

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

Description of contents

- (1) Box no. 3053
- (2) Folder title/number: (19)
Investgations & Reports
- (3) Date: Apr. 1949 - July 1949

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
9423, 9612	c, e

(5) Item description and comment:
Kochi

(6) Reproduction: Yes No

(7) Film no. _____ Sheet no. _____

(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)

Police No. 307

June 30, 1949

To: Commanding Officer,
Kochi Mil. Govt. TeamFrom: Kochi Prefectural Police
Troop CommanderSubject: Report on Result of Investigation into
Information

In accordance with your instruction dated June 20, the police investigated into the contents of the information in connection with a certain Mr. Nishitani, managing director, of the Osugi-mura Agricultural Cooperative Union, Nagaoka-gun.

The result of the investigation is hereby submitted to you as follows.

As to the case mentioned in the information, the competent Takaoka-cho Police Station began to investigate into it in May, this year, and arrested the suspect Nishitani on the charge of the violation of the Commodity Prices Control Act as it was brought to light that he had put 76 bales of fertilizers into illegal channels.

Case # 112

Manabu Hirai

Manabu Hirai
Kochi Prefectural Police
Troop Commander

115015
704
B

Date: 28 July 1949

To: Commanding Officer

From: Chief, Local Affairs Sect

Subject: Answer to Case #114

1. The following information was received from the deputy mayor of Nakamuracho.
2. The writer states himself to be a clerk of Nakamura Town Office, but there is no person of such handwriting in the town office.
3. A certain Mori mentioned on the letter means Toshio Mori, a temporary employee for the town office's Construction Section. Mori learned Russian while student at Chuo Univ, and when he was a POW in Russia, he was an interpreter and was treated fairly well.
4. Construction section chief says Mori speaks in defence of Russia if anybody abuse Russia.
5. Otenka and Shiota are characters same as mentioned in the letter.

x

x

x

18 July 1949

TO: Chief of Kochi Civil Affairs Team

SUBJECT: Concerning Contribution

Sir; I hereby answer you as the following concerning the contribution sent to you from a secretary of Nakamura-cho that you had demanded for its investigation; by, asking its investigation to the assistant Headman of Nakamura-cho, and getting hold of its result.

Chief of Local Affairs Sect.
Kochi Pref.

ARTICLE

1. The name is Secretary of Nakamura-cho, but concerning from its writing, there are no persons in the town employee with that handwriting. Also the town employee are all called Superintendent, Engineer or Technician, so person using the former name secretary seems to be a person outside.
2. MORI _____ in the contribution is Mori Toshio who now works as an extraordinary Clerk in the Construction Sect. of the town. He was employed for a month during the busy times of the engineering but as there was a vacancy, and he also could not find any other employment, he is still employed.
3. MORI had quited Central College(?) before his graduation but he had studied Russian during his school days so during his capture as a criminal he had a job something like an interpreter and was treated well comparatively.
4. Questioning the Chief of Construction Sect. so that he would not notice, he says that MORI says things on Russia's side when somebody talks against Russia.
5. Concerning OTSUKA and SHIOTA in the contribution they are persons just like what is said in the contribution; the contribution is correct concerning the above three persons.

EXTRACTS FROM CIRC 21, HQ-SCAP-06 June 48 K-2
ON CONTROL OF ENTRY & EXIT OF PROPERTY -
REFERENCED BY OD 33 of 49 - SAME SUBJECT

9. Entry.

e. The importation of any of the following items into Japan is prohibited except such items as are or may be specifically approved by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers: JFF

- (1) Gunpowder and other materials of an explosive nature, except that ammunition for hunting purposes may be entered in a reasonable amount for personal use.
- (2) Any book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture, or drawing, containing any matter advocating or urging treason or insurrection against any government, or any plate, block, matrix or other device or equipment for the reproduction of any of the aforementioned articles.
- (3) Any item of a pornographic nature.
- (4) Any narcotic drug or utensil used therefor.
- (5) Counterfeit, altered, or imitation coins or currency; gold or silver coins, gold, silver, or platinum bullion, or any alloy thereof.
- (6) Articles which infringe upon rights in patents, utility models, trade marks, and copyrights.
- (7) Any instrument of a legal or financial nature pertaining to external assets owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part by any Japanese person. The term person shall include any individual, partnership, association, or corporation.
- (8) Any item whose entry is prohibited by Circular 9, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 29 March 1948.

10. Exit.

d. The exportation from Japan of Japanese national treasures, important art objects, (as defined by the Japanese National Treasures' Law) and of items prohibited for importation by Paragraph 9c is prohibited unless the exportation of such items has been specifically approved by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

9. Entry.

c. Commercial firms and other agencies which have been authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to operate in Japan may import, within the terms of licenses required by paragraph 9f (2) of this circular, such commercial items as are necessary in the conduct of their authorized operations.

14. Misrepresentation, Omission, Violation. In all instances in which declarants, importers, or exporters materially or wilfully misrepresent or omit the existence, status, quantity or value of their property, entry or exit may be refused and the subject property seized and impounded. Any person who violates, conspires, or attempts to violate any of the provisions herein will be subject to appropriate prosecution and punishment.

APR 30 1949

Legal
K-2SHIKOKU LIAISON AND COORDINATION OFFICE
JAPANESE GOVERNMENTTakamatsu, Shikoku
28 April 1949

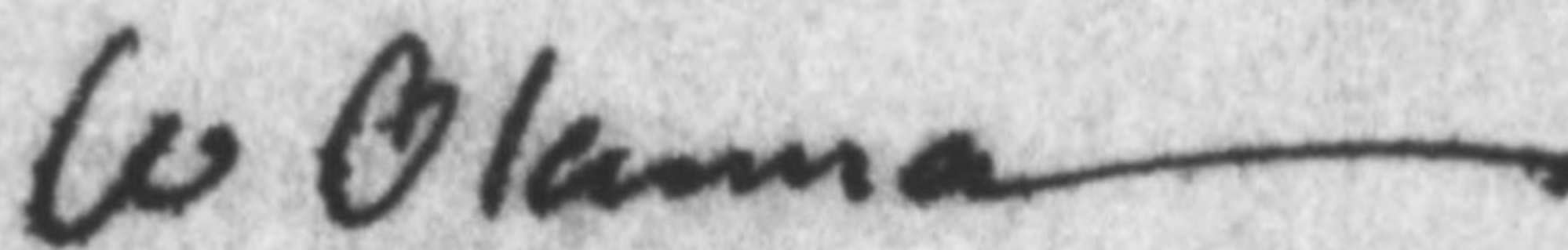
S.L.C.O. No. 95

TO : Commanding Officer of the Shikoku Military Government
Region Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment.

SUBJECT : Monthly report on administrations on Shikoku.

At the request of 1 Corps Headquarters we are submitting herewith a report on administrations on Shikoku which might be of interest to the Military Government Region and 1 Corps Headquarters. This is the first of the series of reports which will be rendered on a monthly basis. A copy of this report is to be sent from this office to Kyoto Liaison and Coordination Office for transmission to 1 Corps Headquarters.

We are advised to express as much opinion and view as possible in reporting on administrations in all fields.

W. Okuma
Director.

1. Removal and destruction of munitions and explosive ordnance.

In Shikoku and Chugoku, the removal and destruction of munitions and explosive ordnance had been carried out by each Prefecture under the P.D. JPNO 3602, but P.D. was cancelled on 15 Jan. 1949. The cancellation of P.D. was followed by a memorandum issued by Shikoku MG Region to Shikoku Liaison and Coordination Office on 17 March 1949 instructing disposal of munitions and explosive ordnance. By virtue of this memorandum, the Prefectural Governments should, hereafter, provide for the various services concerning disposal of munitions and explosive ordnance.

Since that time disposal operations have been carried out by Prefectural Governments of Kagawa, Ehime and Tokushima. The operations in most part constitute re-dumpings of munitions and explosives in Ehime and Tokushima.

However, in Tokushima the cost for the re-dumping is estimated to be well over ¥30,000,000, with a lengthy time of nearly a year required for completion. This office joins Tokushima Prefectural Government in the doubt that under the extremely difficult financial situation of the Central Government whether the task requiring such a huge amount of the Government expenditures should be carried out by any means or not, since there appears to be no immediate danger felt on the spot. It is also to be recalled that the dumping originally was carried out by direction and in presence of Allied Forces Personnel.

It would be highly appreciated if the Allied Forces authorities should study the situation and give consideration in favour of the Japanese Finance.

2. Cases similar to illegal child placement activities in Ehime Ken.

The extermination of child slavery is a matter of concern to the Japanese Government. According to the information from Ehime Prefecture, "Kajiko" affairs of a Mr. Tomioka and a Mr. Yamashita's children that were found in Matsuyama-shi were taken up as slave trade and the matter is being scrutinized by prefectural Occupation Stabilization Bureau, Children Consultation Office, and City police office. Probably, it may be the violation of the provisions of the Article 58 and 59 of Labor Standard Law and also the Article 22 of the Occupation Stabilization Law.

Engaging in rowing, cleaning and watching of fishing boats, the "Kajiko" is a help to the fisherman. In Ehime Prefecture it is customary from former days that parents

send out their children in "Kajiko" service by advance loan. The above-mentioned Tomioka also sent out his child as "Kajiko" to Yamaguchi Prefecture. The research revealed that there are 42 "Kajiko" in Ehime Prefecture. 4 cases of them are considered as the violation of the Labor Standard Law. Most of them are unfortunate children such as poverty-stricken, orphan and illegitimate.

Some of them were traded through the brokers who make a lot of profiteering by taking large amount of commissions. And many are compulsorily serving in sea-labor. Therefore the authorities concerned set out house-to-house examination and are endeavouring to clear out the "Kajiko" practice in Ehime Prefecture.

3. Attempted Recall of Sakaide City Assembly.

Citizens' Mass Meeting was held at Sakaide-shi three times for the purpose of discussing taxation problems especially civic taxation. It was decided to file the following Claims with the City authorities on those meetings.

- a. To make the amounts of civic taxes for high ranking Officials, Municipal Office and for members of City Assembly Known to the public.
- b. Correction of spotty taxation.

With this decision made, the representatives of SAKAIDE-SHI NOZEI MINSHUKA DOMEI (Sakaide City Democratization of Taxation Association) who have been playing the main role in such activity as holding of Mass Meeting went to Sakaide City Hall and filed above-mentioned claims with the City authorities on April 5.

They decided to practise recall campaign for City Assembly with the result that the City authorities rejected those claims, and so started "signatures" drive for that purpose. On April 7, SAKAIDE SHIGIKAI KAISAN KISEI DOMEI (Association for attainment of the dissolution of City Assembly) was established and begun the active campaign in concert with Democratization of Taxation Association and Sakaide Committee of Communist Party. On April 14, the Citizens' Mass Meeting was held under the auspices of Association for attainment of the dissolution of City Assembly and heated discussions took place concerning the recall issue.

The recall issue which was originated in the civic tax problem has brought a far reaching effect on all quarters and its development is being watched with keen interest by the public. However, one of the main objectives of these organizations in

conducting such movements was to create a favourable condition for Communist Party in a preparatory stage of the by-election of the member of the Prefectural Assembly. In the election this scheme proved to be a failure.

4. Request for raising the examination standard for "Gokokushu" sweet potato.

As the result of the change made in the examination standard for sweet potato on 15 December 1948, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has reduced the "Gokokushu" to the second grade effective as from the harvest of 1949. Ever since the wartime, the Government has continuously been encouraging and urging farmers to produce as great amount of this species as possible.

In Kagawa, 80% of total planting area takes to this species. Fit for cultivation and raising in any kind of land and insensible to climatic changes, "Gokokushu" is said to be superior to the first grade potatoes of other kinds. It excels other kinds in the ingredient of starch. But the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reduced the "Gokokushu" to the second grade on the ground that it contains less starch. As this species has established itself as model quality in wide areas along the coasts of Seto Inland Sea as well as in four prefectures of Shikoku, the reduction to the second grade will considerably affect the economic conditions of farmers in those areas to the detriment of their production will.

Therefore, in the last meeting, Four Governors of Shikoku resolved to request the Central Government to restore the "Gokokushu" sweet potato to the first grade by means of revising the examination standard.

K2

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

EHN/no

AG 363.8 - BA

SUBJECT: Blackmarket Activities: Hoarded Goods Program

TO : Commanding Officer, Chugoku Military Government Region, APO 248
Commanding Officer, Kinki Military Government Region, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Kyushu Military Government Region,
APO 24, Unit 5
Commanding Officer, Shikoku Military Government Region, APO 1050
Commanding Officer, Tohoku-Hokuriku Military Government Region,
APO 710

Personnel assigned to fish and vegetable surveillance duty with the Okayama Military Government Team recently uncovered evidence of black-market operations extending through the I Corps I/R. The following, extracts from a report of the Okayama Team are forwarded for information. Military Government Units affected by the report will utilize existing Japanese agencies to investigate and prosecute the individuals concerned. Direct communication between Military Government Regions is authorized. A report of action taken and results obtained is desired.

"On the 14th February 1949 the team visited the Teikoku Fiber Company at Tamashimayoko to help the E.I.B. plan further investigation of this Co. Investigations started by this team and E.I.B. on the Teikoku Co. were reported in par 14 last ten-day report. The vice-president and the president of the Teikoku Co. have made a written confession to the black marketing of 2,279 kan of silk thread and raw silk, and ask that the investigation be stopped. This section told them this could not be done, for we suspected, that we would find greater violations than those confessed too and we wanted to investigate the Tei Sene Air Craft Co. that is located within the fibre Co. plant. This aircraft Co. had been employing from 12 to 14 persons since the end of the war for no apparent reason, with the exception, that they did apply and receive a permit from SCAP to experiment on making a jelly from sea weeds to export. They received this permit in July 1948. The undersigned was curious as to what these persons did before they secured this permit. On 17 February 1949 after such investigation by this section and the E.I.B. we found all the books of the company from May 1947 to the present date. The investigation is not yet complete, but we have uncovered at this time approximately 10,000,000 Yen in black market deals by this Air Craft Company involving many companies. We hope to give details in the next ten day report. A purges by the name of Tamura and two others Soji and Chugui organized within the Air Craft Company (Tei Sene) another

Ltr, Hq I Corps, AG 383.8 - BA, subj: "Blackmarket Activities: Hoarded Goods Program," dtd cont'd.

company and named it the Sanyo Sha Co. Under the name of the Sanyo Sha Co. they were taking all the stocks of materials of the Tei Sene Air Craft Company below the official price and selling them to the people of Tamashimacho, and to the town itself and to many other companies. They have paid wages to themselves at the rate of 250,000 Yen a month, amounting to 7,000,000 Yen since May 1947. Another interesting fact is that this same purgee, Tamura, owns the controlling stocks in both the Teikoku Fiber Co. and also the Tei Sene Air Craft Co. and we know he owns another company in Osaka. We hope to have detailed facts completed within a few more days.

"Investigation started on the Torada Industrial Co. and carried out by the E.I.B. are herewith reported. This company is located at Katakami-cho. The president of the company is TORADA Masajiro, forty six years old. He has confessed to the following violations. From March 1946 to October 1946 he bought and resold into black market 300 tons of cement. This cement was bought in black market from the YAWATA IRON WORKS at NINON SEITETSU K.K. He sold this cement to the Katakami Salt Manufacturing Assn, Kyoto Municipal Office, and two others, for approximately 250,000 Yen from 5 April 1946 to 26 Oct 1946. From March 1946 to October 1946 Torada bought and resold in black market 1843 tons of coal. He bought this coal from the Yawata Iron Works mentioned above. From May 46 to Dec. 1946 he sold 1943 tons of coal to the Kyoto Daido Senko K.K. and Kyoto Municipal Office for approximately 737,200 Yen. From February 1947 to Dec. 1948 Torada bought and resold in black market 1100 tons of charcoal. He bought the charcoal from Ueda Charcoal Ball Factory at Ikejiri, Tagawa-gun, Fukuoka Pref. The Tamura Charcoal Ball Factory at Kaneda, Tagawa-gun, Fukuoka Pref. and from the Hamada Fuel Manufacturing Co. at Katsuragawa-cho, Kabo-Gun, Fukuoka Pref. Torada sold 980 tons of charcoal to Kyoto Daido Senko K.K. from Feb. 47 to Dec. 48 for approximately 392,000 Yen. He traded 120 tons of charcoal to Onoda Cement Atetsu Factory for 100 tons of cement. Besides the above mentioned crimes, Torada sold in black market 26 tons of pig iron, 41 tons of cake, 5 tons of caustic soda, 45 tons of white cement, 230 tons of plaster cement. The above information has been sent to the E.I.B. concerned in other prefectures by the local E.I.B. of Okayama City.

"The investigations by this team and E.I.B. of the Tei Sene Air Craft Co. at Tamashi frightened a man in Kurashiki City and he reported to the E.I.B. that he had 10 tons of copper that he had hidden and not

Ltr, Hq I Corps, AG 389.8 - BA, subj: "Blackmarket Activities: Hoarded
Goods Program," dtd cont'd.

reported on inventory. The E.I.B. has seen the copper and there are
981 bars of it, but this section has not visited the place at this time.
We therefore believe that our investigations at Tamashima will connect
the copper with the Tei Sene Air Craft Company."

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL COULTER:

Info Copy to:
CG, Eighth Army

WILLIAM A FRANKS
Major, AGD
Asst Adj General