

GHQ/SCAP Records (RG 331, National Archives and Records Service)

Description of contents

- (1) Box no. 263
- (2) Folder title/number: (14)
000.7: Press
- (3) Date: Dec. 1947 - Dec. 1950

(4) Subject:

| Classification | Type of record |
|----------------|----------------|
| 831, 834 | Z |

(5) Item description and comment:
Includes Contents List

(6) Reproduction: Yes No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)

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| 22 | Police Branch | 17 Nov 50 | Memorandum | Article 55 Police Law |
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LIST OF PAPERS

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PRESS

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| 1 | CIS | 30 Dec 49 | G-2 | Asahi Newspaper article re conviction of Pers on Public Safety Commission |
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| 3 | TIS TRANSLATION | 2 Feb 50 | | YOSHIDA Govt attempts to reconstruct Special Thought Police |
| 4 | CIDiv | 9 Feb 50 | PSD | AKAHATA - 'Pistols and Hymns' - They Don't Exactly say Lower Your prices' |
| 5 | CIDiv | 10 Feb 50 | PSD | RE Govt tries to reconstruct thought police |
| 6 | CIDiv | 23 Feb 50 | PSD | AKAHATA re Japanese Police |
| 7 | Chief MPD | 28 Feb 50 | PSD | Investigation re AKAHATA press |
| 8 | OIC | 6 Mar 50 | PSD | April Themes for MSA |
| 9 | CIDiv | 8 Apr 50 | PSD | AKAHATA re Police |
| 10 | CIDiv | 10 Apr 50 | PSD | AKAHATA re Maritime Safety Agcy |
| 11 | CIDiv | 13 Apr 50 | PSD | AKAHATA re Ibaragi Town |
| 12 | CIDiv | 17 Apr 50 | PSD | AKAHATA re arming Police-Communist |
| 13 | CIDiv | 1 May 50 | PSD | AKAHATA re Japanese Police |
| 14 | CIDiv | 2 May 50 | PSD | MINISHU SEINEN SHIMBUN* Police |
| 15 | CIDiv | 3 May 50 | PSD | AKAHATA re Japanese Police |
| 16 | MPD, Tokyo | 30 Jun 50 | PSD | Suspension of AKAHATA |
| 17 | Police Branch | 7 Jul 50 | Memorandum | Investigation of INS & Japan United News Association |
| 18 | CIDiv | 1 Aug 50 | PSD | re Police Reserve |
| 19 | PSD | 16 Sep 50 | Col Tait | "The New Era" Magazine release |

775009

CONFIDENTIAL

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
ROUTING SLIP

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| FROM: <i>AB</i> DATE: <i>2 JAN 51</i> | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Chief of Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Executive Officer |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Capt Russell |
| | Capt Graves |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Administrative Officer |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Chief Clerk |
| | Fire Branch |
| | Liaison Branch |
| | Maritime Branch |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Police Branch |
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FOR:

Information Comment
 Action File
 Approval File

Remarks:

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CONFIDENTIAL

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CONFIDENTIAL

FILES
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0006

DO NOT DETACH
G-2 GHQ FEC

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Document

FROM : CI Div

30 December 1950

TO : Public Safety Div

| | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|
| AC of S G-2 | () | Theater Intelligence | () |
| Deputy, G-2 | () | Operations | () |
| Secretariat | () | PDM | () |
| ADC (JSOB) | () | Fn Mil Liaison | () |
| Exec Gp Admin | () | Plans & Estimates | () |
| Ex Gp T/Int | () | Special Intel | () |
| Ex Gp MIS Div | () | Targets Br | () |
| Ex Gp CI Div | () | Geog Br | () |
| Sp Asst Adm | () | CI Div | () |
| Sp Asst T/Int | () | Operations | () |
| Sp Asst MIS Div | () | Coll & Pub | () |
| Sp Asst CI Div | () | xxxxxx RES | () |
| Sp Asst 41st CIC | () | JSOB | () |
| Sp Asst Fiscal | () | MIS Div | () |
| Sp Asst Radio | () | ATIS | () |
| Sp Asst Hist | () | TID | () |
| Sp Asst PSB | () | Spec Projects | () |
| Admin Officer | () | Hist Div | () |
| Personnel | () | Public Safety Br | () |
| Info | () | Signature | () |
| Action | () | Initials | () |
| File | () | Note & File | () |
| Approval | () | Draft Reply | () |
| Concur | () | Info for Reply | () |
| Comment | () | Brief | () |

COMMENT: (Date All Comments) 30 Dec 50

Fwded herewith as of possible interest to PSD Prison Branch is TIS translation of 14 Dec 50 Heiwa No Tomo article, "Make a Lot of Noise and They'll Let You Out of Jail, Says Paroled Yamanouchi". The newspaper Heiwa No Tomo, which was banned on 21 Dec 50, was one of the successors to Akahata, former official organ paper of the Japan Communist Party.

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TRANSLATION

HEIWA NO TOMO

14 December 1950

MAKE A LOT OF NOISE AND THEY'LL LET YOU
OUT OF JAIL, SAYS PAROLED YAMANOUCHI

YAMANOUCHI Toshio, 25, ex-struggle committee chairman of the All-Japan Communication Employees Union Tokyo Cable Maintenance Office chapter, was paroled from Fuchu Prison on 1 December. He was the first Japanese to be tried placed by a military court for involvement in a labor movement. He fought as a champion in the strikes of March 1948. He was tried by a military court on charges that he obstructed the circuit to the BCOF newspaper "BCON" at the Tokyo Cable Maintenance Office of Tokyo To, Ote-Machi, and rejected authorities advice to stop the obstruction. He was sentenced to five years at hard labor. Upon his release, he was in high spirits, said, "I was in prison for two years and eight months, and yet I used to receive 10 to 15 letters a day even in recent months. My release from prison was largely due to persistent clamors raised by my relatives and friends. To get released is not so difficult a job as supposed by those outside the prison. Demand for release of a prisoner should be made even by a comparatively small group; for day after day of clamorous negotiations will eventually compel the authorities to hear the demands. Another thing I should like to recommend you is that in prison you ought to overwhelm the authorities with all sorts of demands. You should stage such a fierce intra-jail struggle that would finally knock out the authorities, although you may find the fighting rather trying at the start. I assure you that they will finally come to overlook whatever you may do and offer a compromise."

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PSD FILES

DO NOT DETACH
G-2 GHQ FEC

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Document

FROM : CI Div

21 December 1950

TO : PSD

- AC of S G-2 ()
- Deputy, G-2 ()
- Secretariat ()
- ADC (JSOB) ()
- Exec Gp Admin ()
- Ex Gp T/Int ()
- Ex Gp MIS Div ()
- Ex Gp CI Div ()
- Sp Asst Adm ()
- Sp Asst T/Int ()
- Sp Asst MIS Div ()
- Sp Asst CI Div ()
- Sp Asst 1st CIC ()
- Sp Asst Fiscal ()
- Sp Asst Radio ()
- Sp Asst Hist ()
- Sp Asst PSB ()
- Admin Officer ()
- Personnel ()
- Info (XXX) Approval ()
- Action () Concur ()
- File () Comment ()

- Theater Intelligence ()
- Operations ()
- PDM ()
- Fn Mil Liaison ()
- Plans & Estimates ()
- Special Intel ()
- Targets Br ()
- Geog Br ()
- CI Div ()
- Operations () 2 TB
- Coll & Pub ()
- ~~RES~~ RES () 1 TB
- JSOB ()
- MIS Div ()
- ATIS ()
- TID ()
- Spec Projects ()
- Hist Div ()
- Public Safety Br () 3
- Signature () Draft Reply ()
- Initials () Info for Reply ()
- Note & File () Brief ()

COMMENT: (Date All Comments) 20 Dec 50

Fwded herewith as of possible interest to PSD is translation of Nov 50 Yomiuri Hyoron article, "Japan's Police System".

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JAPAN'S POLICE SYSTEM

By Yoshimoto Yanase,
Professor, Tohoku Univ.

(From the "Yomiuri Hyeron," November
1950 Issue)

Japan's police system was reorganized in the Meiji Era after the French model. Its recent changes, however, from the Home Office police to the Police Act's police and again to the Police Reserve Corps, are indeed surprising. These changes are by no means incoherent hop-step-and-jump, but are a result of natural development based on certain laws.

To begin with, let us examine the Home Office police preceding the promulgation of the Police Act. This police system, introduced with the promulgation of the Meiji Constitution of 1890, lasted about sixty years until it was abrogated with Japan's surrender in the Pacific War. Its features were, in a word, that it was bureaucratic through and through. The Home Office police was headed by the Home Minister, divided into forty-seven Prefectural police with the Superintendent-General, in the case of the Capital, and Prefectural governors, in the case of other prefectures, as their highest organ, and further subdivided into police stations to which belonged inspectors and ordinary policemen.

All officials from the Police Superintendent-General downwards were pure and simple bureaucrats named by the Home Minister who, in turn, was appointed nominally by the Emperor but actually on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister himself, though appointed nominally by the Emperor, was, as a matter of fact, picked up by Elder Statesmen who were, in turn, at the mercy of self-appointed advisers such as Kumao Harada or Keichi Kido.

Thus, Prime Ministers were appointed quite independently of the will of the people and the same might be said of Home Ministers who were appointed on their recommendation. It could therefore be said that there was nothing democratic in the police under that system from the Home Minister downwards to ordinary policemen. It was quite natural for them to regard themselves as a privileged class and to treat the people just like a worm.

The bureaucratic police under the former Home Office has been succeeded, with Japan's surrender, by the police under the Police Act of 1947. This Act has had two noteworthy contents, i.e., the decentralization and the thorough democratization of the police. As regards the decentralization, the Act has transferred police duties of cities and villages and towns with the population upwards of 5,000 to the newly-created autonomous bodies' police. This change is surprising because the policing right has been under rigid national control, never transferred in any limited degrees to local autonomous bodies. From our view-point, however, the more noteworthy aspect in the Act is the thorough democratization of the so-called National Rural Police.

As is commonly known, the National Rural Police is headed by the Prime Minister and under him there is the National Public Security Committee, with the Director-General of the National Rural Police Headquarters as the head of its secretariat. It is divided into six police zones with chiefs of zone headquarters, and is further subdivided into prefectures. Each prefecture has its public security committee and under it there is the police chief who controls police districts where are stationed police station chiefs and policemen.

Where is the democratization? First, the Prime Minister is the head of the N.R.P. Formerly the Prime Minister was vaguely appointed independently of the will of the people, but under the new Constitution he is appointed by the nomination of the Diet.

His position is thus a democratic one. Secondly, the public security committee is established on dual levels, aimed at the democratization of the police proper. The public security committee on the national level is appointed by the Prime Minister with the consent of the Diet, while that on the prefectural level, by the Prefectural Governor with the consent of the Prefectural Assembly.

Thus the P.S.C. evidently expresses the will of the people. This is further emphasized by the fact that its members are selected from among people who have never held official career. The new Police Act is not satisfied with democratization of the position of its head, the Prime Minister, alone, but tries directly to link the police machinery with the people, giving their representatives the right to express their views on the management of police duties. This is a most radical departure from the past.

REACTION APPEARS

The changes brought about by the Police Act were so radical and extreme that reaction was soon to follow. In my opinion, the reaction to them is embodied in no other than the recently-created Police Reserve Corp. The P.R.C. is so complicated that we cannot define its nature in a word. Article 1 of the P.R.C. Act stipulates to create the P.R.C. "to supplement the police force of the National Rural Police and the Autonomous Bodies' police." Its organization and structure are, however, entirely different from those of the N.R.P. and A.B.P. whom it is supposed to supplement.

First, it is always a reserve corps of the nation as a whole, recognizing no principle of decentralization as in the case of the A.B.P. Secondly it has nothing in common with the N.R.P. under the Police Act. Whereas, as stated elsewhere, the N.R.P. under the Police Act aims at thorough democratization of the police machinery through placing at its head the

democratically-appointed Prime Minister and creating the public security committee directly representing the people, the Police Reserve Corps is explicitly created as an organ of the Prime Minister and is to act in emergency under the direction of the Prime Minister (Articles 2-and 3). And the director-general of its headquarters is also appointed by, and acts under the direction of, the Prime Minister (Article 7). In form, it is the same with the police of the old Japan.

Article 9 of the P.R.C. Act, moreover, stipulates that the Prime Minister can delegate duties under his authority to other Minister of State if he deems it necessary, and if this article is put into force, the P.R.C. may easily turn into a revived Home Office police. The only important difference is that, whereas in the former Home Office police its head, the Home Minister, was a bureaucrat chosen independently of the will of the people, under the present system, its head, the Prime Minister is appointed democratically.

Apart from this point, the P.R.C. stands on the same organizational principle with the Home Office police. Thus, the former Japanese police was bureaucratic not only in its machinery proper but also in the person of its head; the police under the Police Act of 1947 is democratic not only in the person of its head but also in its machinery proper; and the recently-created P.R.C. is the same with the former Home Office police in that it has no democratic element in the machinery proper, and it is the same with the police under the Police Act of 1947 in that its head, the Prime Minister is thoroughly democratized. If the former Home Office police is a thesis, the police under the Police Act of 1947 is its anti-thesis and the synthesis can be found in the new Police Reserve Corps.

TWO DIFFERENT TYPES

According to my views, the police under the Police Act of 1947 and the Police Reserve Corps represent two different types of democratization for not only the Police but also administration in general. There are many ways to democratize administration, but the commonest way is to democratize politics thoroughly making it fully represent the will of the people. This is the first type. Japan's administration under the old Constitution tried, with insufficient results, to achieve this type of democratization. But the lack of sure safeguards for democratization of politics and the incompetency of Cabinet Ministers in linking politics with administration properly led to such a deplorable state of affairs that administration, separated from politics, went astray totally ignoring the will of the people.

The second type, which is represented by the police of the Police Act of 1947, tries to democratize administration directly by bypassing politics. The Japanese who have learned a lesson by the first type of democratization, went to the opposite extreme and tried not only to democratize politics but also to link administration itself with the people. In the first type officials at the edge of the administrative machinery often forgot that they were employed by the people. In the second type, in addition to the Government, other representatives of the people make their presence at crucial administrative points, reminding officials at the edge of the machinery that they are public servants in the employ of the people. It is said that, since the Police Act was promulgated, the attitude of policemen towards the people has been markedly changed for the better. But it is also true that this type contains points difficult to reconcile with the principle of administrative organization.

Let us cite a few cases. First, this type of democratization is liable to give rise to mutually

conflicting courses of politics as against administration, as evidenced by the recent problem of dismissal of the Director-General of the National Rural Police headquarters. In this case, the Government insisted that the Director-General be removed, holding him responsible for the succession of incidents such as the Shimoyama Incident and the Mitaka Runaway Tram Incident, but the National Public Security Committee opposed the dismissal stating that he was not responsible. The views of the latter prevailed at last. For the people it was extremely difficult to form a proper opinion because both of the disputants derived their authorities from the Diet.

Secondly, this type of democratization is feared to give rise to many difficulties from the administrative point of view. It is true that administration is an agency of politics, but it requires a special technique of its own. Politics can be run by the common sense of the people, but administration cannot be run by amateur hand. Democratization can safely be applied as far as politics is concerned, but it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to go beyond that and try to apply it to administration.

In other words, the limit for politics to perform as against administration is to decide how and where to use the technique of administration, or to afford it its objectives, leaving it to devise ways and means of reaching the objectives. The creation of the Public Security Committee under the Police Act of 1947 has gone too far, because it has aimed to apply the democratization process, essentially for politics, to administration, whose nature is entirely different from politics. It is quite natural, therefore, that the system does not work smoothly. One of the complaints frequently heard in connection with the Police Act is that the public security committee has been turned into a robot.

775009

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
Police Branch

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PSD
FILESAPO 500
2 December 1950

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Newspaper Article Regarding Police Officer's Marriage

TO: Chief Police Administrator

1. At 1100 hours, 1 December 1950, Chief Superintendent, ^{Ozono} Chief of the Police Affairs Division, reported to the undersigned regarding newspaper article published in the "Yomiuri" on approximately 20 November and on 30 November, alleging that MPD required their police officers to obtain permission prior to marriage.
2. Chief Ozono stated that MPD did have such a rule requiring departmental approval prior to March 1949 at which time the rule was abolished and no formal permission is required by the officer in order to be married.
3. On 7 March 1949, instructions were issued to police station and section chiefs which stated that police officers should report their intentions of becoming married prior to the actual marriage in order that the superior officer could make the necessary investigation of the persons involved and if such investigation revealed the girl to be of poor character, criminal record, or other unsuitableness, the matter should be reported to the Police Affairs Division, and the police officer's superior should so advise the officer regarding his findings.
4. The newspaper article pertained to police officer H. Hariguchi, assigned the Akabane Police Station, who is 27 year of age and was appointed to the police department, May 1948. It was Hariguchi's intention to marry a woman 38 years of age, widow, who was a mother of a girl 20 years of age. The investigation of this woman revealed that she had a poor reputation, was suspected of blackmarketing and there was sufficient evidence to substantiate these allegations. The investigation also revealed that officer Hariguchi has been living with her since May 1950 as man and wife, and failed to report a change of address from his legal address contrary to departmental rules.
5. During the month of August 1950 he asked permission to marry this woman and as a result of the investigation, the chief of the police station advised Police Affairs Division regarding the result of the investigation and advised officer Hariguchi that he should reconsider the matter. Upon his insistence, he was advised to resign, which he did, and submitted his resignation, and his resignation was accepted.
6. The newspaper not having the full facts criticized the department claiming it was undemocratic for a police department to inquire of its

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Memo to Chf Pol Adm, subj: Newspaper Article Regarding Police Officer's Marriage, dtd 2 Dec 50

member's personal actions.

7. The undersigned informed Chief Ozono that public servants and their personal actions are subject to examination by proper authorities and to certain restrictions due to their official capacity provided the department's investigations are objective and could stand investigation by an unbiased group of persons, their procedures could be approved. The personal reputation and actions should be above reproach at all times, and if the police officers did not desire to have the department scrutinize the reputation of their prospective wives they were free to resign. This action is not considered undemocratic and there is nothing in the constitution which gives a person a right to be the member of a police department and marry a person of poor reputation and possibly a law violator.

8. This report is made as a matter of record in case of future inquiry by other agencies.

Paul E Harrison

PAUL E. HARRISON
Police Administrator

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DO NOT DETACH
G-2 GHQ FEC

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SUBJECT: Transmittal of Document

FROM : CI Div

22 November 1950

TO : PSD

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AC of S G-2 _____ ()
 Deputy, G-2 _____ ()
 Secretariat _____ ()
 ADC (JSOB) _____ ()
 Exec Gp Admin _____ ()
 Ex Gp T/Int _____ ()
 Ex Gp MIS Div _____ ()
 Ex Gp CI Div _____ ()
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 Admin Officer _____ ()
 Personnel _____ ()
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Theater Intelligence _____ ()
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 PDM _____ ()
 Fn Mil Liaison _____ ()
 Plans & Estimates _____ ()
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 Hist Div _____ ()
 Public Safety Br _____ ()
 Signature _____ () Draft Reply _____ ()
 Initials _____ () Info for Reply _____ ()
 Note & File _____ () Brief _____ ()

COMMENT: (Date All Comments) 21 Nov 50

Fwded herewith for PSD info is full translation of article, "Police Hold Army-Like Maneuvers Near Shibukawa", from the 14 Nov 50 (inaugural) issue of Heiwa No Tomo, believed to be the successor to the publication, Jiyu, which was banned earlier this month. An extract translation of this article appears in Supplement to Press Analysis, Communist Trends and Activities, G-2 Intelligence Summary No. 2995, 21 Nov 50.

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TRANSLATION

Heiwa No Tomo

14 November 1950

POLICE HOLD ARMY-LIKE MANEUVERS NEAR SHIBUKAWA

(Maebashi Dispatch) -- On the 30th of last month, a special joint maneuver of the National Rural Police and various municipal police units was held in the vicinity of Shibukawa, Gumma Prefecture. In the presence of NRP Director General Saito, 1,300 armed policemen maneuvered and paraded from 0400 to 1430 hours, using big jeeps, 46 trucks, 14 radio cars, 5 motor cars, and even 37 motor cars for guests.

These maneuvers simulated a situation in which a radical mob of several hundred people had taken over a police station and was preparing to destroy the installations of several important industries. The police went through the maneuvers of breaking barricades at important entrance points of the town, startling local farmers who were busily harvesting at the time. After a large-scale maneuver in which tear gas, saws, fire-hooks, wires and etc. were used had been conducted, a critique of the maneuvers and a review were held at the middle school grounds. Then the maneuvers were officially closed with an address by Director General Saito.

Director General Saito, about 200 NRP and municipal police leaders and public safety commissioners then drove to Ikao spa where they drank, sang and made merry as usual. A Communist asked for an interview with them, but was refused because the Director General's face was flushed.

That day, before the final charge, policemen who were worn out by runs and charges in the rain since dawn sat down on the lawn at the foot of Hachiman Mountain wet from the rain and said: "We are so tired we can barely lift our feet". So saying, they tapped their shoes which had been sold by a foreign country. While they watched, their seniors were eating candy.

truck load of bread, apples and Hikari

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For lunch that day, a truck load of bread, apples and Hikari cigarettes were distributed abundantly to the police leaders and public safety commissioners. While these people were eating and smoking, sitting on chairs in tents, lower police officers were eating nigirimeshi, sitting on the wet ground in corners of the school yard. This sight attracted the attention of lookers-on to whom they appeared like officers and soldiers of the former Japanese army. These lower policemen fought their colleagues who were disguised as mobs so excitedly that more than ten of them were injured.

There were many unfortunate incidents in the vicinity in which tear gas was used during the maneuvers -- babies were affected by the gas and had red eyes and cried, and young children made a rush for a well to wash their faces, crying with pain.

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PSD

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DO NOT DETACH
G-2 GHQ FEC

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Document

22 November 1950

FROM : CI Div

TO : PSD

- AC of S G-2 _____ ()
- Deputy, G-2 _____ ()
- Secretariat _____ ()
- ADC (JSOB) _____ ()
- Exec Gp Admin _____ ()
- Ex Gp T/Int _____ ()
- Ex Gp MIS Div _____ ()
- Ex Gp CI Div _____ ()
- Sp Asst Adm _____ ()
- Sp Asst T/Int _____ ()
- Sp Asst MIS Div _____ ()
- Sp Asst CI Div _____ ()
- Sp Asst 441st CIC _____ ()
- Sp Asst Fiscal _____ ()
- Sp Asst Radio _____ ()
- Sp Asst Hist _____ ()
- Sp Asst PSB _____ ()
- Admin Officer _____ ()
- Personnel _____ ()
- Info _____ (xx) Approval _____ ()
- Action _____ () Concur _____ ()
- File _____ () Comment _____ ()

- Theater Intelligence _____ ()
- Operations _____ ()
- PDM _____ ()
- Fn Mil Liaison _____ ()
- Plans & Estimates _____ ()
- Special Intel _____ ()
- Targets Br _____ ()
- Geog Br _____ ()
- CI Div _____ ()
- Operations _____ ()
- ~~CI Div~~ Res *AB* _____ ()
- 441st CIC _____ ()
- JSOB _____ ()
- MIS Div _____ ()
- ATIS _____ ()
- TID _____ ()
- Spec Projects _____ ()
- Hist Div _____ ()
- Public Safety Br _____ ()
- Signature _____ () Draft Reply _____ ()
- Initials _____ () Info for Reply _____ ()
- Note & File _____ () Brief _____ ()

COMMENT: (Date All Comments) 22 Nov 50

Fwded herewith as of possible interest to PSD is translation of 18 Nov 50 Yukan Mainichi article, "Okazaki Reports 1,171 Reds Purged from Government", containing report on purge of two Communists from National Rural Police.

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TRANSLATION

Yukan Mainichi

18 November 1950

OKAZAKI REPORTS 1,171 REDS PURGED FROM GOVERNMENT

Chief Cabinet Secretary Okazaki, reporting on the Red purge among public service employees at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, stated that "the number of purgees from central Government offices totaled 1,171 as of 15 November and the purge has generally been completed in all ministries". The number of purgees as of 15 November, as presented to the Cabinet meeting, is itemized as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Prime Minister's Office | 10 |
| (National Rural Police - 2; | |
| Radio Wave Control Commissio. | - |
| 6; Special Procurement Agency - | |
| 2) | |
| Attorney General's Office | 2 |
| Foreign Ministry | 0 |
| Finance Ministry | 35 |
| Education Ministry | 0 |
| Welfare Ministry | 7 |
| (Includes persons still under | |
| investigation) | |
| Agriculture-Forestry Ministry | 201 |
| MITI | 45 |
| Postal Services Ministry | 118 |
| Telecommunications Ministry | 217 |
| Labor Ministry | 4 |
| Construction Ministry | 3 |
| Transportation Ministry | 22 |
| ESB | 0 |
| Monopoly Corporation | 43 |
| State Railway Services | 462 |
| Mineral & Industrial Products | |
| Trade Corporation | 2 |
| | <u>1,171</u> |

775009

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

FIPSD
FILES

000.7

APD 500
17 November 1950

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Article 55, Police Law

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Attached are (1) translation from Japanese newspaper item regarding a municipal police department that goes to the aid and assistance of another police department; (2) a resolution directed to Chief, PSD, by the National Liaison Council of Autonomous Police Chiefs at their conference, 21 October 1950. See Administrator Munroe's comment attached.

2. There is a strong movement among the Municipal Police to have clear, well-defined legislation permitting one MPD to aid and assist another MPD.

Harold Mulbar

HAROLD MULBAR
Chief Police Administrator

Encls. 2

1. Translation of
Newspaper Article
2. Comments by Adm. Munroe
on Article 55, Police Law

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775009

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

APD 500
17 November 1950

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Article 55, Police Law

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. Attached are (1) translation from Japanese newspaper item regarding a municipal police department that goes to the aid and assistance of another police department; (2) a resolution directed to Chief, PSD, by the National Liaison Council of Autonomous Police Chiefs at their conference, 21 October 1950. See Administrator Munroe's comment attached.

2. There is a strong movement among the Municipal Police to have clear, well-defined legislation permitting one MPD to aid and assist another MPD.

Encls. 2

HAROLD MULBAR
Chief Police Administrator

1. Translation of
Newspaper Article
2. Comments by Adm. Munroe
on Article 55, Police Law

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

Police Branch

APO 500
17 November 1950TRANSLATION

ARE OFFICIAL POWERS TO ARREST FORFEITED?

TSUDANUMA Case and Support of Neighboring MP

The police authorities who suppress riots asks support of autonomous police in the vicinity when wanting in police force. In this case policemen of autonomous police who rushed to other jurisdiction forfeit their official powers. To tell the truth, it is not clearly stated in the existing Police Law whether or not they will forfeit their official powers in other jurisdiction. Therefore, the police concerned has been troubled much with this pending issue.

There as now occurred a case at TSUDANUMA of CHIBA Prefecture through which the Attorney General's office must solve this problem as soon as possible.

About 150 members of the Communist cell cried "Opposition to Red Purge" on the platform of Tsudanuma Railway Station at Tsudanuma-machi, Chiba Prefecture on the 18th of last month and occupied the platform. Then the town police station (20 policemen) asked for the support of Funabashi City Police Station and Chiba Prefectural Headquarters of NRP and rushed to the scene. The Communist members threw stone at the police forces and scores of men were wounded on both sides. Thus the police arrested 26 persons on the charge of disturbing the execution of official duties and sent them to the Procurator's office. However, Chiba district court and some of the Chiba district procurators say that of persons arrested by supporting police officers of Funabashi City Police Station cannot be applicable to "Disturbance of Execution of Official Duties" by the following reason:

"In case NRP officers are asked for support by the Public Safety Committee of city, town, and village, they can perform their official duties (see Police Law, Article 55) while it is stipulated that autonomous police is "obliged" to support NRP and to help each other (see Article 54) but there is no clean article concerning the official powers of autonomous police outside the jurisdiction. Therefore, the seven (7) persons arrested by Funabashi City Police are not recognized to be charged with disturbance of execution of official duties and they are nothing but accused of violence. According to this point of view, autonomous police officers will not be guaranteed against riot cases which will occur in future. At the same time, the Police Reserve Forces established on the 1st by both autonomous police and NRP will also not be guaranteed by law. Thus the Chiba Prefecture authorities takes it

Enclosure 1

for serious, because if the opinion of the court is recognized to be fair, the authorities must revise the guard plan of the prefecture fundamentally.

Spokesman of the Attorney General's office says:

"There are two different opinions in the affairs:

1. "Obligation" should be followed by "official powers" and "to be asked for support" means "to be trusted" and this trust should be followed by official powers.

2. The opposition opinion is based on the fact that there is no definite article in the law. Therefore, no prosecution is made according to the new code of criminal procedure.

At any rate, opinion of the Supreme Court and Supreme Procurator's office must be published as soon as possible.

Mulbar:

Attached hereto are two documents both pertaining to interpretations of Article 55 of the Police Law (concerning aid in emergencies between police agencies) which were presented to PSD this morning by Mr. Tsuji, of the Federation of Chiefs of Police, and Mr. Fujita who is chief of Police at Aamagasaki City (in Hyogo prefecture) :

- (1) Memo from Chief Tanaka, as chairman of the federation, to Colonel Pulliam, to which is attached a copy of a resolution adopted by the federation in its recent Kyoto convention. The resolution puts the federation on record as favoring an amendment to the Police Law to clarify and legalize assistance given one municipal police department by another municipal police department in emergency cases. They state that Art. 55 of Police Law only authorizes NRP to go to the aid of a municipal police department, and does not authorize mutual assistance between municipal police agencies. They also state that the Attorney-General's office has ruled that such assistance between municipal police is not covered by the police law and is therefore illegal. An article concerning this ruling appeared in this morning's Yomiuri newspaper, and I am having it translated now.
- (2) Memo from Amagasaki Public Safety Commission, to PSD, in which they set out that they have interpreted Article 55 in the spirit of Article 54, (which obligates all police to cooperate with each other) and since Art. 55 did not prohibit mutual assistance between municipal police departments, they have been answering all calls for assistance from nearby municipal police departments.

Chief Tanaka, and this same group, want to see you Friday morning at 10 o'clock and Kobayashi will call you for an appointment early Friday morning. They wish to discuss these matters and others with you. I accepted these papers with a promise that I would turn them over to you.

I also told them that I did not believe PSD would take any action on its own at this time to get the Police Law amended, but would give whatever support it could to the Japanese (the Federation of Chiefs of Police) if they should push the matter on the Japanese side. They wish, they said, to present petitions to the Diet committees concerned in this matter, asking amendment so as to clearly set out responsibilities for mutual assistance between Municipal police agencies. This they will discuss with you further when they come in Friday morning.

Munroe

Enclosure 2

Tokyo, November 11, 1950

TO : Col. Howard E. Pulliam^d, Chief, Public Safety
Section, GHQ, SCAP.

FROM : E. Tanaka, Chairman, National Liaison Council
of Autonomous Police Chiefs.

SUBJECT : re Mutual Cooperation and Assistance among
Police Forces.

ZENJIKENREN HATSU No.4861.

November 5, 1950.

From: Eiichi Tanaka, Chief, Met. Police
Dept., Chairman, National Liaison
Council of Autonomous Police Chief.

TO:

re Making Rules of Mutual Cooperation and
Assistance Among Police Forces Into Law

In connection with the matter of mutual cooperation and assistance among the various police forces, Article 55 of the Police Law provides that the police personnel of the National Rural Police^{may} at the request of the Public Safety Commissions of cities, towns and villages for assistance, exercise their authority in the area of the respective city, town and village under the operational control of the Public Safety Commission of the city, town or village which made the request for assistance. However, as regards the police personnel of autonomous entities, there is no legal basis concerning the dispatch of reinforcements from one autonomous police force to another or from the Autonomous Police to the National Rural Police. This gives rise to many doubtful points regarding the exercise of authority on the part of the police personnel dispatched to give aid, and inconvenience is keenly felt in the operation of police affairs on that score.

As the National Rural Police is mostly located far from urban areas, it is very difficult for its personnel to arrive at the scene promptly in case of need and thus they may fail in preventing an incident in its initial stage from assuming serious proportions. For this reason we firmly believe that it is essential that legislative measures be taken whereby not only are the various autonomous police forces enabled to give cooperation and assistance to one another, but also the Autonomous Police may legally provide the National Rural Police with cooperation and assistance and exercise due authority.

2 --

In this connection, there have been some instances where difficulties arose regarding the relationship between the police personnel dispatched to give assistance and the chiefs of police of the cities, towns and villages which received the assistance, due to the absence of any provision in the law governing this point. At the National Convention of Autonomous Police Chiefs held on October 21 in Kyoto City, a resolution was adopted in favor of having this matter clarified by an amendment to the Police Law. It was also pointed out in the Resolution that it is highly important to determine by law the location of responsibility for compensation for disasters met with by police personnel in the performance of official duties in an area where they have been dispatched for the purpose of giving assistance. Under these circumstances, we would ask you to kindly give these matters your special consideration, so that our desires may be fulfilled.

RESOLUTION
Concerning Mutual Cooperation and Assistance
Among Police Forces

In connection with the problem of mutual cooperation and assistance among the various police forces, Article 55 of the Police Law provides that the police personnel of the National Rural Police may exercise their authority under the operational control of the Public Safety Commissions of cities, towns and villages within the areas of the respective cities, towns and villages concerned. However, with respect to mutual cooperation and assistance among the autonomous police forces and the cooperation and assistance given by the Autonomous Police to the National Rural Police there is a doubt as to whether it is correct, under the Police Law, to exercise authority within the jurisdiction of the National Rural Police or the areas of cities, towns and villages to which the police personnel are dispatched.

Therefore, it is earnestly desired that the Police Law be promptly amended in such a way that not only are the various autonomous police forces enabled to give cooperation and assistance to one another, but also the Autonomous Police can dispatch reinforcements to the National Rural Police and that the police personnel so dispatched can exercise their authority under the operation control of the Public Safety Commission of To, Do, Fu or Ken or the Public Safety Commission of the city, town or village which made the request for assistance.

Consequently, it is requested that the amendment to the Police Law should include the following:

Firstly, the provisions of Article 55 of the Police Law may be interpreted that the police personnel dispatched to give assistance may exercise their authority, under the instructions of the Public Safety Commission, quite independently from the chief of police of the city, town or village or the district police station chief of the National Rural Police concerned. This interpretation may give rise to a possibility of erroneous application of the Law that the Public Safety Commission may in effect disregard the chief of police who is actually responsible for policing, and exercise control over policing quite independently from the original police structure. For this reason it is desired that the relationship between the police personnel dispatched and the chief of police of the city, town or village concerned be definitely prescribed by law.

Secondly, there is no provision in the law as to whether the responsibility for compensation for disasters met with by police personnel dispatched for giving assistance in the performance of their duties, including illness, injury or death, rests with the city, town or village which made the request for assistance or the city, town or village to which the police personnel belong. On this account, there are some cities, towns

RESOLUTION - Page 2

and villages which show a very negative attitude towards a request for assistance made by other cities, towns and villages, for fear of having to bear the burden in future, which in some cases results in a failure in preventing an incident in its incipient stage from becoming serious much to the detriment of public peace and order whose maintenance is so important under the existing situation. It is desired, therefore, that the location of this responsibility be made clear by law.

The National Convention
of Autonomous Police Chiefs.

October 21, 1950

775009

WSTO

November 13, 1950

PSD
FILES

From : Chief, Criminal Affairs Division, MPD
 To : PSD, GHq
 Subject : Suspension of publication of the "Liberty" and disposition of violation against the Cabinet Order No.325

The Special Investigation Bureau of the Attorney-General's Office has, on November 10, executed the suspension of publication of the "Liberty", journal, substitute for the organ paper AKAHATA, which is being published by the JIYU-SHA, searched its publishing office and 6 other places, and carried out the arrest of the responsible person on the warrant. Hereby submitted is the detail report on the raid.

1. Person arrested: INAGAKI Sataro, 54,
c/o the temporary publishing office of the JIYU-SHA, at No.2 4-chome, Fukagawa Shirakawa-cho, Koto-ku.
 2. Articles seized: About 45,500 copies of the "Liberty"
61 reams of newsprints,
12 reams of rough papers,
1 set of printing machine,
and others.
 3. Articles attached: 1 printing machine,
29 reams of "Senka" paper,
8 stereotypes of the "Liberty",
5 founding facilities,
8 copperplates of the "Liberty",
3 documents,
Some paper-moulding of the "Liberty",
and others.
 4. Circumstances of execution:
 - a. Police station under jurisdiction
 - b. Object
 - c. Location
 - d. Articles attached
 - e. Remarks
- (1) a. FUKAGAWA
 b. *The JIYU-SHA
 c. INAGAKI Sataro (YATABE Tokiyoshi),
 No.2 4-chome, Fukagawa Shirakawa-cho.
 d. 1) 537 copies of the "Liberty"
 2) 12 " " " " "New Culture"
 3) 71 " " " " "Democratic Japan"
 4) 3 " " " " "Akahata"
 5) 1 copy " " " " "Flag of Peace"
 6) 4 copies " " " " "Akahata Weekly"
 e. Executed from 8:30 to 9:20 a.m. The order was served with the person in question, who was arrested on the warrant. Executive officers: 6 uniformed, 3 plain-clothes, 2 from the Special Investigation Bureau, and 3 from the 2nd Criminal Investigation Section, MPD.

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(2)

4.

- (2) a. TOMISAKA
 b. The Seiko-sha printing plant
 c. IINO Teruo,
 No.3 3-chome, Kasuga-cho, Bunkyo-ku
 d. 1) 1 set of printing machine
 2) 29 reams of "Senka" paper,
 3) 1 book of "worker's daily report",
 4) 1 book of "diary"
 5) 1 stencil paper
 e. Executed from 8:00 to 8:30 a.m. The order was served with IINO in the absence of the person in question.
 Executive officers: 10 uniformed and 5 plain-clothes.
 2 from SIB and 3 from 2nd CIS, MPD.
- (3) a. SHIMURA
 b. *The Shinko-sha printing plant
 c. KAWANO Koichi,
 No.169 Shimura Nakadai-machi, Itabashi-ku.
 d. 1) 44,960 copies of the "Liberty"
 2) 48 reams of newsprints,
 3) 1 printing machine (now under printing)
 4) 1 stereotype
 5) 4 documents
 e. Executed from 8:00 to 11:00 a.m.
 Executive officers: 6 uniformed and 6 plain-clothes.
 2 from SIB and 2 from 2nd CIS, MPD.
- (4) a. KANDA
 b. The Daido printing plant
 c. The Daido printing Kanda plant,
 No.26 Kanda Mitoshiro-cho
 d. None
 e. Executed from 7:50 to 8:10 a.m. The order was served with the person in question directly. (Responsible person: IKUTA makoto)
 Executive officers: 4 uniformed and 11 plain-clothes.
 2 from SIB and 2 from 2nd CIS, MPD.
- (5) a. KANDA
 b. The Sankyo Enban
 c. MIURA Shinichi,
 No.1 1-chome, Kanda Tsukasa-machi
 d. 1) 1 stereotype
 2) 1 founding mould
 3) 2 pressing machines
 4) 1 founding machine
 5) 8 stereotypes of the "Liberty"
 6) 8 copper-plates of the "
 7) Some paper moulds.
 e. Executed from 7:50 to 9:00 a.m. The order was served with a certain TOMONAGA, employee, and NAKAYAMA Heitaro, in the absence of the person in question.
 Executive officers: 2 uniformed and 3 plain-clothes.
 2 from SIB and 2 from 2nd CIS, MPD.
- (6) a. KAGURASAKA
 b. The Omitsu Auto repairing plant (the Yamanaka printing plant).
 c. YAMANAKA Shintaro,
 No.8 Yamabuki-cho, Shinjuku-ku
 d. None

-continued-

(3)

4.

(6) e. Executed from 8:50 to 9:50 a.m. The order was served with the person in question.
Executive officers: 3 plain-clothes, 2 from SIB and 2 from 2nd CIS, MPD.

(7) a. SAKAMOTO

b. *The Bunka Paper Industry Co. Ltd.

c. No.11 3-chome, Sakamoto, Taito-ku

d. 1) 43 reams of "Senka" papers

2) 12 " " rough papers

3) 1 set of motor-cycle

4) 1 safe

5) 1 desk

6) 1 book-shelf

7) 1 waste-book

8) 1 book of daily account report.

e. Executed between 8:00 to 11:20 a.m. The order was served with TOZAWA Mitsuko, woman employee.

Executive officers: 6 uniformed, 7 plain-clothes, 1 from SIB and 2 from 2nd CIS, MPD.

Note: Marked * in the item of (b) denotes that the search was conducted on the warrant.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF
ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

PRESS ANALYSIS

000.7

NO: 1576

DATE: 1 October 1950

TODAY'S TOKYO NEWSPAPER

- NEWS -

Foreign dispatches dominated today's Tokyo press. The Anglo-American informal talks on a Japan peace treaty and the UN General Assembly eight-nation resolution giving tacit authorization to Allied forces to cross the 38th parallel generally topped the coverage. Among domestic developments the Tanaka-Ueda clash over the Kotaki mine scandal gained the best play in the evening papers, while morning editions gave preference to the Liberal Party approval of the government's power reorganization plan. With Newspaper Week beginning today, JIJI SHIMPO and ASAHI devoted one full page to commentaries on the significance of the week.

POLITICS

Lower House Vice Speaker IWAMOTO said yesterday that the "atmosphere within the Liberal Party" on the nonpartisan diplomacy issue has become more favorable. He noted this change in attitude at the party's executive board meeting on 29 September, Iwamoto added. After conferring with Democrat SHIGA Kenjiro yesterday, Iwamoto indicated that some positive move on the issue will be made tomorrow. (a)

Meanwhile, political circles were rife with speculation over the Tanaka-Ueda clash on the Kotaki mine loan scandal. Opposition parties held an emergency conference yesterday and demanded a thorough probe into the charge by Liberal representative TANAKA that former Attorney General UEDA had forged documents to obtain a counterpart fund loan for the Kotaki Coal Mining Co. They requested the Examination and Trade-Industry committees of the Diet to investigate the case and to determine if it were connected with the bicycle-race scandal. (b) Liberal Chief Secretary SATO yesterday termed the accusation "false." He said the Finance Minister will explain the details of the loan to the Diet and thus clear up any suspicion of illegal action by Ueda. Sato made the statement after conferring with Prime Minister YOSHIDA on the matter. (b) Sato also met with Tanaka yesterday and received the Liberal representative's assurances that he "has no intention of further worsening the situation." (b) With Liberal Party ranks split over the denunciation of Ueda, one segment reportedly demanded the expulsion of Tanaka from

editions gave preference to the Liberal Party approval of the reorganization plan. With Newspaper Week beginning today, JIJI SHIMPO and ASAHI devoted one full page to commentaries on the significance of the week.

POLITICS

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Elsewhere, the Liberals were slated to give official party approval today to the government's power industry reorganization plan. The Government intends to seek GHQ approval of the plan after the Cabinet discusses it tomorrow. Government officials will reportedly ask for immediate release of suspended counterpart funds under the condition that the reorganization of the electric power industry is carried out according to the proposed plan. The government program, which calls for a nine-bloc division of power distribution, will be submitted to the next Diet session. (a)

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

Police clashed with rioting students at Tokyo College in Meguro Ku yesterday. Four companies of armed police were called out when faculty members were unable to break through a student picket line around the campus. A free-for-all developed when the officers attempted to force their way through the line. University authorities finally announced that Saturday's examinations, which the students were boycotting, would be suspended and the picket line was voluntarily disbanded. (b)

Meanwhile, the National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations, at a secret meeting of nationwide representatives in Tokyo yesterday, reaffirmed its plan to obstruct the purge of Communist professors by examination boycotts and strikes. The NFSSGA announced that universities in the metropolitan area will stage an all-out strike on 5 October and that a nationwide strike of students will begin on 20 October. (d) Attorney General OHASHI conferred with Prime Minister Yoshida on the student demonstrations yesterday. Ohashi told reporters later that the government will not interfere in the student anti-Red-professor-purge struggle. He added that no plan for dissolution of the NFSSGA is being considered at present. (c)

(a) Jiji Shimpō

(b) Tokyo Shimbun

(c) Yukan Chugai

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ANTI-COMMUNISM DRIVE

Two Communist newspapers in Tokyo were banned yesterday by the Special Investigation Bureau of the Attorney General's Office. One, the MINSHU NIPPON, was the successor to the Communist Party organ AKAHATA which was suspended on SCAP orders during June. The MINSHU NIPPON was first published on 10 July and had a daily circulation of approximately 70,000. The other paper banned yesterday--the KENSETSU TSUSHIN--had a daily circulation of 4-5,000 and carried news emanating from North Korean sources. First published in October, 1948, it was the organ of the League of Koreans in Japan until the League's dissolution last year. Special investigators raided the two newspaper offices yesterday, seized documents, and ordered publication suspended indefinitely. (a)

The Japan Broadcasting Corporation is reportedly pushing plans to ban radio performances by entertainers considered Communists or fellowtravellers. Actors, musicians, music critics, composers, and poets are among these allegedly slated for the purge. (b)

NEWS BRIEFS

Tokaido Line Train Fired Upon near Numazu: One passenger was slightly injured yesterday when an unknown person fired a shotgun at a Tokyo-bound train near Numazu. The firing occurred as the train was approaching a tunnel. (b)

Dietmen to Study US Agricultural Legislation: In line with a GHQ proposal, an agricultural inspection team of Diet members will be sent to the US for a three-month study of agricultural legislation and organization. Both Upper and Lower Houses will be represented on the team. (c)

(a) Yukan Chugai

(b) Yomiuri Shimbun

(c) Yukan Yomiuri

- EDITORIALS -

Approximately two-thirds of the Tokyo press comment ushered in the Third National Newspaper week today. Other single editorials were devoted to discussions of nonpartisan diplomacy, a comparison of Japanese and English politics and the hiring of college graduates for their publicity value. Although freedom of the press has increased tremendously since the surrender, the press was said to be still subject to "authoritative" rule through Government controls on paper. Dailies called upon the Government to give newspapers "freedom in fact as well as name" by abolishing paper rationing. It was hoped that Japan would observe Newspaper Week as a "national movement" to foster recognition of the importance of the press since there are many politicians and supposedly learned persons who "make light" of the Fourth Estate. Newspapers were deemed more important than

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NEWSPAPER WEEK

Commenting on the Third National Newspaper Week, beginning today, YOMIURI declared that the breadth of freedom of the press has increased sharply since the surrender. However, it stated this freedom must be expanded further if the Japanese press is to fulfill its mission. Although "authoritative" control no longer deprives the press of the freedom of speech, the daily said, newsprint is still subject to Government control and "the press is still subject to unfair authority wielded by the bureaucracy." It added that paper control restricts increase of newspaper circulations and forces the press to do homage to the officials in charge. The journal saw no reason why the Government should continue

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paper control and called for its immediate elimination. "The Government should give freedom to the press in fact as well as in name." It called paper controls "a secret string attached to the freedom of the press."

TOKYO SHIMBUN found it discouraging that the number of letters from readers has greatly decreased since last year. Pointing out that Newspaper Week is aimed at improving the "spiritual relationship" between reader and newspapers, it called public criticism of the press "the shortest way to build a free society."

YUKAN CHUGAI pointed out that the most fundamental of human rights is the "people's right to know." However, it lamented inadequate recognition of the function of the press. "How many politicians and learned men are there, who--knowing fully the importance of newspapers--still make light of them?" Since it thought "all freedom should be attained through one's own efforts," the daily hoped Newspaper Week would be observed as a national movement.

NIHON KEIZAI declared the press has an ideological warfare mission to fulfill in supplementing the victory of democracy over communism in Korea. Although the Korean war will end shortly, it said, "ideological warfare will become more and more intense." It added: "We who are engaged in publishing democratic newspapers must concentrate our efforts on the protection and growth of a free press and firmly establish world peace."

Asahi Apologizes for Ito Interview Hoax

As a peg for its Newspaper Week Comment, ASAHI apologized for the hoax perpetrated by one of its reporters who wrote a fictitious interview with Communist Purgee ITO. "False reports lead readers to arrive at wrong conclusions, defile the mission of newspapers as a public utility and hinder the development of democracy." It said newspapermen will fulfill their responsibilities with the help and guidance of the public.

At the same time, rival paper MAINICHI criticized Asahi for publishing the false Ito story without checking its authenticity since the "primary mission of the press is the reporting of facts." However, it described as "admirable" Asahi's retraction and public apology. Such action, it said, saved the entire press from "being doubted by the public."

FOREIGN POLICY

Although the Japanese people "undoubtedly desire" an overall peace treaty with all its former enemies, including the USSR, international developments point to a separate treaty, JIJI SHIMPO commented. Despite preparations for a separate peace, the Socialist Party still adheres to its overall peace stand, it added. Since peace treaty negotiations have already been started without the USSR by Britain and the US, there can be no choice but a separate peace no matter how much the Japanese desire it, the paper stated. It pointed out that Socialists' refusal to recognize this fact makes it impossible for joint political action on

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The journal also scored the Socialists for their contention that "there is need to iron out the differences between the US and the USSR," declaring that this would be impossible. "Solution of this problem is beyond the power of the Japanese." The daily commented that the Socialists have now "been driven to the wall." The crux of the matter, it said, "is whether the Party is bold enough to reject peace overtures from the Allied nations, excluding the USSR, and have Japan continue under military occupation until Russia condescends to cooperate with other treaty participants."

MISCELLANEOUS

YUKAN MAINICHI compared England's and Japan's domestic politics. "England," it said, "persistently adheres to democratic schemes to harmonize democratic freedom with planned economy." In contrast, the mention of planned economy in Japan "reminds people of bureaucratic control, inefficiency, corrupt dealings and squandering." The journal also declared that both Sir Stafford Cripps and the US' Dean Acheson, in their public speeches, personify the "spirit that is shared by democratic statesmen." It said they are different from Japanese politicians who constantly talk about reconstruction and independence but give one the impression that they do not know what reconstruction and independence are.

MAINICHI devoted a second editorial to the recruitment of outstanding graduates-to-be from Tokyo universities. It declared companies exploit these publicized students as a form of "advertisement".

SECRET

Supplement to
PRESS ANALYSIS
COMMUNIST TRENDS AND ACTIVITIES

KOREAN ACTIVITIES

Funds Being Raised for N Korean Guerrillas: Members of the defunct League of Koreans in Japan and leaders of the Korean Affairs Section of the Japan Communist Party have reportedly been cooperating in a drive to raise funds for North Korean guerrillas. Their goal was originally set at 30,000,000 yen, but the amount collected so far totals 60,000,000 yen, it is said. Two thirds of this amount was reportedly sent to North Korean guerrillas who "crept into South Korea to disturb the rear areas." The fund-raising campaign is said to be still in progress. In addition, goods are being collected.

This drive was started when members of the defunct LKJ and KAS met at Goi Machi, Chiba Ken, in April. At that time they decided to set the month of May as "Fatherland Korean Unification Campaign Month" and elected an executive committee. Police report that the members held a second meeting in Funabashi early in May and a third meeting at Yawata, Chiba Ken, in mid-May. It is said that the committee approved 12 slogans on 30 May which included the following:

- 1) "Crush the traitorous election sponsored by Syngman RHEE and forced by imperialists."
- 2) "Oppose war and the establishment of military bases in Japan and South Korea and their colonialization."
- 3) "Resort to strikes in order to oppose the manufacture and shipment of arms which will kill brothers in South Korea and southeast Asia."
- 4) "Defend the partisans (guerrillas), brave warriors fighting for the unification and independence of the fatherland in South Korea."
- 5) "Protect the Japan Communist Party." (Tokyo Shimbun, 1 October)

N Korean-led Secret Action Corps Members Held: Twenty-five Koreans were arrested in Kobe on 29 September for violating Imperial Ordinance 311. Police believe they are members of a North Korean-led secret action corps. They were charged with drawing sketches on important installations in the Osaka-Kobe, Tokyo-Yokohama, and northern Kyushu districts. They also reportedly made a secret survey of geographical features in these districts. (Sangyo Keizai Shimbun, 30 September)

MISSING COMMUNISTS

Communist Nozaka Reported Seen in Niigata Ken: Information that Communist purgée NOZAKA Sanzo appeared in the neighborhood of Tokumachi, Nakanonuma Gun, Niigata Ken, on 27 September was received by Niigata police headquarters. It is believed that this information may be a Communist tactic to confuse police authorities. (Yukan Mainichi Shimbun, 1 October)

Communist Hospital Raided for Missing Purgées: The Yoshida Hospital at

committee. Police report that the members held meetings early in May and a third meeting at Yawata, Chiba Ken, in mid-May. It is said that the committee approved 12 slogans on 30 May which included the following:

1) "Crush the traitorous election sponsored by Syngman RHEE and forced by imperialists." 2) "Oppose war and the establishment of military bases in Japan and South Korea and their colonialization." 3) Resort to strikes in order to oppose the "manufacture and shipment of arms which will kill brothers in South Korea and southeast Asia." 4) "Defend the partisans (guerrillas), brave warriors fighting for the unification and independence of the fatherland in South Korea." 5) "Protect the Japan Communist Party." (Tokyo Shimbun, 1 October)

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Communist Hospital Raided for Missing Purgees: The Yoshida Hospital at Fushimi Mura, Nara Ken, was raided by police yesterday. The police action was prompted by reports that six prefectural cell members, including purged Communist leaders SHIDA Shigeo and HASEGAWA Ko, were hiding in the hospital. None of the Communists were found, however, although the premises were searched thoroughly.

The Yoshida Hospital is notorious as a "Red hospital" and an "agitation point of the Communist Party" in the Kansai district. Almost all members of the staff and patients are Communists or fellow travelers. The premises have numerous caves and air-raid shelters, and Chairman HAYAMI of the prefectural Communist committee went to the hospital following the Red purge and directed the district committees from this hideout. (Yukan Yomiuri, 30 September)

MISCELLANEOUS

Action Corps Tries to Hamper Barley Deliveries: Three Communist action corps members on 28 September tried to discourage farmers of the Hachioji area from completing their barley-wheat quota deliveries by 30 September. They distributed Communist handbills that read: "Stop these plunderous deliveries and blackmarket buying" and "Is the mayor our friend?" (Yomiuri Shimbun, Santama edition, 29 September)

Korean Arrested for Posting Anti-US Handbills: Korean KIM Song Mo was arrested on 22 September in Shigaraki Machi, Shiga Ken, for distributing anti-American handbills in violation of Imperial Ordinance 311. He was charged with attending a Communist meeting on 2 July and participating in the printing and posting of false propaganda literature about the Korean war on 5 July. (Shiga Shimbun, 25 September)

SECRET

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G-2, GHQ INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

(For use within G-2 only)

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| File No: | Subject: "The New Era" Magazine Release | CIS/PSD/EBR/HEP/sm Date: 16 Sep 50 | |
| FROM: PSD | TO: G-2 ATTN: Lt Col Tait | PHONE: NAME: 26-5916 Capt Russell | Comment Number |

1. Mr. Darley Downs, Director of the Kyodon (The Union of Protestant English speaking and Japanese speaking churches in Japan) requested Dr. Lewis to write the attached article (Incl 1) for publication in "The New Era." This magazine is first published in English and then in Japanese as a public information enterprise.

2. This article is informative and contains nothing of an intelligence nature.

3. Request clearance.

1 Incl
Art "Adding Rehabilitation to
Correction in Japan"

-----H.E.P.-----

PSD File Copy

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775009

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
ROUTING SLIP

| FROM: | DATE: | |
|------------------------|-------|--|
| Chief of Division | | |
| Executive Officer | | |
| Capt. Russell | | |
| Capt. Graves | | |
| Administrative Officer | | |
| Chief Clerk | | |
| Fire Branch | | |
| Liaison Branch | | |
| Maritime Branch | | |
| Police Branch | | |
| Prison Branch | | |
| Stat & Anal Branch | | |
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FOR:

Information Comment
Action
Approval File

Remarks:

For clearance.

Darley Downs, Director of the Kyodon (the Union of Protestant English speaking and Japanese speaking churches in Japan) requested me to write the attached article for publication in "The New Era." This is a magazine published in English first, then in Japanese, as a public information enterprise. It has been cleared and approved these several years by the appropriate section of CI&E.

B. G. L.

D R A F T

Adding Rehabilitation to Correction in Japan

By Burdett G. Lewis, A.B., SoD.
Chief Prison Administrator, PSD, G-2

Since the Occupation began, the Japanese Government has revived and added to the main features of the Progressive Prison System. That system attempted to add rehabilitation to correction as an all embracing purpose of the Japanese Government and people. These principles had the support of the forces led by Japan's famous Christian Warden, Arima, who first ended the horrors of Hokkaido Prison Camps at the turn of the 19th into the 20th century and then built the old Kosuge into an advanced prison. In the 1923 earthquake, though old Kosuge was destroyed, not a prisoner escaped, so loyal were they to their famous warden. Much of the quality of this devotion to Arima and his associates can be learned from the biography of the Jean Valjean of the Japanese Prison System, a confirmed professional criminal named Iishi, who sought his own execution as an expiation for his many murders and other crimes. In the biography, written at Iishi's own request by the first YWCA National Secretary for Japan, the late Caroline MacDonald, of the Canadian YWCA, the reformed murderer, tells how his conversion to Christianity had motivated his heroic struggle to have himself executed when the Japanese Courts claimed he was not guilty of the crimes listed by Iishi in his now celebrated confession.

Japan's Jean Valjean, the author, explained in his story, which is much more thrilling than Dumas's fictional Jean Valjean, in that it is the story of a real man, that the reason for the author's wanting to die on the gallows for his crimes is in order to be worthy of the salvation

which Christ assured the thief on the cross would be his portion. No small part of this aspiration of his, Iishi ascribes to the Christian services of Caroline MacDonald and her able assistant, Miss West. Both were valiant workers in the Japanese Prisons. In addition to preparing the texts of Iishi's confessions for publication in Japanese and English ^{LANGUAGE EDITIONS} ~~texts~~, Miss MacDonald carried into effect ~~and~~ other services to the Japanese Prison System which first brought her and Galen Fischer to this writer's attention. This came about when Galen Fischer returned to the States from Japan in the early teens after 1912.

Japan Borrows New York Children's Code

In 1912 Dr. Shingumi Motoji, a young Professor of Law and Criminology at Keio University, called upon President of the Aldermen, John Purroy Mitchel, ^{IN NEW YORK} for assistance in understanding the Inferior Court and Police Systems, which Mr. Mitchel, as Commissioner of Accounts, beginning in 1908, and, as Acting Mayor in 1910-1911, had promoted. With the support of the new Governor of New York State, Charles E. Hughes, all of these reforms had been made effective by the Page Inferior Court Laws and the new Police Regulations. Among the important features of the Page Law Reforms was a full fledged Juvenile Court with an initial probation system. Among the important changes in the Police Regulations were the new fingerprint identification system borrowed from the Suretè in France, the identification and attempted deportation of international criminals, especially the agents of the Italian Maffia, and the new Police Headquarters In-Service Training School for training police recruits. Dr. Motoji asked, in particular, to be shown the new Juvenile Court System and the Police Training School. To show him these thoroughly, this writer,

the ~~17~~ Man Friday for the soon to be inaugurated Mayor, was directed to escort young Motoji to see the^{se} operations and also to meet the leaders of these operating reforms.

It then came about that Dr. Motoji was given a copy of the then proposed new Children's Code. It had been prepared by three men. They were Franklyn Chase Hoyt, Chief Justice of the New Children's Court, Cornelius F. Collins, Welfare Secretary of the Catholic Diocese of New York City, later a General Sessions Judge of New York County, and Burdett G. Lewis, Examiner-Assistant to the then Acting Mayor, John Furroy Mitchel. This Code, which later was written into the Constitution of the State of New York in 1915, was brought to Japan by Dr. Motoji. In Japan it was translated into Japanese by Caroline MacDonald. Then Miss MacDonald, Galen Fischer, a Miss Azuma Moriya, Miss West, and Dr. Shingumi Motoji, with the aid of Warden Arima, Dr. Tani, a young psychiatrist, graduated from Tokyo Medical School, began the crusade which culminated in the enactment of the new Japanese Juvenile Code of 1923. Under it each of four cities, in less than ~~a~~ year had a new Juvenile Court. From that the system grew despite a serious weakening of the New York Code when it was applied in Japan. That deletion was to have extensive after effects and to delay the development of genuine rehabilitation in Japan for another 25 years.

Oriental Contributions to Child Welfare Ungeared for 25 Years

The chief merit of the New York Code was its complete adoption from the British Common Law of the principle of parens patriae (the power of guardianship over persons under disabilities). This flowed from the idea that the child was a ward of the State. It drew heavily upon the

concept of family councils which developed out of that fundamental institution of China and Japan, "The Council of the Elders," (Confucian). Under this code a child could not commit a crime. In the second place in order to take the new court out of the atmosphere of the Criminal Law with its prosecutors, the Children's Courts gave the Judge of that court a chancery-like civil jurisdiction which was exclusive. That is, the prosecutor and the Criminal Court Judge were "ruled out" by statute which placed responsibility upon parent or guardian for the conduct of the child. But when the children's code was adapted to Japanese conditions, this keystone provision was omitted. The erroneous argument was made to support the omission that the Procurator was a traditional official in Japan. As a matter of fact, he was an official developed in Japan through a one-sided copying of the European systems based upon the code Napoleon. This Code had no real counterpart in old Japan but was an importation, during the reform period of the Meiji Era.

Under this development the Juvenile Court was never regarded by the Japanese as a "Court" at all. In fact, it became a kind of Probation Department of the Procurator's Office. That official decided ~~what~~ ^{which} children would be placed on probation, so to speak, and ~~what~~ ^{which} ones would be routed through the regular criminal courts. The result was to deny to Japanese children most of the good features which followed immediately in the United States wherever the new Juvenile Court was properly developed. The basic mistake was not only to deny the problem or delinquent children the protection of the honorable family council system but also perpetuate under hallowed names a backward foreign system which kept the basic concept of the Children's Court from being developed in

Japan. That basic conception was the idea of individual personal reformation. That is that conversion which is characteristic of the Christian religion. That is the basis of personal rehabilitation whether by way of the church or the behavior clinic.

Those Who Shirk Their Responsibilities

One unfamiliar with the fact of individual repentance and reformation through faith in the field of Christianity might read with profit some such modern treatise as Eric Fromm's "The Escape From Freedom" to learn that there is no truth to those old saws, "Human Nature is Always the Same" or "Human Nature Never Changes." Other books also recently have shown what the advocates of correctional rehabilitation have found out the hard way. That is that there are millions of persons who try to escape from the personal responsibilities and that millions of these persons ~~who~~ will trade a chance for personal self direction for what appears like food, shelter, and a job. Apparently here we have one of the basic reasons for the revival of ^{tyrannies} ~~tyrannies~~ in the midst of chaos produced by wars, pestilence and famines. Self governing democracy is a hard way of life. There are millions out of jail, hundreds in them, who run away from the responsibilities of self control and self government. By such acts they make their own rehabilitation, ^{and achievements} doubly difficult. ~~to obtain~~ ^{to obtain}

The Shirkers Injure More than Themselves

The late Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, one of the earliest exponents of inmate self-government through the "Honor Cottage System" at Bedford (New York) Reformatory found that a second Honor Cottage System could not be kept alive there. The reason was that there were never more than 60 girls at any one time at Bedford Reformatory who would take on

all of the added responsibilities of governing themselves, and of helping each other to advance toward effective self control. The second group always declined to do what "you, Miss Davis, have paid officials here to do, namely, to decide when and how we will go to school, take our baths, prepare and serve our meals, run our sleeping quarters and the like." They argued fluently that they could get no adequate reward for taking all of the trouble to govern themselves and to bear one another's *Burdens* and what was more important, they were not going to try. These are truths about human frailties which doctrinaire ^{or} reforms and many sincere and devoted idealists have been all too slow to realize. These weaknesses are common place fundamentals in the experience of correction workers and among experts in human behavior. The problem is not simply one of rights as many suppose. There is the big question of duties. How can one get his fellow human beings to face realities and to take on their portion of the responsibilities in a rapidly changing world? This, too, is a world where to stand still or to ride pickaback upon one's neighbors means that some more people will have to go without many things. Perhaps it means the lazy ones will perish utterly.

Occupation Centers on Self Help

In order to encourage Japanese Offenders to help themselves, in-service training programs from the first days of the Occupation have been a first order of business. The training of correction personnel to use all modern means of helping offenders to achieve self control and to help themselves along toward rehabilitation has been a first order of business in SCAP's Public Safety Division ~~of G-2 forces~~. Unless these ideas could be capitalized by the wardens, supervisors, teachers, doctors,

probation and parole workers, it was clear that the Occupation probably would not effect lasting improvements. Certainly unless the prisoners themselves could be encouraged to be good honor cottage types rather than shirkers, the chances for a democratic system to survive many years of change in Japan would be rather slim. ^{It} If one were to make lasting impressions upon correctional work and services in Japan, one must develop an all embracing educational program. Because of limited trained personnel and the paucity of developed programs, a modern radio extension educational program would have to be called into being. If the YMCA, YWCA, the Church Mission Schools and hospitals could have their programs piped into a hundred prison chapels and class rooms, then there would be some real chance of achieving lasting effects upon the social economy of modern Japan. Let us hope that the radio extension educational department of the International Christian University will be a leader among colleges and universities in realizing the possibilities of radio extension educational services in Japanese Prisons, Training Schools, and Correction Hospitals. The foundation for all of this must be a full realization that self help and ^{Aid to others} ~~then work to help others~~ are first essentials in modern Japan.

What Tested Radio Extension Education Systems Provide

In Louisville, Kentucky, for example, the University of Louisville uses the meeting ^{room} and some reading rooms of the main library and six branch libraries of that city as class rooms. Persons taking a given course instead of going to the University assemble in one or more of these rooms in the main library or branch libraries. The lecturer appears in person

at one of these rooms and his voice is carried by radio to listeners in the other rooms in the other library buildings wherever they are. By means of microphones and headphones or loud speakers the persons in any classroom may ask questions during the question period that follows the lectures. The lecturer hearing the questions can answer them back.

Where the new system of phonofilms is installed the above system can be worked over the regular telephone wires so that a single lecturer can have his lecture, his personality and the appearance of his auditors brought back to him in a large number of classrooms. In a short time it would appear that folk dancing, bible lecture courses, dramatic play and story writing may be piped into a hundred church houses, orphanages, kindergartens, hospitals, and prison chapels throughout the various areas of Japan which are contiguous to colleges and universities. It hardly seems probable that such an important vehicle as radio and phonofilm extension education will be neglected in Japan for any longer than absolutely necessary. There is no other vehicle which might be used which could be more effective in adding rehabilitation to correction in Japan than a good system of radio extension education. Let us hope that the mission schools and the public educational institutions will not fail to use the system to the fullest extent.

775009

DO NOT DETACH
G-2, GHQ, FEC

PSD 12
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SUBJECT: Japanese Press Reports on National Police Reserve

FROM : CI Division

TO : Public Safety Division

1 August 1950

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| AC of S, G-2 | () | Theater Intelligence | () |
| Deputy, G-2 | () | Operations | () |
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| Ex O, Admin | () | Foreign Liaison | () |
| Spec Asst Admin | () | Targets Branch | () |
| Spec Asst Th/Intel | () | Special Projects Br | () |
| Spec Asst CI Div | () | Geographical Branch | () |
| Spec Asst 441st CIC | () | CI DIV | () |
| Spec Asst Fiscal | () | Operations | () |
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| File | () | Comment | () | Note & Ret | () | | |

COMMENT: (Date all comments) 1 Aug 50

Fwded herewith as of possible interest to Public Safety Division are the following articles:

"Reserve Police Recruiting on 15 August", from the 30 Jul 50
Yomiuri Shimbun

"Reserve Police Chief to Control Nation's Police During National
Emergency", from the 30 Jul 50 Sangyo Keizai Shimbun

"Struggles in Connection with Reserve Police", from 30 Jul 50
Nippon Yukan

AB 26-5662

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TRANSLATION

YOMIURI SHIMBUN

30 July 1950

RESERVE POLICE RECRUITING ON 15 AUGUST

MASUHARA, future Director of the central headquarters of the Police Reserve Force which is to be created in compliance with a letter from General MacARTHUR, and EGUCHI who is to be appointed its Vice-Director are pushing preparations. An ordinance implementing the establishment will be promulgated on 5 August. Preparations for method of recruiting personnel and uniforms are being carried out on the following schedule. It is estimated that the Police Reserve Force will be created around October.

Recruiting of Members:- Police stations all over the country will be allotted the number of men to recruit. Recruiting will begin on 15 August, and examinations will be held on 20 August at the earliest. The candidates' family will be strictly investigated. Those passing the examination shall enter district police schools conducted by the National Rural Police. Organization of the Force will be completed by October.

Uniforms:- Uniforms up to winter will be the same as those of present policemen. But, the members of the new Force shall wear boots with leather leggings, regulation caps will be the folding type like those of the Occupation Forces. Rank marks will be decided after the ordinance is enacted.

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TRANSLATION

SANGYO KEIZAI SHIMBUN

30 July 1950

RESERVE POLICE CHIEF TO CONTROL NATION'S POLICE DURING NATIONAL EMERGENCY

The Government is forwarding its preparations for the establishment of the Police Reserve Force at the hands of Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI, Attorney General OHASHI, MASUHARA and EGUCHI. The necessary negotiations with GHQ authorities seem to have been almost completed. It has, therefore, been decided that the Cabinet draft concerned will be studied in the presence of Prime Minister YOSHIDA who returned to Tokyo yesterday and after obtaining the understanding of GHQ early next week, it will at once be promulgated and enforced as the "Potsdam Ordinance concerning the Establishment of the Police Reserve Force." The preparation of the draft was completed after the Prime Minister's Office, the National Rural Police Headquarters and the Attorney General's Office submitted their respective plans and final adjustments were made at the Prime Minister's official residence Wednesday. The final draft consisting of 12 articles seems to have been worked out chiefly along the line of the Prime Minister's Office plan. The details will be provided by the Prime Minister's Office Ordinance now under preparation. The outstanding feature of the Prime Minister's Office plan is that in the event of an emergency, the authority to control all police systems such as the National Rural Police and the Local Autonomous Police will be given to the Chief of the Reserve Police Force Headquarters, though of course the Prime Minister will assume complete authority. The draft Cabinet Order based on the plan of the Prime Minister's Office is thought to be generally as follows:

Article 1:- The Police Reserve Force shall take charge of the maintenance of public peace and order within the country, when a state of national emergency has been proclaimed or a similar situation comes up.

Article 2:- The activities of the Police Reserve Force shall be limited within the purview of the duties of the preceding Article and they shall not run counter to the spirit of the renunciation of war nor shall they be allowed to abuse the people's freedom and rights prescribed in the Japanese Constitution.

Article 3:- The Police Reserve Force shall be in charge of the following matters: (a) The maintenance of public peace and order. (b) The suppression of riots and their prevention. (c) Taking precautions against natural calamities. (d) Taking precautions against and giving warnings of other emergencies.

Article 4:- The Police Reserve Force shall be under the direct control of the Prime Minister and its fixed number shall not exceed 75,000. Its expenses shall be borne by the National Treasury.

Article 5:- As the administrative center of the Police Reserve Force, there shall be established the Central Headquarters. The Headquarters shall have its Chief, who shall be appointed by the Prime Minister.

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The Chief of the Headquarters shall supervise the business of the Headquarters under the direction and supervision of the Prime Minister.

Article 6:- The Headquarters shall have no more than seven bureaus, including the Equipments Bureau, Personnel Bureau, Medical Bureau and Accounts Bureau.

Article 7:- There shall be assigned to the Central Headquarters one deputy-chief and not more than seven bureau chiefs appointed by the Chief of Headquarters. It shall have other necessary staff personnel and agencies.

Article 8:- Local branches shall be established in several places throughout the country. They shall have their respective chiefs and staffs, and they shall be placed under the control of the Chief of Headquarters, so as to be put in motion speedily in time of emergency.

Article 9:- The Police Reserve Force shall not be responsible for the application of the Police Law and other laws and ordinances related thereto but it shall go into action at the request of the National Rural Police or the Local Autonomous Police.

Article 10:- In case the proclamation of the state of national emergency is issued by the Prime Minister in accordance with the provisions of the Police Law, the Chief of Headquarters shall be given authority to control the whole police system and to give necessary orders and directions to the Chief of the National Rural Police Headquarters.

Article 11:- The personnel organization and the equipment of the Police Reserve Force shall be provided for separately.

Article 12:- The Police Reserve Force personnel shall be classified as special public servants and shall not be liable to the application of the National Public Service Law. Their appointment, treatment and the guarantee of their status shall be ruled by ordinances or regulations provided for separately.

775009

30 July 1950

TRANSLATION

NIPPON YUKAN

STRUGGLES IN CONNECTION WITH
RESERVE POLICE

The formation of the new police reserve based upon General MacArthur's letter is expected to materialize shortly. The first phase of the recruiting of about half the number of police reserves (about 30,000) will take place in August. At the same time, the Maritime Safety Agency is also expected to recruit about 1,000 members as the first phase of its increase plan.

The organization of the police reserves however has given rise to numerous problems within Government offices, centering around spheres of interest and personnel administration. Moreover, the Communist Party now on the verge of dissolution is watching for chances to send its members into the police reserves; professional ex-soldiers are aiming to use this as a means for their revival; and enterprises hard pressed for money have begun their quiet activities to sell clothing and other equipment for the use of police reserves, with an eye on the reported 30,000,000,000 yen or 40,000,000,000 yen earmarked as expenditures. The problem of the establishment of the police reserve have caused great repercussions in various circles.

The Bureaucratic way of doing business is always followed by struggles for spheres of interest, and a struggle has already begun between the National Rural Police faction and former Home Ministry officials affiliated with the Liberal Party. Director-General SAITO of the National Rural Police is not a little disturbed that the post of the chief of the new police force went to Governor MASUHARA Keikichi of Kagawa Prefecture who is affiliated with the Liberal Party when he thought he had it in the bag.

When angered because the National Rural Police was ignored despite its specialization in the field concerning armaments for the new police and the work is being done by the Liberal Party Cabinet, one side says, "Let's see you do it if you can" while the other answers, "Just watch us." (according to Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI). The clash between the Government and National Rural Police aggravates as the Government's secret organization plan leaks out and the Government circles suspects the National Rural Police.

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It appears that the man who directly recommended MASUHARA to the post of chief of the police reserves was Naomi NISHIMURA, Liberal Diet member from Shizuoka Ken. NISHIMURA became Governor of Kochi Ken after the War's end after serving as chief of the Peace Maintenance Section of the Metropolitan Police Board and became friendly with MASUHARA, Governor of the neighboring prefecture of Kagawa Ken. NISHIMURA can be called an expert on police administration as he later returned to the Home Ministry and created the Investigation Bureau, the forerunner of the present Special Investigation Bureau.

It is said that MASUHARA attended the same school as Attorney General OHASHI. The reason why the Government bypassed the National Rural Police in forwarding the preparation for the formation of the police reserves is probably because someone like NISHIMURA stands behind it as the brain.

It is reported that second and third sons from rural communities will be recruited as members of the new police and the platoon leaders(?) will be chosen from among those who attended the former Military Academy and the Military Preparatory School about the time the war ended and were not placed on the purge list. With the former group ranging in age from 24 to 25 and the latter now grown to about 20 to 22 years of age, they are just about perfect for this work. If that is true, former military

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cadets will be given priority as members of the police reserve.

Some say that the establishment of a reserve police force is a good plan to provide relief for jobless intellectuals. The problem is the appointment of leaders for the reserve police force, but regarding this the National Rural Police authorities are said to have expressed their anti-police reserve feeling by saying that they will not permit taking leaders from the National Rural Police. Of course it would be quite disadvantageous for a National Rural Police to be labeled as anti-reserve police, judged from their attitude toward the appointment of leaders alone. And it is also true they have something to say when leaders they have been diligently training since the War's end are taken away from them.

Funds needed for the formation of the police reserve is expedited to total 30,000,000,000 yen or 40,000,000,000 yen when the requirement of the Maritime Safety Board forces is included. The amount is far greater than the 36,000,000,000 yen expected as special demands for the Korean incident. Therefore, it is no wonder that business circles have their eyes on it. For example, in the case of the National Rural Police, 1,200,000,000 yen is required for uniforms, shoes and pistols for 30,000 members or 40,000 yen to completely equip one policeman. (Pistols are being lent gratuitously.) According to the same computation, 200,000,000,000 yen will be required to equip 50,000 members of the new police (25,000 out of the fixed number of 75,000 excluded as being clerical workers). If funds needed for the construction of dormitories and for the purchase of cars and trucks are included, the expenditure will rear a huge profit on business circles. It is said that the funds to be used for the formation of police reserves amounts to 30,000,000,000 yen, of which personnel expenditure is expected to total about 12,000,000,000 yen and the cost of supplies 8,000,000,000 yen. Business circles are eyeing the 20,000,000,000 yen involved.

Only the chief and assistant chiefs of the police reserves have been appointed, and businessmen are intent on gathering information from Liberal Party and National Rural Police sources regarding the lower structures of the police. Is not the notice in front of the National Rural Police headquarters prohibiting businessmen from visiting before 1300 hours a proof of the struggle between the Government and police circles?

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775009

7 July 50

Engle -

Attached is further
info. Re: United News Agency
+ Japan U N Assn.

This info should be
passed to Rusal for passing
on to CI Div. as follows
up on previous reports
sent forward. WGT

RECORDED BY 9734 LINDA ALLEN BY

MAIL ROOM

DS16

10

775009

To _____
Date _____ Time _____

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

of _____

Phone _____

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| TELEPHONED | <input type="checkbox"/> | PLEASE CALL HIM | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| CALLED TO SEE YOU | <input type="checkbox"/> | WILL CALL AGAIN | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| WANTED TO SEE YOU | <input type="checkbox"/> | RUSH | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Message _____

775009

PSD
FILESGENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
Public Safety Division~~270-12A~~
000.7APO 500
July 1950

(Kano, Kanesuke)

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Investigation of International News Agency and Japan United Nations Association

TO: Chief, Public Safety Division

1. NRP Regional Headquarters, CID Chief, Masui reported to this office on investigations requested on the above mentioned associations. Investigation was confined to the Osaka Region. Masui brought typewritten information and a Osaka Regional map which is attached to this report.

2. International News Agency (Kokusei Soran)

a. Police claim this company to be a legitimate publishing company complying with the law. It is a rather incomplete "Who's Who," to which 60 police departments in the Osaka Region have subscribed to. In return for subscriptions, the details of the department and all other subscribers are included in the book. It being more or less a financial enterprise with incomplete and inaccurate information to offer, police were asked to discourage their departments from further subscription.

b. KANO, Kanesuke, who used GHQ on his name card and also used as reference, name cards of police officials, was discharged by the company in June. He is still being investigated by police who will eventually arrest him for investigation due to his using police name cards to influence people.

3. The Japan United Nations Association is a legitimate organization about which little is known by police at present. A record will be kept of information obtained and PSD will be notified if pertinent information comes to the attention of NRP. Police were cautioned by NRP Headquarters against soliciting for this association or any other organization for the sale of publications or obtaining of subscriptions. There is definitely no connection between the two organizations in purpose or in business.

- 2 Incls
1. Osaka Regional Map
2. Osaka Regional NRP Report

H. Shupak
HARRY SHUPAK
Police Investigator

*Incls forwarded
to CI Div.
7 July 50*

R **17**

775009

The beginning of a series of reports - Separate folder should be maintained.

WGT

Right

PSD
FILES

30 June 1950

000.7

SUBJECT: Report on Suspension of Publication of Communist Organ Paper--
"Akahata"

FROM : Chief, Criminal Affairs Division, MPD, Tokyo

DATE : 27 June 1950

On 27 June, 0105 hours, a group of three (3) officials of the Special Investigation Bureau led by Chief Yoshikawa and fourteen (14) policemen in civilian clothes, two (2) reserve police squads, composed of 54, 10 (ten) policemen of the Harajuku Police Station led by Chief of Second Detection Section, MPD, arrived at the JCP Headquarters and handed over the written order for thirty (30) days and to take necessary measures, at the front entrance to Iwata Eiichi, a candidate for Central Commission, and Matsumoto, Shoji, the compiler, printer, and publisher of the "Akahata;" and got the receipt from Matsumoto. Immediately after then, they started execution of the order in the presence of the above two. First of all, they sealed the following buildings so that they can't be used during the period of suspension and confiscated some 320 copies of the "Akahata" dated 26 June and 27, 395 copies dated 27 June.

The buildings sealed are:

1. Editorial office of the "Akahata."
2. Printing office of the "Akahata" and printing types, machines, and all other belongings.
3. Two garages of dispatch Dept.
4. Storehouse.
5. Shed
6. Garage (1 truck and 2 small-sized motor cars.)

At 0345 hours, they finished the execution in safety.

During that time, party members living within the headquarters and its neighborhood assembled at the headquarters and were looking at our activities. After finishing the blockade, three (3) policemen in civilian clothes have been keeping a watch within the headquarter's building and a reserve police force, by a shift of one squad, had drawn a cordon around the headquarters.

Party members who had come without knowing this were surprised at this sight, but were peacefully stationed by the instruction of a leader given them at the courtyard. Numbers of copies of the "Akahata" captured as of 1400 hours, 27 June, by each police station under the superintendence of MPD are as follows: (Attached).

16

LIST OF SEIZED COPIES OF THE "AKAHATA"

| <u>Police Station</u> | <u>Date of Confiscation</u> | <u>Date of Issuance</u> | <u>No. of Copies Confiscated</u> | <u>Place of Confiscation and Remarks</u> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Tsukishima | 27 June | 26 June | 2 | Hachiya, Minosuke, #5, 7-chome, Nishi-nakadori, Tsukishima (Obuki, Kazuo, # 11, 2-chome, Tsukishima-Dori 510)-----{ |
| | | 26 June | 1) | |
| | | 27 June | 510) | |
| Yanaka | 27 June | 26 June | 8 | The copies were voluntarily handed from Otsuka, Eitaro, # 37, Sakuragi-cho. The suspect, Uehara, Makoto, age 22 (address: # 13, Minami-inari-cho, Daito-ku) was arrested in the act of selling the copies on the road (# 14, Sakuragi-cho) for he wouldn't hand them voluntarily. |
| | | 0300, 27 June | 27 June | |
| Senju | 27 June | 27 June | 335 | The copies were seized when they arrived at the Kita-senju Station. |
| Takinogawa | 27 June | 26 June | 2 | At a notice board (# 61, Nishigahara). |
| Nakano | 0100, 27 June | 27 June | 11 | At the conductor's local, in the Nakano Station yard. |
| | | 27 June | 26 June | 2 |
| Joto | 27 June | 27 June | 30 | Hakushion Company. |
| | | | 7 | |
| Okugawa | 27 June | 26 June | 2 | Street car stop before #9, 2-chome, Tomiyoshi-Cho. |
| | | " | 3 | Kurata, Kintaro, # 7, Senda-machi. |
| | | " | 2 | Bus stop (# 1, 1-chome, Edagawa-cho). |
| | | " | 1) | 1)-----{ (Urano, Eitaro, # 10, 2-chome, Tomiyoshi-cho. |
| | | 27 June | 1) | |
| 27 June | 19 | Fujikura Electric Wire "CELL." | | |
| Atago | 27 June | 27 June | 2,490 | Shimbashi Station (on the way of shipment). |
| Kitazawa | 27 June 0020 hrs. | 27 June | 230 | Kyodo Station of Odakyu Line. Kawamura, Masaharu of Musashi Metal Works, # 1, 128, Funabashi-machi. |

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CONTINUED

| <u>Police Station</u> | <u>Date of Confiscation</u> | <u>Date of Issuance</u> | <u>No. of Copies Confiscated</u> | <u>Place of Confiscation and Remarks</u> |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Himonya | 0930 hours 27 June | 26 June | 3 | Shinoda # 31, Azuma-cho. |
| Honda | 0700 hours 27 June | 27 June | 85 | Shinkoiwa Station. # 1279, Shimo-komachi Copies being sold in front of the station at 0800 hrs. |
| | | 27 June | 24 | |
| Nerima | 27 June | 26 June | 17 | Newspaper distributing agencies. |
| | | 27 June | 145 | |
| MPD Hqs. | 0100 hours 27 June Akatsuki Printing Co. | 26 June | 320 | From publishing place. Seven paper mache moulds for 26 June. Five " " " " 27 June. |
| | | 27 June | 27,395 | |
| Setagaya | 27 June | 27 June | 210 | Kyodo Station, Setagaya (Kawamura, Masaharu, # 1, 128, Funabashi-nachi) Goto, Chu, #1465, 2-chome, Setagaya. |
| | | 27 June | 23 | |
| Koiwa | 27 June | 27 June | 54 | Copies were handed voluntarily when they were found being sold. |
| Minami-senju | 27 June | 27 June | 20 | Office of Nippon Express Workers Union, Shimidagawa. Luggage Station of 4-chome, Minami-Senju. Seven places before the above station. Guard room of Minami-Senju Works, 8-chome, Minami-Senju. Guard room of Yamato Electric Wire Co., # 1, 7-chome, Minami-Senju. Guard room of Senju Industrial Co., # 121, 7-chome, Minami-Senju. Guard room of Sumidagawa Warehouse, # 2, 9-chome, Minami-Senju. Muraki, Shigezo, # 51, 1-chome, Minami-Senju. Guard room of Nippon Cotton Spinning Co., # 1, 1-chome, Minami-Senju. Office of the Workers Union of KaneGafuchi Cotton Spin- ning Co. Seven places before the office of Sumidagawa Chapter, Nippon Express Workers Union (3-chome, Ninami-Senju). |
| | | " | 55 | |
| | | " | 8 | |
| | | " | 9 | |
| | | " | 1 | |
| | | " | 13 | |
| | | " | 1 | |
| | | " | 2 | |
| | | " | 1 | |
| | | " | 55 | |

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CONTINUED

| <u>Police Station</u> | <u>Date of Confiscation</u> | <u>Date of Issuance</u> | <u>No. of Copies Confiscated</u> | <u>Place of Confiscation and Remarks</u> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Akabane | 27 June | 27 June | 421 | Copies were handed voluntarily to the police from a stall in Akabane Station when found selling them. |
| Kitazawa | 27 June | 27 June | 23 | Copies were handed voluntarily to the police from Goto, Kyu, first sone of Teiji (#1465, 2- chome, Setagaya) and a woman when found distributing these copies on the street (# 1432, 2-chome, Setagaya). |
| Seijo | 0200 hours 27 June | 27 June | 615 | Seijo-Gakuen-Mae Station of Odakyu Line. Voluntarily handed to the police from Miyahara, Munio, a carrier, # 1353, 2-chome, Soshigaya, Setagaya. |
| | | 27 June | 50 | Chitose-Funabashi Station. Voluntarily handed to the police from Suzuki, Takejiro, Kyodo Stationmaster. |
| | 0500 hours 27 June | 26 June | 2 | Copies displayed in front of the office of a "cell", # 2248, Kitami-machi, Setagaya. Voluntarily handed to the police by Kawasaki, Tamotsu. |
| Higashi-Chofu | 27 June | 27 June | 7 | Notice boards and others. |
| Yanaka | 27 June | 26 June | 1 | The Ueno Zoo. |
| | | 26 June | 2) | - - - - - (Voluntarily handed to the police by a news carrier on the way back to his office.) |
| | | 27 June |) | |
| Kameari | 27 June | 27 June | 1,038 | Voluntarily handed to the police by Aoyama, Hajime, a committee of Katsushika "cell", when distributing copies in front of Kameari station. |
| | | 27 June | 28) | - - - - - (Voluntarily handed to the police by Kawakubo, Minoru, member of Katsushika "cell" when distributing copies, on the street (# 68, 4-chome, Kanamachi, Katsushika-ku). |
| | | 26 June | 6) | |

775009

PSD FILES

DO NOT DETACH
G-2, GHQ, FEC

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Documents

FROM : CI Div

TO : Public Safety Div

3 May 1950

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ACofS, G-2 _____ () | Theater Intelligence _____ () |
| Deputy, G-2 _____ () | Operations _____ () |
| Ex O, FEC _____ () | PDM _____ () |
| Ex O, SCAP _____ () | Plans & Estimates _____ () |
| Ex O, Adm _____ () | Foreign Mil Liaison _____ () |
| Spec Asst Adm _____ () | Targets Branch _____ () |
| Spec Asst Th/Intell _____ () | Special Projects Br _____ () |
| Spec Asst CI DIV _____ () | Geographical Branch _____ () |
| Spec Asst 441st CIC _____ () | CI DIV _____ () |
| Spec Asst Fiscal _____ () | Operations _____ () |
| Spec Asst Radio _____ () | JSOP _____ () |
| Spec Asst MIS DIV _____ () | Coll & Pub _____ () |
| Spec Asst JSOP _____ () | 441st CIC _____ () |
| Spec Asst Historical _____ () | MIS DIV _____ () |
| Spec Asst PSB _____ () | ATIS _____ () |
| Japanese Liaison _____ () | TID _____ () |
| Adm Officer _____ () | Historical Div _____ () |
| CI Div/RES _____ () | Public Safety Branch _____ (2) |

Info (XX) Approval () Signature () Draft Reply () Note & Ret () File ()
 Action () Concur () Initials () Prepare Brief () Comment ()

3 May 1950

COMMENT: (Date All Comments)

Forwarded herewith as of primary interest to Police Branch, Public Safety Division are TIS translations of two articles which appeared as Letters to the Editor in the 19 and 24 April 1950 issues of Akahata.

AB

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15

TRANSLATION

AKAHATA - (Letter)

19 April 1950

WHICH IS THE CORRECT ROAD?

I am a policeman of the Metropolitan Police Board. I think what the Communist Party says is true. But I cannot understand the attitude of some party members.

When I was on duty at a police-box the other day, I saw a young man of about 20 years of age coming along on a bicycle with his hands free. I called him back and cautioned him not to do so again. The bicycle bore the name of a certain sub-bureau of the Akahata.

I felt so friendly with him, thinking that he is one of the people who distributed among us such pamphlets as, "Policemen's Demands" and "A Handbook for Democratic Policemen", that I politely explained to him the traffic regulations and warned him that it is dangerous for him to ride with his hands free.

Then, the young man said, "You blame only the people for violating the traffic regulations, while overlooking irregularities by monopoly capitalists". While I was "nodding", passersby gathered around us.

Then he spoke to these people, "Ladies and gentlemen, the Yoshida traitorous cabinet is torturing the people this way".

I am necessarily against what he said. I always talk with my colleagues about the Communist Party making further efforts to expel the police leaders involved in the Goi Sangyo case, thereby making the police a truly democratic one. But what should I do when I was censured before the public that way? Did they want me to speak with them? Once it happened that a certain policeman was disciplined as being "red" as what he spoke, nay, whispered was reported in the Akahata. Therefore, I could not help keeping silence.

The young man went back proudly. What I felt later is that "I was

man of about 20 years of age coming along on a bicycle with his hands free. I called him back and cautioned him not to do so again. The bicycle bore the name of a certain sub-bureau of the Akahata.

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The young man went back proudly. What I felt later is that "I was much bothered".

NOSAKA Sanzo of the Communist Party is quoted as asserting that low and high ranking policemen be distinguished, and that a policeman is one of the people. Our leaders maintain that if and when a people's government is established, both all police leaders and men will be tried and expelled. I do not believe what these leaders involved in the Goi Sangyo case say. But such a young Communist's way as to confuse the Metropolitan Police Board Chief with us throws me into a dilemma.

Please tell me which is the correct road.

LETTER TO A POLICEMAN

AKAHATA (Letter to the Editor), 24 April.

I am one of the supporters of the Communist Party. If the policeman was right in his statement which appeared in this column of the 19 April issue, the Party in the wrong is "the young Communist," and I share the policeman's opinion that the young Communist should deeply reflect.

Even Communists can be wrong occasionally in their actions. But their wrongness seems to be rectified by continuous mutual and self criticism--the way that cannot be seen in any other party. *General admission!*

It is quite meaningful that you (the policeman) wished that a distinct line be drawn between the Superintendent General of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board and an ordinary policeman.

You policemen are not in a position to oppose the people at the head of whom are laboring classes. Your real antagonists are dominators who are hopeful of commanding your service. However, in the event you policemen, taking orders from dominators, are set out to practise oppressive power on working classes and other democratic people, it is natural you are subject to feelings of class hostility.

In the Soviet Union, which is being turned into a paradise of the people who work and love peace, the greatest factor to have led the revolution to victory was the revolutionization of the army.

I heartily ask policemen to fight for the interests of the oppressed class that consists of laborers, farmers and smaller merchants, all of whom are compatriots in class strifes.

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PSD
FILESDO NOT DETACH
G-2, GHQ, FEC

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Document

FROM : CI Div

TO : Public Safety Div

2 May 1950

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|----------------------|-----|----------------------|-------|
| ACofS, G-2 | () | Theater Intelligence | () |
| Deputy, G-2 | () | Operations | () |
| Ex O, FEC | () | FDM | () |
| Ex O, SCAP | () | Plans & Estimates | () |
| Ex O, Adm | () | Foreign Mil Liaison | () |
| Spec Asst Adm | () | Targets Branch | () |
| Spec Asst Th/Intell | () | Special Projects Br | () |
| Spec Asst CI DIV | () | Geographical Branch | () |
| Spec Asst 441st CIC | () | CI DIV | () |
| Spec Asst Fiscal | () | Operations | () |
| Spec Asst Radio | () | JSOB | () |
| Spec Asst MIS DIV | () | Coll & Pub | () |
| Spec Asst JSOB | () | 441st CIC | () |
| Spec Asst Historical | () | MIS DIV | () |
| Spec Asst PSB | () | ATIS | () |
| Japanese Liaison | () | TID | () |
| Adm Officer | () | Historical Div | () |
| CI Div/RES | () | Public Safety Branch | (2) |

Info (XX) Approval() Signature() Draft Reply () Note & Ret() File()
 Action() Concur () Initials () Prepare Brief() Comment ()

2 May 50 COMMENT: (Date All Comments)

Fwded herewith as of primary interest to Public Safety Div is TIS translation of a 20 Apr 50 Minshu Seinen Shimbun article, "Young Policeman Shoots Self".

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TRANSLATION

MINSHU SEINEN SHIMBUN

20 April 1950

YOUNG POLICEMAN SHOOTS SELF

At 1310 hours on 5 April an ear-rending report of the pistol broke the silence in the Kamata Police Dormitory, Ota-ku, Nishirokugo 1-2. Startled at the report, policeman FUKUDA Takashi in the dormitory rushed upstairs to Room No. 13 where the pistol was fired but it was too late. Traffic policeman ANDO Hisashi (24) had committed suicide by shooting himself in the temple with his pistol.

ANDO joined the Metropolitan Police Board in June 1948 and was assigned to the Kamata Police Station some two months ago. He left no will which would have indicated the causes of his suicide. The policeman who was a devout reader of philosophy and literature, however, left in his room five notebooks and numerous clippings from newspapers and literary magazines. The notebook, in which he seems to have made daily entries, contain among others these passages: "The policeman is my last profession and I am quite sick of it, having seen the back-street of life"; "Death is the home where one has to return". The feeling is that the despair of the police setup full of contradictions and of the world where one cannot live honestly made life unbearable for the young man and finally led him to death.

And in the afternoon of 7th the funeral of Policeman ANDO was held quietly in the dormitory with his parent and brothers on hand.

Our reporter asked policeman SAKAMOTO Shiegeaki (24) about ANDO. He only said melancholily: "We are prohibited from any talk about the incident on orders from the higher-ups". In a setup where one cannot speak freely even about his close friends there was something which vainly explained the causes of his death.

In the presence of a police sergeant our reporter interviewed Chief KOASHI of the Kamata Police Station. The exchanges follow:

Reporter: What action did you take after his death?

Chief: I reported it as suicide. There was no help for it. As a policeman, he was neither well qualified nor firm-minded.

will which would have indicated that the man who was a devout reader of philosophy and literature, however, left in his room five notebooks and numerous clippings from newspapers and literary magazines. The notebook, in which he seems to have made daily entries, contain among others these passages: "The policeman is my last profession and I am quite sick of it, having seen the back-street of life"; "Death is the home where one has to return". The feeling is that the despair of the police setup full of contradictions and of the world where one cannot live honestly made life unbearable for the young man and finally led him to death.

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Reporter: What action did you take after his death?

Chief: I reported it as suicide. There was no help for it. As a policeman, he was neither well qualified nor firm-minded.

Reporter: Papers report that the incident has not yet been reported to the Metropolitan Police Board and kept in absolute secrecy.

Chief: It's a lie. There is no such fact.

Reporter: They say that they cannot speak anything about the incident on an order from the above. Is there any such order?

Chief: I do not know.

Reporter: Sure?

Chief: Stop behaving like prosecutors!

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G-2, GHO, FEC.

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Document

FROM : CI Div

TO : Public Safety Div

1 May 1950

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
| AC of S, G-2 | () | Theater Intelligence | () |
| Ex O, FIC & Admin | () | Operations | () |
| Ex O, SCAP | () | PDM | () |
| Spec Asst Adm | () | Plans & Estimates | () |
| Spec Asst Th/Intell | () | Foreign Liaison | () |
| Spec Asst CI DIV | () | Targets Branch | () |
| Spec Asst 41st CIC | () | Special Projects Branch | () |
| Spec Asst Fiscal | () | Geographical Branch | () |
| Spec Asst Radio Reports | () | CI DIV | () |
| Spec Asst JSOB | () | Operations | () |
| Spec Asst MIS DIV | () | JSOB | () |
| Spec Asst Historical | () | Coll & Pub | () |
| Spec Asst PSB | () | 441st CIC | () |
| Japanese Liaison | () | MIS DIV | () |
| Adm Officer | () | ATIS | () |
| Historical Div | () | TID | () |
| Public Safety Division | (2) | RES | (1) |

Info (XX) Approval() Signature() Draft Reply () Note & Ret.() File()
 Action() Concur () Initials () Info for Reply() Comment ()

COMMENT: (Date all comments) 1 May 1950
 Forwarded herewith as of primary interest to Public Safety Div is
 TIS translation of a 25 Apr 50 Akahata article, "Tokyo Police Join
 in Fatherland Front - Send Appeal to Police Youth of Japan".

AB

TRANSLATION

AKAHATA

25 April 1950

TOKYO POLICE JOIN IN FATHERLAND FRONT

SEND APPEAL TO POLICE YOUTH OF JAPAN

* * *

On the final day of the inaugural rally for the formation of the Youth Fatherland Front, April 23, the 670 organizations (1,000 delegates representing 4,000,000 youths or 30 percent of the youths of Japan) assembled for the independence, peace and freedom of Japan and appealed to the young policemen of the country as stated below. They also unanimously agreed to exert utmost efforts to support the fight of the democratic police. Just prior to the close of the rally, around 1400 hours, a group of policemen of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board who read about the Youth Fatherland Front formation rally in the previous day's Akahata announced that they would participate in the Youth Fatherland Front. They declared that they fully supported the platform, movement policy, and resolutions of the rally, would wire the democratic policemen of the nation to that effect, and also call upon them through leaflets to participate in the movement. When the rally was informed of this by the chairmen, the representatives and several hundred observers received it with thunderous applause.

The gist of the appeal to the young policemen of the nation: Young policemen who love your fatherland! The Japanese race is now confronted with a great crisis. Independence has been lost and the danger of war is again before us. Under such a situation, the police is being speedily militarized. We are sure you realize this. For instance, the headquarters of the National Rural Police has made budget appropriations to order from the United States 200 rounds of ammunition for each policemen throughout the nation. The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board has submitted a big order for tear gas to the Sanko Chemical Company of Kanagawa Ken. Bullet-proof vests, armored cars, automatic weapons unit in the Osaka Police Department, radio cars, etc. This is not all. In Osaka the police box system has been abolished and police patrols organized. In

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Japan) assembled for the independence, peace and freedom. They appealed to the young policemen of the country as stated below. They also unanimously agreed to exert utmost efforts to support the fight of the democratic police. Just prior to the close of the rally, around 1400 hours, a group of policemen of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board who read about the Youth Fatherland Front formation rally in the previous day's Akahata announced that they would participate in the Youth Fatherland Front. They declared that they fully supported the platform, movement policy, and resolutions of the rally, would wire the democratic policemen of the nation to that effect, and also call upon them through leaflets to participate in the movement. When the rally was informed of this by the chairmen, the representatives and several hundred observers received it with thunderous applause.

The gist of the appeal to the young policemen of the nation: Young policemen who love your fatherland! The Japanese race is now confronted with a great crisis. Independence has been lost and the danger of war is again before us. Under such a situation, the police is being speedily militarized. We are sure you realize this. For instance, the headquarters of the National Rural Police has made budget appropriations to order from the United States 200 rounds of ammunition for each policemen throughout the nation. The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board has submitted a big order for tear gas to the Sanko Chemical Company of Kanagawa Ken. Bullet-proof vests, armored cars, automatic weapons unit in the Osaka Police Department, radio cars, etc. This is not all. In Osaka the police box system has been abolished and police patrols organized. In the training program, drills on suppression are being carried out openly. And everyday you must address your superiors with "Sir" just like in the former military. And at times, are you not even called "soldier"?

The inaugural rally for the formation of the Japan Youth Fatherland Front which ended on the 23rd with epoch-making results, passed 28 resolutions which had been prepared by the officials and sub-committees. They include participation in the world youth federation, immediate conclusion of overall peace, and formation of a democratic national front. Including emergency motions, a total of about 40 important resolutions were unanimously adopted. In closing, the meeting wished for the early recovery of Secretary-General TOKUDA. A wish was also expressed to lead the struggle of the people of the nation. Also included among the decisions were boycotting of anti-Soviet and anti-Communist movies, casting of 2,000,000 votes by the Youth Fatherland Front in the peace balloting, now underway, unrestricted showing of Soviet movies, supporting of the partisan struggle of South Korea, and supporting of the Osaka Chapter of the Japan Electric Power Workers Union's resolution to "refuse to send power to war plants".

Furthermore, the rally in the name of all participants adopted a resolution to attack the responsibility of the National Students Self-Government Federation's executive committee for not participating in the three-day rally and ignoring requests to join the rally despite the fact they had participated in the preparatory committee meetings.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO.

775009

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PSD FILES

DO NOT DETACH
G-2, GHO, FEC.

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Documents

FROM : CI Div

TO : Public Safety Div

17 April 1950

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| Spec Asst CI DIV _____ () | Targets Branch _____ () |
| Spec Asst 41st CIC _____ () | Special Projects Branch _____ () |
| Spec Asst Fiscal _____ () | Geographical Branch _____ () |
| Spec Asst Radio Reports _____ () | CI DIV _____ () |
| Spec Asst JSOB _____ () | Operations _____ () |
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| Japanese Liaison _____ () | MIS DIV _____ () |
| Adm Officer _____ () | ATIS _____ () |
| Historical Div _____ () | TID _____ () |
| Public Safety Division _____ (2) | RES _____ (1) |

Info ~~XXX~~ Approval () Signature () Draft Reply () Note & Ret. () File ()
 Action () Concur () Initials () Info for Reply () Comment ()

COMMENT: (Date all comments) 17 April 1950

Fwded herewith as of primary interest to PSD are TIS translations of two articles, "Kyoto Police Have U.S. Pistols" and "Red Corner" from Akahata editions of 13 and 14 Apr 50, respectively.

AB

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TRANSLATION

AKAHATA - (Kyoto dispatch)

13 April 1950

KYOTO POLICE HAVE U.S. PISTOLS

The job-demanding struggle of day laborers in Kyoto City is being intensified day after day, with serious scenes of more than 1,000 sit-down strikers of both sexes staged everyday at the city and prefectural offices. In an attempt to crack down upon this struggle, states a certain police sergeant, the city police is now preparing to wholly replace the Japanese-made pistols possessed by its personnel with those made in the U.S. by 1 May with 3,500 pieces already in custody at its attached police school. These American pistols are reportedly old-type ones with no safety device, having caused so far, 14 cases of accidental firing, though not yet made public. Day laborers at Fushimi presented a strong protest to the city police recently, pointing out that such increase in police armament at Kyoto where it had been a rule with ordinary policemen not to carry pistols, is obviously aimed at the suppression of popular movements. Appropos, of this, on the night of 3 April when roughly 1,300 day laborers swarmed the city office in their demand for jobs, unemployment sub-section chief YAMAMOTO who was negotiating with them asked Mayor TAKAYAMA by telephone to dispatch police officers to him as he was in personal danger. This request, however, was instantly refused by TAKAYAMA, who assured the official that there were no laborers who would do him any harm.

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officers to him as he was in personal danger. This request, however,
was instantly refused by TAKAYAMA, who assured the official that there
were no laborers who would do him any harm.

TRANSLATION

AKAHATA

14 April 1950

COLUMN - RED CORNER

The West Toyoura National Rural Police in Yamaguchi-ken at eight hours on 7 April mobilized about 40 policemen under its jurisdiction and about 50 firemen in and around Futamihongo-mura, Toyoura-gun, and conducted an exercise in the village for suppressing a riot, regarding the firemen's group as an imaginary enemy. The firemen's group, however, thinking "This is a good chance to harass policemen", threw pebbles and mud at them during the sham fight. Although policemen were angry with firemen, the Chief of the police requested them humbly after the exercise saying, "I strongly beg your cooperation if any incident happens in the future such as the farmers struggle for securing food rations or the Korean incident in Shimonoseki which have taken place recently. Later, a sum of 20,000 yen and 800 yen were sent to firemen as rewards from the National Rural Police and the Village Office, respectively.

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PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
ROUTING SLIP

FROM: cc DATE: 13 Aug 50

| | | |
|---|------------------------|------------|
| 3 | Chief of Division | <u>TR</u> |
| 2 | Executive Officer | <u>RLB</u> |
| 4 | Lt. Col. Spiegel | <u>CS</u> |
| | Capt. Graves | |
| 5 | Capt. Russell | <u>TR</u> |
| 1 | Administrative Officer | <u>TR</u> |
| 7 | Chief Clerk | |
| | Fire Branch | |
| | Liaison Branch | |
| | Maritime Branch | |
| 6 | Police Branch | <u>(M)</u> |
| | Prison Branch | |
| | Stat & Anal Branch | |
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FOR: Information / Comment
Action
Approval File 7

Remarks:

do not destroy

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PSD
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DO NOT DETACH
G-2, GHO, FEC.

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Document

FROM : CI Div

TO : Public Safety Div

13 April 1950

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| AC of S, G-2 _____ () | Theater Intelligence _____ () |
| Ex O, FEC & Admin _____ () | Operations _____ () |
| Ex O, SCAP _____ () | PDM _____ () |
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| Spec Asst 41st CIC _____ () | Special Projects Branch _____ () |
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| Japanese Liaison _____ () | MIS DIV _____ () |
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| Historical Div _____ () | TID _____ () |
| Public Safety Division _____ (2) | RES _____ (1) <i>AB</i> |

Info (XX) Approval () Signature () Draft Reply () Note & Ret. () File ()
 Action () Concur () Initials () Info for Reply () Comment ()

COMMENT: (Date all comments) 13 April 1950
 Forwarded herewith as of primary interest to Police Br, Public Safety Div is TIS translation of a 5 Apr 50 Akahata article, "Turmoil Continues in Ibaragi Town".
 A.B.

AB

TRANSLATION

AKAHATA - (Shimotsuma dispatch)

5 April 1950

TURMOIL CONTINUE IN IBARAKI TOWN

Public commotion still continues in Ibaraki-ken, Makabe-gun, Shimotsumamachi, as a result of a suit filed by a member of the Audit Commission against a police station chief for an unaccounted expenditure in the police account. The police station chief has appealed for a reversal of the decision and has arrogantly continued to remain at his post. This is a town also where the townspeople, hard-pressed by heavy taxes, are groaning under the pressure of the ururious loan company, the Shimotsuma Miyin Kabushiki Kaisha, of which NOGUCHI, former chairman of the Public Safety Commission, is a director.

After IZAKA Sakae, a police officer in charge of judicial affairs, was discharged and KOJIMA Yoshio, Audit Commissioner of the town council, sued IKENOBE, chief of the police station, the latter was found to have employed on his own authority, a person over the personnel quota in violation of police regulations. Therefore, the Public Safety Commission on 28 March discharged IKENOBE, giving five reasons, main points of which were the unaccounted expenditure of 370,000 yen and "unfairness in execution of duty" which meant that he unlawfully arrested opposition councilmen. The board then appointed IZAKA, formerly in charge of judicial affairs, as the chief. IKENOBE, however, asserted "my discharge is without basis", and he has not handed over his duty and continues to attend his office. On 17 March, the town council dismissed from the Public Safety Commission board, NOGUCHI Riichi who issued a statement in support of Police Chief IKENOBE, and the election of a new commission was held. But following the election, the new chairman, SAKURAI Kozo, was sued by AIZAWA Riichi of Mito-shi, on the charge that he embezzled 1,600,000 yen worth of clothes and the Shimozuma Police Station began investigation.

The Communist Western Ibaraki-ken Committee on 27 March opened a lecture meeting at the Koraku-kan Theatre in the town. The lectures, "Shimotsuma Mujin and Taxes", "Shimotsuma Disturbance and Rural Police", by Diet representative IKEDA Mineo and KIKUCHI Jusaku, chairman of the Ibaragi Federation of Japan Farmers' Union, deeply impressed the audience of 1,200.

Shimotsumamachi has no Communist organization and is very conservative. Consequently, the policemen's free meals at restaurants and high rates of loan interests of the Shimotsuma Mujin Kaisha had never been discussed before by merchants. For this reason, the interest in the CP has grown following the meeting. Surprised, the Shimotsuma Renovation League, which is backed

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FILESDO NOT DETACH
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SUBJECT: Transmittal of Document

FROM : CI Div

TO : Public Safety Div

10 April 1950

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| Ex O, FEC & Admin _____ () | Operations _____ () |
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COMMENT: (Date all comments)

10 April 1950

Forwarded herewith as of primary interest to Maritime Br, Public Safety Div is TIS translation of a 15 March 1950 Akahata article containing references to the Maritime Safety Agency.

A.B.

131456

10

TRANSLATION

AKAHATA

15 March 1950

An announcement of the customs Department of the Finance Ministry, the number of smuggling cases apprehended during the 1949 fiscal year totalled 1,770 and the recent notable tendency is that smuggling is now committed on a larger scale and by systematic methods. However, this announcement aims at nothing less than the strengthening of the Maritime Safety Agency.

Recently, it has been brought to light that leading officials of a customs house, government office in charge of controlling smugglings, and of a local prosecutor's office, conspiring with smugglers, have tried to hush up a smuggling case by threatening with disciplinary dismissal the conscientious officials who had tried to expose the case. This issue is about to develop into a serious problem.

This case dates back to October of last year, when an official in charge of supervision of the quay found at the Osaka Customs House that goods to be smuggled to Korea were hidden among manila ropes, daily necessities, etc. An investigation was conducted and it has become clear that the smuggler is the Izumi Commercial Firm which is running the Kikuya Hotel in Osaka-shi, Minami-ku, Shinsai-bashi and, at the same time, dealing in ship chandlery; and that secretary HIROI of the Police Affairs Section of the Osaka Customs House was co-operating with the smuggling. Further study of the case has exposed the fact that secretary YONEZAWA, Chief of the land affairs team of the Police Affairs Section, who is the Chief of the Osaka Chapter of the National Federation of Customs House Workers Unions; MORITA Yukio, Chief of the Secretariate; and INOUE Hiroji, Chief of the Accounts Section were co-operating with Secretary HIROI.

Confused at the news, the Customs House authorities in an attempt to hush up the case transferred secretary HIROI to the Tanabe Branch office and secretary YONEZAWA to the post of chief of the welfare team. Meanwhile the news that YONEZAWA, Chief of the Osaka Chapter of the National Federation of Customs House Workers Unions had received as much as 100,000 yen from "Isumi Co.", on every occasion of smuggling, en-

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The truth of the case was announced by ABE, ex-chairman of the Executive Committee and MITSUNO, chief of the Youth Department at the convention held on 21 February, which has developed into a serious problem. Confused by this development, Chief MORITA of the Secretariate visited the Finance Ministry and manoevered to subject both ABE and MITSUNO to disciplinary dismissal. ABE and MITSUNO, who were threatened with dismissal, surrendered to section Chief MORITA and were transferred to a watch-house in an isolated small island. Thus the case was hushed up. Meanwhile, YONEZAWA, present chief of the welfare team, is said to be a boss with 200 to 300 henchmen and to have threatened customs house officials by telling them, "You shall die if you bring the case to light".

It is said, on the other hand, that UMEHARA, superintendent of the Osaka Customs House; NASU, prosecutor of the Osaka Local Prosecutor's Office and other high-ranking officials at the end of December were invited by the two consulting lawyers of Izumi Co., to a "fishing party", held at Awaji Island, where they indulged in extravagant pleasures.

Meanwhile, a certain official (the name is deliberately kept secret) of the Osaka Customs House said, "Such a case as this is witnessed in every customs house. It is the customary way of high-ranking officials

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to threaten with the dismissal those who intend to expose irregularities. They have no intention of sincerely controlling smugglings. They are only plotting to revive the Japanese navy by strengthening the Maritime Safety Agency in the name of more effective control of smugglings.

Declassified E.O. 12065 Section 3-402/NNDC NO.

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8 April 1950

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COMMENT: (Date all comments) 8 Apr 50
 Fwded herewith as of primary interest to Police Br, Public Safety Div is TIS translation of 1 Apr 50 Akahata article, "Expose of the 'Terrible Police'".

A.B.

131420

9

TRANSLATION

AKAHATA

1 April 1950

EXPOSE OF THE "TERRIBLE POLICE"

The so-called "democratic police", armed with large pistols, betrayed its militarization through the iron hand it has used in dealing with recent "give us jobs" incidents and the Taito Building incident. At the time of the Taito Building incident, a policeman assigned to a certain police station stated that the 7th and 8th companies of the Eastern Division troops and those from the Kuramae Police Station would act savagely, because they had partaken of liquor.

A policeman belonging to the Metropolitan Police Reserve Unit also stated then that with the presence of troops of the Central, the Southern and the Western Divisions, those of the Eastern Division, which had marked a bad record in the 30 May Incident of 1949, would stage a heroic fight just to get rid of their ill fame. The democratic police is armed with tear-bombs, shell-proof jackets, helmets, armored cars, etc., just like a savage army. It is even preparing to develop into a secret police equipped with spying instruments such as small cameras, pocket sound-recorders, super-shortwave radios, etc.

Terrible conditions of the present-day National Rural Police are as follows:

Armaments:

(1) Real pistol shells - A plan is now being pushed forward to import 6,250,000 shells (valued at 22,500,000 yen) from the United States for National Rural Police use, and an appropriation of 6,500,000 yen is earmarked for expenses in their home production. These will be enough to provide each policeman with 218 shells.

(2) Tear bombs - The (six) Regional Headquarters of the National Rural Police are planning to purchase 200 tear bombs (80,000 yen in value), 200 gas tubes (valued at 40,000 yen), and prefectural forces of the NRP are planning to purchase 1,500 tear bombs (valued at 600,000 yen) - about 30 pieces for each prefectural police unit. It is already set that students of police schools of NRP District Headquarters will shortly be trained in tear-bomb operations. Besides these, a sum of 1,400,000 yen is appropriated for the purchase of 7,000 flare-bombs.

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(3) Task forces - In order to speed up oppressive operations, a budget appropriation of 124,000,000 yen, about twice the sum of the previous fiscal year, is set aside for crime detection expenses for fiscal 1950-51. Specifically, approximately 400,000,000 yen is earmarked for the purchase of autos and super shortwave radios. To itemize motor cars to be purchased, (six) District Headquarters will have 49 trucks, six equipped (armored) cars and 12 radio cars, (a total of 67), and prefectural police units 120 commander's cars, 10 equipped (armored) cars and 250 side-cars, (a total of 380). Therefore, the National Rural Police will have a total of 447 cars, valued at 257,750,000 yen.

Re-utilization of radios - The Headquarters of the National Rural Police, between 4 and 15 April, without permission from the Radio Regulation Board, made experiments on the police radio car (super shortwave telephone car), numbered 43,025 and was charged with violating Article 16 of the Radio Law by the Second Operations Unit of the RRB's Domestic Section. Police authorities also have inaugurated on a tentative scale a training course in super shortwave radio at the police school of the Tokyo NRP District,

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located at Nakano in Tokyo. There is a confrontation between the RRB and police authorities who are striving to push through the current Diet a "specific radio operatives bill" designed to exempt police personnel from the application of laws governing telegraphic operations and the Telegraph Law (stipulating State examinations to be passed by applicants for status of various grades of telegraphic operators), and thereby to enable them to acquire radio techniques through a short course of 1-2 month duration.

(4) Pistols, helmets, etc. - The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board which has armed its entire personnel of 27,000 police with large-sized U.S. made pistols, also holds some 1,000 bullet-proof jackets and about the same number of iron helmets (already used in cracking down upon Toho workers) in a Board's storehouse. Each reserve and Division unit is equipped with armored cars. The Central Division Unit cameramen hold three 16mm cameras and some "Mamiya No. 16" midget cameras for spying use, as well as 10 ordinary ones.

Secret police-like characteristics:

(1) Super shortwave radio - The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board patrolmen - secret police specialized in information service - already hold super shortwave radio equipment on their two autos, numbered 47,863 and 47,628, - quite worthy of their "secret police" name. They are now studying the use of walking radios - for liaison use by shadowing plain clothesmen, after having finished studies of radio transcripts and telephotos, for which a budget estimate of approximately 170,000 yen is set aside for the 1950-51 fiscal year.

(2) Spying cameras - Scientific circles have recently been mobilized for the manufacture of "cameras used for taking pictures without being noticed", under the name of aiding in scientific crime detection. Cameras and specific dry plates were manufactured on an experimental basis, by the Tokyo Shibaura Denki Kabushiki Kaisha and the Konishiroku Shashin Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, respectively, with their initial test reportedly made on 24 March. This is an application of infra-red rays, and with the use of a self-timer, can take pictures in secrecy of those who come in and go out of a place at any time. It is reported that plain clothesmen specialized in spying service are furnished with 16mm cameras and midget Mamiya-16 cameras, and the Mamiya Koki Seisakusho received a special order to give those Mamiya-16's special dark shades and fix on them reflective finders.

(3) Wire-tapping apparatus - A large quantity of telephones equip-

and some "Mamiya No. 16" midget cameras for spying use, as well as 10 ordinary ones.

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(3) Wire-tapping apparatus - A large quantity of telephones equipped with wire-tapping devices are being manufactured to catch telephone talks at government offices.

(4) Sound-recorders - The study of small-sized sound recorders for use by spies at a lecture meeting ball and other places reportedly has reached beyond an experimental stage.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

6 March 1950

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch
TO: All Branches, Information Division
SUBJECT: April Themes for Maritime Safety

1. The following themes for maritime safety information programs in April have been based on information submitted by the Maritime Safety Agency and approved by the Maritime Safety Branch, Public Safety Division, G-2.

a. "Wolf of Tsushima Straits," a story of the Maritime Safety Agency's activities against smugglers and illegal entrants in the Japan Sea, was scheduled to be premiered in connection with Maritime Safety Law Enforcement Week in March. Review of the picture or adaptation to radio dramatization and fiction in the press or in magazines would further Maritime Safety Agency objectives, to popularize the problems of smuggling and illegal entrants and to suggest ways in which the general public can cooperate in curbing these activities.

b. Acquaint the general public with the significance of the reorganization of the Maritime Safety Agency to improve its efficiency by knitting together various branches of the agency with related functions. The Agency is to be organized along lines of the U. S. Coast Guard, and is drawing on the experience of that organization. Two MSA representatives who have been in the United States studying the system will return by April to help in the reorganization.

2. Media branches should deal directly with the Public Safety Division, G-2, or with the Maritime Safety Agency for elaboration or for answers to questions regarding the above themes. Basic information policy decisions may be referred to OIC, Policy and Programs.

J. F. S.

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775009

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
ROUTING SLIP

| | | | |
|-------|------------------------|-------|------------|
| FROM: | WR | DATE: | 2 March 50 |
| 3 | Chief of Division | | |
| 2 | Executive Officer | | |
| 4 | Lt. Col. Spiegel | | |
| | Capt. Graves | | |
| 5 | Capt. Russell | | |
| 1 | Administrative Officer | | |
| 7 | Chief Clerk | | |
| | Fire Branch | | |
| | Liaison Branch | | |
| | Maritime Branch | | |
| 6 | Police Branch | | |
| | Prison Branch | | |
| | Stat & Anal Branch | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

FOR:

Information Comment
 Action _____
 Approval _____ File

Remarks:

Eaton: This letter
 is a very good &
 succinct report of
 the matter.

HED

28 February 1950

PST
FILE

SUBJECT: Investigations relating to the Remarks in the "Akahata"
TO : Mr. Henry S. Eaton, Chief of the Police Branch, Public
Safety Division, GHQ, SCAP
FROM : TANAKA Eiichi, Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department

The report in reply to your instructions relating to the comment on the armed police made in the column "ZEN SHIN" (Forward) in the Communist Party organ "Akahata", February 21 issue, to the effect that the interested police officers had sent an open letter addressed to both SAITO Noboru, Chief of the National Rural Police HQ, and me, is forwarded for your information as follows:

1. Investigations relating to the Sources

This office has good reason to believe that it was one of the old tricks played by the National Liaison Council of Government and Public Workers' Unions (Zen Kan Ko Roren) which was, and is, affiliated with the Japan Communist Party. The grounds:

The National Liaison Council of Government and Public Workers' Unions is the organization which publicized last fall a pamphlet called "Policemen's Demands". It is an Action Organization for the vigorous Pro-Police Movement of the Japan Communist Party. Every remarks and comment in the columns of the "Akahata"

comment on the armed police made in the column "ZEN SHIN" (Forward) in the Communist Party organ "Akahata", February 21 issue, to the effect that the interested police officers had sent an open letter addressed to both SAITO Noboru, Chief of the National Rural Police HQ, and me, is forwarded for your information as follows:

1. Investigations relating to the Sources

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The National Liaison Council of Government and Public Workers' Unions is the organization which publicized last fall a pamphlet called "Policemen's Demands". It is an Action Organization for the vigorous Pro-Police Movement of the Japan Communist Party. Every remarks and comment in the columns of the "Akahata" is a flagrant illustration of the Japan Communist Party's blunt malice against the armed police. The so-called open letter must have been sent by the ghost "Interested Police Officers" by order of the Japan Communist Party. (It was the officers of the National Liaison Council of Government and Public Workers' Unions, named ADACHI and ANDO, that were received by a private secretary to the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Department).

2. Overwhelmingly greater part of the police officers have expressed their views on their revolvers, as follows:

(a) We shall never forget the day when we were armed with revolvers in our great joy.

(b) Equipment of the police officers with their revolvers has twice increased the confidence of the Tokyo citizens in the police. Accordingly, we must try never to betray their trust.

(c) The strengthened equipment encourages us greatly, while it makes us realize keenly the strong sense of responsibility.

(d) We are grateful for the courtesy offered by the Occupation Forces.

(e) The greater part of the police officers are deeply moved by the revolvers to which they are assigned. They have strong sense of responsibility as police officers. They have been decent in the dress and strained in the behavior more than ever since the 10th day of January when they were assigned to their revolvers. Nothing like the comment as seen in the Akahata can be seen among the police officers.

3. Disciplinary Action against Police Officers

None. The ground: No police officer is believed to have provided the Communist with such remarks as seen in the "Akahata."