

Translation, Seventh Report re Wahei Kawano

Misao Shimizu thought in the beginning that the business was legal as Tentoku told him he was transporting Kaijinso under a permit. However, later he came to know that articles other than Kaijinso were loaded aboard the ship.

He stated that although he thought it was bad, he was engaging in the smuggling.

T R A N S L A T I O N

2 April 1950

SUBJECT: Eighth Report Regarding Wahei Kawano

FROM: Tomeji Arata, Public Procurator
Osaka High Procurator's Office

TO: Mr. Scott, Chief, Legal-Government Section
Kinki Civil Affairs Region

The report relating to the captioned subject is hereby submitted. The status of the investigation since the previous report is as follows:

1. Investigation of those who are detained under Japanese warrant

Three suspects reported in the previous report, namely Takazo YAMAMOTO, Misao SHIMIZU and Shigeo MATSUBARA, were released on 30 March as the investigation was completed and also the term of confinement expired.

The statement of Yamamoto is almost the same as that of Shimizu, which was previously reported.

Matsubara, driver of a truck which transported smuggled articles, stated that although he thought Kaijinso was authorized to be transported, he transported other articles with the knowledge that they were smuggled articles.

2. Arrest of the suspect and investigation

On 26 March, Toyochi OGAWA, an automobile driver who transported smuggled articles for Tentoku, was arrested. He is now being detained and investigated.

3. Collection of information and search

We collected information at GOZENMATSU (Wakayama City) where the smuggling boats of Tentoku departed and arrived.

In order to make clear the monetary relations of Tentoku, we searched his correspondent bank and seized books and papers. Substance of transactions are now being investigated.

4. Other investigation

Bawd on information obtained by the method mentioned in the previous

Translation, "Eighth Report re Wahei Kawano, dtd 2 Apr 50

paragraph, further investigation of police personnel in charge of patrol in the harbor area is now being conducted. Procurator Kitagawa is also undergoing more detailed investigation.

5. Matters relating to confinement

As stated above the person now detained by Japanese authorities is only Toyochi Ogawa.

T R A N S L A T I O N

11 April 1950

SUBJECT: Ninth Report Relating to the Kawano Case

TO: Mr. R. F. Scott, Chief, Legal-Government Section
Kinki Civil Affairs Region

FROM: Tomeji Arata, Procurator
Osaka High Procurator's Office

The report relating to the captioned subject is hereby submitted:

1. Result of investigation of Toyochi OGAWA

He stated that he did, between November 1947 and September 1948, transport smuggled sugar, crude rubber, kaijinso, etc. several times.

2. Other matters relating to investigation

I conducted further investigation of police officials, procurators, etc. as mentioned in my previous reports, but could not find any new facts.

3. Matters relating to confinement of persons

Toyochi Ogawa was released on 5 April. Kanta NARAZAKI is also said to have been released on bail on 3 April; accordingly no person is being confined at present.

Further, as the investigation is almost completed, this report will be the last report.

T R A N S L A T I O N

23 March 1950

PROPOSED NEWS RELEASE
By Osaka High Procurators OfficeSUBJECT: As to Suspected Malfeasance of Government and Public Officials
in Connection with Smuggling Case in WakayamaStatement of Chief Procurator
Osaka High Procurators Office

As there is information that although Wahei Kawano, alias Tentoku, and others have been engaging in smuggling for several years in Wakayama, they were not arrested owing to malfeasance on the part of officials concerned, this procurators office dispatched a procurator to conduct an investigation there. Based on various data and information, investigations were made of twenty or thirty persons, including officials concerned and persons involved in smuggling.

The gist of the case as known up to now, is made public as follows:

1. Concerning police officials
 - a. Concerning auto-bicycle

Chief of City Police Nakamura borrowed an auto-bicycle from Tentoku in the spring of 1947, and used it without any compensation. However, he was not presented with it. When he borrowed it, there was no suspicion of smuggling on the part of Tentoku. It seems that the said chief believed Tentoku was a fair person, sympathetic to police, and so he rented the bicycle from him and used it officially. It seems that he had no malice.

After using it for about two months, it became out of order so it was sent for repairs.

While still pending repair around February 1949, Nishihara, Chief of the Public Safety Section, proposed to Tentoku to borrow it from his simple idea that it didn't matter as the Chief of Police had borrowed it previously. However, as it was not repaired at that time, he could not borrow it. It seems that he had no malice.

- b. Concerning a hunting gun

Although Ueshiba, Chief of the Patrol and Traffic Section went hunting with Tentoku the early part of this year, the fact that he

Translation, News Release re Wakayama Smuggling Case

was presented a hunting gun was not substantiated.

c. Concerning receiving of property or eating and drinking

Although the said section chief, Ueshiba, received several towels as a "mid-year present", it was merely a courtesy present.

The fact that police personnel received monetary offers or entertainment from Tentoku was not substantiated.

d. Concerning alleged double game

Investigation showed that no police personnel played a double game for furthering Tentoku's escape.

Also, the fact that police in charge of guarding Tentoku's premises deliberately permitted a person to enter into the prohibited place was not substantiated.

e. Concerning facilities alleged to have been given by police to Tentoku at the time of departure or arrival of the boats

Owing to insufficient number of personnel in charge or unfamiliarity with the business, it seems that the police did not keep a thoroughgoing watch; on the other hand, Tentoku has been claiming openly that he was transporting Kaijinso by virtue of a permit, so the fact that the police deliberately overlooked the smuggling or gave facilities to him was not substantiated.

2. Concerning personnel of procurators office

Information is that some personnel in the procurator's office have specific relationships with Tentoku and may be guilty of malfeasance; accordingly, this procurator's office conducted an investigation.

a. Although procurator Kitagawa has been renting a house owned by Tentoku, he has been paying rent from the beginning.

He has rented it as he had difficulty in finding a house to live in, and he had no malice.

The said procurator has partaken of light food and drinks free of charge about once every two months at a hotel or restaurant operated by Tentoku. He has invited Tentoku to his house sometimes, but this seems

Translation, News Release re Wakayama Smuggling Case

to be social intercourse with him after he rented a house, and it is not admissible that this was entertainment concerning official business.

b. Concerning alleged malfeasance on the part of procurators who failed to indict Takehiro Takaramura, former secretary of Wakayama District Procurator's office

Takaramura, who resigned around March 1948, became an employee of Tentoku and went in the direction of Okinawa. Later in January, 1949, he was arrested on the charge of fraud, for using the name of a procurator, but as Takaramura promised compensation, he was released. Later on, as he was missing, preferring of charges against him has been pending.

However, now we have found him again, and public action is being taken against him on the charge of fraud.

Although Procurator Tazaki gave him a letter of introduction before he went in the direction of Okinawa, it was intended for use in emergency such as a shipwreck, because Tazaki is a native of Miyakojima Island of the Okinawa Islands, and has acquaintances over there.

He had no malice.

Concerning eating and drinking of the said procurator, he was always accompanied by procurator Kitagawa for company's sake, and it seem that there is no malfeasance on his part.

3. Concerning personnel of Customs House

Based on information that they also deliberately overlooked Tentoku's smuggling, we conducted an investigation.

However, as in the case of police personnel, owing to insufficient number of controlling personnel, or unfamiliarity with the business, and also believing that Tentoku was conducting his business by virtue of a certificate, they seem to have failed to discover smuggling.

The fact that they deliberately neglected their duties in failing to arrest him was not substantiated.

4. Concerning personnel of the prefectural government

Based on an allegation of malfeasance on the part of prefectural government officials in issuing a transportation certificate of Kaijinso, we conducted an investigation.

Translation, News Release re Wakayama Smuggling Case

It was admitted that this certificate played an important role in connection with smuggling. However, the certificate itself cannot be said to be an illegal one, nor was there any malfeasance on the part of prefectural government officials in issuing the said certificate.

In short, though it seems that a good deal of comments and criticisms has arisen as no public action was taken against those engaged in smuggling for several years, and as at the same time there were some conducts on the part of officials concerned which might cause suspicions on the part of the general public, it seems that there was no malfeasance on the part of officials concerned.

Further, I want to add that the smuggling case itself is still being investigated.

SUMMARY TRANSLATION

TENTOKU CASE INVESTIGATION RECORD

Wakayama City Police Station

This 127-page record is nothing but a chronological statement of what police did in order to arrest the chief culprits in the Tentoku smuggling case (page 1-103) with appendices (page 105-123).

The diary starts as of 18 February 1950, when the Chief of the Wakayama City Police was ordered to report at the CIC to receive an order from Mr. Carr, Wakayama CID agent, and it covers police activities up to 17 March 1950.

Important points are briefly extracted as follows:

18 February 1950

1. Special Order of CID, as of 1900 hours
 - a. Each policeman is required to take the person now to be mentioned into police custody by 2100 hours, with his responsibility. In case of refusal, he shall be taken into custody by any means.
 - b. No person other than the person concerned shall be informed that he shall be taken into custody.
 - c. In case of absence etc., reports should be made every 30 minutes.

2. Search of Tentoku's premises

At about 2000 hours, the Chief of Police and CID agent conducted a search of the Head Office of Tentoku Shoji, Masago-cho, Wakayama-shi.

19 February 1950

1. At about 0810 hours, the Police Chief ordered his subordinates to immediately arrest Wahei Kawano and Tadao Kawano.

2. An order of CID agent as of 0900 hours

"Any policeman who met Wahei Kawano and failed to arrest him shall be subject to prosecution in Provost Court."

Summary Translation, Tentoku Case Investigation Record

21 February 1950, 1200 hours

As the police received information (from an employee of Okamoto) that Wahei Kawano hurt his legs and was under treatment, hiding at the press KUROSHIO, they reported it to the CID, and conducted a search of the said press Kuroshio with the CID agent. However, the police did not arrest him. It is said that he had moved out to another place.

6 March, about 1540 hours

Wahei Kawano was arrested at a place located northwest of the TANOSE Station of the Kansai Line, Nishiwasa-mura, Kaiso-gun, Wakayama. He was on his way by automobile to surrender voluntarily to the police.

About 1850 hours, Kawano was delivered to the CID.

9 March

1. As of 1330 hours, the Chief of Police received a telephonic message from interpreter Hamada of the CIC to the effect that Mr. Carr of the CID requested him to inform the police chief that Tentoku's son should not be arrested.

2. As of 1935 hours, Interpreter KADOFUJI of the CID telephoned police that the search for Tadao Kawano and Hachiro Okamoto should be closed and police arrangements to arrest them should be cancelled.

12 March, 1235 hours

CID agent ordered police to arrest Tadao Kawano and Hachiro Okamoto.

17 March 1950

Police are continuing search for the said two suspects.

Appendix:

1. Investigation record relating to Tentoku (from 1948 to 1950)
2. Arrest of three Formosans in connection with smuggling.
3. Crude rubber case involving Takuo KURIYAMA.
4. Gist of fraud case involving Takehiro TAKARAMURA.

Summary Translation, Tentoku Case Investigation Record

5. Arrest of Tokujo OSAWA and his group in connection with smuggling.
6. Copy of application for supply of fuels for collecting Kaijinso and copy of certificate of transportation of Kaijinso. (Translation of Transportation Certificate inclosed.)
7. Gist of sugar smuggling case of the UESHIMA MARU.

5 April 1948

TO: Governor, Wakayama Prefecture

Sir:

This is to request you will kindly certify to the following effect that the KISUI-MARU No. 5 (18.88 tons) owned by me is in service for exclusive transportation of KAIJINSO within the fishing area authorized by GHQ.

Yours truly,

Wahei KAWANO (Seal)
Tentoku Shoji K.K.
Masago-cho, Wakayama City

.....

CERTIFIED,

5 April 1948

Shinji ONO (Seal)
Governor, Wakayama Prefecture

775013

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

RFS/ht/sk

015

11 May 1950

SUBJECT: Cases Tried Under Imperial Ordinance 311

TO: Chief
Civil Affairs Section
GHQ, SCAP
APO 500

Submitted herewith in compliance with SCAPIN 1740 is the report of cases tried by Japanese Courts under Imperial Ordinance 311, 1946 in the six prefectures of Kinki Civil Affairs Region for the month ending 20 April 1950.

FOR THE CHIEF:

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major, Infantry
Deputy Chief

1 Incl:
As indicated.

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

RFS/ht/th

014

4 May 1950

SUBJECT: Petition for Release of Korean Illegal Entrants

TO: Chief
Civil Affairs Section
GHQ, SCAP,
APO 500

1. Forwarded for your consideration are the petition and affiliated papers of Kyo So-gaku, requesting release of his wife and son, Kyo Shoka and Kyo Bishuku, presently confined at the Maenosaki Deportation Center, Kyushu. (Incl 1)

2. Report of findings and recommendation of the Welfare Department of Osaka Municipal Office attesting ability of petitioner to support subject individuals are attached. (Incl 2)

3. This headquarters concurs with the Welfare Department of the Osaka Municipal Office and recommends that Kyo Shoka and Kyo Bishuku, be released.

FOR THE CHIEF:

2 Incls:
1. Petition of Kyo So-gaku
2. Report of findings.

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major, Infantry
Deputy Chief

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

RFS/sk

25 April 1950

SUBJECT: Petition in Behalf of Convicted War Criminal

TO: Chief
Civil Affairs Section
GHQ, SCAP
APO 500

1. Attached hereto is a petition (Incl #2) by Mr. & Mrs. Keizo Oshima of Itami City, Hyogo Prefecture in behalf of their son, Munehiko Oshima, presently serving a sentence in Sugamo Prison upon connection of war crimes.

2. The petition together with the certificate by the President of the Christ Roi Hospital of Nishinomiya City attesting the physical condition of the prisoner's sister, Mrs. Junko, were delivered to this headquarters with the request they be forwarded to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

FOR THE CHIEF:

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major, Infantry
Deputy Chief

2 Incls:
As indicated

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

RFS/km

28 April 1950

000.5

SUBJECT: Alleged Illegal Possession of Swords

TO: High Procurator, Osaka

THRU: Kinki Liaison and Coordination Office

1. The attached anonymous letter alleges the retention of swords, contrary to Imperial Ordinance 300, 1946 and Operational Directive 75 for 1946, Headquarters Eighth Army. The letter further alleges knowledge of these swords by a member of the Osaka District Procurator's Office, a Mr. Sato.

2. For your information and investigation.

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Incl:
Anon. Ltr

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major INF
Deputy Chief

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

RFS/km

000.5

28 April 1950

SUBJECT: Arrest of Japanese Nationals
by Occupation Forces

TO: Chief
Civil Affairs Section
GHQ, SCAP
APO 500

1. The Japanese police submit reports to this headquarters of Japanese nationals arrested by order of occupation forces. As may be noted from the inclosures, the reports summarize ten items relative to the arrests and confinements.
2. Over a period of months the reports have shown arrests made in the Osaka area by the 21st CID were almost invariably carried out with a warrant obtained from Provost Court No. 1. Reports of the 7th CID in Kobe indicate that warrants are seldom if ever obtained. The use of warrants has been the subject of two informal conferences between the Chief of the Legal-Government Section, this headquarters, and the 7th CID in Kobe. The first conference, held in January of this year, was attended by the Kobe Base Judge Advocate and Court Administrator. The more recent conference was held 26 April. In the discussion of specific cases where no warrants had been obtained, the Commanding Officer of the 7th CID stated, the majority of their cases involved narcotics and the persons were apprehended with narcotics on their person -- either carrying them, or in the act of executing a transaction. He further stated that if it was necessary to get a warrant before arresting a person caught in the act, they might as well cease enforcing the narcotics regulations. In cases where the reason for confinement was the illegal possession of occupation forces goods, the culprits were caught in the act. It was further a practice in the 7th CID that within a few hours after the arrest, a report was made to the Kobe Base Court Administrator, who, within 48 hours, usually decided whether the case would be tried before provost court or a Japanese court. In the event trial was by Japanese court, responsibility for detention of the culprit was turned over to the Japanese police and procurators. It was pointed out, however, that

Ltr, Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, file 000.5, subj: "Arrest of Japanese Nationals by Occupation Forces", dtd 28 Apr 50

even though the person is arrested in the commission of a crime, a warrant should be obtained for detention if the trial is to be before a provost court. If the culprit is to be tried before a Japanese court, a warrant of detention should be obtained by the Japanese police for such detention.

3. Inclosure 1 will also indicate a number of arrests made by MPIS Interpreter Yasuhara. The Provost Marshal was interviewed on this case with regard to the possibility of an interpreter ordering arrest in the name of the occupation forces. The Provost Marshal indicated the report to be erroneous; that Yasuhara merely acted as an interpreter for a member of the MPIS. It was mutually agreed that to prevent a recurrence of reports indicating that an interpreter had ordered arrests, the interpreter would inform the Japanese police or procurator that he was calling for or interpreting for (Name) of the MPIS.

4. This report is submitted for your information.

FOR THE CHIEF:

4 Incls:
Reports, Kobe
City Police

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major INF
Deputy Chief

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

RFS/may

000.5

28 April 1950

SUBJECT: Arrest of Japanese Nationals By Occupation Forces

TO: Chief
Civil Affairs Section
GHQ, SCAP
APO 500

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Ltr. Kinki Civil Affairs Region. APO 25. subj: "Arrest of Japanese Nationals by Occupation Forces", dtd 28 Apr 50. cont'd.

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4. This report is submitted for your information.

FOR THE CHIEF:

4 Incls:
Reports, Kobe City Police

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major Infantry
Deputy Chief

AG 014 (A)
(29 Mar 50)

1st Ind

SUBJECT: Disposition of Japanese Governmental Reports

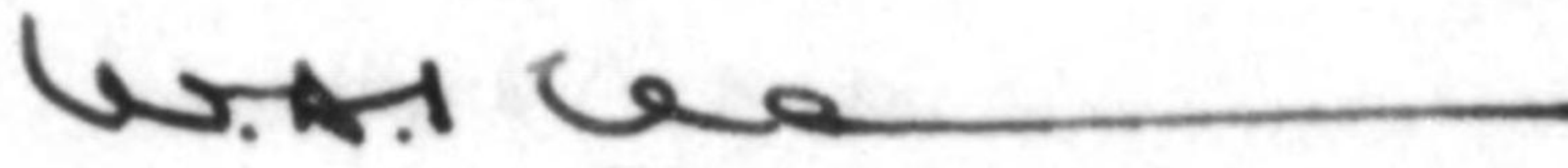
13. APR 1950

Headquarters 25th Infantry Division, APO 25, 11 April 1950

TO: Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25

1. I will notify commanders of subordinate units to advise Japanese delegations to carry their problems to the appropriate Civil Affairs Region.

2. It is believed that a permanent solution to the situation for Kinki Civil Affairs Region, and other regions within the 25th Infantry Division Zone of Responsibility (Chugoku, Shikoku, Tokai-Hokuriku) would be to notify the Japanese population through Civil Affairs communications channels, by newspaper, radio or other publicity of the proper places to present petitions.


W. B. KEAN
Major General, U. S. Army
Commanding

RECORDED



HQ 25th DIV

AG 014 (A)
(29 Mar 50)

1st Ind

SUBJECT: Disposition of Japanese Governmental Reports

13 APR 1950

Headquarters 25th Infantry Division, APO 25, 11 April 1950

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W. B. KEAN
Major General, U. S. Army
Commanding

DC/S

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

RFS/km

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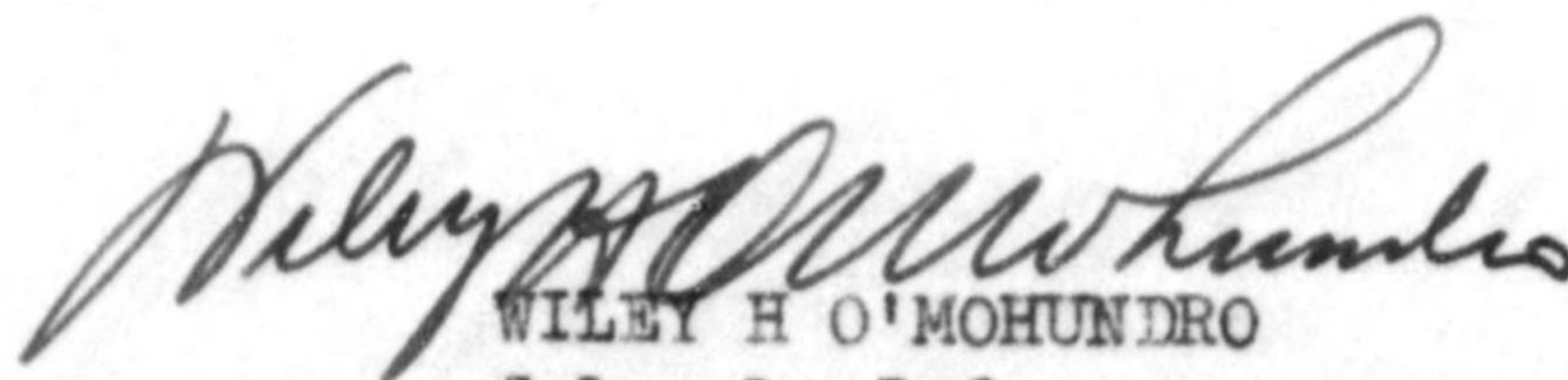
29 March 1950

SUBJECT: Disposition of Japanese Governmental Reports

TO: Commanding General
25th Infantry Division
APO 25

1. Since the dissolution of prefectural civil affairs teams, there has been a tendency on the part of Japanese officials to take many of their problems and petitions to the nearest headquarters of the occupation forces. The reports and problems which they formerly discussed with Civil Affairs are now being taken to CIC and tactical headquarters throughout the region.

2. It is recommended that whenever a deputation of Japanese officials or private citizens approach any headquarters in your command with a Civil Affairs matter, they be advised to present their petitions to Headquarters, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, in Osaka.



WILEY H O'MOHUNDRO
Colonel, Infantry
Chief

00821

014

1st Ind

SUBJ: "Disposition of
Japanese Government
Reports"
(dtd 10 Apr 50)

Hq, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, 14 April 1950

TO: Commanding Officer, Kobe Base, APO 317

1. This headquarters does not deem itself authorized or qualified to publish a guide defining a clear-cut line of demarcation between the activities of the several units of the occupation. The primary activities and responsibilities of each of the major units of the occupation (tactical troops, base units, CIC, CID, Civil Affairs, etc.) are reasonably well defined in current directives, some of which will be mentioned below. All units recognize there are certain areas existing between fields of jurisdiction which might be classified as "hazy" areas. We are, however, setting out the general principles adhered to by this headquarters in dealing with the Japanese civil government and population.

2. This headquarters has constantly endeavored to adhere to the provisions of Eighth Army administrative orders. The most recent one available is No. 22 for 1949. Annex 8 entitled, "Civil Affairs Activities" has been and continues to be the guide in dealing with the Japanese civil government. The administrative order itself, the Provost Marshal Plan (Inclosure 3 to Annex 1); Annex 2, the Quartermaster Plan; Annex 3, the Ordnance Plan; and others, are interpreted as being primarily guides for units of the occupation under Eighth Army.

3. As a policy for handling problems which sometimes fall within the "hazy" zone, this headquarters looks to statements made in current directives such as Paragraph 2 of GHQ SCAP Circular 23, 1949, part of which states, "The purpose . . . is to establish, in general effect, the same relationship between the occupation personnel and the indigenous population of Japan as exists between the United States troops and the indigenous population of the United States." Admittedly, the circular pertains to personnel regulations; however, it does offer a guide in official dealings which are not specifically covered in administrative orders or other regulations.

4. Operational Directive 42 published by Headquarters Eighth Army, 4 August 1949, also promulgates policy for dealing with the Japanese government and population. A portion of the operational directive states, "Recognizing the related facts . . . the social and political reformation of Japan has reached a stage permitting assumption by the Japanese Government of increasing obligations in its advancement toward economic rehabilitation and stabilization, the necessity for extensive surveillance and execution by the occupation of many special missions relating to social, cultural and economic development of Japan no longer exists, and

the character of the occupation has gradually changed from the stern rigidity of a military occupation to the friendly guidance of a protective force, henceforth the Occupation Forces will:

- a. Continue to advance the transition as rapidly as the Japanese government is able to assume the attending autonomous responsibility.
- b. Indoctrinate occupation personnel in an attitude of friendly interest and guidance toward indigenous peoples in the conduct of occupation missions, an attitude that is reflective of the democratic ideal and avoids any arrogance indicative of unnecessary military coercion.
- c. Avoid interference with the Japanese government in the performance of its functions.
- d. Exercise only that surveillance consistent with the foregoing attitude towards the Japanese government and people and which is necessary to keep all echelons informed of current trends and conditions in the interest of insuring the security of the Occupation Forces and attainment of occupation objectives.
- e. In consonance with the foregoing, reappraise critically and continuously the methods whereby occupation missions are accomplished, with a view to reducing to the permissible minimum distractive deterrents to effective military training."

5. Experience has also shown that Japanese, both citizens and officials, bring in many problems which are not covered by regulations and in which the occupation may have no interest. Not infrequently the Japanese are cognizant of this fact but use this contact with the occupation forces as a bargaining lever with the other party. This practice is discouraged. We endeavor to stay only in those fields which are specifically covered by directives of competent headquarters. We do not deem ourselves sufficiently staffed to undertake the complete supervision and direction of Japanese political, social and economic life. To enter into and participate in all of the problems brought to our attention would result in a dissipation of energy and the non-accomplishment of those duties for which we are primarily responsible.

6. As between Kobe Base and Kinki Civil Affairs Region, it would seem that purely Japanese civil government problems (i.e. mergers of towns and villages, court actions, city planning, commercial activities, criminal prosecutions, etc.) are matters for Civil Affairs, and Kobe Base relations with the Japanese Government, where not specifically stated in directive, should follow generally those of a Base Commander situated in the United States.

FOR THE CHIEF:

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major Infantry
Deputy Chief

HEADQUARTERS
KOBE BASE
APO 317

SA Oll

APR 10 1950

SUBJECT: Disposition of Japanese Governmental Reports.

TO : Chief
Kinki Civil Affairs Region
APO 25

1. Reference letter your headquarters to this headquarters, dated 29 March 1950, subject and file number as shown.
2. This headquarters receives constant visits from individuals and delegations representing various governmental agencies and private enterprises. From the numerous and complex matters discussed and problems stated, it is quite difficult to determine what matters should be referred to your office and what matters should be settled at this headquarters.
3. It would be quite useful if you could furnish this headquarters with an outline or guide showing what classes of problems presented by the Japanese should be referred to your headquarters. It is believed that such a guide would be of great benefit to all other commanders and other officials referred to in your letter, mentioned above. It is recommended that such a guide be prepared and a copy furnished this headquarters with the least practicable delay.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

JOHN MOCNIK, JR
Major AGO
Asst Adj

775013

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

RFS/km

091

4 April 1950

File
MOJ

SUBJECT: Report on Present Conditions in Korea

TO: Chief
Civil Affairs Section
GHQ, SCAP
APO 500

Transmitted herewith for your information is a report from the Osaka Metropolitan Police of information obtained from Kim Gi-chu, former Chief of the Police Department of Korea, Kim Gi-chu smuggled into Japan from Korea in September 1949 in order to evade the Korean law punishing persons who had formerly collaborated with the Japanese Government.

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Incl:
As indicated

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major INF
Deputy Chief

km

18a

T R A N S L A T I O N

23 March 1950

SUBJECT: Present Status of Korea

FROM: Osaka Metropolitan Police

Kim Gi-chu (44 years old), Chief of the Police Department of the former government of Korea, smuggled himself into Japan from Korea on 30 September 1949, dodging the Anti-Nationality Act Punishment Law which was enacted in September 1948 to punish former collaborators with the Japanese Government. The following is information on the present status of Korea as narrated by him.

I. Political situation

After the war, various political parties, numbering around 400, appeared in north and south Korea. Some of them were rightists who advocated American style democracy; some were leftists who favored Russian style democracy; the rest were neutrals who belonged to neither group. However, when it was decided at the foreign ministers' meeting in Moscow in November 1945, to put Korea under the trusteeship of the U.S., Russia, Britain and China for five years, these political parties were divided into two groups, the leftists and rightists. The left-wingers, led by the Communist Party, expanded an approval movement of this agreement, and they staged a heated political dispute with the rightists who were in opposition. Furthermore, later differences between America and Russia stimulated the dispute more and more intensely. Immediately after the breakdown of the American and Russian joint councillors meeting regarding unification of North and South Korea in May 1946, radical elements of the Communist Party in South Korea, actively supported by northern Communists, launched active anti-American movements, inciting great-scale revolution incidents in various places.

However, owing to stricter control of these incidents and to the arrest of Pak Huon-yong, president of the South Korean Communist Party and present vice-premier of the North Korean Government, by order of the American occupation forces in August 1947, the Communist Party disappeared at the time of the general election of May 1948, the members traveling in disguise. Thus the political situation was stabilized for the time being. Of about 50 political parties existing in South Korea, only some of them occupy seats in the House. The following are leading political parties in South Korea:

1. Great Korea Independent Party - Headed by Lee Sung-man, (Dr. Synman Rhee), this is the leading political party. The number of

Translation, "Present Status of Korea", dtd 23 Mar 50

party members is said to be 2,000,000 - 3,000,000 and they occupy one-third of the present seats in the House. (Total number of seats in the House is uncertain.)

2. Korean Democratic Party - The party is headed by Kim Soung-chu (graduate of Waseda University and president of the former Toa-Nippon Press) It represents the wealthy class and Communists say it is pro-Japanese. There are about 500,000 members, and the party holds about one-third of the seats in the House.

3. Racial Young Men's Party - Approximately 1,000,000 young people are said to be members of this rightist party which is headed by Lee Hung-yu, the present vice-premier of Korea. He took refuge in China before the war and has engaged in the independent movement in Korea for more than 30 years.

4. Daido Young Men's Party - Lee Sei-ten is president of this party. He took refuge in China before the war and engaged in the independent movement. This is a right-wing party and consists of approximately 1,000,000 young men.

II. Public Safety

The total number of policemen in South Korea is said to be approximately 60,000. (The former government had 20,000 policemen.) The peace is usually disturbed, and riots, revolts of the army and big-scale incidents happen one after the other. The following paragraphs are on leading events and assassinations after the war.

1. Tai-ku case

Originating with the arrest of communist members at Tai-ku Police Station in October 1946, approximately 3,000 rioters occupied Tai-ku Prefecture for one week, killing policemen, members of rightist parties and their families numbering around 2,000 persons. It was most brutal because the majority of the rioters were special citizens. (Former 4th caste) Infants were crushed to death with pounders, and the rioters were so brutal we couldn't keep our eyes open. The people said that the leftist party requested the commanding officer of the U. S. Army that "Pro-Japanese policemen should be punished because this riot originated from ill-feeling of the people toward such policemen."

Translation, "Present Status of Korea", dtd 23 Mar 50

2. Che-Ju-To case

In October 1946, at about the same time as the Tai-ku case, the Communist Party took the leading part in a riot in which policemen and government workers, as well as the commanding officer of the Korean Army, were killed. To make matters worse, the army which was dispatched to settle the riot revolted, and the situation continued until about May 1949.

3. Yo-Su, Sun-Chon case

An expeditionary army of about 2,000 which was dispatched from Seoul to settle the riot in Che-Ju-to, being led by the Communist Party, revolted in Yo-Su. They occupied Yo-Su and Sun-Chon for about ten days, during which time not only rightist policemen and their families were murdered, but ordinary citizens also suffered from violence and plunder. No one in Yo-Su and Sun-Chon could find any family which was not affected in this riot.

4. Other special events

a. General strike of railway workers

Following the Tai-ku case, all railway workers, led by the Communist Party, walked out for about one month. They demanded a raise in wages, shorter working hours and discharge of supervisors. At this time the Communists were propagating that the U. S. Army would bring Japanese into Korea to reopen the railway service.

b. Killing and wounding of Americans by railway accident

At a small railway station near Tai-Jon Station, a car with about 100 American soldiers on board collided with a freight car. All were either killed or wounded. This incident was also alleged to have been committed by the Communist Party.

5. Leading figures who were murdered after the war

- a. Song Chin-wu (Rightist and president of the former Toa-Nippon Co.) Assassinated by Communists in November 1945

Translation, "Present Status of Korea", dtd 23 Mar 50

b. Yeu Wun-hyong (Leftist leader) Assassinated in the autumn of 1947. The murderer was said to be a member of the extreme element.

c. Chang Tok-sun (Former managing editor of the Toa-Nippon Press, then secretary-general of the Kan-min Party) Shot in 1947 by a policeman who was alleged to have instructions from Kuu Ichi's group.

d. Kim Kuu (Koo) (President of former Shanghai temporary government) Assassinated by his subordinate, Au, 27 years old. The latter confessed he had murdered Kim Kuu because Kim tried to kill Lee Sung-man (Dr. Synman Rhee).

III. The Economic Situation

Owing to shortages of electricity, material and engineers, large enterprises have halted their business. Only a part of the spinning factories are barely operating, and not a vestige of their former glory remains.

Everything is legally controlled but actually in free condition as public order is not yet maintained. Inflation is intensified day by day.

IV. Anti-Nationality Act Punishment Law

This law was enacted by proposal of leftist parties in September 1948. It provided for punishment of those who formerly cooperated with the Japanese Government, outlined as follows:

a. Those who signed the Go Treaty. (The Go Treaty was concluded between Korea and Japan in 1905. It provided for placement of Japanese advisors in important Korean political and economic organs.)

b. Those who signed the Japan and Korea Annexation Treaty

c. Those who were conferred with Japanese titles of nobility

d. Those who were members of the Japanese Imperial Diet

e. Those who worked for the Japanese military and special police, and who ill-treated Koreans cooperating with the Japanese Government.

f. Those who managed munition factories, and who cooperated with Japn in the aggressive war. Although the law was enacted with a term

Translation, "Present Status of Korea", dtd 23 Mar 50

of two years after enforcement, it was abolished one year after its enforcement as they abused the law in political struggle in September 1949.

V. Other Items

a. Population of North and South Korea

The total population of Korea is alleged to be approximately 33,000,000 or 25,000,000 in South Korea and 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 in North Korea. A large number of people, hating Communism, smuggled into South Korea after the war.

b. Thirty-eight degree line

On the line which divided Korea north and south, white wooden signposts are established at intervals of 500 metres. Each road crossing the line is strictly guarded by the armies of both North and South Korea.

c. Situation in North Korea

Thought and speech are strictly controlled, and no newspaper other than the organ paper of the Korean People's Board, is published.

The iron rule, those who don't work should not eat, is strictly followed. Even in jails they are forced to work.

As a kind of punishment, people are sometimes forced to move their residence. It is often applied to the reactionaries.

775013

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

RFS/ht/sk

014

11 April 1950

SUBJECT: Illegal Entrant

AM

TO: Chief
Kanto Civil Affairs Region
APO 500

Forwarded herewith a letter from SAI TEI JUN, presently confined at Harjo Deportation Center. The petition was erroneously sent to this headquarters as the petitioner's husband resides in Shizuoka Prefecture under your jurisdiction.

FOR THE CHIEF:

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major, Infantry
Deputy Chief

Incl:
As indicated

C-File

18

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

4 April 1950

SUBJECT: Petition Concerning Unlawful Occupation of House Involving
an Occupation Force Soldier

TO : Commanding General
25th Infantry Division
APO 25
ATTN: G-1

1. The attached petition is forwarded to you as it is believed that the soldier involved, namely one Sgt James L Delany, is a member of your command.
2. That part of the petition that pertains to purchase and rental agreements is a Japanese matter and as such is for the Japanese courts to adjudicate in accordance with existing Japanese laws. If it is established that Sergeant Delany and his alleged common law wife have any legal rights, as pertains to the premises involved, it is requested that this headquarters be furnished such information as it will be of value in conducting surveillance of the Japanese agencies handling this case.

1 Incl:
Petition from
Masano Inoue

WILEY H. O'MCHUNDRO
Colonel Infantry
Chief

17a

000 crime

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24, subj: Petition
for Release of Korean Illegal Entrant, dtd 8 Nov 49

014

9th Ind

RFS/ht/sk

Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, 21 March 1950

TO: Chief, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP APO 500

1. This headquarters requested the Welfare Division of the Hyogo Prefectural Office to conduct a detailed investigation of the ability of the petitioner to support Boku Seki Jun now held at the Hario Deportation Center. Attached is report of findings.

2. This headquarters concurs with the Welfare Division of the Hyogo Prefectural Office and recommends that Boku Seki Jun, daughter of petitioner, be released.

FOR THE CHIEF:

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major, Infantry
Deputy Chief

3 Incls:
n/c
Added 1 Incl
3. Rpt of Findings

6-File

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

RFS/km

014.13

29 March 1950

SUBJECT: Disposition of Japanese Governmental Reports

TO: Commanding Officer
Kobe Base
APO 317

1. Since the dissolution of prefectural civil affairs teams, there has been a tendency on the part of Japanese officials to take many of their problems and petitions to the nearest headquarters of the occupation forces. The reports and problems which they formerly discussed with Civil Affairs are now being taken to CIC and tactical headquarters throughout the region.

2. It is recommended that whenever a deputation of Japanese officials or private citizens approach any headquarters in your command with a Civil Affairs matter, they be advised to present their petitions to Headquarters, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, in Osaka.

WILEY H O'MOHUNDRO
Colonel, Infantry
Chief

KCAR C-FILE

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

RFS/km

014.13

29 March 1950

SUBJECT: Disposition of Japanese Governmental Reports

TO: Commanding Officer
Kyoto Post Command
APO 301

1. Since the dissolution of prefectural civil affairs teams, there has been a tendency on the part of Japanese officials to take many of their problems and petitions to the nearest headquarters of the occupation forces. The reports and problems which they formerly discussed with Civil Affairs are now being taken to CIC and tactical headquarters throughout the region.

2. It is recommended that whenever a deputation of Japanese officials or private citizens approach any headquarters in your command with a Civil Affairs matter, they be advised to present their petitions to Headquarters, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, in Osaka.

WILEY H O'MOHUNDRO
Colonel, Infantry
Chief

C-FILE

KCAR

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

RFS/km

014.13

29 March 1950

SUBJECT: Disposition of Japanese Governmental Reports

TO: Commanding General
25th Infantry Division
APO 25

1. Since the dissolution of prefectural civil affairs teams, there has been a tendency on the part of Japanese officials to take many of their problems and petitions to the nearest headquarters of the occupation forces. The reports and problems which they formerly discussed with Civil Affairs are now being taken to CIC and tactical headquarters throughout the region.

2. It is recommended that whenever a deputation of Japanese officials or private citizens approach any headquarters in your command with a Civil Affairs matter, they be advised to present their petitions to Headquarters, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, in Osaka.

WILEY H O'MOHUNDRO
Colonel, Infantry
Chief

KCAR C-FILE

Hq Okinawa Team Military Government, APO 331, dtd 25 Nov 49
 Subject: Petition for Kayoko ITANI

014

. 1st Incl

RFS/ht/th

Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, 14 March 1950

To: Chief, Civil Affairs Section, GHA, SCAP, APO 500

1. Forwarded are the petition and affiliated papers of Kayoko ITANI, requesting travel permit from Ryukyu to Japan for Masako NAKACHI.
2. Report of findings and recommendations of Hyogo Prefectural Government attesting ability of petitioner to support the Ryukyuan is attached.
3. Recommend favorable consideration of the petition.

FOR THE CHIEF:

5 Incls:
 n/c
 Added 1 Incl
 5. Rpt of findings

STERLIN C. MOORE
 Major, Infantry
 Deputy Chief

13A

c-file

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

RFS/ht/th

015

13 March 1950

SUBJECT: Cases Tried Under Imperial Ordinance 911

TO: Chief
Civil Affairs Section
GHQ, SCAP,
APO 500

Submitted herewith in compliance with SCAPIN 1740 is the report of cases tried by Japanese Courts under Imperial Ordinance 911, 1946 in the six prefectures of Kinki Civil Affairs Region for the month ending 20 February 1950.

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Incl:
as indicated.

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major, Infantry
Deputy Chief

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

RFS/ht/sk

014

3 March 1950

SUBJECT: Petition for Release of Korean Illegal Entrant

TO: Chief
Civil Affairs Section
GHQ, SCAP
APO 500

1. Forwarded for your consideration are the petition and affiliated papers of RI Bunkei, requesting permission to legalize the entry into Japan of his son, RI Gakumei. (Incl 1)
2. The illegal entrant was arrested in December 1949 and was served an order for compulsory deportation by the governor of Tottori Prefecture. The Procurator's Office stayed the execution of the order until the illegal entrant recovered from his mental illness. (Incls 3 and 4)
3. Report of findings and recommendations of the Welfare Bureau of the Kyoto Municipal Office attesting ability of petitioner to support subject individual is attached. (Incl 2)
4. Recommend favorable consideration of the petition.

FOR THE CHIEF:

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major, Infantry
Deputy Chief

5 Incls:

1. Petition of Ri Bunkei
2. Report of Findings
3. Procurator's Stay of Execution
4. Governor's Order of Deportation
5. Affiliated papers.

GHQ, SCAP, APO 500, O14.39(1 Feb 50)CAS-L, subj Permission to
Remain in Japan, dtd 1 Feb 50.

O14

1st Ind

RFB/ht/th

Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, 24 February 1950

TO: Chief, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, APO 500

1. The Prefectural Welfare Section conducted a detailed investigation of the ability of KOTAI SHU, petitioner, to support KO TAI KAI, illegal entrant presently awaiting deportation at Harjo Deportation Center, and found the petitioner financially poor and incapable of supporting another member. The Welfare Section believes that the release of the illegal entrant will be a liability to the family.

2. This headquarters concurs with the findings of the Welfare Section and therefore recommends that the petition be disapproved.

FOR THE CHIEF:

2 Incls:

n/c

Added 1 Incl

2. report of findings

STERLIN C. MOORE

Major, Infantry

Deputy Chief

1701

C. Moore

11A

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

RFS/km

015

21 February 1950

SUBJECT: Trials of Japanese Nationals for Possession
of Military Payment Certificates

TO: Commanding General
25th Infantry Division
APO 25
ATTENTION: Court Administrator

1. Reference, letter, your headquarters, WEL/hf, subject as above, dated 3 February 1950, in which it was requested that:

a. Cases of persons accused of illegal possession of military payment certificates be prosecuted promptly; and

b. Heavier and more equitable sentences be adjudged by the Japanese courts.

2. Delay in prosecution and final court action in cases before Japanese agencies of justice have long been a problem of concern to the occupation forces responsible for surveillance of the courts and procurators. The extent of the problem is indicated by the fact that as of 31 January 1950, there were 15,586 criminal cases, 11,097 civil suits, and 5,953 domestic relations cases pending before the Japanese courts under the jurisdiction of the Osaka High Court. There are 294 judges, or approximately 111 cases per judge. There are 200 procurators to investigate and prosecute the 15,586 criminal cases. This problem has been and continues to be a subject of reports to higher headquarters; the data supplied by your letter of 3 February 1950 will be used in another report now in preparation.

3. The criminal cases may be classified into categories which are of special concern to different agencies. Agencies of the occupation interested in economic control violations exert pressure to obtain speedy disposition of cases in which they are interested, and the same may be said about taxation, election law violations, and other specific types of violations. To urge the courts to give preference to one

Ltr, Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, file 015, subject: "Trials of Japanese Nationals for Possession of Military Payment Certificates", dtd 21 Feb 50

group of cases over another sets a precedent which would only add further confusion to the administration of justice, a policy this headquarters is not prepared to adopt without direction from GHQ, SCAP.

4. Representatives of this headquarters conferred with officials of the Osaka High and District Courts on 20 January 1950 on the general problem of prompt and expeditious prosecution and judgment of pending cases. The topic of penalties was also discussed at the same conference. It was pointed out to the Court that in the cases of Seichiro Okamoto, Tadasu Habu and Shigeo Kakuta, Provost Court #1 of 25th Infantry Division confiscated the military payment certificates and adjudged one year confinement at hard labor, in addition to a fine equal to two times the value of the military script illegally possessed. It may reasonably be expected that the Japanese courts will adjudge more severe penalties on military payment certificate possession cases than formerly in view of the Provost Court's example. However, Article 4 of Cabinet Order 389, 1949, fixes the maximum fine at ¥50,000 for illegal possession of military payment certificates. In view of the widespread dealings in military currency and the limiting provisions of Cabinet Order 389 insofar as fines are concerned, it is the opinion of this headquarters that trials by Provost Court of cases involving sums in excess of \$150.00 military payment certificates, merits favorable consideration.

WILEY H. O'MOHUNDRO
Colonel INF
Chief

HEADQUARTERS 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION
APO 25

WEL/hf

SUBJECT: Trials of Japanese Nationals in cases involving illegal Possession of Military Payment Certificates

TO: The Commanding Officer
Kinki Civil Affairs Region
APO 25

1. Reference: Letter this Headquarters 12 Jan 1950, Subject "Trial of Japanese in Provost Courts", and Indorsement thereto, Headquarters 8th Army 23 Jan 1950 (copy previously furnished to you).

2. Attached hereto is a list of cases referred to Japanese Courts, that involve illegal possession of Military Payment Certificates (Incl 1), and a summary of action taken by the Japanese Courts (Incl 2).

3. Attention is invited to the fact that only 33% of these cases have been tried, and that the sentences have been inadequate and inequitable.

4. It requested that you contact the Chief Public Prosecutor of the Osaka High Court with a view to having these cases prosecuted promptly and that heavier and more equitable sentences be given.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

2 Incls

1. Report of action on cases
2. Summary of action

G K DOYLE
Maj AGD
Asst Adj Gen

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

RFS/km

386.3

21 February 1950

SUBJECT: Items of Illegal Possession

TO: Provost Marshal
35th Infantry Regiment
APO 25, Unit 3

1. The Otsu District Procurator submitted the attached list of items (Inclosure 1) picked up from Japanese and which have been adjudged confiscated by the Japanese courts. The items listed in custody of the Procurator's Office have been returned to military control by this headquarters; the items listed in custody of your office may be disposed of in accordance with current directives as they are no longer needed for prosecution of the cases.

2. Also attached for your information are two English translations of Cabinet Order 389, 1949 (Inclosure 2) which is the Japanese counterpart of GHQ SCAP Circular 23, 1949. The attached Cabinet Order is applied by Japanese courts to persons charged with illegal possession or illegal transactions.

FOR THE CHIEF:

- 2 Incls:
1. List of evidence
2. CO 389, 1949

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major INF
Deputy Chief

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

RFS/km

000.5

18 February 1950

SUBJECT: Confiscated Military Payment Certificates

TO: Provost Marshal
25th Infantry Division
APO 25
ATTENTION: Deputy Contraband Property Administrator

1. Inclosed herewith are twelve (\$12) dollars in military payment certificates picked up by this headquarters from the Otsu District Public Procurator's Office, and submitted for your disposition in accordance with GHQ SCAP Circular 23, 1948, "Contraband".

2. The ten-dollar military payment certificate, No. C 00317862 C, was confiscated from Tetsuya TAKEWAKI, who was charged with violation of Cabinet Order 165. The criminal case number is 3496 and the document number of the Otsu District Public Procurator's Office is receiving number 2296, of 1949.

3. The two one-dollar military payment certificates are Nos. C 01714856 C and C 02646638 C, confiscated from Koji ISHIKAWA. The criminal case number is not listed, but the receiving number is 2256, of 1949.

4. Acknowledgment of receipt is requested.

FOR THE CHIEF:

2 Incls:
As indicated

Sterlin C. Moore
STERLIN C. MOORE
Major INF
Deputy Chief

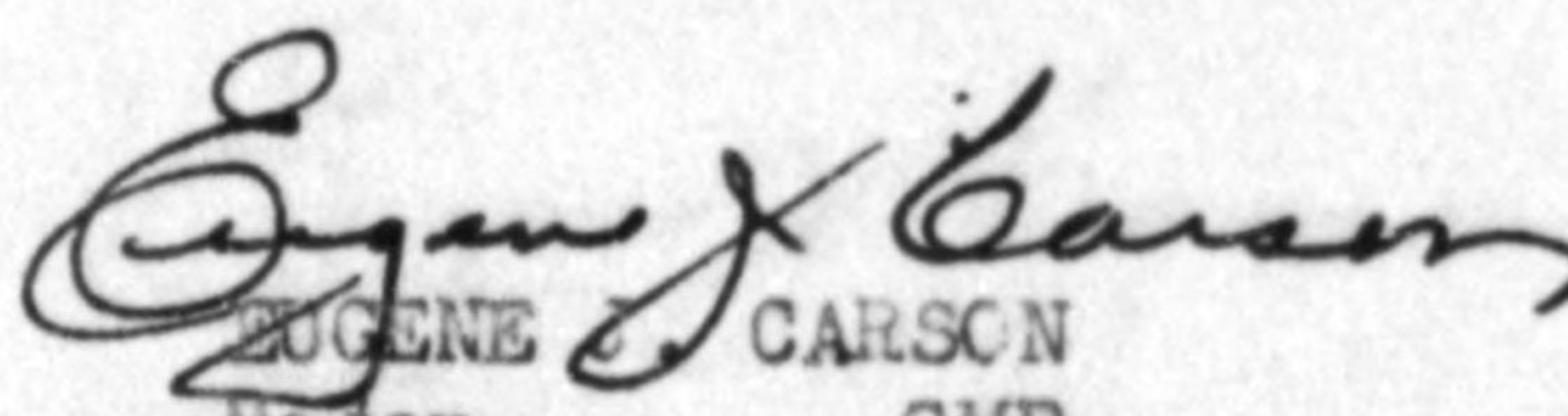
BASIC: Ltr Hq Kinki CAR, APO 25, dtd 18 Feb 50, Subj: Confiscated Military
Payment Certificates

1st Ind

Hq, 25th Inf Div, Office of the Provost Marshal, APO 25, 20 February 1950

TO: Commanding Officer, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25

Receipt acknowledged.


EUGENE J. CARSON
Major, CMP
Deputy Contraband
Property Administrator

KINKI
~~OSAKA~~ LIAISON & COORDINATION OFFICE

SY/a1

Prefectural Building
OSAKA

9 February 1950

KKLCO No. 49 GA

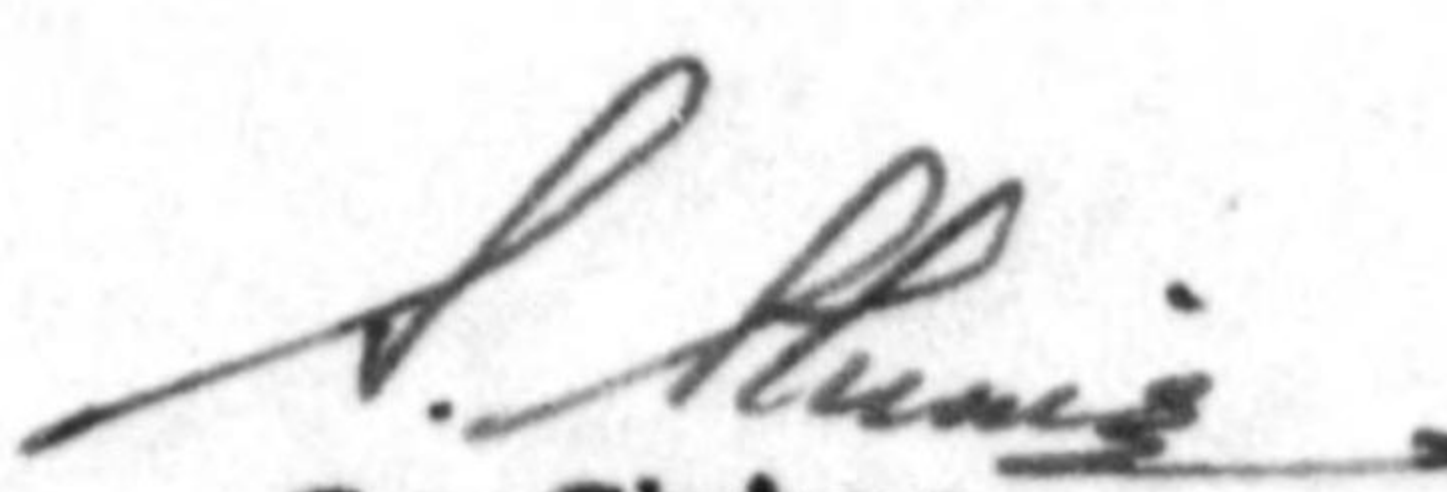
TO : Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region

SUBJECT: Reports Required under Provisions of Operational
Directive 55, Hq Eighth Army, 12 November 1949

1. Reference: 2nd Ind, this Office, KKLCO No. 32 GA, dtd 26 Jan 1950, to Letter Hq 25th Inf Div, file AG014, subj: "Reports Required under Provisions of Operational Directive 55, Hq Eighth Army, 12 November 1949", dtd 17 Jan 50.

2. Chief, Osaka Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau, reports that the contents of the basic Hq 25th Inf. Div. Letter, together with the provided reporting forms, have been distributed to the penal institutions under his jurisdiction with a covering letter dated 1 February.

3. In his report to this Office, it is pointed out that Fukui Prison is under the jurisdiction of the Nagoya Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau. The Chief of the Nagoya Bureau has been notified of the contents of basic letter and had his share of the provided reporting forms sent to him by a letter from the Osaka Bureau also dated 1 February.


S. Shima
Director

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

RFB/ht/th

015

13 February 1950

SUBJECT: Cases Tried Under Imperial Ordinance 311

TO: Chief,
Civil Affairs Section
GHQ, SCAR
APO 500

Submitted herewith in compliance with SCAPIN 1740 is the report of cases tried by Japanese Courts under Imperial Ordinance 311, 1946 in the six prefectures of Kinki Civil Affairs Region for the month ending 20 January 1950.

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Incl:
As indicated.

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major, Infantry
Deputy Chief

Handwritten notes:
AY
E. J. ...

Handwritten mark: 7

775013

NINKI LA REGION

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
 United States Army
 Office of the Commanding General
 APO 343

MILITARY COMMISSION
 ORDERS NUMBER 860

1. UP par 51c, Cir 8, GHQ, SCAP, 31 March 1949, the unexecuted portion of the sentence of confinement at hard labor adjudged against Kazutomo Horikawa, Japanese national, now confined in a Japanese prison, by a military commission, promulgated in MCO No 219, this headquarters, 13 July 1946, is suspended during good behavior.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

E. M. LANTIER
 Colonel,
 Chief of

CO	
EXEC	
ADJ	
C/C	12
SUPPLY	
PERS	17 January 1950
PV	
CP	
C.E.	
ECON	
LABOR	
LEG & GOVT	2/10
E & CP	
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FILE	3

OFFICIAL:

J. W. Donnell

J. W. DONNELL
 Colonel AGD
 Adjutant General

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- 2-AG Misc Div
- 2-AG Sec 8A
- 10-Occupation Courts, JA Sec, 8A
- 1-G-1 Sec 8A
- 1-PI, 8A
- 1-Professor of Law, US Mil Academy, West Point, N.Y.
- 1-Army War College, Washington, D.C.
- 1-The AG, Dept of Army, Washington, D.C.
- 6-The JAG, Dept of Army, Washington, D.C.
- 20-Yokohama Liaison Office
- 2-Legal Sec, SCAP, GHQ
- 2-CAff Sec, SCAP, GHQ
- 1-File

HEADQUARTERS 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

AG 014

17 Jan 50

SUBJECT: Reports Required Under Provisions of Operational
Directive 55, Hq VIII Army 12 November 1949TO: Commanding Officer
Kinki C. A. Region
APO 25

1. Reference:

- a. Cir 8 GHQ 31 Mar 1949, par 50 and inclosure 1.
- b. Opn Dir 55 Hq VIII Army 12 Nov 1949, par 12.
- c. Memo 46 Hq I Corps, 28 Nov 1949.

2. Reports required by the above cited references for the month of December 1949 were unsatisfactory, in that they were incomplete and in some instances non-existent.

3. It is requested that you contact the wardens of the following Japanese prisons through the High Court of Osaka and acquaint them with the contents of this letter:

Osaka Prison
Osaka Detention House
Nara Juvenile Home
Fukui Prison
Shiga Prison at Otsu
Yamashina Prison at Kyoto
Wakayama Prison (female)

4. Reports required are as follows:

- a. Report as indicated in Schedule A, inclosure 1 (copies herewith), showing by name persons confined under sentence. Grouped separately on the same Schedule should be shown those persons who have served one third of their sentence. Under each such individual's name should be entered a conduct rating. For standardization these ratings will be : Excellent, Very Good, Good or Poor.

Ltr Hq 25th Inf Div dtd Jan 1950, subj: Reports required by OD 55
Hq VIII A cont'd.

Immediately after this entry any recommendation for clemency will be entered.

b. Report as indicated in Schedule B, inclosure 1 should show by name those persons detained or still confined NOT under sentence at date of report.

5. It is to be noted that reports required are only on those persons in Japanese prisons who are under restraint, detention or confinement as a result of verbal or written instructions from any OCCUPATIONAL PERSONNEL, or AUTHORITY, SUBORDINATE OR AGENTS THEREOF. Negative reports are required.

6. Japanese prison wardens will not in many cases have all the information required to fully complete the reports, or will Regional Civil Affairs Teams have such information. However it is important that the report required by Schedule "A" and "B" be completed as far as available information will permit.

7. Reports will be prepared as of midnight the 20th of each month for the previous 30 days, and will include ONLY those persons still detained or confined on the date of the report, i.e., the 20th of the month.

8. Reports will be prepared in triplicate and forwarded as follows by the 25th of each month:

a. Original to C. G. 25th Inf Div, APO 25, Attn: Occupational Court Administrator

b. Duplicate to appropriate Civil Affairs Detachment.

c. Triplicate to file of Prison warden.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

/s/ G. K. Doyle
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

2 Incls:

1. Schedule "A" and "B"
(25 per prison)
2. Copy OD 55 Hq VIII Army 12 Nov 1949

000

BASIC: Ltr, Hq 25th Inf Div, file AG 014, subj: "Reports Required Under Provisions of Operational Directive 55, Hq Eighth Army 12 November 1949", dtd 17 Jan 50

015

1st Ind

RFS/ka

Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, 24 January 1950

TO: Kinki Liaison and Coordination Office
Osaka, Honshu

1. Forwarded herewith are two copies of Operational Directive 55 and 175 copies of a reporting form prepared by the court administrator, 25th Infantry Division. Copies of the Operational Directive were previously submitted to your office some time ago.

2. The two attached copies are for your files and for your use as you may desire. The 175 reporting forms are to be distributed to the penal institutions listed in paragraph 3 of the basic letter. Inasmuch as the reporting period for the month of January ended on the 20th, it is desired that these reporting forms be used by the penal institutions beginning with the period which ends 20 February.

FOR THE CHIEF:

2 Incls:
n/cSTERLIN C. MOORE
Major INF
Deputy Chief

km

BASIC: Ltr, Hq 25th Inf Div, file AG 014, subj: "Reports required Under Provisions of Operational Directive 55, Hq Eighth Army 12 November 1949", dtd 17 Jan 50

KKLCO No. 32 GA

2nd Ind

SY/ts

Kinki Liaison & Coordination Office,

26 January 1950

TO: Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region

1. A copy of the basic letter, together with a Japanese translation of same prepared by this Office, has been sent to the Chief of the Osaka Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau, with a request that the contents be thoroughly disseminated to the institutions under his jurisdiction. (The penal institutions listed in paragraph 3 of the basic letter are under the jurisdiction of the above-mentioned Bureau, and not that of the Osaka High Court.)

2. The reporting forms have also been forwarded to the Osaka Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau, with a request to have same distributed to the penal institutions mentioned above, and to have these forms used from the next report period ending 20 February.

3. Your Headquarters will be informed as soon as this Office receives word that the above request has been complied with.

/s/ S. Shima
Director

775013

BASIC: Ltr, Hq 25th Inf Div, file AG 014, subj: "Reports Required Under Provisions of Operational Directive 55, Hq Eighth Army, 12 November 1949", dtd 17 Jan 50

015

3rd Ind

RFS/km

Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, 27 January 1950

TO: CG, 25th Infantry Division, APO 25
ATTENTION: Court Administrator

Attention invited to 1st and 2nd preceding indorsements.

FOR THE CHIEF:

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major INF
Deputy Chief

File
mo

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HEADQUARTERS 26TH INFANTRY DIVISION
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

AG 014

SUBJECT: Reports Required Under Provisions of Operational Directive
55, Hq VIII Army 12 November 1949.

JAN 17 1950

TO: Commanding Officer
Kinki C. A. Region
APO 25

1. Reference:
 - a. Cir 8 GHO 31 Mar 1949, par 50 and inclosure 1.
 - b. Opn Dir 55 Hq VIII Army 12 Nov 1949, par 12
 - c. Memo 46 Hq I Corps, 28 Nov 1949.
2. Reports required by the above cited references for the month of December 1949 were unsatisfactory, in that they were incomplete and in some instances non-existent.
3. It is requested that you contact the wardens of the following Japanese prisons through the High Court of Osaka and acquaint them with the contents of this letter:

Osaka Prison
Osaka Detention House
Nara Juvenile Home
Fukui Prison
Shiga Prison at Otsu
Yamashina Prison at Kyoto
Wakayama Prison (female)

4. Reports required are as follows:
 - a. Report as indicated in Schedule A, inclosure 1 (copies herewith), showing by name persons confined under sentence. Grouped separately on the same Schedule should be shown those persons who have served one third of their sentence. Under each such individual's name should be entered a conduct rating. For standardization these ratings will be:

Excellent, Very Good, Good or Poor.

Immediately after this entry any recommendation for clemency will be entered.

- b. Report as indicated in Schedule B, inclosure 1 should show by name those persons detained or still confined NOT under sentence at date of report.

Ltr Hq 25th Inf Div dtd Jan 1950, subj: Reports required by OD 55
Hq VIII A cont'd.

5. It is to be noted that reports required are only on those persons in Japanese prisons who are under restraint, detention or confinement as a result of verbal or written instructions from any OCCUPATIONAL PERSONNEL, or AUTHORITY, SUBORDINATE OR AGENTS THEREOF. Negative reports are required.

6. Japanese prison wardens will not in many cases have all the information required to fully complete the reports, or will Regional Civil Affairs Teams have such information. However it is important that the report required by Schedule "A" and "B" be completed as far as available information will permit.

7. Reports will be prepared as of midnight the 20th of each month for the previous 30 days, and will include ONLY those persons still detained or confined on the date of the report, i.e., the 20th of the month.

8. Reports will be prepared in triplicate and forwarded as follows by the 25th of each month:

- a. Original to C.G. 25th Inf Div, APO 25, Attn: Occupational Court Administrator.
- b. Duplicate to appropriate Civil Affairs Detachment.
- c. Triplicate to file of Prison warden.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

2 Incls:

1. Schedule "A" and "B" (25 per prison)
2. Copy OD 55 Hq VIII Army 12 Nov 1949

G. K. DOYLE
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

BASIC: Ltr, Hq 25th Inf Div, file AG 014, subj: "Reports required Under Provisions of Operational Directive 55, Hq Eighth Army 12 November 1949", dtd 17 Jan 50

KKLCO No. 32 GA

2nd Ind

SY/ts

Kinki Liaison & Coordination Office,

26 January 1950

TO: Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region

1. A copy of the basic letter, together with a Japanese translation of same prepared by this Office, has been sent to the Chief of the Osaka Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau, with a request that the contents be thoroughly disseminated to the institutions under his jurisdiction. (The penal institutions listed in paragraph 3 of the basic letter are under the jurisdiction of the above-mentioned Bureau, and not that of the Osaka High Court.)

2. The reporting forms have also been forwarded to the Osaka Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau, with a request to have same distributed to the penal institutions mentioned above, and to have these forms used from the next report period ending 20 February.

3. Your Headquarters will be informed as soon as this Office receives word that the above request has been complied with.

/s/ S. Shima
Director



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

RFS/km

091

16 February 1950

SUBJECT: Conscription Notice to Korean Resident in Japan

TO: Chief
Civil Affairs Section
GHQ, SCAP
APO 500

1. The attached notice to appear for examination for conscription was sent from Joyuri, Hyozen-men, Chejudo, Korea to the address of Ri Sho Kei, alias Takeo Yamada, at No. 1, 680, Kashiwado-cho, Fuse City, Osaka-fu. The relatives of Ri Sho Kei sent the notice on to the addressee, who is presently serving a sentence at the Osaka Detention House. He turned the notice over to the detention house officials, who in turn brought it to this headquarters.

2. Ri Sho Kei was sentenced to one year penal servitude as of 8 February 1950 for an offense committed against the Japanese, (fraud) on 29 November 1949. The detention house officials requested the advice of this headquarters and were informed that inasmuch as the document concerned relations with the Republic of Korea and a resident of Japan, a reply would be necessary through the proper diplomatic channels. They were further advised to retain the Korean in detention and that the notice to report for examination would be forwarded through occupation forces channels for official notification to the Korean Government.

3. The original notice of conscription, together with the envelope, is attached as an inclosure.

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Incl
Notice to report
for examination

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major INF
Deputy Chief

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MS

km

4a

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

16 January 1950

Mr Kanichi Watanabe,
Representative of Tanokuchi Farmers'
Cooperative Association,
52 Fukurokudani, Yawata-cho,
Kyoto Fu, (Honshu), Japan.

Dear Mr Watanabe,

In reference to your letters of 22 and 24 December, 1949, subject: "Duck Hunting at Off Limits Ponds", this is to inform you that a check was made by the proper Occupation authorities and that those individuals found who were guilty of the subject violation were warned.

Request you advise this headquarters should any further violations occur.

Sincerely yours,

STERLIN C MOORE
Major, Infantry
Deputy Chief

SCM/rs

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775013

BASIC: Ltr Hq Kinki CAR, APO 25, Subj: Ltr of Transmittal, dtd 27 Dec 49

2nd Ind

Hq, 25th Inf Div, Office of the Provost Marshal, APO 25, 9 Jan 50

TO: Provost Marshal, I Corps, APO 301

Investigation of basic letter revealed that the men concerned were not aware of these particular ponds being Off Limits for hunting. These men were personally oriented by the undersigned regarding Off Limits hunting areas on 7 January 1950.

(ORIG LTR)

Clifford E. Dykes
CLIFFORD E. DYKES
Lt Colonel, CMP
Provost Marshal

3rd Ind

Hq I Corps, Office of the Provost Marshal, APO 301, 11 January 1950

TO: Hq Kinki CAR, APO 25

For your information.

Robert A. McKenna
ROBERT A. MCKENNA
Major CMP
Provost Marshal

1470

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

27 December 1949

SUBJECT: Letter of Transmittal

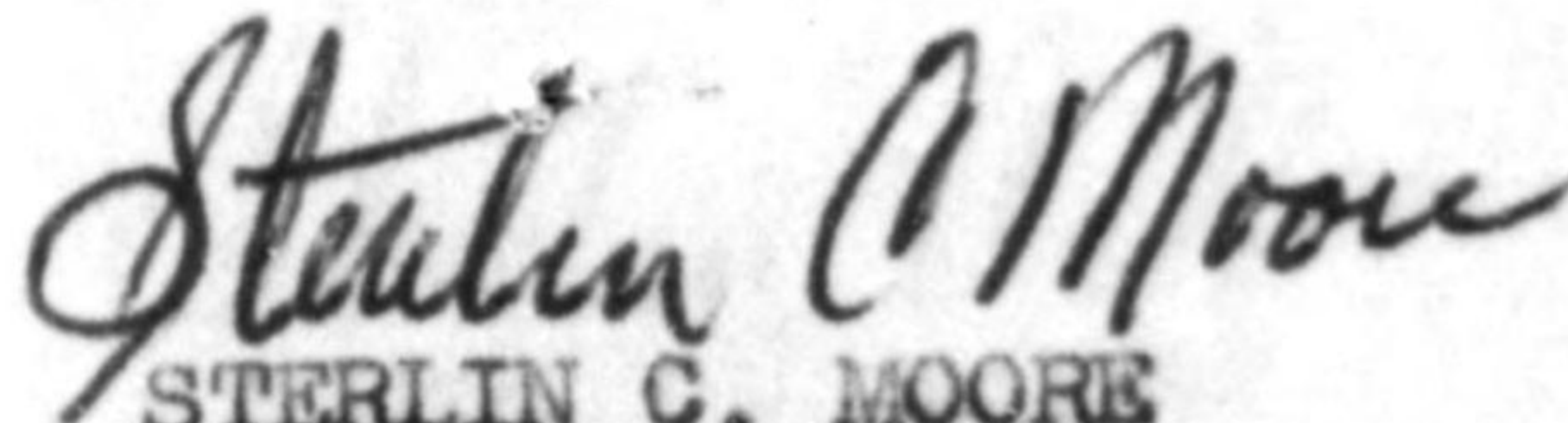
PM

3183

TO: Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301
ATTN: Provost Marshal

The attached letters regarding hunting in an "Off Limits" area are forwarded as a matter of concern to your office.

FOR THE CHIEF:



STERLIN C. MOORE
Major Inf
Deputy Chief

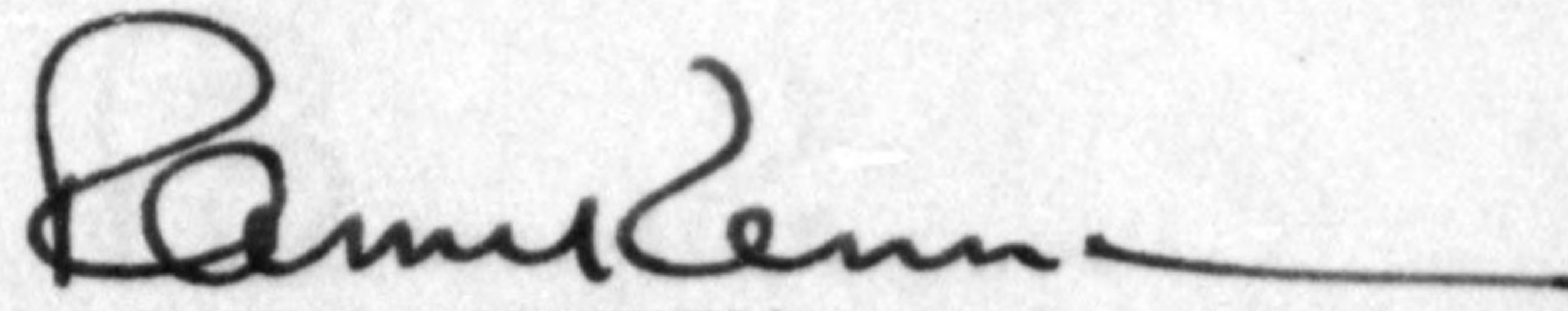
- 2 Incls:
1. Ltr dtd 22 Dec 49
2. Ltr dtd 24 Dec 49

1st Ind

Hq I Corps, Office of the Provost Marshal, APO 301, 29 Dec 49.

TO: Provost Marshal, 25th Infantry Division, APO 25

For investigation and report to this office.



ROBERT A. MCKENNA
Major CMP
Provost Marshal

2 Incls:
n/c

KYOTO MUNICIPAL OFFICE

December 22, 1949

Colonel Wiley H. O'Mohundro
Chief, KINKI Civil Affairs Region

Sir:

When the undersigned submitted his petition, as per attached to this report, to His Excellency General Coulter, the undersigned was told in the office of CAT of 1 Corps that he should make his report every time when any party of the Occupation personnel made hunting with the guns in our common ponds.

This is the undersigned's second report in respect to the Occupation personnel's huntings at the common ponds.

A party of four at the ponds during the hours of 0600 through 0730 December 3rd. They got away with 20 ducks.

The same party of five came following day at 1500 hrs through 1730 hrs and shot down 15 ducks. Each time, they had the same Jeep whose number is H-7 4550. - *Nayoga*

The same party of three came at the hours of 1500 through 1630 hrs and got away with 10 ducks. This time their Jeep Number was H-7 7250. - *Sgt Gross*

Another party whose vehicle number 5 A - 2658 Japanese Occupation-49 came to the ponds at 0700 through 0840 and shot some ducks. ✓

On account of frequent duck huntings by gun by your personnel, the farmers who are depending partially on the income from the ponds are suffering. The ducks are shy of gun shot and even a single shot from a fire arm will keep the ducks from the ponds which means less income and less to eat to the farmers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

Kanichi Watanabe
Kanichi Watanabe
Representing Tanokuchi Farmers'
Cooperative Association
52 Fukurokudani, Yawata -cho
Kyoto Prefecture.

Incl: 1.

KYOTO MUNICIPAL OFFICE

December 24, 1949

Colonel Wiley H. O'Mohundro
Chief
KINKI Civil Affairs Region

Subject: Duck Hunting at Off Limit
Ponds.

Sir:

The undersigned humbly beg to appeal for your immediate judicious disposition as to stopping the Occupation personnel from coming to hunt at the common ponds located at Osaka Fu Hirakatachi Tannokuchi-Ike.

There is one party who insists on coming to the game hunting to the said ponds, inspite of the farmers' frequent protests. When requested not to hunt duck, he would say that he was shooting pigeons and not ducks. When the sign of "This area off limit at all time. Absolutely no hunting allowed. By the order of Commanding General.", he pulled off the signed board and broke it into pieces on the ground that there was no authentic proof of its origin.

He came to the ponds on November 26th. He was the one who came to the ponds on December 3rd and 4th, as reported in the undersigned letter dated December 22nd. Since then, he brought his friends in two Jeeps whose numbers are "5A-2894" and "5A-3163". Sgt Hannah 49" Lt. Leedham 49"

Because of his persistent coming to hunt, the farmers are are having very poor season this year.

In respect to your investigation on this case, you may summon the translator of this complaint, Yukio Sakamoto Kyoto City Hall Public Relation Section.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

Kanichi Watanabe
Kanichi Watanabe
Representing Tanokuchi Farmers'
Cooperative Association
52 Fukurokudani Yawata-cho
Kyoto Fu.

Incl. 2

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

RFS/km

*File
KFS/km*

386.3

13 January 1950

SUBJECT: Illegal Possession of Allied Forces' Property

TO: Chief Procurator
Otsu District Procurator's Office
Otsu, Shiga-ken

1. Receipt is acknowledged of the following items of Allied Forces' property:

<u>Defendant</u>	<u>Property</u>
Tozaburo Incue	2 cartons U.S. cigarettes
Hachiro Uenishi and Toichi Uemura	1 carton U.S. cigarettes
Masashi Sonoda	1 carton U. S. cigarettes
Masakatsu Tashiro	1 field jacket, U.S. Army property

2. This headquarters will dispose of the items in accordance with current directives.

FOR THE CHIEF:

STERLIN C. MOORE
Major INF
Deputy Chief

km

W

HEADQUARTERS 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION
 APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

HEF/jft

5. JAN 1950

AG 014 (A)

SUBJECT: Conversion of Yen to Dollars by Japanese National

TO: Commanding Officer
 Kinki Civil Affairs Region
 APO 25

1. The inclosed letter from Mr. Toshio Azumi is forwarded as a matter pertaining to your command. Mr. Azumi has been notified by telephone of the disposition of this letter.

2. It is requested that you take such steps as may be necessary to assist Mr. Azumi in this matter.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

1 Incl:
 Ltr fr Mr. Toshio Azumi,
 with translation.

G. T. Doyle
 G. T. DOYLE
 Major, AGD
 Asst Adf Gen

RECORDED



HQ 25th DI

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1st Ind

RFS/rs

1468
 Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, 20 January 1950

TO: Chief, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, APO 500

1. Attention invited to basic letter and inclosures which relate to efforts of Mr. Toshio Azumi, 1672, 1-chome, Ikuecho, Osaka, Japan, to obtain U.S. dollar instruments with which to pay McGraw-Hill International Corporation, for magazines which are currently being sent to Mr. Azumi. The magazines are: American Machinist, Product Engineering, Machinery, and Aviation. The amount involved is \$25.00.

2. This headquarters knows of no method whereby Mr. Azumi could convert Japanese yen into U.S. dollars for the purpose of paying for the magazines. If there is an approved procedure, request information

3

Ltr, AG 014 (A), Hq 25th Inf Div, 5 Jan 50
Subj: Conversion of Yen to Dollars by Jap Nat'l

in order that Mr. Azumi may be advised. If there exists no method at present, it is recommended that McGraw-Hill International Corporation, 330 W. 42nd Street, New York, be informed that Mr. Azumi is not authorized to use U.S. dollar credits.

1 Incl
n/c

Wiley H O'Mohundro
WILEY H O'MOHUNDRO
Colonel, Infantry
Chief

014 (5 Jan 50)CAS-CI 2nd Ind

Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, APO 500

17 FEB 1950

TO: Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25

1. Two possible methods of obtaining foreign exchange to pay for the publications supplied by McGraw-Hill International Corp. are open to Mr. Toshio Azumi.

2. The first method is through the use of export retention credits earned by the petitioner. The second method is through application to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry for Allocation Certificate under the procedures established for financing private imports into Japan. The Allocation Certificate, if granted, would entitle the applicant to obtain an Import License from one of the foreign exchange banks and to arrange for payment in foreign exchange to McGraw-Hill International Corp.

3. It is recommended that Mr. Toshio Azumi consult his local office of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry for further particulars and information regarding procedure to be followed and forms to be used in filing applications under the methods outlined.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl
n/c

J. O'Brien
J. O'BRIEN
CWO
Adm
CORP
OFF

Mr Azumi personally notified of contents of this correspondence by M Sgt Walk 21 Feb 50

OLA

1st Ind

RFS/rs

Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, 20 January 1950

TO: Chief, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, APO 500

1. Attention invited to basic letter and inclosures which relate to efforts of Mr. Toshio Azumi, 1672, 1-chome, Ikuecho, Osaka, Japan, to obtain U.S. dollar instruments with which to pay McGraw-Hill International Corporation, for magazines which are currently being sent to Mr. Azumi. The magazines are: American Machinist, Product Engineering Machinery, and Aviation. The amount involved is \$25.00.

2. This headquarters knows of no method whereby Mr. Azumi could convert Japanese yen into U.S. dollars for the purpose of paying for the magazines. If there is an approved procedure, request information in order that Mr. Azumi may be advised. If there exists no method at present, it is recommended that McGraw-Hill International Corporation, 230 W. 42nd Street, New York, be informed that Mr. Azumi is not authorized to use U.S. dollar credits.

1 Incl
n/c/s/t WILEY H O'MOHUNDRO
Colonel, Infantry
Chief

OLA (5 Jan 50)CAS-CI

2nd Ind

Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, APO 500

17 FEB 1950

TO: Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25

1. Two possible methods of obtaining foreign exchange to pay for the publications supplied by McGraw-Hill International Corp. are open to Mr. Toshio Azumi.

2. The first method is through the use of export retention credits earned by the petitioner. The second method is through application to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry for Allocation Certificate under the procedures established for financing private imports into Japan. The Allocation Certificate, if granted, would entitle the applicant to obtain an Import License from one of the foreign exchange banks and to arrange for payment in foreign exchange to McGraw-Hill International Corp.

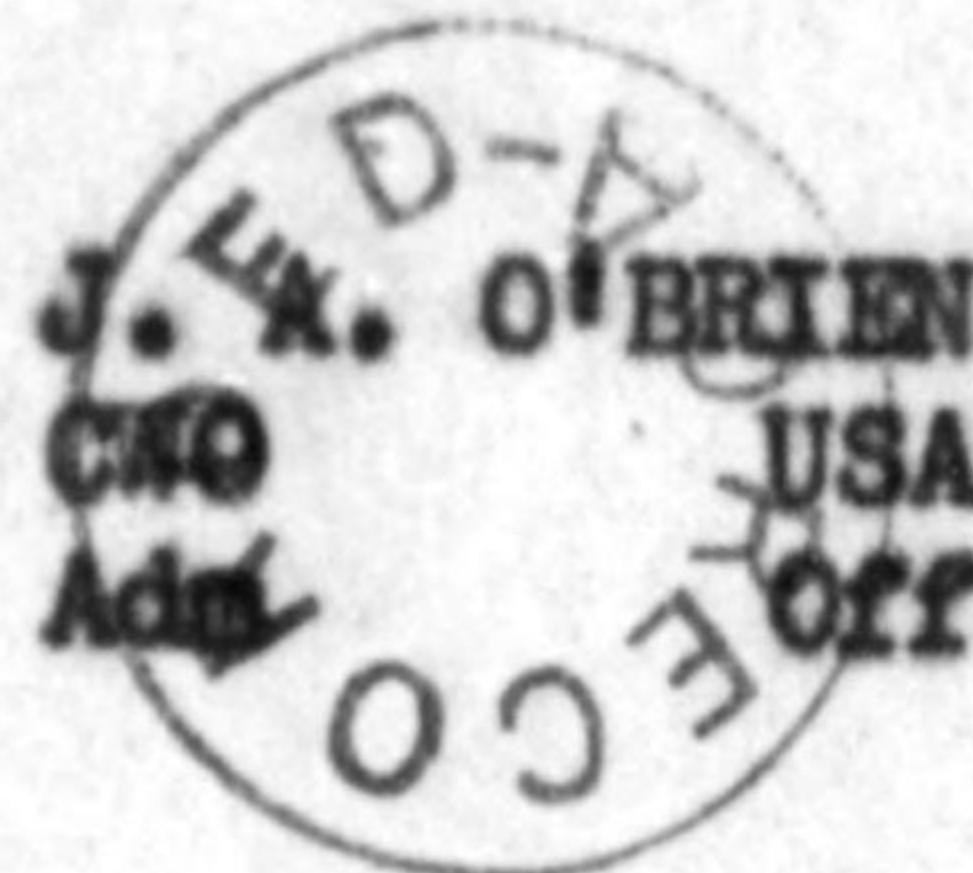
775013

Ltr, AG 014 (A), Hq 25th Inf Div, 5 Jan 50
Subj: Conversion of Yen to Dollars by Jap Nat'l

3. It is recommended that Mr. Toshio Azumi consult his local office of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry for further particulars and information regarding procedure to be followed and forms to be used in filing applications under the methods outlined.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl
n/e



HEADQUARTERS 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION
Office of the AG of S, G-2
APO 25

23 December 1949

Major General William B. Kean
Commanding General, 25th Inf. Div.
APO 25

Azumi, Toshio
Managing Director
Azumi Manufacturing Co.
1672, 1 chome, Ikeucho,
Asahi-ku, Osaka City

Dear Sir:

Before the war my company was subscribing to 4 magazines published by the McGraw-Hill Corp., through Yamanaka Bookshop which was the corporation's representative. The four magazines were:

1. American Machinist
2. Product Engineering
3. Machinery
4. Aviation

On October 1948 I received a letter from McGraw-Hill Corp. in the United States stating that I still have a balance left over on subscriptions, therefore if I gave them my new address, they would send the magazines. I immediately answered the letter. Then on January 1949 I received the first copy of the American Machinist. Since this magazine is published every other week I received 22 copies up to the present date. In May I received a letter from McGraw-Hill Corp. stating that they are going to publish a new magazine titled "McGraw-Hill Digest" and that they will let me be a subscriber and to send them 10 dollars. They also stated that I should also read the "Factory" (management and maintenance) which is a good reference for "American Machinist" readers. Subscription will be 15 dollars. They have been sending these magazines for which I am obligated to pay 25 dollars. It is my wish to pay this company before the year is over. Therefore I am asking you to grant a special favor on this matter.

It is impossible for us to part from these publications now, as it was before the war, especially those who are engaged in manufacturing precision instruments. These magazines are not only profitable to us, but enlighten our trade and make it possible for us to understand the American industry. It is impossible to keep pace with the industrial world and its progress without these magazines. Through the articles in these magazines we are able to see the progress of machinery. By the announcement of higher efficiency machineries we are able to see the change in cost of production.

I owed a great deal to these magazines when I first established the

Incl 11

factory. By reading these industrial magazines I was able to set up a near ideal factory by importing the machinery. For these reasons it will be a great loss to stop the subscriptions. Therefore it is necessary to pay for the subscription before they stop sending the magazines due to the delaying of payment for the subscription.

This was on my mind since the beginning of this year, and when I received the "McGraw-Hill Digest" and "Factory" I felt the necessity of sending 25 dollars immediately. Therefore, first I went to the Osaka City Branch of the National City Bank, but I was told the impossibility of converting yen to dollar. Then I went to the Foreign Exchange Dept. of the Osaka Bank. I was told that there is no way to obtain dollars with yen. Furthermore the bank does not handle foreign money orders. Nevertheless the bank agreed to give consideration enabling me to deposit the subscription charge in yen at the present exchange rate with stipulations that withdrawal of this deposit is possible only with the McGraw-Hill Corp's consent. I have written this plan to McGraw-Hill. They replied that they have no connection with local currency. Payment must be made in dollars.

Then I went to the Osaka Branch of the Foreign Trade Bureau. They suggested the barter trade system with my product. But when I thought of the inferiority of my products in comparison with American products I abandoned this idea.

Then I asked a friend of mine who rents houses to Occupation Force's personnel about such matter, but I accomplished nothing.

I have read in a Kyoto paper that the Kyoto Station master subscribes to the New York Times. So I wrote to him, regarding the procedure he took. But the reply was that it only refers to the New York Times and does not apply to other publications.

I received a note from Maruzen Corporation stating that they will take care of procedures for import if anyone wished to buy foreign books. So I went to Maruzen. But I was told that this refers only to Foreign Traders who have capital in dollars in the United States.

I tried everything I could do to accomplish this matter for a year in vain. McGraw-Hill wrote to me, "There is no country in the world which does not exchange the necessary local currency to dollar to pay for profitable publications as these." Evidently they are not aware of conditions, that we are under the special rules of Occupation Policy.

I wrote to the company thanking them for sending the magazines and that I am doing everything to pay the debt. In a recent letter, I wrote, "If I fail in every other way I'll seek the kind assistance of the 25th Divisional Commander."

I ask again to grant me a permit to make remittances in dollars for the following magazines published by McGraw-Hill Corp:

1 - Factory \$15.00

1 - McGraw-Hill Digest \$10.00
Total \$25.00

Attached bills for "Factory" and "McGraw-Hill Digest" are the 5th one and 4th one I have received respectively.

I wish that you will give me consideration on the matter and grant me a permit. If granted, I'll immediately go to the National City Bank and take the necessary procedure.

It is my desire to establish a firm industrial foundation in my line of work under the guidance of the United States.

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000

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

JWR/jsk

APO 24 Unit 5
15 November 1949

SUBJECT: Illegal Entrants of Koreans

THRU: Commanding General, Headquarters I Corps, APO 301
Attn: Civil Affairs Section

TO: Commanding General, Headquarters 8th Army, APO 343
Attn: Civil Affairs Section

Forwarded for your consideration is a petition from
KIM Ho Jin requesting the release of his son; KIM Tai Ichi now
being held at Hario Deportation Center.

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Incl
a/s

/s/ Henry E. Rainbolt Jr.
1st Lt FA
Adjutant

AG 014 - BA

1st Ind

CDO'C/pm

Hq I Corps, APO 301, 19 Nov 1949

TO: CG; Eighth Army, APO 343
ATTN: Civil Affairs Section

1 incl:
n/c

P. L. N.

AGMGL 000.5

2d Ind

25 Nov 49

SUBJECT: Illegal Entrants of Koreans (15 November 1949)

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25

1. Forwarded for investigation of statements made in petition and your recommendations.
2. Recommendation will include a statement of the ability of the petitioner to support the subject individual

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

1 Incl:
n/c/s/ J. A. O'Brien
CWO USA
Asst Adj Gen

014

3rd Ind

RFS/ht/km

Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, 14 January 1950

TO: Chief, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ SCAP, APO 500

1. This headquarters requested the Welfare Division of the Osaka Prefectural Office to conduct a detailed investigation of the ability of the petitioner to support the subject individual now held at the Harjo Deportation Center. The report of the Welfare Division, dated 9 January 1950, is attached hereto as inclosure #2.

2. This headquarters concurs with the Welfare Division of the Osaka Prefectural Office and recommends that Kim Tai Ichi, son of the petitioner, be released from detention.

FOR THE CHIEF:

2 Incls:
1. n/c
2. added (Report of Findings)STERLIN C. MOORE
Major INF
Deputy ChiefFile
105
km

km