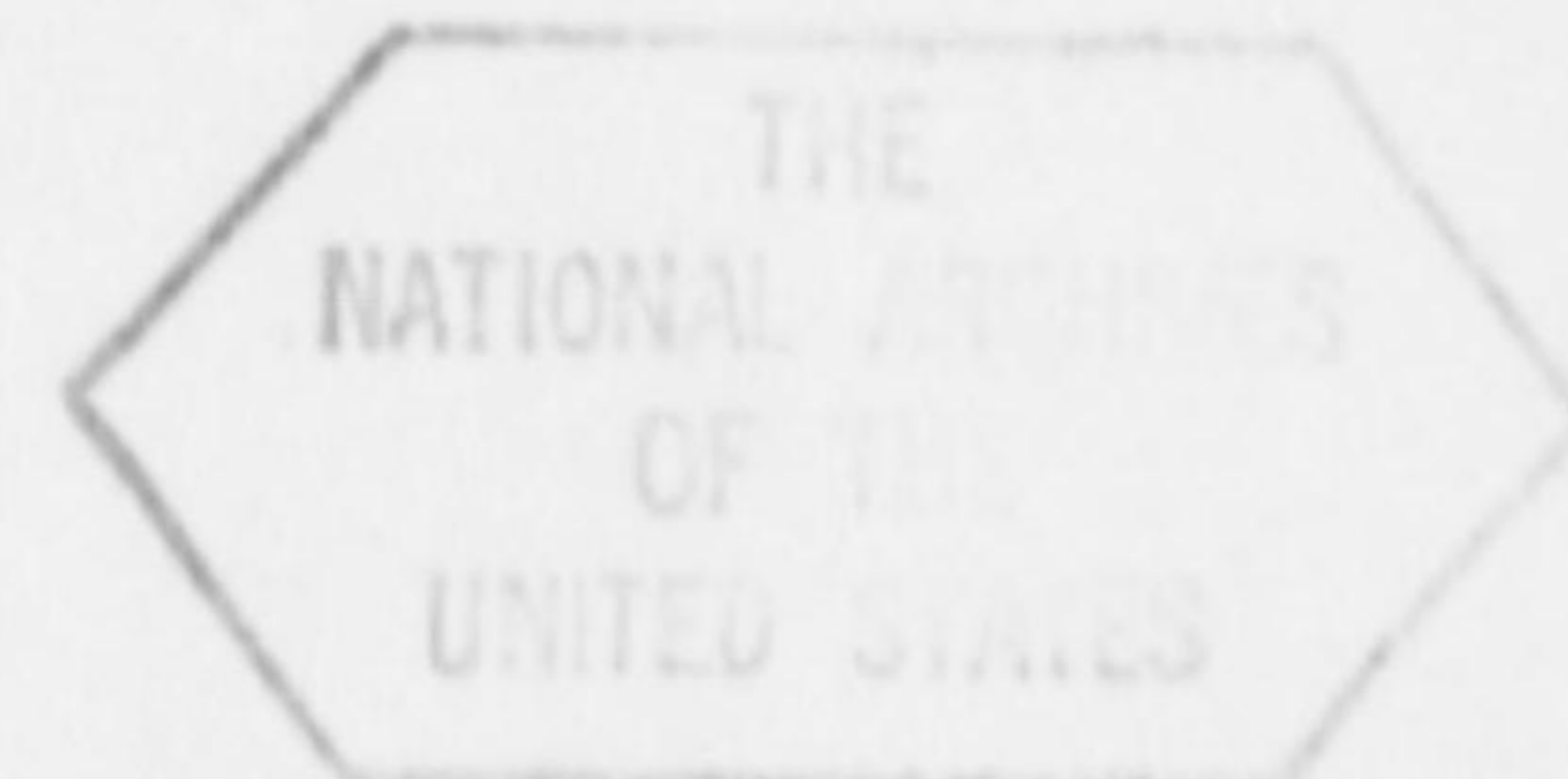


**GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)**  
**Description of contents**



- (1) Box no. 2333
- (2) Folder title/number: (9)  
Trips (Shikoku)
- (3) Date: Jan. 1950 - Dec. 1950

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
9032 (Shikoku)	e

(5) Item description and comment:

(6) Reproduction:  Yes  No

(7) Film no. \_\_\_\_\_ Sheet no. \_\_\_\_\_

*Legal*

DEC 5 1950

Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050  
Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15

4 December 1950  
Legal Sec, SCAP

Mr. Richard B. Appleton, GS-13,  
and Mr. Louis A. Otto, GS-13, Investigators

Matsuyama  
Kyoto

8 December  
9 December

9 December  
13 December

In connection with the expediting  
of trials, and inspect court and procurators' facilities in the  
area.

For information only.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Affairs Section  
APO 500

2 November 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Civil Affairs Section

SUBJECT: Report of Inspection Visit to Chugoku and Shikoku Regions.

1. The acting-Chief, Legal and Government Division, this section made a routine inspection visit to the Legal and Government Section, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, on 16 - 20 October 1950 and Shikoku Civil Affairs Region on 20 - 21 October 1950.

2. In Chugoku a trip throughout the region had been previously planned by the Legal, Education and C.I.&E. Officers and we joined this group at Okayama.

a. In Okayama conferences were held with the chiefs and staff of the NRP, MP, Procurators, and judges. As the conferences were scheduled in advance there was no delay or loss of time in moving to the various offices. The Japanese officials seemed to welcome the opportunity to discuss the cases then before them with Mr. Bauguess. They gave a detailed report of the various cases they were then handling. They were particularly concerned with the pending matter of two closed Korean schools which were still being used as meeting places by Korean children and parents. The mayor and governor had notified the Attorney General's Office of their disclaimer of responsibility in the matter and were awaiting a reply or instructions from him. They asked our aid in the case and we called Miss Burke who in turn called the Attorney General's Office and advised that the governor was waiting action on his letter of 4 September 1950. The Attorney General's Office claimed not to have received the letter but were acquainted with the buildings in question and would follow up their closing order with further process to compel compliance. The procurators agreed that it was their responsibility to coordinate the position of the Attorney General's Office and to work closely with the police on the case. The police are of the opinion that the object behind the off and on trespass in the buildings was to pin down a number of police who are now held in alert thus keeping them from being engaged in normal crime work. The other cases discussed by these officials involved 46 U. P. member defendants who had been arrested throughout the prefecture in handbill, poster, resisting discharge, and anti-tax activities. There appears to be good harmony between the NRP and the MP and the procurators in this prefecture on all such criminal cases and it appears that the Legal and Government Officer has the confidence and respect from these officials and is kept fully informed in the premises.

b. In Tottori prefecture conferences were held with the same law enforcement agencies and in addition with the governor and some of his staff. On the morning we arrived the officials were concerned with

the arrest of the mayor of Tottori City, fourteen assemblymen and eight bank officials growing out of an alleged bribery deal by the bank to have itself designated depository of the city. It is claimed the mayor accepted ¥100,000 and then asked for ¥100,000 more in return for the designation. The assemblymen all received ¥2,000 credit certificates on local department stores. A CP member of the assembly, who also received a ¥2,000 certificate and then returned it, started the investigation by introducing a resolution in the assembly claiming irregularities. It is expected that the scandal will result in throwing out the present administration and in a CP administration being elected. Three of the bank officials arrested were found to be purges operating illegally and charges on this ground were being prepared against them as well. It appears that the prosecution is in good hands and there will be no whitewashing of the incident. Other cases and problems discussed involved labor, poster, smuggling and the sighting of submarines from time to time off the coast. The most recent sighting was on 14 October 50 at 9.45 a.m. Immediate report to the CIC is made on matters of this kind. The police claim that while they have nine watch towers along the coast it is most inadequate as they are spaced ten miles apart. The NRP has a plan prepared for constant protection of hydro-electric plants but admit the plan could be defeated if a clever diversionary disturbance was first created drawing away reserve police to some point distant from the stations. Here as elsewhere in the region the NRP are without adequate transportation to properly utilize the men they have available. The chief of the NRP demonstrated his locator chart on which he was able to ascertain at once at every hour of the day or night exactly where every man on his force could be reached in case of an emergency. Two copies of the chart have since been received by this headquarters and turned over for study by interested persons.

c. In Shimane prefecture similar conferences were held with the law enforcement agencies at which their cases were discussed and emphasis on speeding up investigation and trial procedure were the main topics of discussion.

d. In Tottori prefecture representatives of all law enforcement agencies assembled in the office of the NRP and a report of the various cases involving labor discharges, poster cases, anti-tax and illegal entrants were discussed. As a result of the joint meeting an increase in harmony and cooperation between the various agencies is expected in the future.

e. In Yamaguchi prefecture similar conferences were held and reports were made on pending cases none of which are other than routine. The chief of the NRP is concerned with the long shore line he is responsible for and claims that he has inadequate transportation to cope with more than one major disturbance at a time. All motor equipment is old and constantly breaking down. Train routes are such that motor transport must be relied upon to move police to any trouble area.

f. In each of the above prefectures in addition to the conferences described a short meeting was held with the chairman of the town and village

association to get his views on the effect of the new local tax law on town and village administration. Briefly their opinions can be summarized as follows: generally the increase in local taxes will help their administration so far as routine operation is concerned but it is not adequate to cope with disaster expense. In some towns it is creating bitterness between the town officials and the school people because no particular funds have been earmarked for schools and the schools feel they should get the lions share. All other programs in the town have similar ideas and the result is a growing lack of harmony and bitterness as contrasted with last year. Of more importance is the claim of three of the chairmen that the national income tax is not being reduced to offset the increase in local taxes as advocated by the Shoup report. Mr. Tanaguchi, the chairman in Yamagata who is a finance expert in his own right, has set up tax adjustment committees to work with the tax offices to iron out this problem but he reports the tax officials are stubborn and unsympathetic. The result is politically bad because the over-all taxes are supposed to be reduced and where the opposite now appears to be true the CP can say "we told you so" and can gain support for themselves on the issue in the coming local elections to be held in the spring.

3. Upon our return to Region Headquarters at Kure a meeting was held with Col. Clark N. Bailey at which time a review of the inspection trip was made.

4. In Shikoku due to the limited time only an office inspection was made. Current cases were discussed and a review of recent policy decisions or indicated policy growing out of decisions on recent action papers were passed on to the Legal and Government Officer for guidance in similar situations.

5. Col. Ernest Schechinger was conferred with both at the beginning and end of the conference at which time a brief review of the matters discussed was made.

M. E. NOLAN  
Acting Chief  
Legal and Government Div.

*Legal*

NOV 3 1950

Chief  
Shikoku Civil Affairs Region  
APO 1050

2 November  
PSD, SCAP

1st Lt. Geo. W. Cornelius,  
Mr. Ernie L. Maxwell, GS-12, Mr. Peter J. Blamey, GS-6

Takamatsu	7 November	11 November
Kochi	11 November	14 November
Takamatsu	14 November	15 November
Matsuyama	15 November	17 November

To supervise, advise, observe, coordinate  
administration and operation of Japanese Correction and Rehabilitation  
Institutions in accordance with Democratic Reforms.

X X X

*Legal*

OCT 24 1950

Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050  
Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15

PSD, SCAP

Mr. O. L. Driver, GS-12

Takamatsu  
Osaka

0900	31 November	0700	3 December
1200	3 December	0700	7 December

Inspection of shipyards in connection  
with new ship construction for MSA.

X	X	X
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*Legal*

Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050  
Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25-1

AUG 23 1950

Gov't Sec, SCAP

Mr. Joseph L. Speicher, GS-14

Kochi	2205	3 September	0743	5 September
Matsuyama	1728	5 September	1000	7 September
Osaka	2250	7 September	0900	8 September

To advise concerning personnel administration  
in national and local government in Japan.

X

X



*Legal*

Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1080  
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5  
Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 182

JUL 18 1950

14 July 1950  
Gov't Sec, SCAP

Mr. Walter F. Domonowski, GS-12, and

Mr. Sho Onodera, GS-9

Takamatsu	2300	13 July	0730	16 July
Mr. Onodera will arrive	1325	14 July at Takamatsu--a day later		
Beppu	0138	17 July	1217	19 July
Hiroshima	2307	19 July	1057	21 July

To observe conduct of classification training program by National Personnel Authority regional offices; to give advice on this program; to evaluate conduct of classification program.

X

X

*Legal*

~~1950~~ 4 1950

Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050  
Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25  
Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710

3 May 1950  
Gov't Sec, SCAP

Mr. M. Shirven, GS-14, and

Mr. T. Findale, GS-14

Kochi  
Takamatsu  
Osaka  
Nagoya

1913	5 May	0743	8 May
1235	8 May	1135	9 May
1910	9 May	Approx 1200	10 May
1516	10 May	2242	11 May

activities.

In connection with Japanese Government

X X X

*Legal*

Chief  
Shikoku Civil Affairs Region  
APO 1050

APR 8 1950

8 April 1950  
PSD, SCAP

Mr. Orvil L. Driver, GS-12

Takamatsu

1005 12 April

1405 13 April

To coordinate merchant marine safety  
activities in the area of Takamatsu.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY.

TRIP  
SHIKOKU

24 March 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Report of Trip to Shikoku

On Monday morning, March 13, 1950, Mr. Campbell and I went to call on Judge Masuda of the High Court. We found that he was out ill, but we talked to two other High Court justices who reviewed the number of cases tried under the old system and the number under the new Criminal Code. It was revealed that the court is only one judge short of their required number of personnel. The figures on cases tried by the High Court will be forwarded by Mr. Campbell. The new court building is well equipped, spacious, and clean.

We then visited the High Procurator, Mr. Asakata, who spoke of the number of cases under investigation and also about the delays in the trial of cases. Mr. Asakata seemed to feel that things in his office generally were going along well.

Immediately after lunch Mr. Campbell, his assistant, Mr. Yoshimoto and I went over operations in Shikoku Legal and government office. Mr. Yoshimoto asked first thing about four petitions for travel to the Ryukyus for compassionate reasons. He was told that travel to the Ryukyus was a matter being handled at this headquarters by Social Affairs Section and was not properly a matter for Legal and Government. Mr. Yoshimoto said he had to spend a great deal of time with such petitions.

Mr. Campbell reported that the papers in the case of the boy making a false certificate in order to obtain American citizenship had been sent to the Provost Court at Kobe. The American consul at Kobe notified the Provost Court that as far as he was concerned, a reprimand would be sufficient for the boy. The court, therefore, returned the papers to the Region.

The Ikuna-mura case in which the mayor dissolved the Assembly without a vote of non confidence and which has been postponed from time to time without good reason, had finally been set for 16 March for determination.

The case in Tokushima under the new criminal indemnity law which was accepted by the Inquest of Prosecution has not been heard of since. This case involved a conviction back in 1934, which the plaintiff claims subsequent events proved improper, and is interesting from the standpoint of whether there is any limit to the time during which such redress can be asked for.

Mr. Campbell reported some time ago that a conference was held in his office of representatives of the four prefectural assemblies with a view to providing retirement for prefectural assemblymen. He said that so far Kochi is the only prefecture in which a bill for such retirement has been presented to the assembly. As yet no action has been taken on the bill.

Mr. Campbell received from the Kagawa District procurator the following:-

14 July 1948

"From: Kyushu military government region HQ & HQ Department,  
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

Subject: Notice of parades, Demonstrations and Assemblies.

1. Reference, letter, 1 Corps, dated 9 December 1945  
AG 014-DA, subject: "Notice of Parades, Demonstration and Assemblies."

2. In addition to letter abovementioned, all groups requesting permission to hold parades or demonstrations, in accordance with the provisions of subject directive will be instructed that in the interest of public safety and to maintain law and order, parades will not be allowed to terminate or to assemble, or demonstrations to be held in the vicinity of Prefectural Government buildings, city halls, police installations and court houses.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL HILDON"

under which the procurator said he felt he could try the instigators of the demonstration on 27th February put on by the Tax Democratization Union which ended by the demonstrators entering the local tax office and making demands. Mr. Campbell feels that there are probably other such papers in the hands of the Japanese that the Japanese feel have the force of law. He advised the procurator that he could make no arrests under such papers.

Mr. Campbell reported that it costs about 12,000 yen to investigate a case and transport the prisoner to Osaka for provost court cases in which the region is interested.

Mr. Campbell stated, too, that one thing that was most difficult in the operation of the Japanese courts was that the Japanese courts will grant delays for no apparent reason, so that cases go on interminably.

Emperor Hirohito arrived in Takamatsu on 13 March. Mr. Campbell and I went to the CIC Building about 3:15 to watch the ceremonies. The street leading from the ferry pier and passing the CIC Building was lined on both sides with what looked like the entire population of Takamatsu. The crowds were quiet and orderly as they stood patiently on the side walks waiting in the biting wind for the Emperor to pass by. At 3:30 the ferry whistle sounded and soon we could hear the band and then a loud "Bansai." At that time a police car with a loud speaker came down the street announcing that the Emperor would be riding in the third car in the procession. As the cars rounded the corner the people lining the street surged forward, moving in close to the car in which the Emperor rode. The crowd, in jubilant mood, cried out a "bansai" with up lifted hands. As the car moved on down the street the same thing happened all along the way. The people at all times were orderly. There was no evidence of subservience or the like. The response of the crowd was natural and wholesome.

Again at five o'clock we went to see the Emperor come out of the big auditorium or recreation building in a recreation park. Again the crowds lining the streets were orderly, eager, and natural. There were many Japanese flags flying all over the city and in the hands of the inhabitants. Apparently, the ceremonies throughout the afternoon went off to the minute in accordance with the printed schedule.

Takamatsu had evidently been cleaned to the limit. The streets were cleaned. The main street had freshly repaired places. The whole city looked well kept and planned. The fact is, Takamatsu struck me as being a very progressive and forward looking city, as much so as any city of its size I have seen in Japan.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Campbell and I left early for Tokushima. On the way we stopped at Kokufu-cho, a town in which there has been difficulty with the Public Safety Commission, the Mayor, and the police. Here we called on the Chief of Police, who reported that he was missing four policemen and that he had not been able to find four policemen who wanted to serve in Kokufu-cho.

The mayor of Kokufu-cho had appointed three persons to the Public Safety Commission, one of whom is a woman doctor, another a man who taught military tactics in a high school during the war and who the Attorney General says must resign, but the man refuses to resign, and the third man who had resigned.

The mayor himself is involved in three investigations by the procurator for being involved in illegal activities.

The Chief of Police reported that he was meeting with the Public Safety Commission in Takamatsu that afternoon to see whether he could find four policemen to fill the vacancies.

From Kokufu-cho we drove into Tokushima and went straight to the Ken Building, where we found a bee hive of activity. The entire building with the exception of the Ken Assembly chamber was being renovated and repaired.

We found the Public Safety Commission in session, but the chairman of the Commission came out to speak to us. He stated that the situation in Kokufu-cho was pretty bad, that because of the political situation there it was going to be difficult to find men to fill the vacancies in the police staff in the town.

We went then to the Ken Assembly Chamber, where we stayed more than an hour. The discussion on the floor concerned the fire the afternoon before that burned down the Memorial Library just opened last year. The official in charge of public buildings gave a report on the fire, then he was bombarded by questions from the floor concerning the reasons for the fire, what precautions for fire prevention had been taken in the building, whether there were defects in the building conducive to fire, and the like.

Immediately after lunch we visited the site of the fire and found that what had apparently been a very fine building had been completely gutted.

We went back to the CIC Building to meet with two men from a village in the ken who had asked to see Mr. Campbell at one o'clock. They had a problem concerning land reform, which Mr. Campbell told them was outside his jurisdiction, but that he would take the papers they presented to the Economics officer at the region Office.

We went next to call on Mr. Moriura, chief procurator for Tokushima District Court. Mr. Moriura had with him two of the procurators working with him. The discussion concerned principally the delays in connection with the trial of cases.

Mr. Moriura reported that postponements were granted in practically every case for no apparent good reason. Mr. Campbell inquired about four or five cases in which there had been many postponements. In speaking about these delays, it was reported that in those cases involving elected officials it was the usual thing for the trial to be postponed because the principal lawyer could not be present. It seems that these officials employ a busy lawyer from Tokyo who can not be present at the appointed time, so when the court convenes the plea is made that it is impossible for the chief lawyer to attend because of pressing duties in Tokyo, and the case is postponed. The result is the official serves out his term of office without the case being settled. In other cases, the judge will agree to a continuance for almost any reason.

Mr. Campbell asked whether the procurators ever objected and insisted that the case be brought to trial. Mr. Moriura stated that it was customary for the procurator to agree to any requests for postponement that were made.

After once a date is set and the court meets and grants a delay, the docket is so full that it sometimes is two months before there is an available day to set the case for trial again.

Mr. Campbell recommended that the procurator do something to prevent these numerous delays and to speed up the trial of cases.

Mr. Moriura stated that there had been an increase in the number of criminal cases. He gave the following as reasons therefor:

a. the present economic situation with widespread unemployment had brought about more theft and the like.

b. the relaxation of controls had removed a number of cases from economic crimes which were now considered criminal cases if committed.

c. the police were becoming more efficient in running down offenders and apprehending them. Moreover, the investigation of one case would frequently give a lead to other offenses by other persons.

The discussion went on a great length until it was broken up by a call by the vice governor of Tokushima-ken and the Chief of the Prefectural General Affairs Section, who came to pay their respects.

We next went to the City Hall, where again we found the building being renovated from top to bottom. The city assembly was in session so we did not see the Mayor. It was then about four and we had a three hour drive back across the mountain.

On Wednesday morning I attended a session of the Kagawa High Court. The court rendered verdicts in five individual cases and in the case of ten men who were involved in an assault in Ehime Prefecture at a temple celebration. The men, members of the Eta class, were each given 3 years. Mr. Campbell told me that the case had been pending for nearly three years.

I left Takamatsu on 11:55 on Wednesday, March 15, 1950 for Tokyo.

Mr. Campbell telephoned on 17 March that a liaison officer had come in to his office to report that the Emperors chief steward had commended the Kagawa Prefecture officials and the Takamatsu City officials for not having spent money unnecessarily for the Emperors visit, that the expenditures he had noted were of a permanent nature and beneficial to the people as a whole.

*Alice R. Burke*  
ALICE R BURKE  
Legal & Gov't Officer

*Hee.*



*Legal*

JAN 14 1950

Chief  
Shikeku Civil Affairs Region  
APO 1050

13 January 1950  
Gov't Section, SCAP

Mr. H. Hoover, GS-12

Takamatsu

1310 19 Jan

1039 24 Jan

Authority.

In connection with National Personnel

papers.

X X  
and additional assistance due to carrying of special