. There could no longer be any valid opposition to the establishment of military bases in Japan, deemed so necessary for the security and defense of this country.

The outbreak of the crisis and the series of measures taken under the United Nations charter are having the effect of convincing local citizens that their security lies with collective security symbolized by the United Nations Organization.

Despite successive retreats in South Korea, confidence remains unshaken among the rank and file of the people of this region as to the ultimate victory of the United Nations forces in Korea. This confidence will suffer, at least temporarily, should the defending forces be forced to give up their bridgehead against the invaders.

So far we fail to detect any appreciable repercussions among former soldiers and rightist elements on account of the Korean crisis.

#### 6 . Strengthening of the Police Forces

The directive issued in early July from SCAF, GHQ, to the Prime Minister of Japan to increase materially the police strength of the nation has had a rather favorable local reception. As reflected in the columns of the press and in the opinions of the more articulate members of the local population, the move to increase materially the police personnel of the nation was welcomed in view of the Korean crisis and the domestic situation in the country.

The overwhelming opinion, however, warns against taking any steps which may lead to the establishment of a "police state" or the recasting of a "special higher police", so notorious and so dreaded up to the end of the war. They are already sounding a note of caution against bureaucratization in the administration of the new system and are warning against dangers of reactionary leadership, being aware of the historic process by which the Nazi army was brought into being.

Unanimity prevails in the conviction that it is one of the attributes of an independent state that the instruments of security and domestic order should be in the hands of its own people. Hence, this recent move seems to be having, on the whole, a healthy effect of causing the people to regain something of their sense of self-respect and political responsibility, so necessary for the operation of an independent nation.

R E S T R I C T E D

## INFORMAL CHECK SLIP

(THIS CHECK SLIP IS RESTRICTED TO INTRAHEADQUARTERS USE)

FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

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

SUBJECT: \_\_\_\_\_

NO	DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
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Kiuki

This report appears to be a fairly good combination of facts and estimates. In the main the writer has presented the high spots of what has happened in his Region in comprehensive form. Whenever necessary he has added his comments and explanations.

He has included a section on political trends in which he tries to set <sup>out</sup> the reactions of the people and the probable ~~time~~ events will take.

Since most of these reports follow,

(USE BOTH SIDES)

INFORMAL CHECK SLIP

Apparently, an outline covering fixed items, it is no doubt difficult to cover every item will evaluations attached. Some items of themselves are facts that must be treated as facts pure and simple. In the main I think this report contains no extraneous matter, is not written to fill up space, but is a substantially fair report.

NO	DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
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MG-4 ROUTING SLIP  
NOT TO LEAVE THE CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

FROM: Administration Division  
14 July 50  
(Date dispatched)

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

ATTACHED hereto are <sup>one</sup>~~two~~ (2) copies of Annex A  
of the monthly report from

*Kinshasa Region*

ALL INFORMATION considered pertinent and to be reviewed by the Chief, Civil Affairs Section, will be marked or underlined, depending on importance, on one (1) of the attached copies. Any derogatory comments noted will be brought directly to the attention of the Chief. ONE COPY (items indicated thereon) will be returned to the ADMINISTRATION DIVISION four (4) days after receipt in your division. The other copy is for your disposition.

FROM: \_\_\_\_\_  
(date returned)

TO: Administrative Division  
for further action  
*ACG*



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HEADQUARTERS  
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
AFO 25-1 (Osaka, Honshu)

ANNEX A

To: Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report  
Period Ending 30 June 1950

LEGAL-GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Prepared by William H. Abrams, DAC

1. Japanese Government Administration

a. General

The chaotic financial situation, due to failure of the Diet to pass the Local Taxation Law, continues to exist in Kinki Region. At a major cities mayors conference on 2 June and a combined mayors and assembly chairmen conference on 9 June, a joint resolution urging the central government to take action to assist local governments in their financial difficulties was passed.

Three governors from this region departed during the month for Switzerland to attend the Moral Rearmament Conference.

In anticipation of a hotly contested election, prefectural assemblies, especially those of Osaka and Nara, are now laying the groundwork for the election of assemblymen. The terms of the present assemblymen expire next year, and all parties are endeavoring to maintain their superiority and influence in the assembly.

b. Prefectural and city activities

(1) Osaka

Governor Maeda submitted to the Osaka Prefectural Assembly a supplementary budget bill and 23 other bills which were passed during the month. Means to combat unemployment are now under consideration. An additional vice-governor was appointed to handle the financial administration of the prefectural government.

The Sennan Landslide Investigation Commission was established to study measures to prevent a section of the beach from sliding into the sea. The area

ANNEX "A"

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affected is about 37 kilometers long.

The Medium-Small Enterprise Consultation Office, which was established to guide such enterprises, is showing good results.

Osaka City, claiming irrational allocation of loans of the public enterprise fund, demanded that the government take proper steps to correct the situation. The enterprise loan was established to cope with the existing financial situation of medium-smaller enterprises.

The second report of the Big City Administration Investigation Committee was made public, showing the criteria of administration re-division. Positive reformation of fire fighting administration was announced.

The Osaka City Credit Security Association, a corporate juridical person established last month, is proving helpful in the financing of medium-smaller enterprises in the city. A 30 million yen subsidy was allocated in 1950, and in the light of the plan's importance, an early establishment of the government's re-security system is urged.

The Osaka City Assembly convened on the 28th to deliberate on the supplementary budget and other bills.

(2) Kyoto

Governor Ninagawa conducted his first inspection in the prefecture. He placed special importance on institutions dealing with labor affairs. In line with his administration policy for the unification of Socialists and Communists, he appointed Yoshio TAMURA as vice-governor at the extraordinary session of the prefectural assembly on 9 June. Plans for personnel readjustment are also under study.

An industry and labor investigation and study institution aiming at development of native industry and the healthy improvement of the labor movement, was established on 15 June.

At an extraordinary session of the Kyoto Prefectural Assembly, groups of Liberal and Democratic assemblymen questioned the governor about the problem of

ANNEX "A"

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ELSIQ: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, period ending 30 June 1950, cont'd.

the purge of the Communist leaders, demanding that he clarify his ideology because he was elected by the joint support of the Communist and Socialist parties. He brushed aside the question, insisting that even if he was recommended by the Socialist and Communist Parties, he was not elected governor for such parties, but for the people of the prefecture.

The prefectural assembly also appointed a special investigation committee to investigate the Maizuru City division problem which has been pending since March. The assembly on 5 July voted against the separation proposal.

The 1950 annual budget bill was introduced to the City Assembly. The total budget bill was ¥6,724,639,400. Bills placing importance on medium-smaller enterprise countenances, and employment and education expenses, were passed by the city assembly on the 27th. After much discussion, the city assembly, in a session from 31 May to 28 June, approved the budget.

On 1 July 1950, Ayabe City was formally founded after amalgamation of Ayabe Town and Nakasuji, Kimi, Nishiyata and Kambayashi Villages.

(3) Hyogo

The governor's main policies this month were positive aid to medium-smaller enterprises, expansion of measures to combat unemployment, and promotion of industry in the prefecture. He also drafted an ordinance for the Hyogo-ken motorcycle races, and ordinances establishing the Hyogo-ken Fire Defense Training School and the Hyogo-ken Social Enterprise Hall.

Twenty-five bills, including the supplementary budget for the fiscal year of 1950, and revision of other prefectural ordinances, were introduced to the regular prefectural assembly.

Mayor Haraguchi of Kobe City established the Kobe City Medium-Smaller Enterprise Consultation Center for the purpose of promoting the healthy development

ANNEX "A"

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of medium-smaller enterprises and for consultation on various management problems of these organizations.

The fifth conference of the Big City and Kinki District Park and Green Tract of Land was held on 8 and 9 June in Kobe City. Information and views concerning the administration of parks were exchanged at the conference. On 10-11 June, a five major cities medium-smaller enterprise countermeasures conference was held.

Kobe City, which was designed as an ideal port city, succeeded in the annexation of Honsyo Village. Approval of the prefectural assembly is expected at a later date.

(4) Shiga

At an urgent extraordinary prefectural assembly session on 7 June, the governor presented bills regulating charcoal, timber and straw manufacturing in an effort to improve their quality. Although the bills met strong opposition by the Socialist and Democratic Parties, they were passed after a partial revision.

To cope with the great flood damage north of Lake Biwa, the Kohoku flood damage was discussed on 24 June. The decision was made to start prevention work immediately and a supplementary budget appropriating five million yen for this purpose will be made at the July prefectural assembly.

In Tochigi Village, Takashima-gun, the village regulation concerning "roundworm prevention", which is the first regulation of its kind, was approved at the village assembly. The regulation is designed to improve the health of the villagers and provides punishment for violators.

The Otsu City Assembly was opened on the 12th, and ten bills were passed.

(5) Wakayama

Governor Ono presented to the Wakayama Prefectural Assembly, bills regulating the Medical Facility Improvement Council and the Hot Springs Council. He is attempting to improve the governor's consultative

ANNEX "A"

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