

- 2 -

KIZUMIYA

"If you cannot make a compromise with lumberman Kinzo KIZUMIYA the city office will act according to ORIGINAL CITY PLANNING."

Section Chief TAKAHASHI maintains to act according to LAND ADJUSTMENT LAW if it is legal, even if majority is objecting to it.

Is this a correct democratic way ?

If such action is allowed, illegalities of city assembly-men and city officials will only increase by protecting the bosses, which is against Potsdam Declaration and introduction of Democracy.

We are therefore asking K C A T to investigate this city planning affair in order to treat us in a fair democratic way.

KAWASAKI, 25th SEPTEMBER 1949

signed: Sadao KAGEYAMA
Akira DAIGUJI
Kojiro KAWAGUCHI
and 26 others.

Translated by: *Beaufort*

1924

C o p y

Regarding Removal to Substitute Site:

With regard to street construction:

25 meter Street joining Daishi to National Highway Tokio*Y'hama
according to CITY PLANNING #3, Grade 3, Class 1 &
Adjustment of city-lots (Horinouchi, Enokicho & Part of Miyamotocho)
according to Adjustment of No.2 District
Public Work will commence from next month and you are therefore requested
to make preparations for removal of your house and other constructions
as you will receive soon notice of lot allotted to you.

Kawasaki, 23. September 1949

signed: Fujitaro KANEZASHI

Mayor of Kawasaki

To: Hitotoshi DAIGUJI

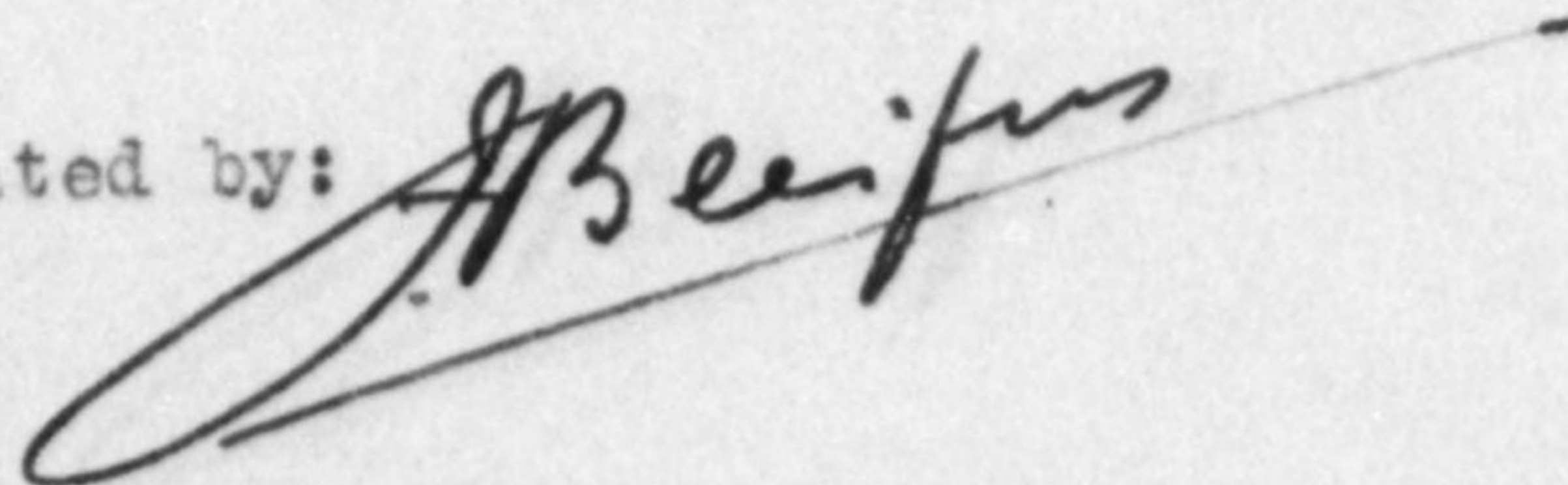
ENDORSEMENT:

We the undersigned, Adjustment Committee members of No.2 District
(Asahicho) are not aware that such notices have been sent.

Kawasa/ki, 25. Sept. 1949

Signed: T. Iwazaki
S. Tsuboi.

Translated by:



1 9 2 4

Translation of letter dated 26. September 1949

From: S. AIZAWA (land owner of adjoining lot)

To: Kanagawa Prefecture.

As I could not pay my taxes I have sold on 14. June 1948 about
400 Tsubo of land # 10, 1-chome Asahicho and a portion of # 13 to
Kinzo ~~KISUMIYA~~. KIZUNO

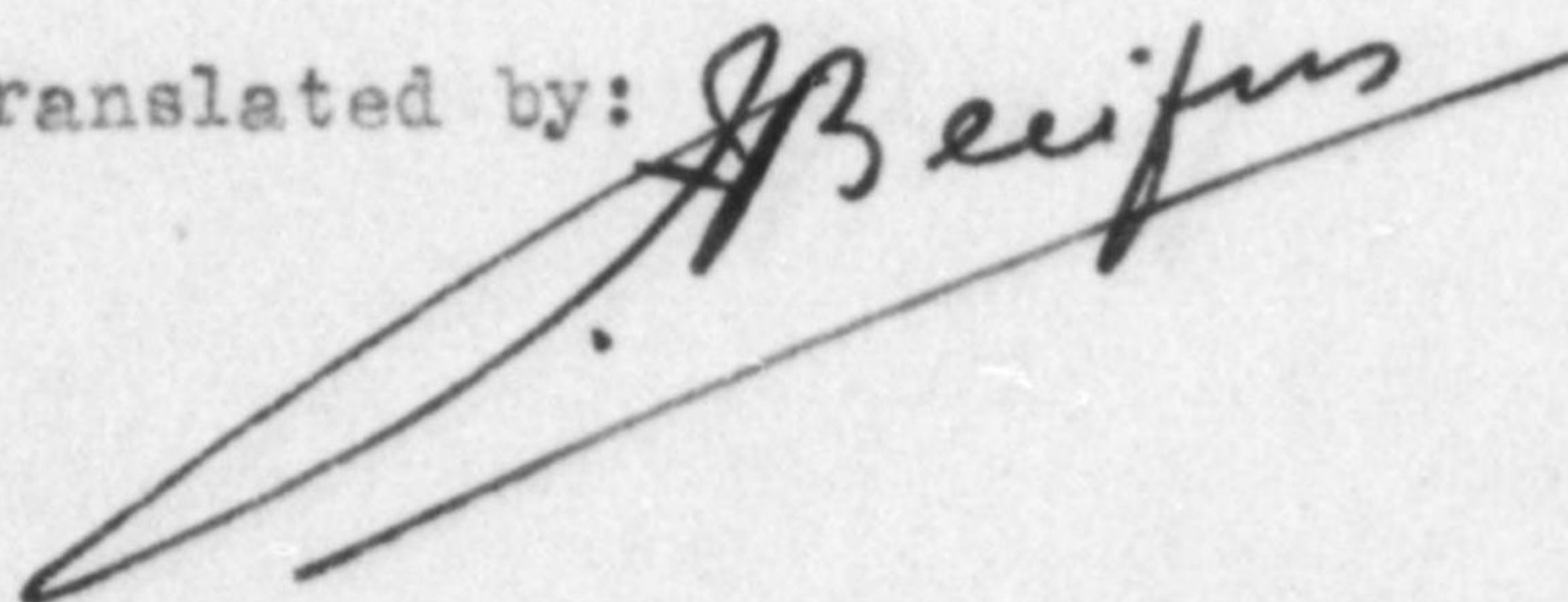
I object also together with the others that the present Adjustment
Plan is not right.

Kawasaki, 26. September 1949

signed: S. AIZAWA

(land owner of adjoining lot)

Translated by:



S. S. = SUBSTITUTE SITE

TOKYO-YOKOHAMA NATIONAL HIGHWAY
重法国道

影山定雄氏 (豫空地) ITAGEYAMA'S LAND S.S.	黒沢氏 影山氏 影山氏
相沢貞之助氏 (豫空地) AIZAWA'S LAND S.S.	相沢氏 相沢氏
相沢貞之助氏 (豫空地) AIZAWA'S LAND S.S.	相沢氏 相沢氏

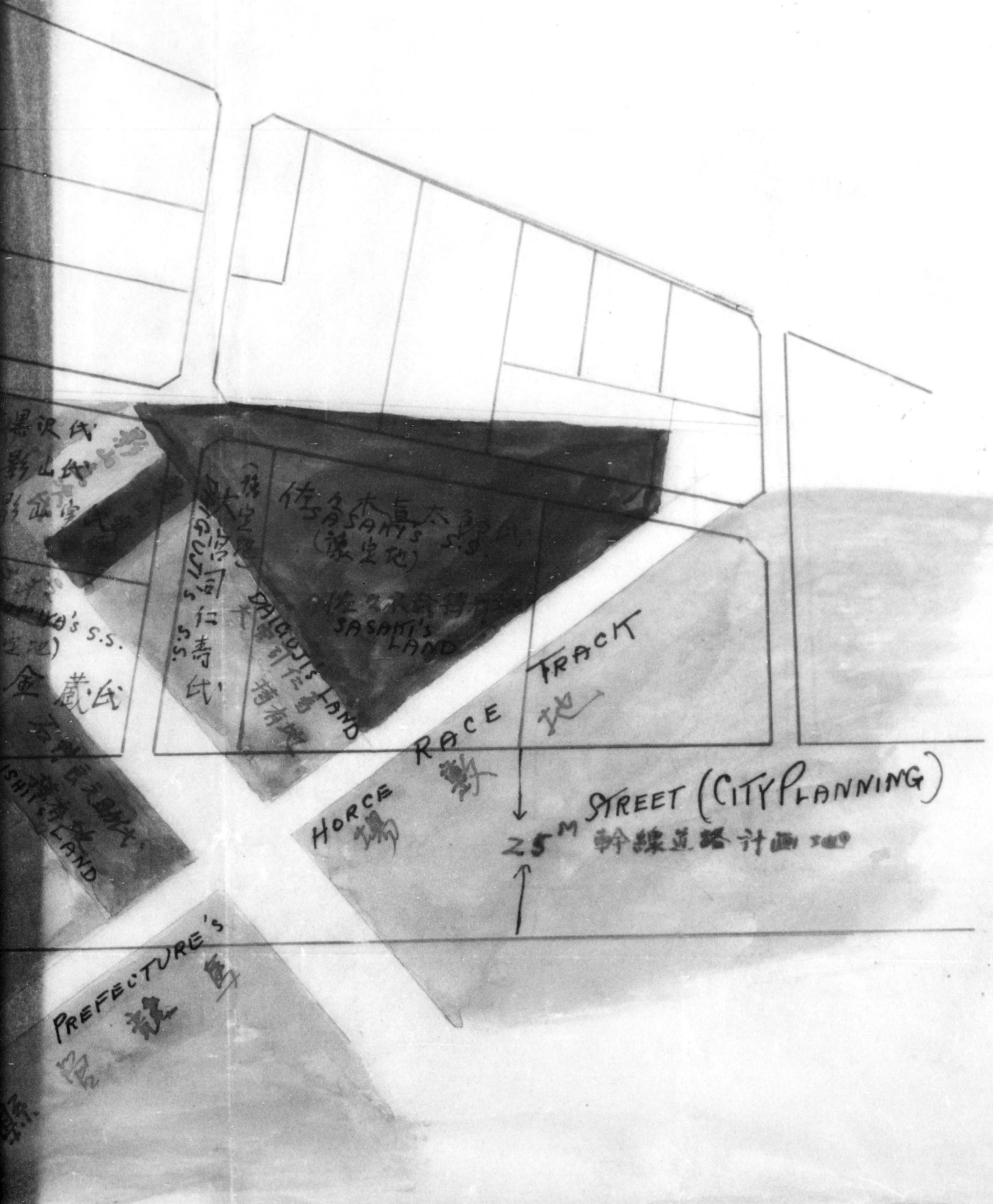
相沢貞之助氏 (豫空地)
AIZAWA'S LAND
S.S.

相住野金蔵氏
相住野氏持有地
MIZUMIYA'S LAND
S.S.

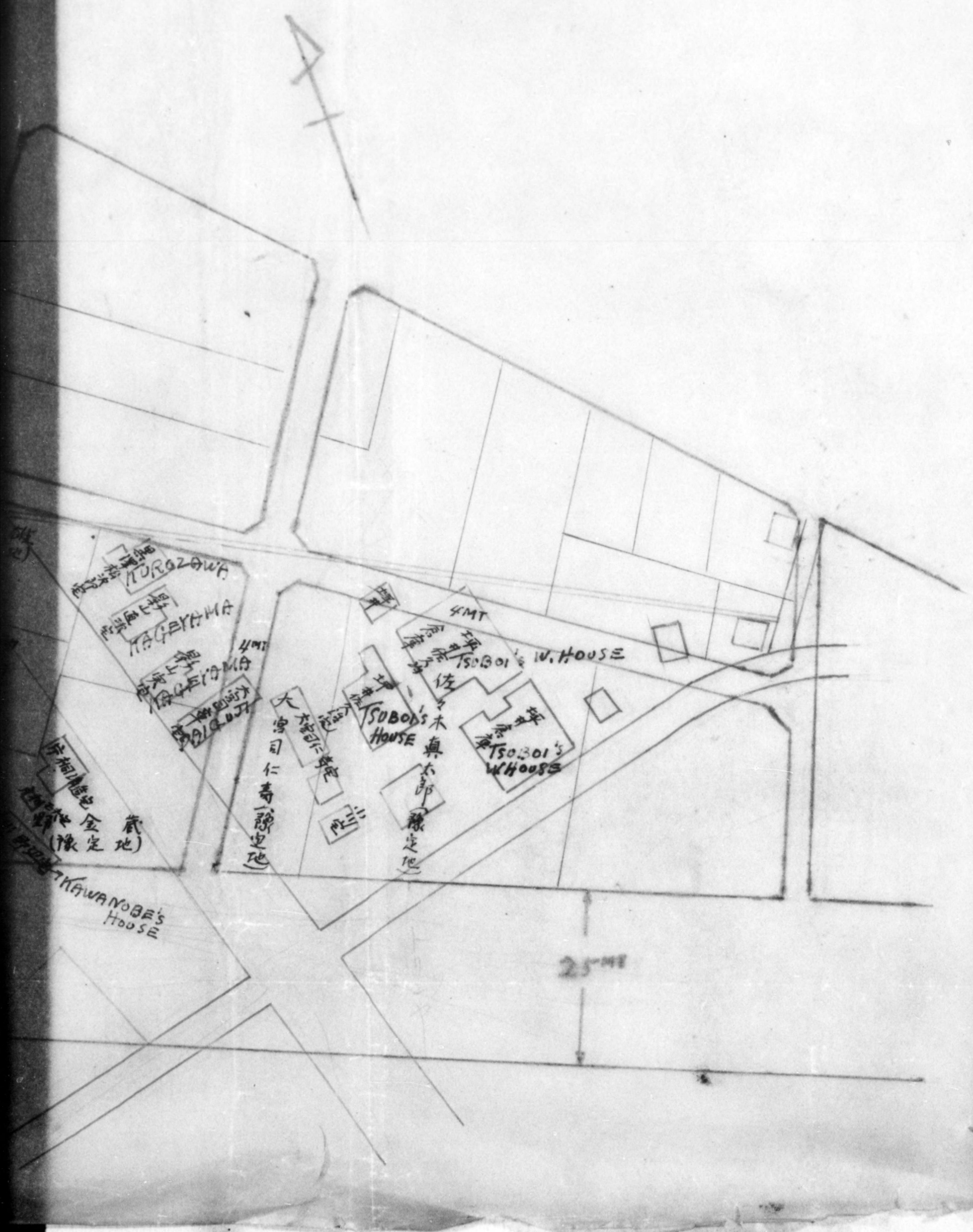
大空氏 (豫空地)
大空氏持有地
OOSAKI'S LAND
S.S.

PREFECTURE'S LAND
縣官地

SUBSTITUTE SITE







Plan 10 ①

南PG
字高林
神宮

Plan suggested
Kagayama
Daiguji, etc



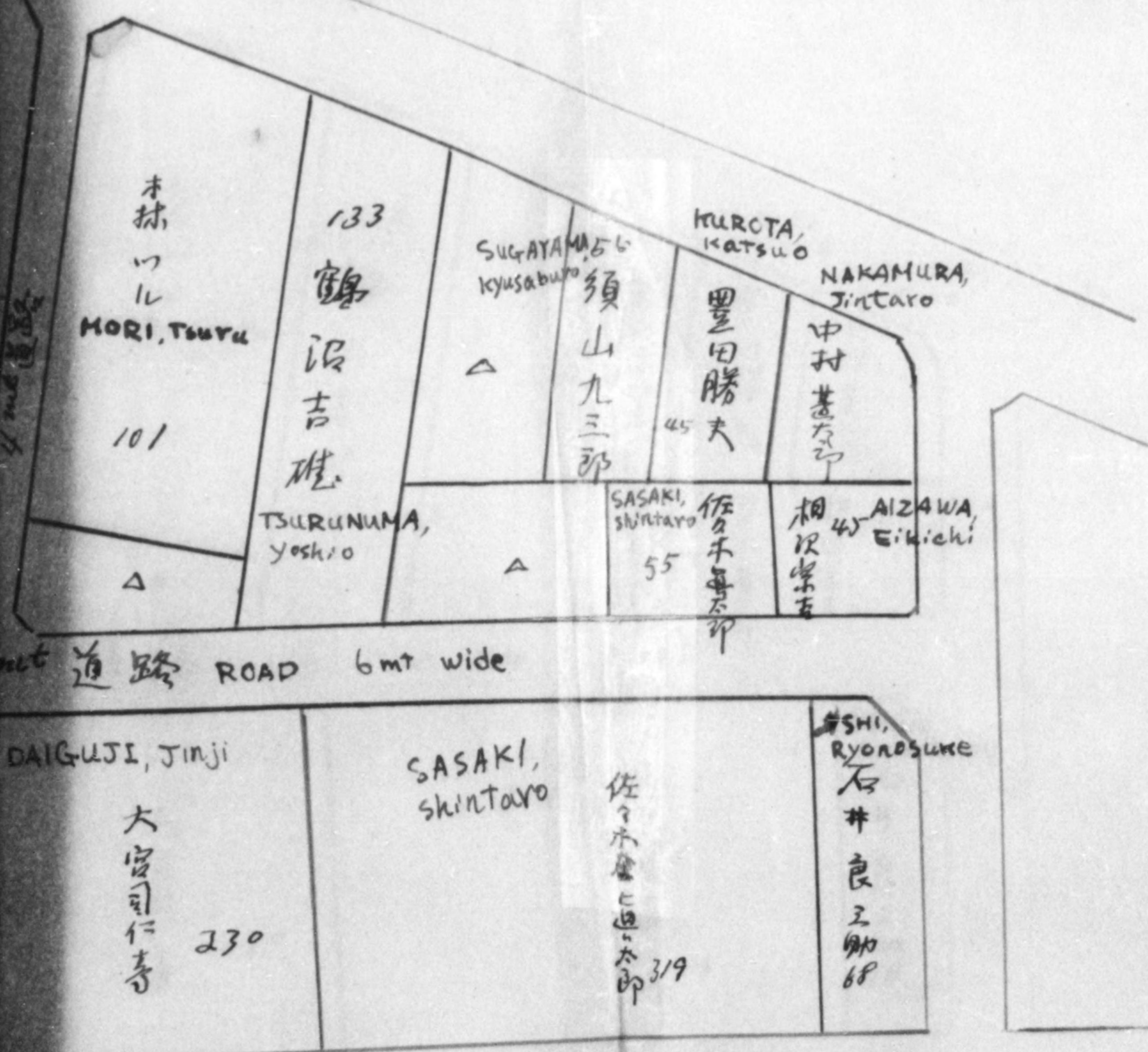
KAGEYAMA, Sadao 影山隆敏 97	KATAGIRI, Sei-ri 片桐清連 45	KUROSAWA, Matsuhiro 黒沢 45
相沢善太郎 126	KAGEYAMA 影山 46	KAGEYAMA 影山 47

25 mt 幹線道路

南PG
133
42
神
吉
大

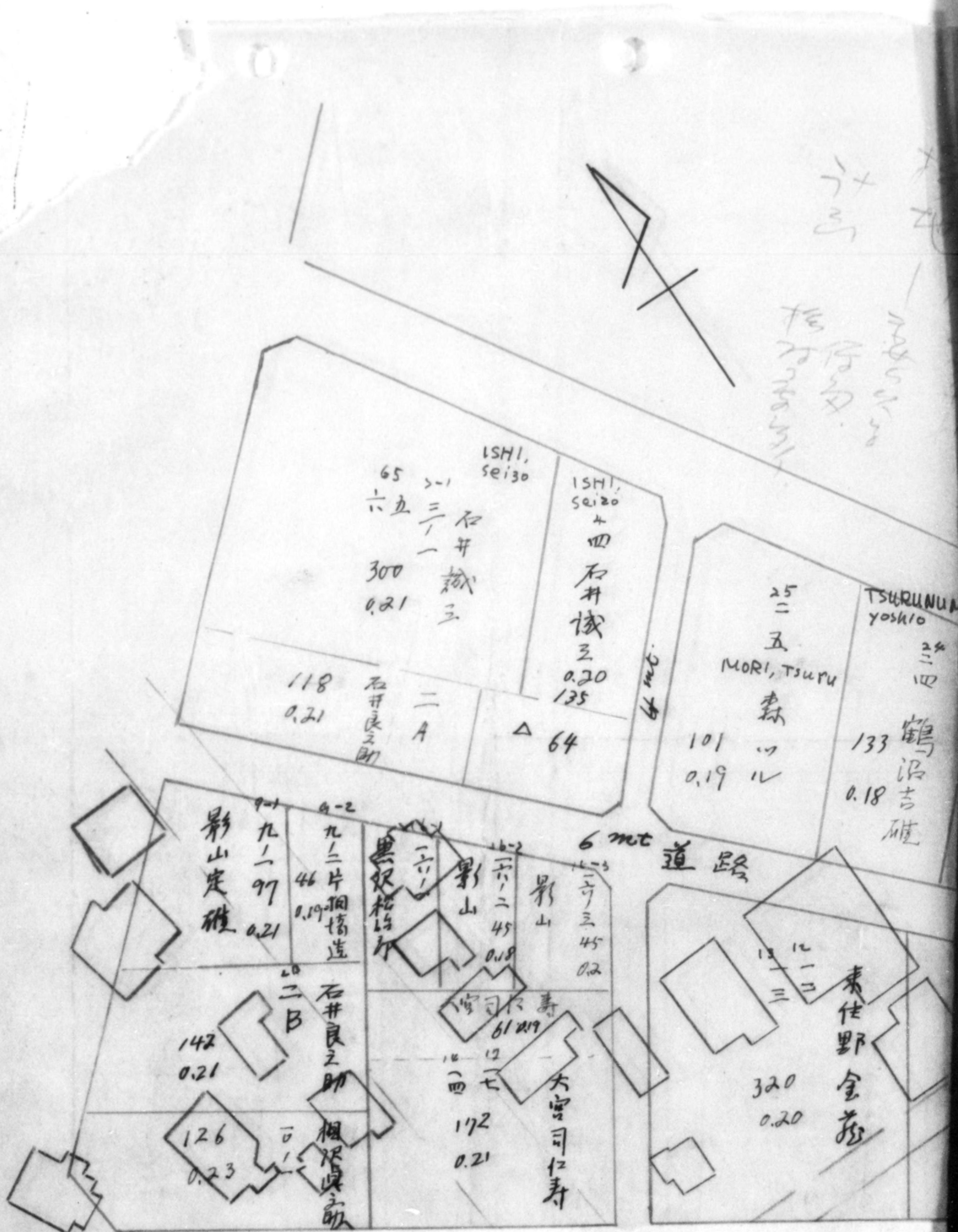
plan suggested by
Rageyama
Daiguji, etc.

Plan suggested
Kageyama
Daiguji, etc.



ROAD 6mt wide

幹線道路



65 3-1
 六五 三一 石井誠三
 300
 0.21

ISHI, Seizo
 ISHI, Seizo
 石井誠三
 0.20
 135

25
 五
 MORI, TSURU
 森
 101
 0.19

TSURUNUM
 yoshio
 三
 四
 133
 0.18
 鶴沼吉雄

118
 0.21
 石井良之助
 二
 A

△ 64

影山定雄
 九一
 97
 0.21

九二
 46
 0.19
 片桐清造

影山
 一六
 二
 45
 0.18

影山
 一七
 三
 45
 0.2

142
 0.21
 石井良之助
 二
 B

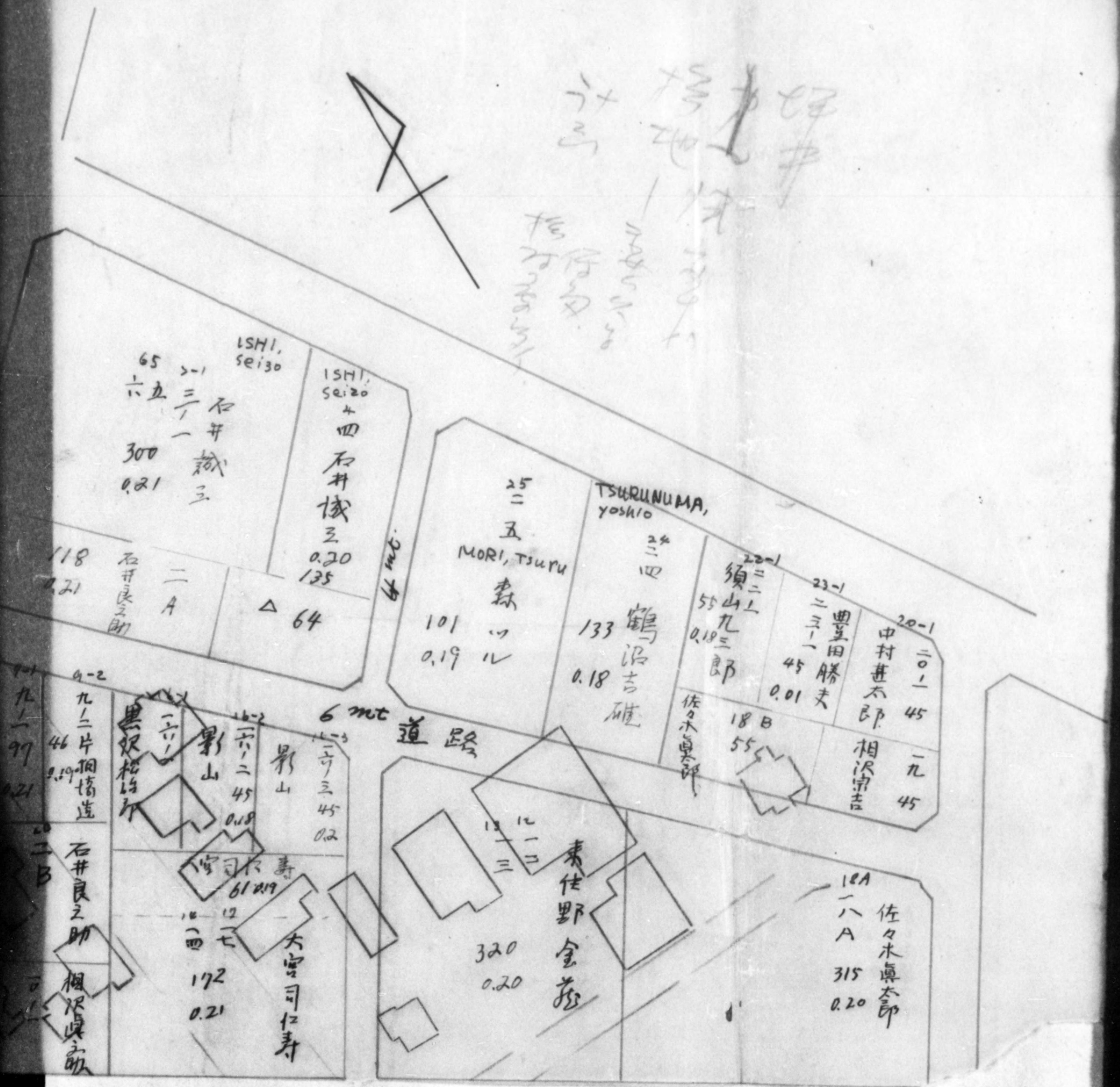
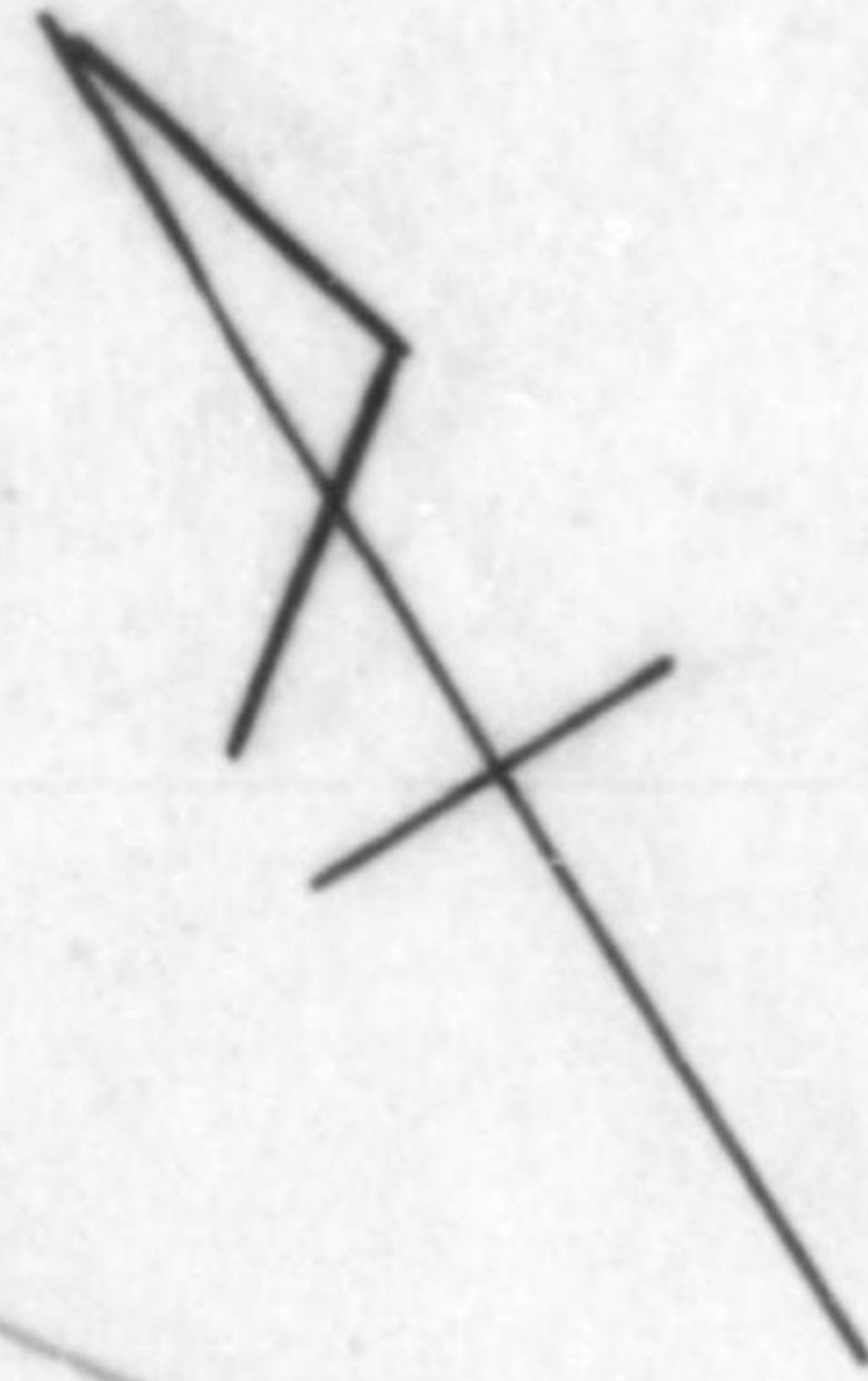
126
 0.23
 石井良之助
 二
 B

大宮司仁寿
 61
 219
 12
 七
 172
 0.21

東佐野金彦
 12
 三
 320
 0.20

Handwritten notes in the upper right corner, including a north arrow and some illegible characters.

Handwritten notes in Japanese characters, possibly describing land area or survey details.



ISHI, Seizo
65 2-1
三石
一井
一畝
三
300
0.21

ISHI, Seizo
4
石井
一
畝
三
0.20
135

25
五
MORI, Tsuru
森
101
0.19

TSURUNUMA, Yoshio
24
二
四
須山
三
九
三
郎
0.18
佐々木真太郎

22-1
須山
三
九
三
郎
0.18

23-1
豊田
三
一
夫
45
0.01

20-1
中村
甚
太郎
45
相沢
宗
吉
45

118
0.21
石井良之助
二
A
△ 64

9-2
九二片桐
46
0.19
石井良之助
二
B
相沢宗吉

影山
二
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0.18

影山
二
三
45
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大宮司
仁
寿
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172
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東佐野
金
彦
12
三
320
0.20

18A
一
八
A
315
0.20
佐々木真太郎

1924

Translation of PETITION dated 25. September 1949

SUBJECT: OBJECTING to LAND REMOVAL ORDERS issued by KAWASAKI CITY OFFICE
from SITE required for CITY PLANNING.

From: 29 HOUSE OWNERS, represented by Kagayama, Daiguji & Kawaguchi.

To: LEGAL SECTION, K C A T.

Translated on 27. Sept. by F. Bleifus.

P e t i t i o n

We, 29 house owners, object to construction of 25 Meter STREET,
3, Grade 3, Class 1, joining DAISHI with National Tokio-Yokohama Highway
and to Adjustment of City-Lots as per attached plans, according to the new
CITY PLANNING owing to following reasons:

Although, soon after end of war, above described 25 meter street has been
planned according to KAWASAKI CITY PLANNING, through the good offices of
ISHIKAWA, former section chief of CITY-LOTS ADJUSTMENT, Lumber dealer:
KINZO KIZUMIYA of # 10, 1 chome Asahi-machi, Kawasaki City,
BOUGHT a piece of land on and adjoining this planned street.

The main reason of our objection is the PERMISSION given this lumberman
by City Authority to build his house on this site. (see attached plan)
Although the City authority was aware of this planning, they are protecting
this boss-like lumberman and are ordering us to remove at once.

For the sake of this boss we 16 house owners are forced to remove our
houses to an unsanitary substitute site allotted to us, majority of us being
not in a position to defray the necessary expenses.

If this lumberman gets the substitute lot (where there are no houses)
according to our private plan, the city planning could be carried out without
making much alterations. In case the new proposed street must be 25 meters
wide, removal of lumberman's and Kawanobe's houses will settle the whole affair,
so that we can stay where we are now without being bothered by removing our
houses, connected with lot of expenses.

In order to make a compromise, we had a meeting at Daiguji's house
16, 1-chome Asahimachi, but owing to lumberman's refusal we could not come
to terms.

The city authority, without consulting us issued removal orders. (see copy)
This order has been issued without even consulting members of
Land Adjusting Committee, we have elected.

Therefore, on 24th September we have approached the section chief of
LAND ADJUSTMENT, whose reply was:

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Is this a correct democratic way ?

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Akira DAIGUJI
Kojiro KAWAGUCHI
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Translated by:

1924

COPY

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To: Hitotoshi DAIGUJI

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(land owner of adjoining lot)

2103

Translation of Report dated 27.)ctober 1949

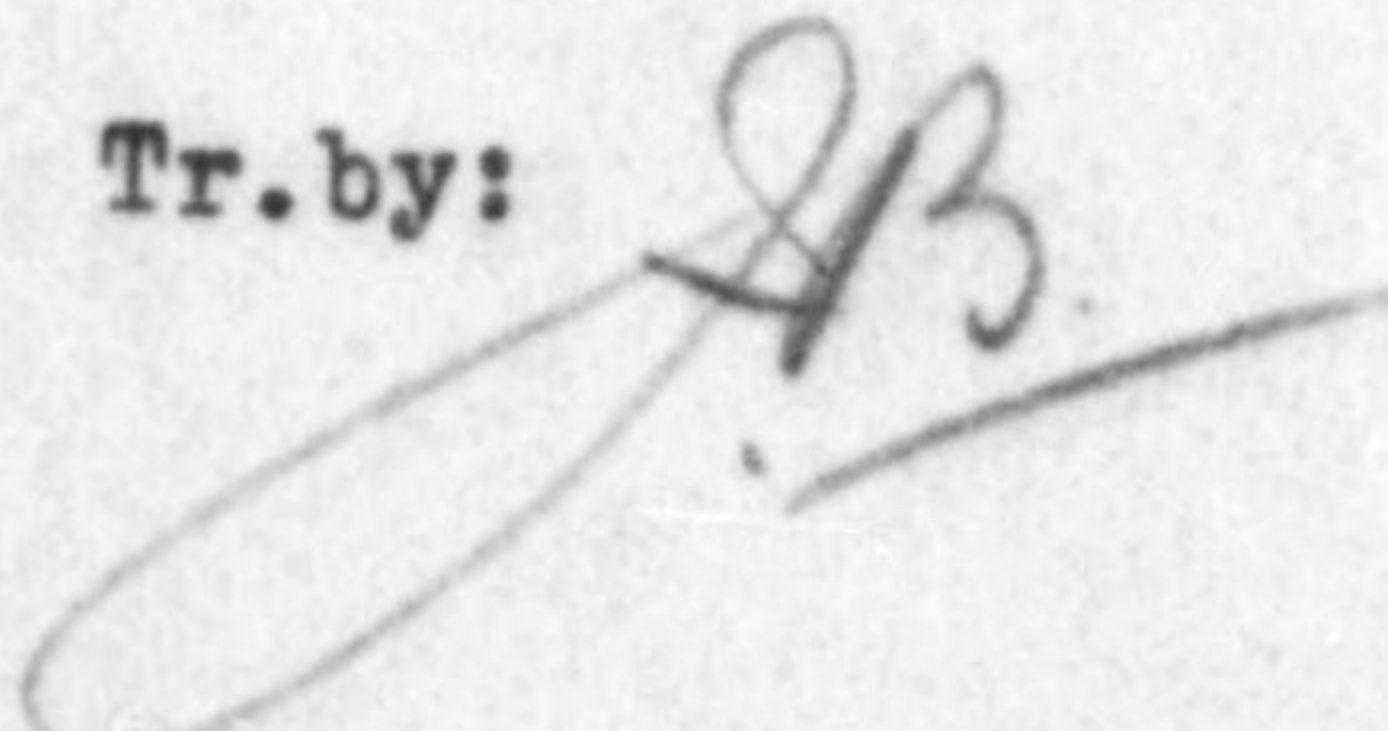
Subject: Changing of Lots through Adjustment of City Planning.

From: Hagawara, chairman of Land Adjusting Committee, # 2 District of
KAWASAKI CITY.

To: K C A T

Progress made until Lots-changing has been fixed at
ASAHI-Machi, 1 chome. (2nd District Kawasaki.

- OCT.10: KCAT came to city office to investigate about this affair.
- OCT.15: Committee meeting took place at 10 AM.
Section Chief of City Planning submitted a report to the committee
that former adjustment plan has been cancelled and asked us to
divide the lots in a fair way.
- OCT.21: For this purpose a Special Committee of 11 persons has been
organized. All the members of this special committee met
at 3 PM and agreed to settle this affair in a democratic way.
- OCT.24: Second meeting commenced at 10 AM. All the members went to
inspect the land to be divided according to the new plan.
Being the largest lot holder, KUSUNO was asked to make a
concession. It was not easy to settle the dispute between
the petitioners and Kusuno. (Lumber Dealer)
- Oct.26: The last meeting was held to agree to lot-division according
to attached plan. This dispute was settled by the special
committee. Result has been reported to the city authority.
Superficiary of 1 lot will settle the matter with the land
owner directly as the special committee is not entrusted to
handle lease affair.

Tr.by: 

2103

Translation of Report dated 27. October 1949

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To: K C A T

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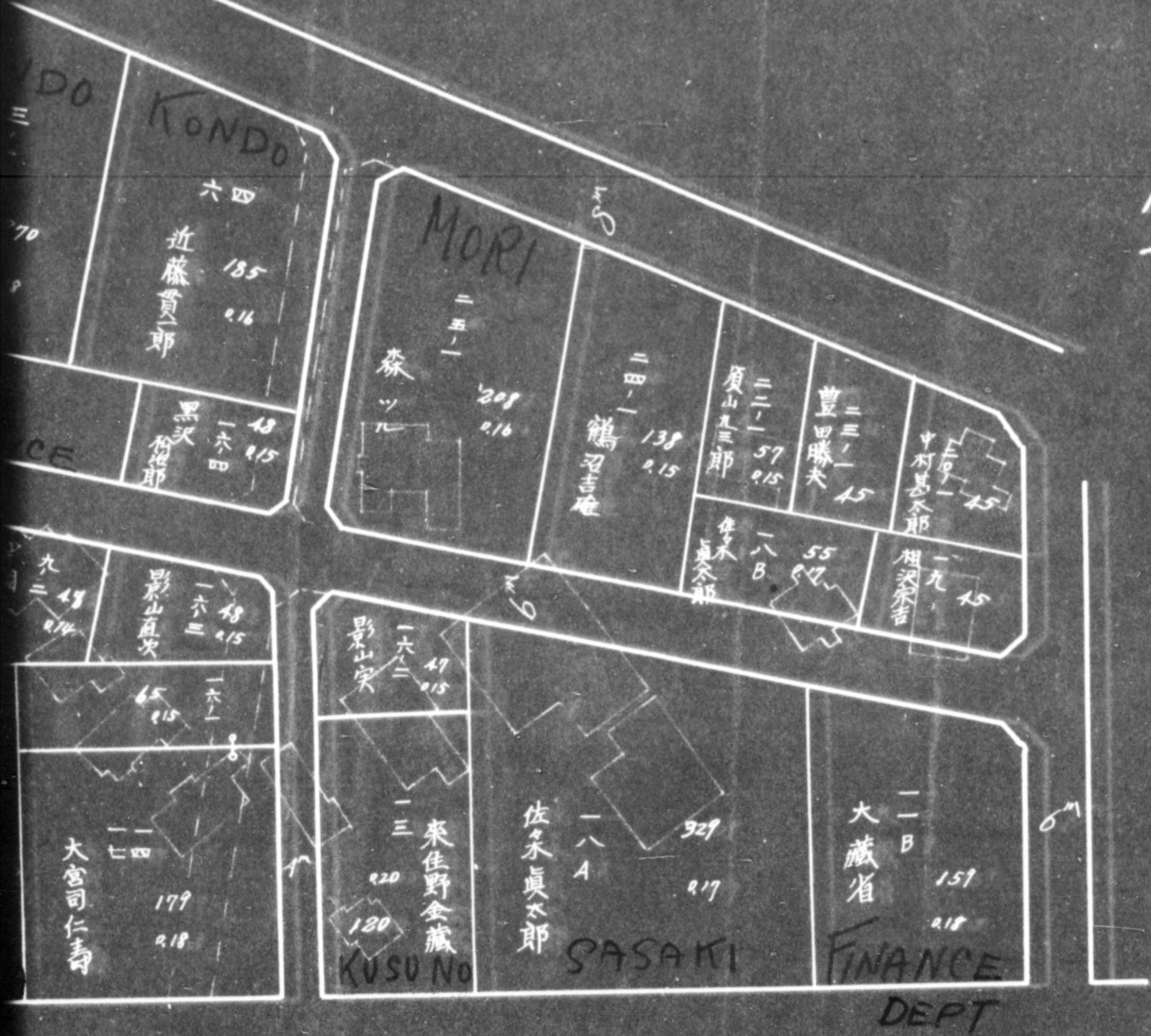
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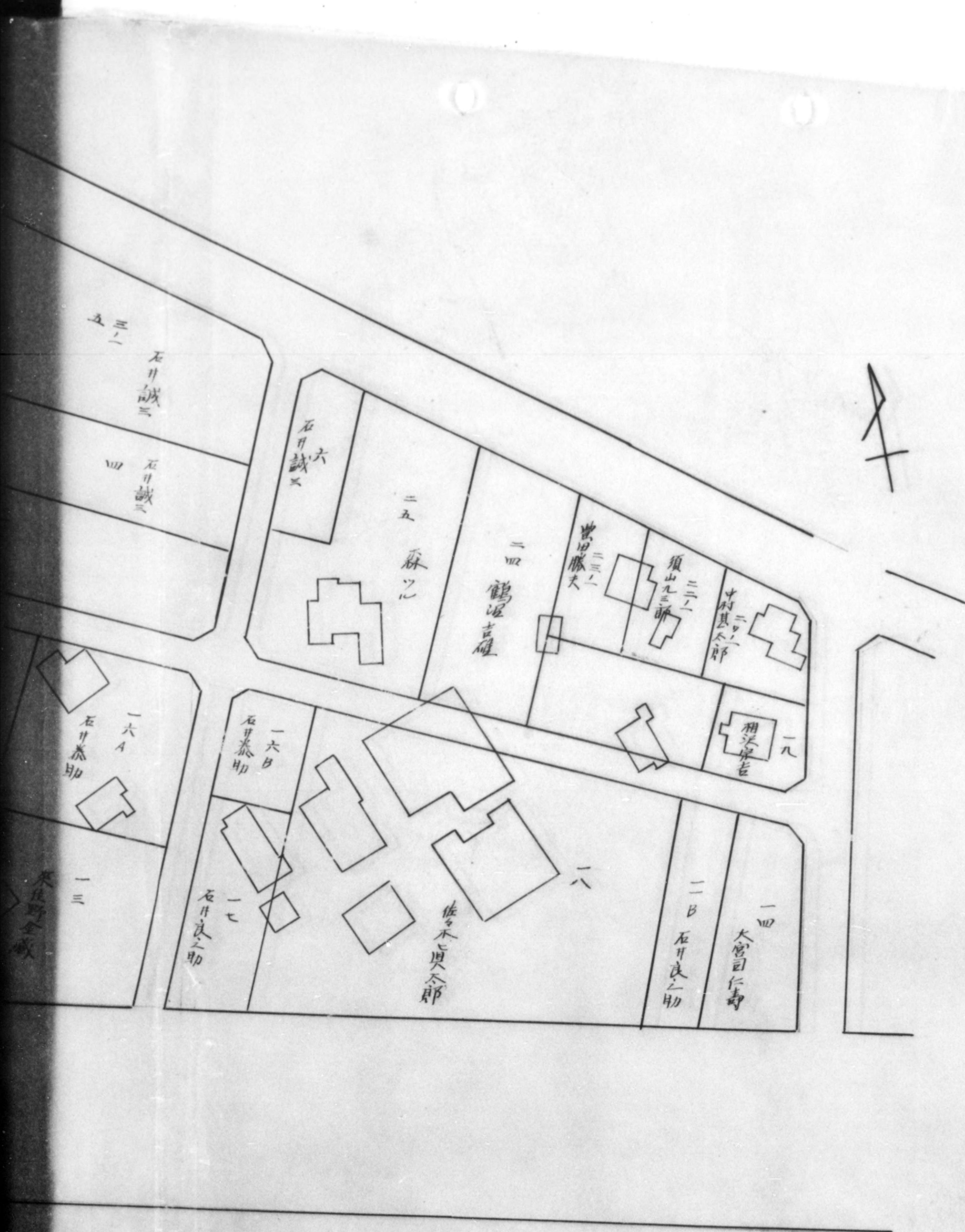
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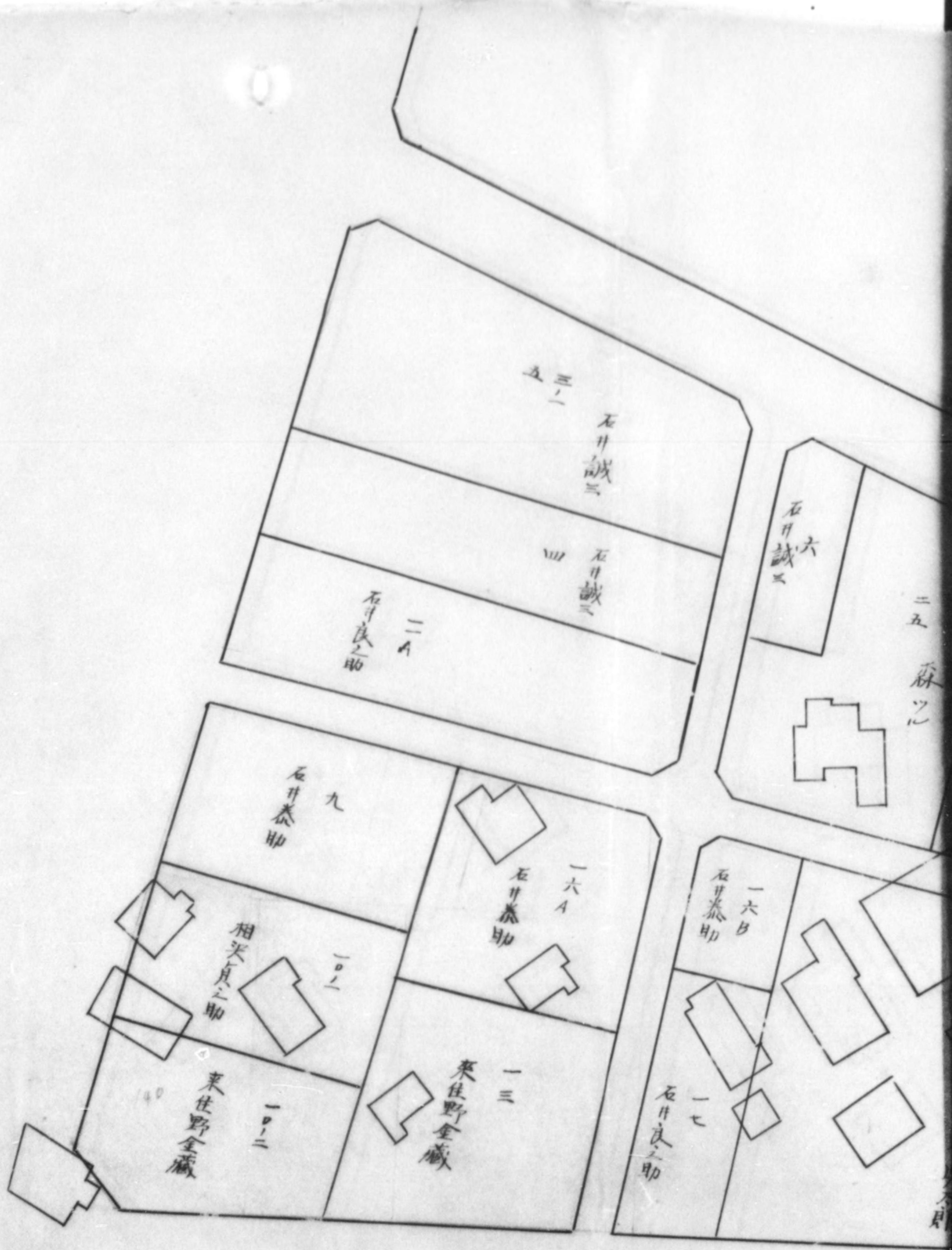
ASAHI-MACHI 1-CHOME



ASAHI-MACHI 1-CHOME







Inuaki-jatten Report
S. Adenmas

file

HEADQUARTERS
 KAWAGAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM

13 October 1949

SUBJECT: Land Adjustment Trouble in Kawasaki

TO: Chief of the Legal & Government Section, K.C.A.T.

First of all, I made check on the land in trouble going to the spot and as-certained that the all layout sketch attaching in petition is correct, then I tried to make sure about the matter complained in the petition visiting Kawasaki Municipal City Office at the second.

Mr. TAKAHASHI, chief of the Land Adjustment Section, Mr. YOSHINO, chief of Land Reversion Division and Mr. MIMURA, person taking charge of actual reversing land business gave me the following informations.

1. Mr. ISHIKAWA, former chief of the Land Adjustment Section has transferred to Takatsu Library and Mr. TAKAHASHI took his place on 6 April 1949 and they didn't know what connection are there between Mr. KISUMINO, lumber-dealer and Mr. ISHIKAWA.
2. It is the fact that Kawasaki City have made the plan to construct 25 m street over there through to Daishi even in 1946, since the Special City Planning Law and its regulations had promulgated on 16 September 1946 and the city regulations relative to the application of the same law was passed at Kawasaki City Assembly in September 1947. But a road be constructed under the plan in Public Work Section or other, the land adjustment or land reversion problem shall came up with the result of the accomplishment of constructing the new municipal road.
3. As a democratic treatment, Kawasaki City Office had sent the precaution notices on account to make the residents convenience and neither make them force to do any nor illegal conduct, since they have to remove if in case a substitute lot be allotted. So that, this is absolutely not the removal order but the well-meaning notice aiming them to have a enough time to prepare to move, in addition, execution of adjusting land is administrative action and belongs to administrative authority therefore not necessary to consult with the Land Adjustment Committee because which is only a organization to be put a question to make examination for a proposed plan of reversing land ~~then~~ has a authority to give a final answer of allotting the substitute land; this section also explained its meaning to Mr. KAGAYAMA and others when they visited the office.
4. The Land Adjustment Section started to make first plan of reversing land from December 1948 and completed it in March 1948 and proposed to the committee in April 1949 (see inclosure No. 1) but it was suspended the decision by the Committee. (They did not say, that

Cont'd Ltr. subj: Land Adjustment Trouble in Kawasaki, dtd 13 Oct. 49

was denied). Since the first plan made, some land owner had been changed, this section made the 2nd plan (see inclosure No. 2) according to the present layout of possessing land (see inclosure No. 3) and submitted it to the Committee on 12 July 1949, but this section have not been given answer again because many arguments were raised up at the meeting by the members to committee and could not get conclusion.

5. To allot or reverse land, they have two measures such as "compress at the same area" or "to give them other land" and the former should be scheduled at first in view of technical step. Therefore this section made the 2nd plan according to the former without considering how these lands be owned by any.
6. However, it seems to have many misunderstanding among the residents at there, and also could not hope to be given answer by the Committee for the same plan, this section is now intending to be present at next meeting (shall be held on 15 October) and have a clean slate on this problem furthermore, shall claim to set up a small special committee and to be discussed only this problem privately and to be solved satisfactory of each other.
7. According to the Special City Planning Law, those who involved this law and compelled to move out from a present place shall be paid for their damages done to their properties, of course including houses. Generally if a road constructed newly, all houses have to change its aspect to meet the direction of new road. Therefore, if the residents make any plan for lest they should move their houses, is vain efforts because, in future, they should change aspect of their houses by their own expenses.
8. As the section understood that construction work of the Prefectural Horse Race Track will commence from next month by the prefectural Government, we encouraged the residents to prepare to move out so, that is not official removal order, the section has 3 types of removal order printed formly according to the law and regulation and shall issue them when the substitute lots were decided by the Land Adjustment Committee.

At Kawasaki Branch Office of Kencho Public Work Section, Technician OGINO of Kencho Public Work Planning Section told me that the construction work of Kawasaki Horse Race Track shall commence from the end of November as far as we have no special trouble on that.

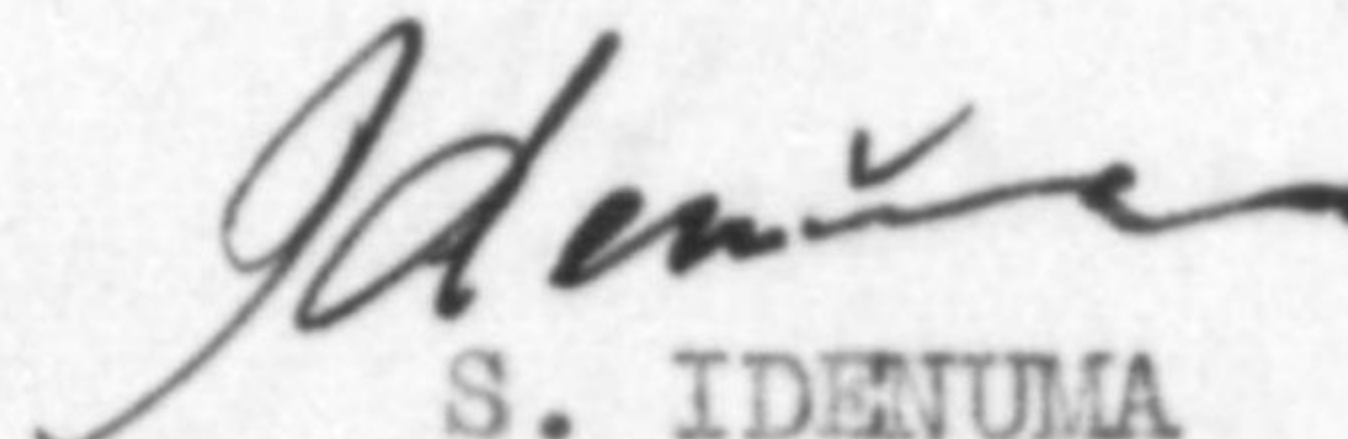
Regarding this problem, Mr. KISUMINO expressed his opinion at his home as follows: -

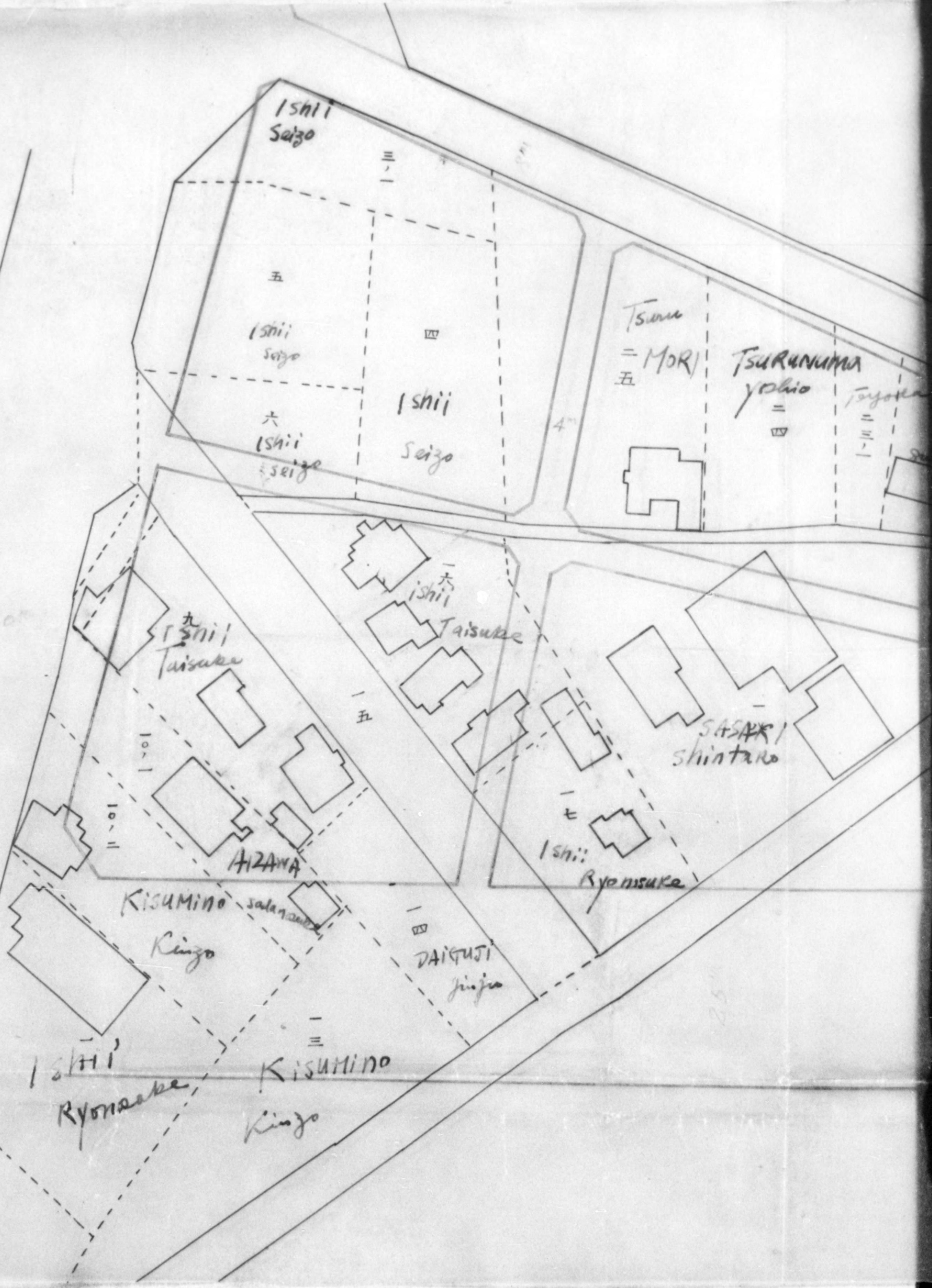
1. Mr. ISHIKAWA is one of my acquaintances and it is the true that he introduced me to Mr. AIZAWA and I bought these lands, built my house, because my former house was not convenience to run my lumber-business.

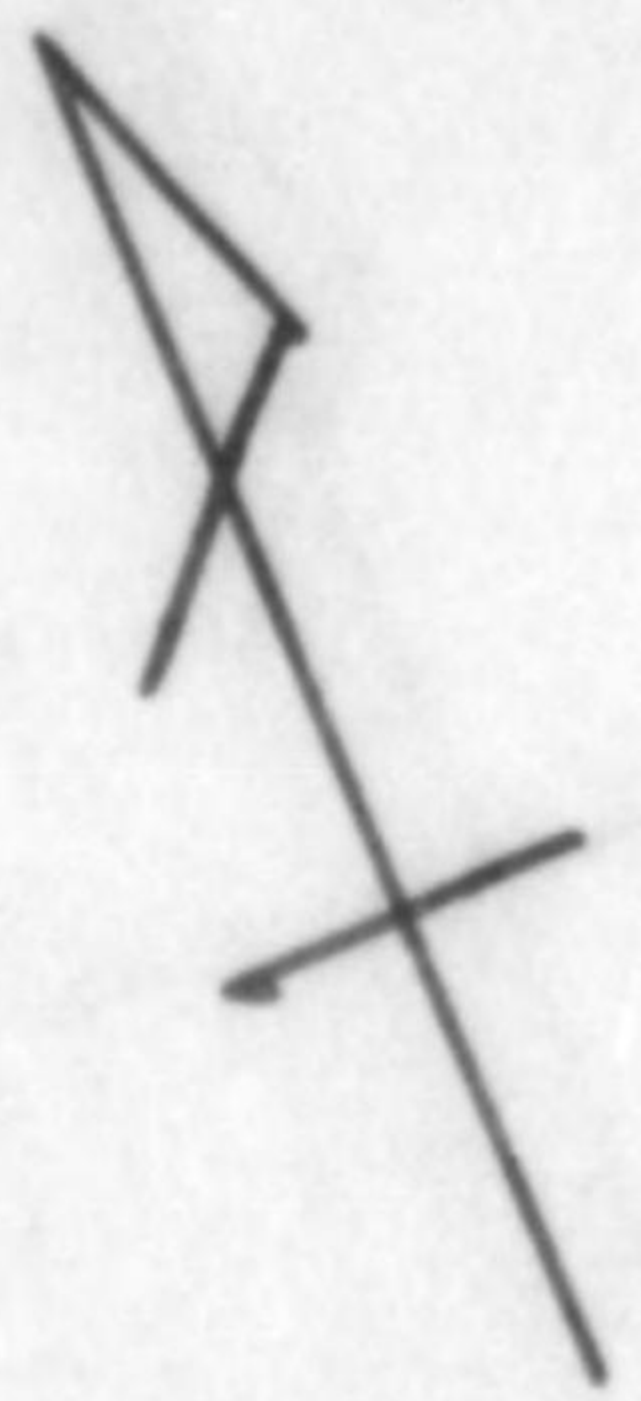
Cont'd ltr, subj: Land Adjustment Trouble in Kawasaki, dtd 13 Oct 49.

2. I am running my business in a gib scale, so I have some acquaintances in the city office in both of official and private, however, I have never been asked about land reversion problem and also I never tried to ask them to be given favour on this problem.
3. In the middle of August, I had been consulted to give agreement for Mr. KAGEYAMA and other's plan which was made onesidely by their hands without consulting me in advance, then I refused it. At that meeting, they criticized me even of private matter, I withdrew from there since if I stay more, I shall be compelled to quarrel with them.

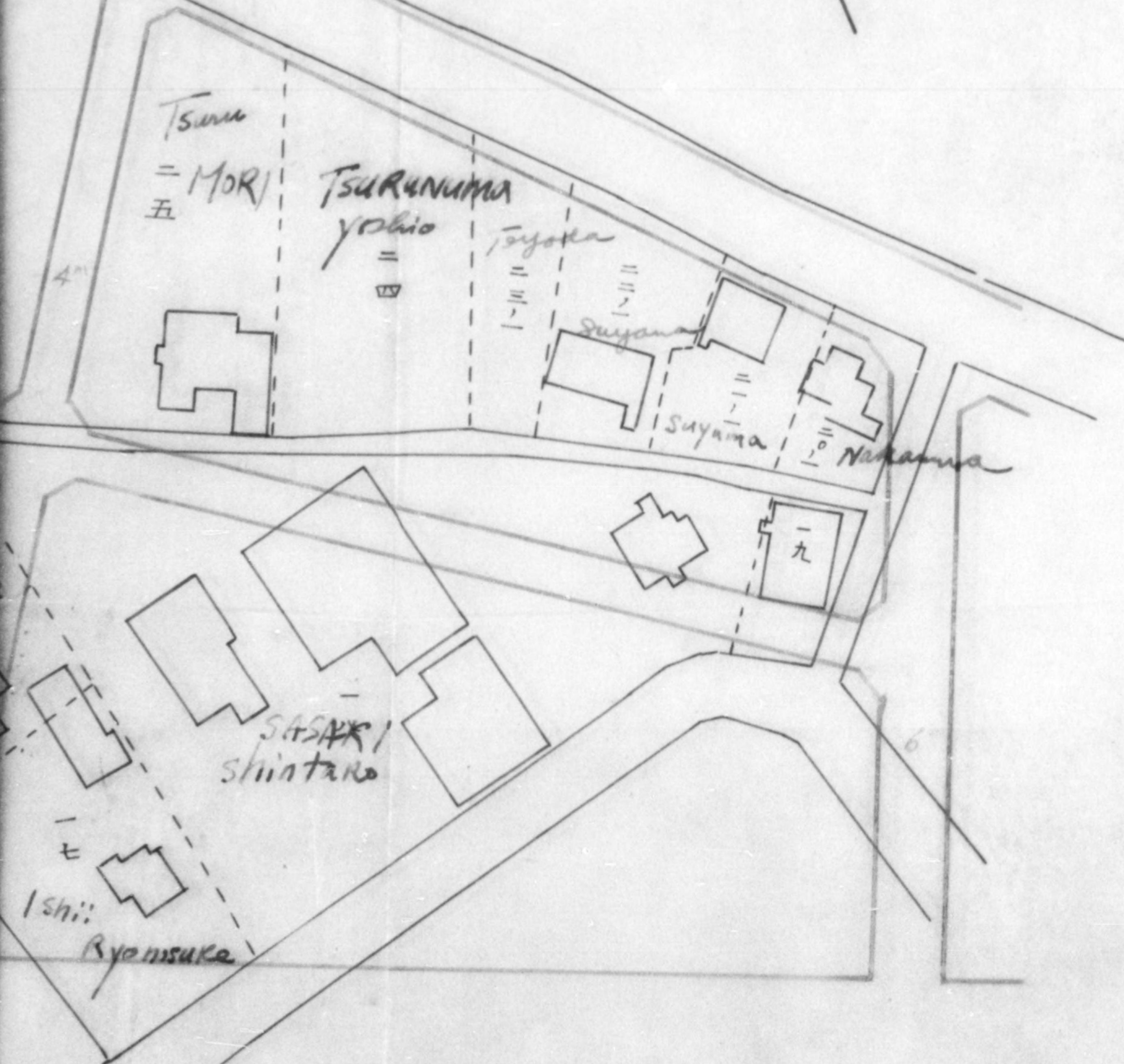
When I checked on the spot, Mr. KAGEYAMA and several others noticed me and came up around the jeep and complained eloquently one after another about the matters almostly the same what explained in their petition.

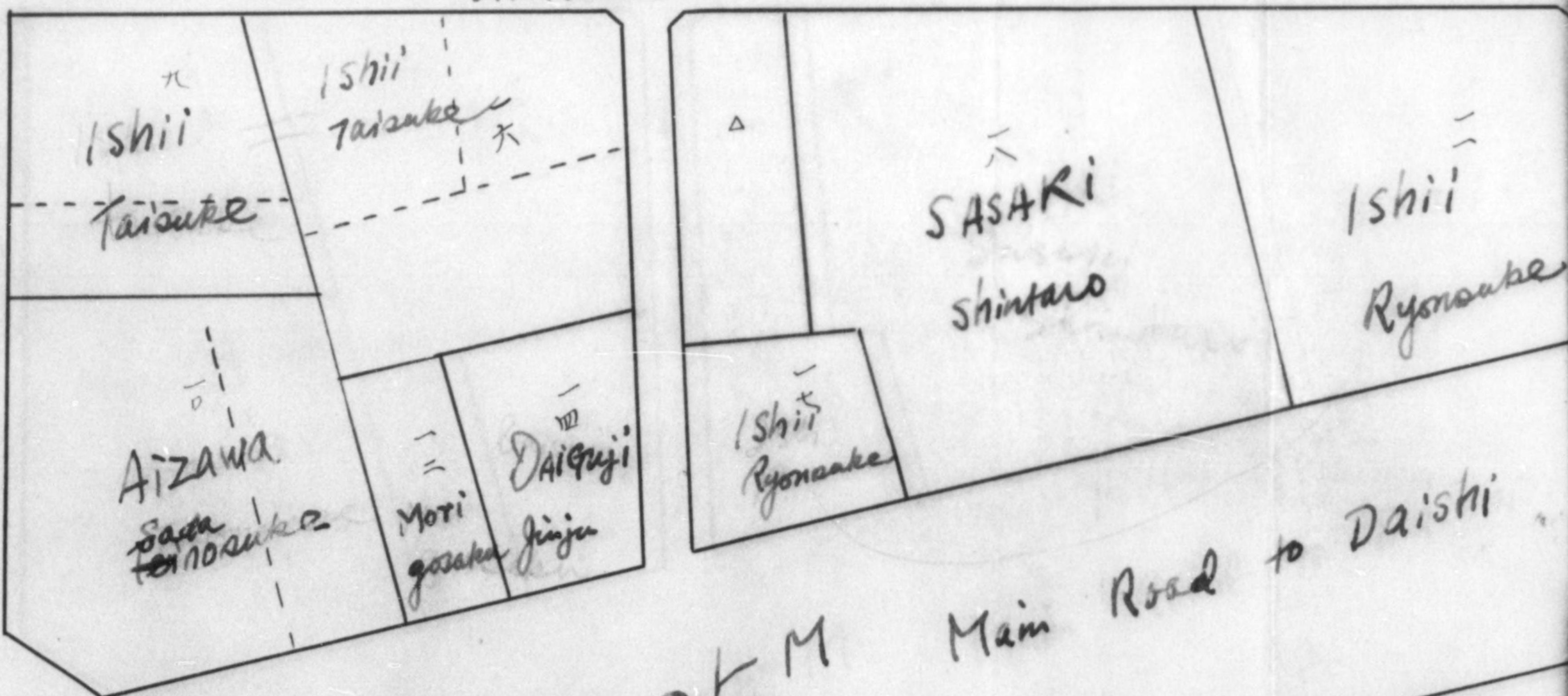

S. IDENUMA

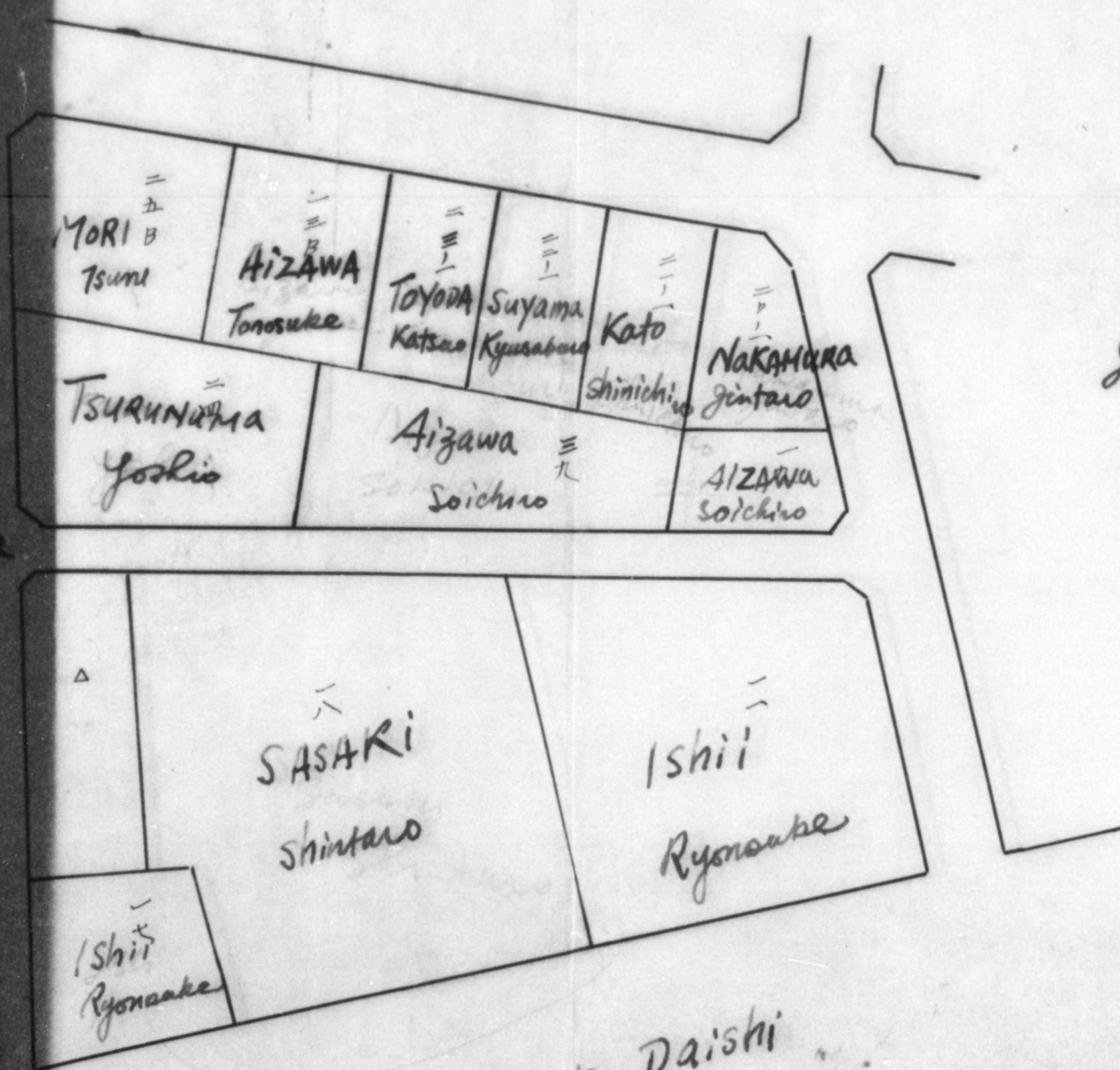




Inlosure 11







Enclosure T
the 1st plan

25 M Main Road to Daishi

13 October 1949

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2. It is the fact that Kawasaki City have made the plan to construct 25 m street over there through to Daishi even in 1946, since the Special City Planning Law and its regulations had promulgated on 16 September 1946 and the city regulations relative to the application of the same law was passed at Kawasaki City Assembly in September 1947. But a road be constructed under the plan in Public Work Section or other, the land adjustment or land reversion problem shall come up with the result of the accomplishment of constructing the new municipal road.
3. As a democratic treatment, Kawasaki City Office had sent the precaution notices on account to make the residents convenience and neither make them force to do any nor illegal conduct, since they have to remove if in case a substitute lot be allotted. So that, this is absolutely not the removal order but the well-meaning notice aiming them to have a enough time to prepare to move in addition, execution of adjusting land is administrative action and belongs to administrative authority therefore not necessary to consult with the Land Adjustment Committee because which is only a organization to be put a question to make examination for a proposed plan of reversing land then has a authority to give a final answer of allotting the substitute land; this section also explained its meaning to Mr. KAGAYAMA and others when they visited the office.
4. The Land Adjustment Section started to make first plan of reversing land from December 1948 and completed it in March 1948 and proposed to the committee in April 1949 (see inclosure No. 1) but it was suspended the decision by the Committee. (They did not say, that

Cont'd Ltr. subj: Land Adjustment Trouble in Kawasaki, dtd 13 Oct. 49

was denied). Since the first plan made, some land owner had been changed this section made the 2nd plan (see inclosure No. 2) according to the present, layout of possessing land (see inclosure No. 3) and submitted it to the Committee on 12 July 1949, but this section have not been given answer again because many arguments were raised up at the meeting by the members to committee and could not get conclusion yet.

5. To allot or reverse land, they have two measures such as "compress at the same area" or "to give them other land" and the former should be scheduled at first in view of technical step. Therefore this section made the 2nd plan according to the former without considering how these lands be owned by any.
6. However, it seems to have many misunderstanding among the residents at there, and also could not hope to be given answer by the Committee for the same plan, this section is now intending to be present at next meeting (shall be held on 15 October) and have a clean slate on this problem furthermore, shall claim to set up a small special committee and to be discussed only this problem privately and to be solved satisfactory of each other.
7. According to the Special City Planning Law, those who involved this law and compelled to move out from a present place shall be paid for their damages done to their properties of course including houses. Generally if a road constructed newly, all houses have to change its aspect to meet the direction of new road. Therefore, if the residence make any plan for lest they should move their houses, is vain efforts because, in future, they should change aspect of their houses by their own expenses.
8. As the section understood that construction work of the Prefectural Horse Race Track will commence from next month by the prefectural Government, we encouraged the residents to prepare to move out so that is not official removal order, the section has 3 types of removal order printed formally according to the law and regulation and shall issue them when the substitute lots were decided by the Land Adjustment Committee.

At Kawasaki Branch Office of Kencho Public Work Section, Technician OGINO of Kencho Public Work Planning Section told me that the construction work of Kawasaki Horse Race Track shall commence from the end of November as far as we have no special trouble on that.

Regarding this problem, Mr. KISUMINO expressed his opinion at his home as follows: -

1. Mr. ISHIKAWA is one of my acquaintances and it is true that he introduced me to Mr. AIZAWA and I bought these lands, built my house, because my former house was not convenient to run my lumber-business.

Cont'd ltr, subj: Land Adjustment Trouble in Kawasaki, dtd 13 Oct 49.

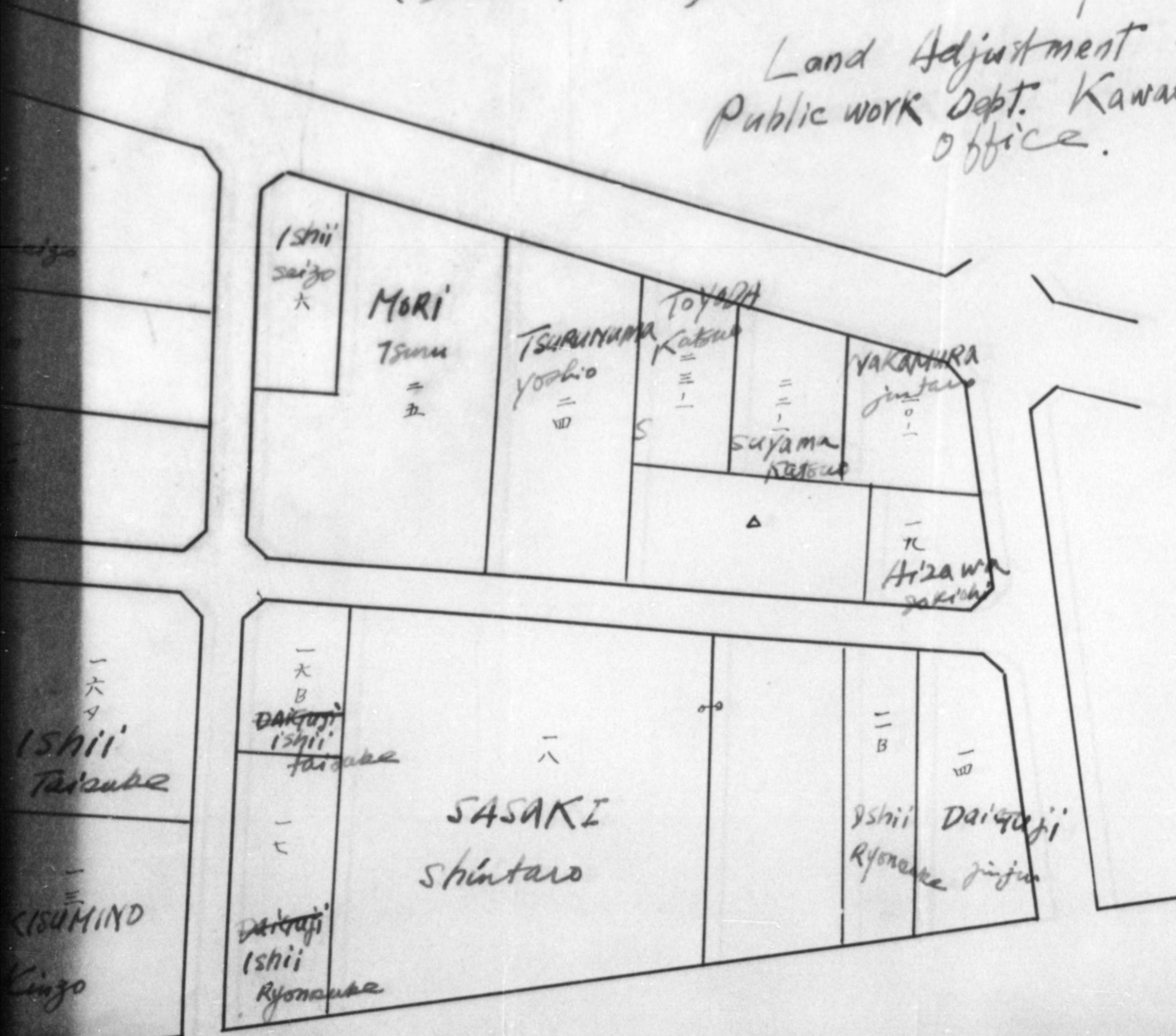
2. I am running my business in a gib scale, so I have some acquaintances in the city office in both of official and private, however, I have never been asked about land reversion problem and also I never tried to ask them to be given favour on this problem.
3. In the middle of August, I had been consulted to give agreement for Mr. KAGEYAMA and other's plan which was made onesidely by their hands without consulting me in advance, then I refused it. At that meeting, they criticized me even of private matter, I withdrew from there since if I stay more, I shall be compelled to quarrel with them.

When I checked on the spot, Mr. KAGEYAMA and several others noticed me and came up around the jeep and complained eloquently one after another about the matters almostly the same what explained in their petition.

S. IDEYAMA

Inclosure II (2nd plan)

made by
Land Adjustment Sect.
Public Work Dept. Kawasaki City
Office.



一六
Ishii
Taisuke

一
Kisumino
Kingo

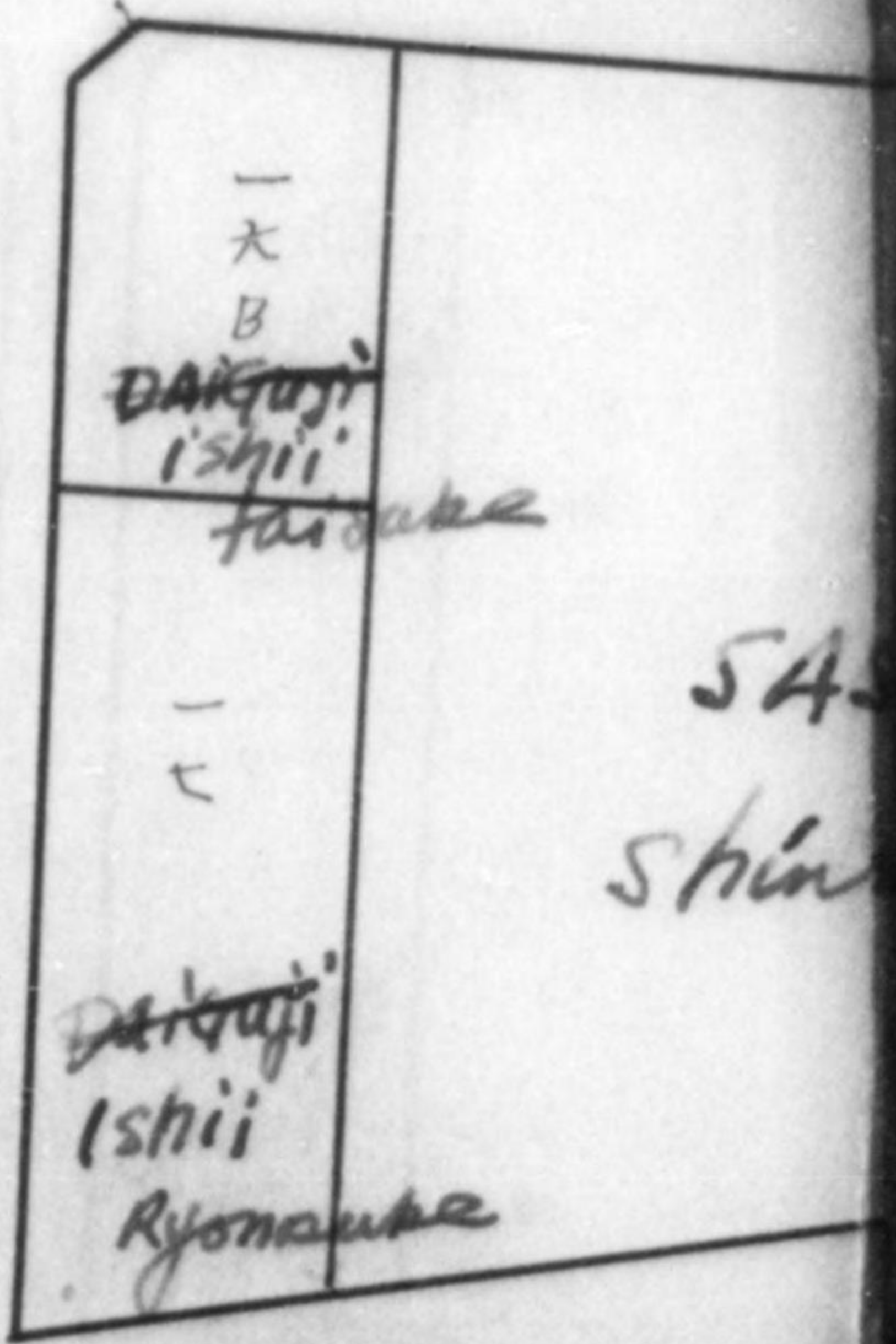
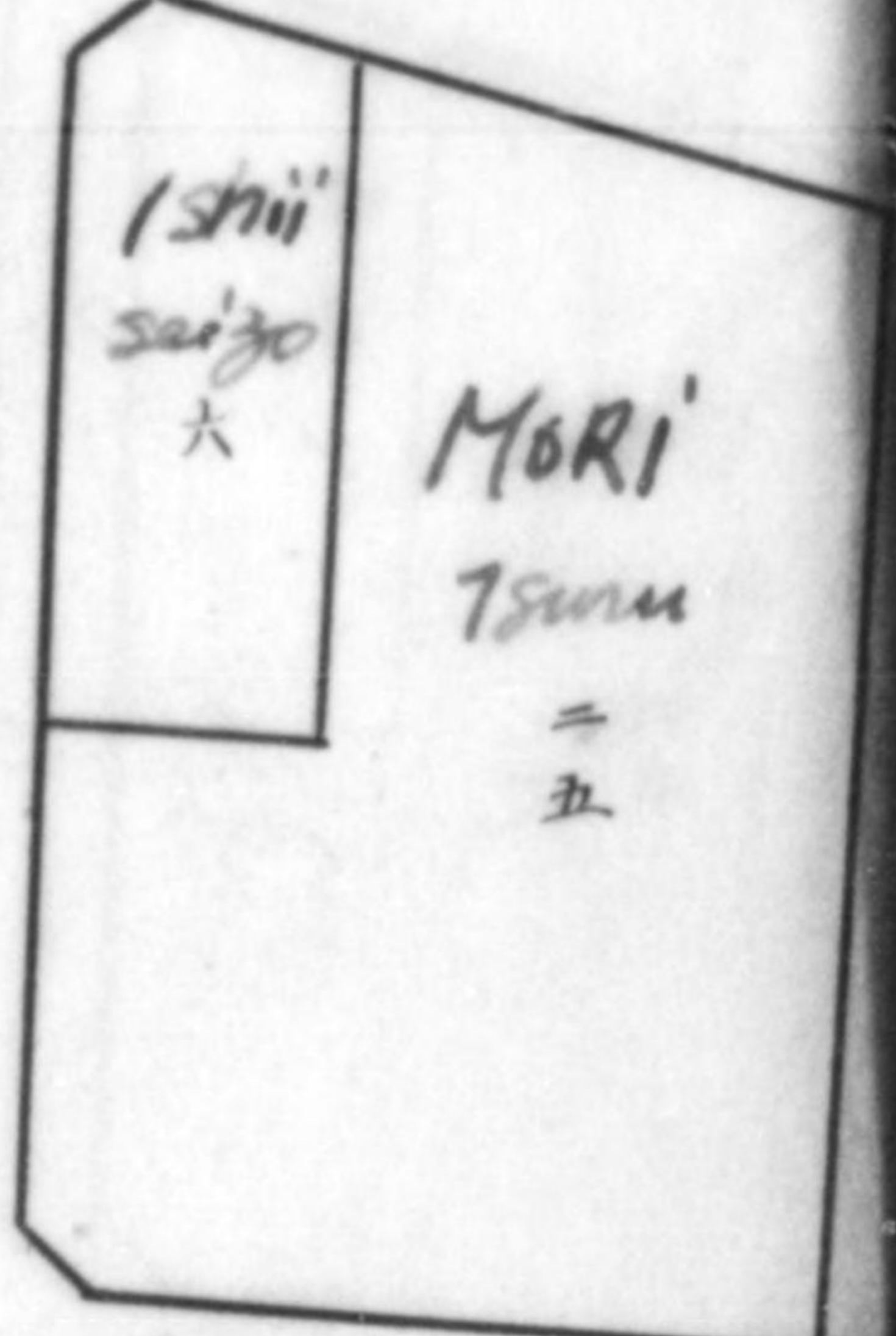
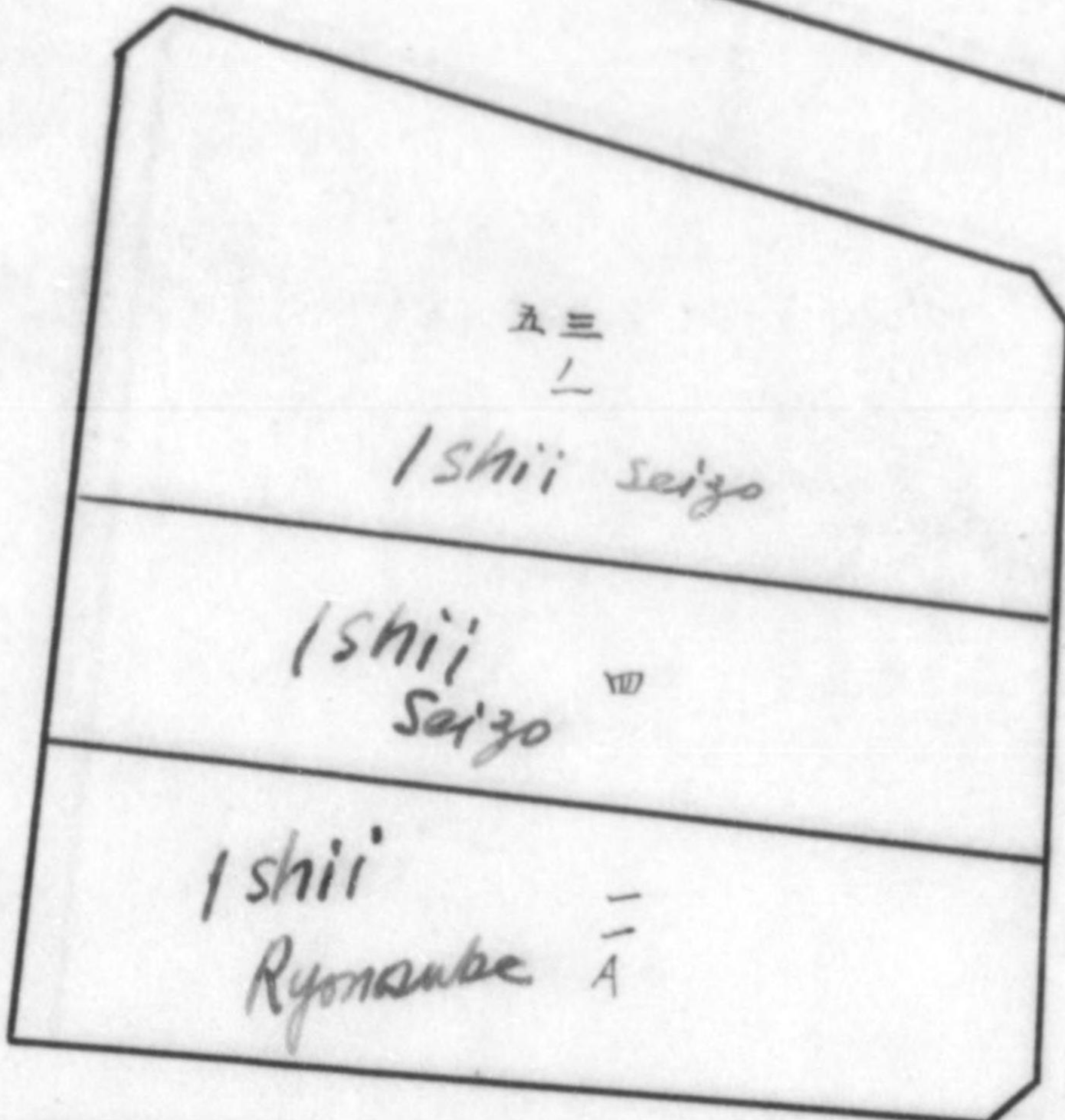
一
B
Dai'goji
Ishii
Ryomake

一
Sasaki
Shintaro

一
B
Ishii
Ryomake

一
Dai'goji
Junjun

Inclosure
(2m)



54
Shin

HEADQUARTERS
KANAGAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 503

I-N-F-O-R-M-A-L
C-H-E-C-K S-L-I-P

Closed at 1500 hours 9/5/53.

FILE NO. _____

NOTE: Use this slip for notes in connection with this paper. All notes will be NUMBERED CONSECUTIVELY, top to bottom, all records necessary for intelligent action should be attached. A line will be drawn the full width of the slip below each note. Both sides will be used before additional sheets are added.

SUBJECT:

*Closing of Tunnel near CG 2
QV2*

NO.	DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
1	19 <i>Sgt</i>	<i>Capt C. O. Huggins aide to CG 0925</i>	<i>C. O.</i>	<i>Requesting that a tunnel adjacent to school below General Walker's Qrs be closed. MP will furnish a guide to indicate specific place. HOB</i>
2	19 <i>Sgt</i>	<i>Exec. Legal</i>	<i>Legal</i>	<i>Have Mun. Police investigate & direct tunnel be closed up. (USE BOTH SIDES) HOB</i>

Sgt. Larson

Corp. Hammond
General Security Platoon

519 M.P.

2-0645

Translation of Kanagawa Press of 13 Sept. 1949.

Subject: Delicate Opposition arising among Prefecture, Yokohama and Kawasaki Municipalities concerning decision of Administrating Yokohama-Tokio Harbours.

Transferring of Harbour affairs to the Japanese authority, such as Yokohama Port, center pier etc. caused trouble between Finance Ministry and Transportation Ministry as to ~~plans~~ ^{plans} of administration.

As the matter is not carried out in a democratic way it has been rejected by the connecting parties and therefore brought over to this year. The affair was pending for just one year until this September.

The Yokohama Harbour administration has been enlarged to "KEIHIN" Yokohama-Tokio Harbour. At present the Prefecture and Municipality are disputing to make suitable arrangement and it seems they are going to continue last autumn's absurdity although quick settlement by the parties concerned is expected. As already reported the Yokohama city assembly has organized an executive committee to take over this administration.

On 2 Sept. 9 a.m. a meeting took place in Governor's room to discuss the matter between Governor, 2 Deputy-governors, Mayors of Yokohama and Kawasaki. Yokohama proposed plan A although Prefecture and Kawasaki preferred plan B and therefore they could not come to an understanding, as Yokohama requires approval of Prefecture and Kawasaki.

According to Plan A, the Administrative Main Body must get approval of other public bodies and therefore if Yokohama maintains on the A plan this municipality requires consent of the Prefecture and Kawasaki city. If they cannot come to some understanding they are going to continue last autumn's absurdity.

According to Plan B, the parties concerned are going to discuss a method of organizing a new administrative body, namely: a combination between the Prefecture and Yokohama Municipality or a new public corporative body is under consideration.

With regard to this matter Kawasaki Mayor opined: If only Yokohama port is concerned, Yokohama city could take over the administration but as "Keihin" Tokio-Yokohama Harbour is in question Kawasaki must have also a share, as big business is done by Kawasaki port with regard to Kanto area. I think the Prefecture, Yokohama and Kawasaki must be joint administrators as it is not fair for Yokohama to control the port alone.

Kawasaki assembly on 13th Sept. is considering of taking this matter up. Kanagawa Prefecture favours plan B as Tokio-Yokohama Port must be built up into an International Port as it is the main gate of Japan. Something definite must be made till the 20th and the 3 parties concerned are working hard now to make a final settlement.

On the 14th Yokohama city is intending to discuss the matter with Prefecture's assembly-men.

Translated by *J. Beejus*

Translation of Kanagawa Press of 12th October 1949 *Harbor*

Harbor Administration.

Fair Ratio: 2 - 2 - 1
Opinion expressed by Speaker of Kawasaki City Assembly.

On 11th of this month, Kijima, Speaker of Kawasaki City Assembly made the following statement, representing citizens voice:

With regard to TOKIO*Y'HAMA Harbor Administration Affair, we have done our best to settle this problem according to gentleman's agreement, but regret to notice that Yokohama is blaming us for the delay.

Most of Yokohama's Harbor Expenditures are covered by government's subsidies, municipal share being only a small one. On the other hand Kawasaki has disbursed fairly large sums for Kawasaki Harbor improvements. Yokohama maintains that Kawasaki has invested nothing for Y'hama harbor, which is also the case of Y'hama to Kawasaki Harbor.

Harbor Area of both ports are nearly the same. Tonnage handled by Kawasaki is nearly double of Yokohama, having a bright future owing to the convenient position.

Kawasaki has therefore the right to be treated just like Yokohama. Fair administrative proportion is:

Yokohama	2
Kawasaki	2
Prefecture	1

Translated by: *K*

Harbor

Translation of Kanagawa Press of 18th October 1949.

Subject: Yokohama Harbor Administration.
Valuable old documents (1906) found.

Yokohama Citizens Meeting was held at Nogeyama on 16th October. Decision statements will be sent to HQ 8th Army, Administration Board and other offices on 20th October together with the petitions.

To prove that Yokohama is entitled to be the leader of Harbor Administration, valuable old documents (1906) have been found among the papers kept at the Customs Office. They are:

1. Yokohama Harbor to be reconstructed jointly by the central government and Yokohama City.
2. Yokohama City is to take control of Yokohama Harbor.
3. Profit to be divided between government & city.
4. This contract is valid in case expenditures disbursed by Yokohama city are not refunded by the government.

These contract clauses are valuable as evidence, that Yokohama city is entitled to be the leader of Yokohama Harbor.

Translated by F. Bleifus.

F. Bleifus

Translation of Kanagawa Press of 18th October 1949.

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Translated by F. Bleifus.

Translation of Kanagawa Press of 13th October 1949

Harbor Administration.
Yokohama opposed to Kawasaki.
Y'hama City Assembly published Statement.

In response to Kawasaki City Assembly's Statement

Yokohama Municipal Assembly states:

We have never agreed to the ratio of: 2 - 2 - 1 which was only proposed privately by Mayor of Kawasaki and Speaker of Kawasaki City Assembly. According to compromise Yokohama's fixed plan is:

Yokohama	4
Kawasaki	2
Prefecture	1

We like to know which area is meant as Kawasaki Harbor in the Tokio Bay. Kawasaki's statement lacks accuracy. Beside the Breakwater & original Harbor Planning, Yokohama has paid HALF the outlays for OVERSEA TRADE DISTRICT and two thirds for INLAND TRADE District. Half of the present value of: 9000 Million Yen is Yokohama's Investment.

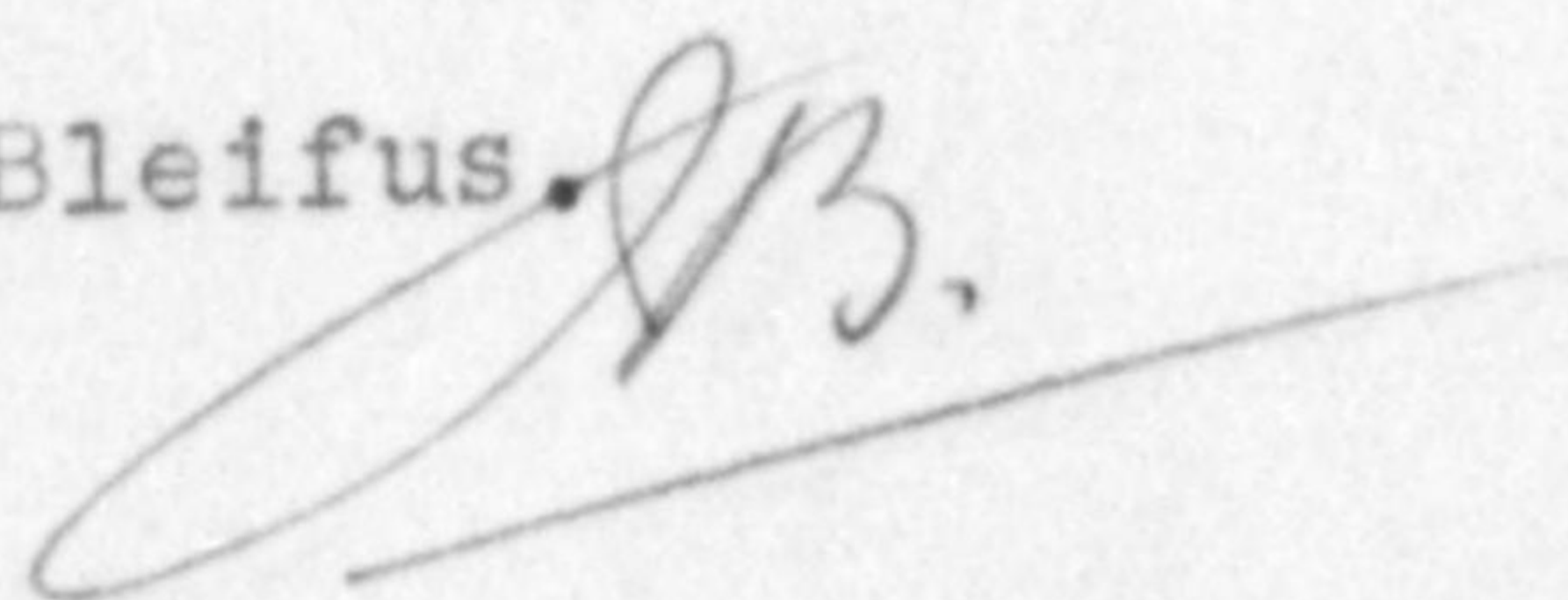
What is belonging to Kawasaki is only the Landing Place # 3, reclaimed by the Prefecture and another Water Front of 40 Meters. All other Frontages are belonging to Private Concerns.

Yokohama has already made a plan last year to absorb during 1 year: 30,000,000 Tons CARGO at # 1 - 3 Area. District # 4, controlled by Kawasaki has no Entrance and Anchorage. Therefore, Kawasaki cannot be termed as an Independent Harbor.

Kawasaki is suitable to handle coal and mineral ores, but Yokohama is famous in handling Foodstuff and all other Import and Export Merchandises.

Kawasaki's capacity is only one third of Yokohama's.

Translated by F. Bleifus.



Translation of Kanagawa Press of 13th October 1949

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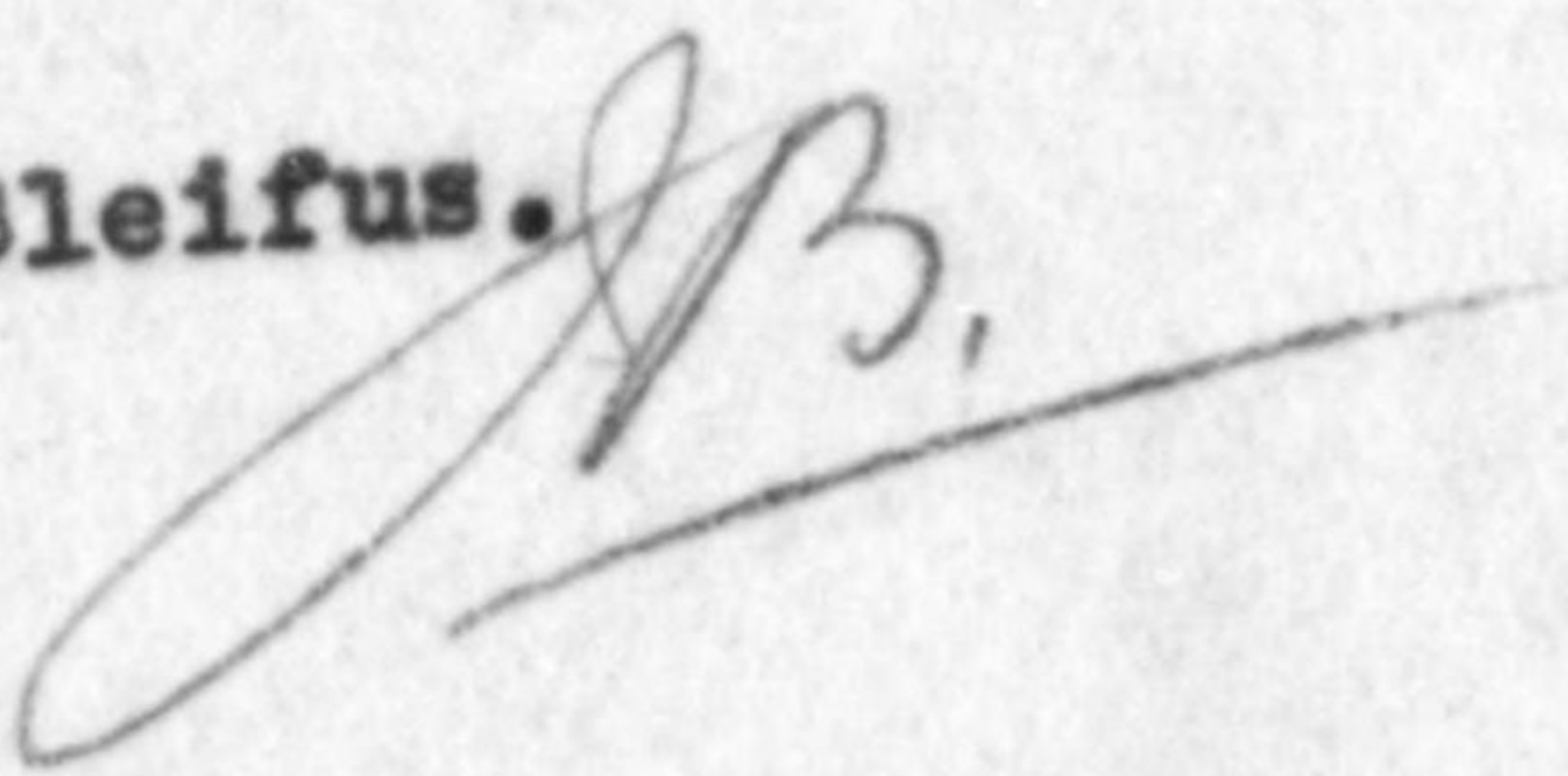
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Translated by F. Bleifus.



UNCLASSIFIED

Situation at Zama-76AAA and 933rd

Col. Keatley

J.G. Featherstone

17 Sept. 1949

I am waiting for a more complete report from Zama before submitting their reports and our accompanying letter. An informant in the JA Section, 8th Army, tells me that the court martials for the past few weeks have had a number of men tried from these outfits. The soldier who shot the Japanese workmen dead with a carbine received one year.

JOSEPH G. FEATHERSTONE,
Chief, Legal & Gov't Sect.

file copy

~~775 013~~ "Police"

gsh

Translation of the Kanagawa press dated 3 September, 1949.

Subject: The first time table talk for special protection control.

Translated by S. KOAMI on 9 September, 1949.

At 10:00 a.m. on 30 August 1949, in the conference room, second floor Zama police station, M.P.s and police officials held a meeting for the regulation of special protection control. Those presented were as follows:

Maj. Wilsman, chief of Provost Marshal, 4th replacement depot, Zama and some other staff from Zama. ICHIKAWA, chief of Public Safety station, SHIRAI, probational procurator, ITO and NOGUCHI, interpreters, YANAGISAWA, chief of the police station, and other chiefs of the units in the police.

80 women from this area gathered together and expressed their opinions. As a conclusion the following items were agreed to be observed strictly:

1. The physical examination be carried on regularly.
2. No more blackmarket of U.S. soaps and cigarettes and other black-market transactions.
3. Soldiers' act of violation must be informed immediately to the M.P. or Japanese Police Office.
4. Street girls must be informed immediately.

Translated by S. KOAMI

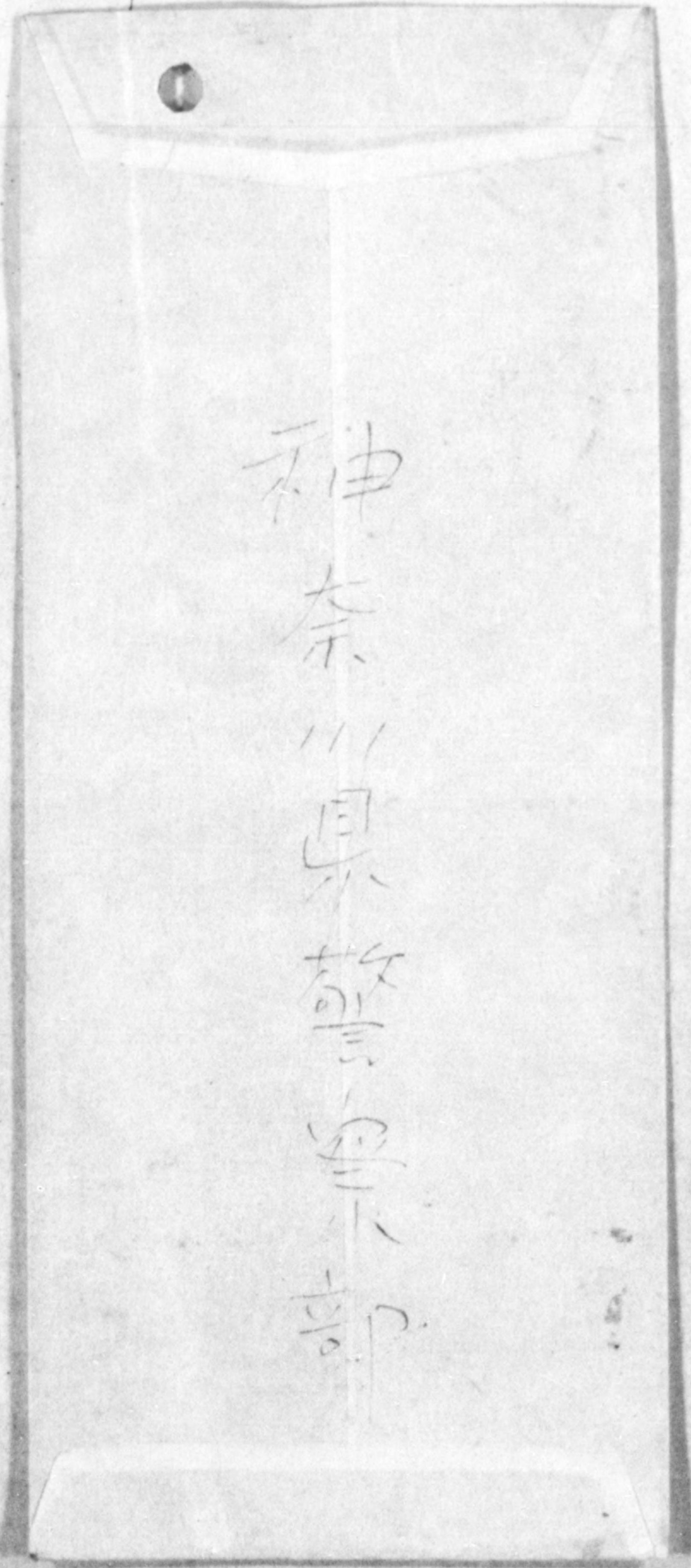
Imp. Procure

"ZAMA"



神奈川縣米軍政府
保安部
局長殿
保
密
線

Logan & Grant



この山本の主人の藤山は、この曾家任官ヲ取ツテ中ナカウ
渡辺の貴ニ金ヲ貸合ヤツテ知ラヌアリを以ておるから、
これヲ重四訓ヲ課セラレタシ

ノ間部屋ヲ持テ、米兵トパンパンの席代又席ガ
山本ニセリカ

下ノキツサ店ハ マイク氏ノ自働車ヲ東京テ賣
士賣クシテ六、七十万円テ キツサ店兼米兵用
パンパン酒ニシタモノラシイテス

マツダ コウ子の品物ヤ合ふべものは皆酒モ米軍
用品テ 日本敬言家ト 米軍犯四非ソウ木且一部ノ
ノイタヲアカイイテナルモノデス

パンパン酒ヲ貸シテナル渡辺ト

又貸リシテ米人ノ妻ト詐称シテ米軍官ト
日本人敬言官ヲアカイイテナル マツダ コウ子
を もう一度 貴課において 調査サレタシ

マツダ コウ子ノ部屋ヲ見シバワカルニ 下ノキツ

サ店ノ道具ヤサケ、タバコヲ見シバワカルテセウ
ノ毎日ノヤウニ パンパンを売れた米兵ガ十組カ
二十組 出入リしてゐるのをワカセタシ

そして正しニ考へヲ持ッておながう下級敬言
官ノタメ 私タチノ意見ガ日本ノ敬言家テツ
取リアケテ世々ヘナイ宿敵シタ日本敬言家示ヲ
用正シテ下サイ (ナホ、コノ外ニ、モウ一軒上内ニ
パンパン酒アリ目下内債中ニシテ後日再報トス)

此ノホニの記述其相深クテ其目トスナリ
其無同也 敬言家ト云フ
敬言家ト云フ 敬言家ト云フ

藤山トイフ主人ニ半分位ノ保証金ノ半分ト部屋代
ノ半分ヲ収メテセルモト推察サレルトテ、
カーダト思ワレマス。マタ、渡辺ハ、本年一月
頃、横濱地検察庁刑事部ニオイテ殺人
未遂傷害罪ヲ告訴サレタガ、
談テ決ワタト去テ、コノ地ヲキツテノ丑人ユイ、誰モ
ツキ合ワテセルモナク、金モナイニシ母晩酒ヲ
不良息子ニ大金持ノヤウナ服装ヲサセラセル悪
人向デスガ、コレハマツダカラ不当ナ部屋代ヲセシ
メテセルカラデセウ

●マツダコウ子ハ、マイク氏の米國物資ヲ日本
人ニ賣リツケ、マツダアイサー夫人以テ生活ヲシテ
ル。支那歸リノ國際に賣ルテス。マツダノ部
屋ハ、東京ノ帝國ホテル止泊ノ人々ガ数人来
テソノ人々ヨリ、部屋ノものは預ソテ去ルト云
フガ、ソレハ大嘘言テ、マツダノ相手ハマイク氏
ヒトリデス。コレハ右領軍ノ法律デワ。カカ
パンパンを一米んガヤシナ~~マツダ~~マツダハ許サレテ
マナイハスデス。マタ、マツダワ、渡辺海兵ヤソノ
他ヲ先ニ米國物資ヲ預テ賣リソレテ米人
以テ生活ヲしてゐるので。コノ前ワその軍物
資ヲ少し賣リしものを見付ケられ、四割金ヲ濟シ
ワトマツダワしあしあしてゐるさうで、あの女と
リカ、どうして、~~屋~~屋下ノ大キツサ店と米兵相手

Already
under investigation

Opinion of a policeman of Kamakura.

I am a police officer in the service of the Kamakura Office. The reason that I write to you is that there is something not clear to me concerning a crime hunting made about a half month ago by officers of the Criminal Investigation Division in this prefecture.

Since June or July of last year, a woman, Matsuda Ko by name, representing herself as the wife of Mr. Mike (?), an American economic advisor, has been lodging at Mr. Fujiyama Aijiro's villa (caretaker, Watanabe Minoru) at Inamuragasaki, Kamakura City, she occupying its three rooms. She is a street-girl popularly known as "Pan Pan girl". Around a half month ago, (?) after negotiation with a policeman named Morizono in the service of the Inamuragasaki office, and its chief Kushiha and the afore-said villa-keeper Watanabe, she made necessary arrangement for some ^{one} to live in the villa, taking security money amounting to Yen 70,000 or said to be Yen 60,000 and room charges of Yen 15,000 for the reason of the villa commanding a fine view. (At that time this exorbitant charges ^{of Pan Pan house} were much talked about among the Kamakura people. Also this arrested police attention. But police officers being involved in the matter, it is beyond interference of us, low class policemen.)

(P.T.O.)

that no law of the Occupation Army permits of any American supporting such a "pan pan" girl. Further, she sold in black market American materials making a tool of Watanabe and others. Some time ago, her illegal sales were detected. But the case was settled only by paying a fine and she did not care a bit about what she did. How can she alone manage to make her living and run that big tea house situated at the foot of cliff and secret rooms adjoining to the tea house where she can accommodate American soldiers and "pan pan" girls? It is likely that she sold in the Tokyo black-market Mrs. Mike's automobile and with the proceeds of six or seven hundred thousand yen she had the tea room and the "pan pan" house built.

I hope you will examine once more Watanabe Minoru who rents the "pan pan" house and also Matsuda Ko who representing herself as the wife of an American sub-lets the house. These two are fooling American Military authorities and Japanese police.

If you once have a look at Matsuda's room and furniture of the tea house, and liquors and tobaccos kept there, every thing will clearly be understood by you.

Right-minded as we are, our views are not listened to by the Japanese police authorities for the simple reason of our being low-class policemen. Please purify such corrupt Japanese police
(P.T.O.)

O
Already
under investigation

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Mr. Mike(?) represented to be an advisor to the American Army is said to be none but a mere private citizen. He is also said to have come to this house to stay overnight every day or Saturday and Sunday. He is said to be living in his country now but to come over to Japan again.

This house does not belong to Watanabe. He is supposed to pay his master, Mr. Fujiyama about one half of half the amount of the actual security money and room charges. So he must be a "broker" of "pan pan" house charges. He, about January of this year, was prosecuted by the Yokohama procurators office on the charge of attempted murder. But the case is said to have privately ^{been} settled with the other party. As he is a confirmed villain in this district no body would associate with him. He is a man of no means, yet he indulges in drinking every night and has his two delinquent sons nicely dressed. This accounts for his receipt of an unreasonable room charges from Matsuda.

Matsuda Ko used to sell to the Japanese, American materials belonging to Mr. Mike(?) and to make a living higher than that of Mrs. MacArthur. She is a world-wide prostitute returned from China. She said that everything in her room was left with her for custody by some people then staying at the Imperial Hotel. But it is a whopping lie. Her companion is only Mr. Mike(?). We understand

that no law of the Occupation Army permits of any American supporting such a "pan pan" girl. Further, she sold in black market American materials making a tool of Watanabe and others. Some time ago, her illegal sales were detected. But the case was settled only by paying a fine and she did not care a bit about what she did. How can she alone manage to make her living and run that big tea house situated at the foot of cliff and secret rooms adjoining to the tea house where she can accommodate American soldiers and "pan pan" girls? It is likely that she sold in the Tokyo black-market Mr. Mike's automobile and with the proceeds of six or seven hundred thousand yen she had the tea room and the "pan pan" house built.

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Right-minded as we are, our views are not listened to by the Japanese police authorities for the simple reason of our being low-class policemen. Please purify such corrupt Japanese police

(P.T.O.)

{ There is another "pan pan" house in this city. Now private }
{ enquiries are going on. We shall report on the matter later }

Fujiyama, owner of the house in question, pretends ignorance of this nasty business while receiving a blackmarket house rent and paying half the sum to Watanabe. Please punish him severely.

The house is situated far separated from other dwelling houses and since long ago "pan pan" girls have been frequenting it. I can testify from my private inquiries that Watanabe charged them about $\yen 1,000$ for a night lodging, tobacco and wine.

It is of no use to take the matter to Kanagawa Criminal Investigation Division. So please make investigation directly by your section. If still of no effect, I shall report the matter to Scap and American prosecutors.

{ This letter is addressed on envelope to }
{ the Chief of Public Peace Section, Kanagawa Prefecture }
{ from Kanagawa Prefecture Police Department }

TRANSLATION

Letter (undated) addressed to: The Chief of Public Peace Section
Kanagawa Prefecture

From: Kanagawa Prefecture Police Department

Opinion of a Policeman of Kamakura

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Mr. Mike(?) represented to be an advisor to the American Army is said to be none but a mere private citizen. He is also said to have come to this house to stay overnight every day or Saturday and Sunday. He is said to be living in his country now but to come over to Japan again.

This house does not belong to Watanabe. He is supposed to pay his master, Mr. Fujiyama, about one-half of half the amount of the actual security money and room charges. So he must be a "broker" of "pan pan" house charges. He, about January of this year, was prosecuted by the Yokohama procurator's office on the charge of attempted murder. But the case is said to have privately been settled with the other party. As he is a confirmed villain in this district, nobody would associate with him. He is a man of no means. Yet he indulges in drinking every night and has his two delinquent sons nicely dressed. This accounts for his receipt of an unreasonable room charges from Matsuda.

Matsuda Ko used to sell to the Japanese, American materials belonging to Mr. Mike(?) and to make a living higher than that of Mrs. MacArthur. Matsuda Ko is a world-wide prostitute returned from China. She said that everything in her room was left with her for custody by some people then staying at the Imperial Hotel. But it is a whopping lie. Her companion is only Mr. Mike(?).

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We understand that no law of the Occupation Army permits of any American supporting such a "pan pan" girl. Further, she sold in blackmarket American materials making a tool of Watanabe and others. Some time ago, her illegal sales were detected. But the case was settled only by paying a fine and she did not care a bit about what she did. How can she alone manage to make her living and run that big tea house situated at the foot of cliff and secret rooms adjoining to the tea house where she can accommodate American soldiers and "pan pan" girls? It is likely that she sold in the Tokyo blackmarket Mr. Mike's automobile and with the proceeds of six or seven thousand yen she had the tea room and the "pan pan" house built.

I hope you will examine once more Watanabe Minoru who rents the "pan pan" house and also Matsuda Ko who, representing herself as the wife of an American, sub-lets the house. These two are fooling American Military authorities and Japanese police.

If you once have a look at Matsuda's room and furniture of the tea house, and liquors and tobacco kept there, everything will clearly be understood by you.

Right-minded as we are, our views are not listened to by the Japanese police authorities for the simple reason of our being low-class policemen. Please purify such corrupt Japanese police.

(There is another "pan pan" house in this city. Now private enquiries are going on. We shall report on the matter later).

Fujiyama, owner of the house in question, pretends ignorance of this nasty business while receiving a blackmarket house rent and paying half the sum to Watanabe. Please punish him severely.

The house is situated far separated from other dwelling houses and since long ago "pan pan" girls have been frequenting it. I can testify from my private inquiries that Watanabe charged them about ¥1,000 for a night lodging, tobacco and wine.

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HEADQUARTERS
KANAGAWA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 503

13 August 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel Keatley

SUBJECT: Parades, Mass meetings, Demonstrations, etc.

On the 23rd of September last year the Yokohama Provost Marshal sent to both the Yokohama and Kawasaki Municipal Police an order which required the Japanese police in these municipalities to report, in writing, to the Yokohama Provost Marshal all meetings, demonstrations, and public assemblies where there were more than 500 persons gathered together. Notice was to be given at least 24 hours before the time of the meeting. The report was to include such things as time and date, the name of the organization, the name of the leader, the location, number of people, purpose of the meeting, the principal speakers and topics.

With regard to parades notice was to be given in writing to the Provost Marshal at least 48 hours before the time of the parade when the parade was to be held either on the public streets or the immediate vicinity of Occupation Forces installations regardless of the number of persons attending.

The Yokohama Provost Marshal now seeks to change the order of September 23, 1948 to this effect: 1) in the case of meetings and public assemblies a report will be made where the number of persons gathered exceeds 100 persons. The only change here is to reduce the number from 500 to 100. 2) The words 'immediate vicinity' were used in the 23rd of September order. The Provost Marshal now adds, in the case of parades, 'plazas, parks' to public streets and moreover provides the additional words 'within 100 meters of any Occupation Forces installations.'

This is a matter which was brought to the attention of the Legal Officer two months ago. At that time the Legal Officer advised that a change in regulation would not be politic in view of the furor created in Tokyo by the passage of the so called 'Public Safety Regulation' which in essence contains the same matter as is in the Provost Marshal's orders of September 23, 1948, to the Japanese Police.

It is a fact that on numerous occasions the mayors of Kawasaki and Yokohama have told delegations that there was no need for such a public safety regulation. The Governor of the prefecture has told newspaper men, I believe, on two occasions, that there was no need for the adoption of such a regulation in this prefecture.

BASIC: Parades, Mass meetings, Demonstrations, etc.

The existence of such an order on the part of the Yokohama Provost Marshal's office apparently accomplished by indirection what the local Japanese authorities have refused to do themselves. For in compliance with the Provost Marshal's order the Japanese Police require obedience from the organizations holding meetings or parades.

When the matter was last brought up, some two months ago, Chief Kobayashi of the Yokohama Police stated to the Legal Officer that the report of meetings exceeding 100 persons was desirable on the part of the Yokohama Municipal Police since it provided the police with the proper intelligence for dealing with situations which otherwise might get out of hand. I have no doubt that the Yokohama police have pressed the Provost Marshal from time to time on the desirability for reports on meetings exceeding 100 persons.

It is also a fact that on one occasion Communist inspired labor groups evaded the present order now in effect by holding a number of meetings on the same night and in the same area with less than 500 persons thus circumventing the order now in effect.

If it is determined as a matter of policy that there is a need for such type of regulation then the results should be accomplished by the passage of municipal by-laws passed by the Assemblies of Yokohama and Kawasaki. As indicated above, the occupation agency in this instance is forcing the Japanese police to do what the Japanese cities have failed to do. Politically speaking, the enactment of public safety regulations in Tokyo, Ishikawa and in fact all through the I Corps Area of jurisdiction caused considerable strife. The strife engendered must be weighed against the necessity and desirability of such an ordinance.

As things now stand the Provost Marshal has in effect an order which seems incompatible with O.D. #42, 4 August 1949. The following is pertinent: ".....The issuance of orders to, or the direct operation or supervision of, any Japanese governmental agencies by subordinate commanders will not be undertaken except as specifically authorized by the Supreme Commander of Allied Powers."

The operational directive also places in the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and in SCAP alone, the right to take direct action in the event of the unwillingness or failure of the Japanese authorities to act effectively. And further in the directive it is stated that..... "henceforth the Occupation Forces will: (3) - avoid interference with the Japanese government in the performance of its functions.

For the legal and political reasons stated it is not believed that this team should advocate a change in the order issued by the Provost

BASIC: Parades, Mass meetings, Demonstrations, etc.

Marshal to the Japanese police. In fact we could advise and report that the present order is without foundation under existing directives.

JOSEPH G. FEATHERSTONE
Chief
Legal & Government Section

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Chief
Legal & Government Section

INFORMATION COPY

HEADQUARTERS
Provost Marshal, Metropolitan Yokohama, Japan
APO 503, San Francisco

12 Oct 49

SUBJECT: Demonstrations, Mass Meetings, Parades, etc.

TO: Director, Yokohama Police Board, Yokohama

1. Letter, this headquarters, subject: "Demonstrations, Mass Meetings, Parades, etc.", dated 23 September 1948, to Director, Kawasaki Police Board, Kawasaki City and Director, Yokohama Police Board, Yokohama is rescinded.
2. a. Effective this date, the information desired from your office in connection with parades, demonstrations, mass meetings, etc. is indicated in pars 3 and 4 below. This information concerns routine police matters directly affecting the occupation forces, and is to be used in connection with traffic control and to insure that there is no interference with the functioning of occupation force installations.
b. Necessary measures to prevent danger to the public safety, and to protect the public against mass disorders or violence, are a responsibility of the Japanese Civil Police. Control will be assumed by the Yokohama Provost Marshal only when it is apparent that Occupation Force personnel, property, or installations would be adversely affected.
3. It is desired that each parade or demonstration which will utilize the public streets or highways be reported to this headquarters forty eight (48) hours in advance; the report to include the following information:
 - a. Time and date.
 - b. Organization.
 - c. Name and title of organization representative furnishing the information.
 - d. Assembly place, route, and dispersal area.
 - e. Estimated number of persons participating.
4. It is desired that each mass meeting, demonstration or assembly of more than 500 persons which will (a) be held on a public street or highway or (b) be held within 200 meters of any occupation force installation, be reported to this headquarters forty eight (48) hours in advance; the report to include the following information:
 - a. Time, date and place.

INFORMATION COPY

BASIC: Ltr Hq YPM, dtd 12 Oct 49, subj: Demonstrations, Mass Meetings, Parades, etc. (4. contd)

b. Organisation.

c. Name and title of organisation representative furnishing the information.

d. Estimated number of persons participating.

Info Copies
Prefectural Police Board
Kanagawa Prefecture CO, KCAT

Donald B. Herron

DONALD B. HERRON
Colonel, CAC
Provost Marshal

INFORMATION COPY

HEADQUARTERS
Provost Marshal, Metropolitan Yokohama, Japan
APO 503, San Francisco

12 Oct 49

SUBJECT: Demonstrations, Mass Meetings, Parades, etc.

TO: Chief, Kawasaki Municipal Police Department

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INFORMATION COPY

BASIC: Ltr Hq YPM, dtd 12 Oct 49, subj: Demonstrations, Mass Meetings, Parades, etc. (4 contd)

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c. Name and title of organization representative furnishing the information.

d. Estimated number of persons participating.

Info Copies:
Prefectural Police Board
Kanagawa Prefecture CO, KCAT



DONALD B. HERRON
Colonel, GAC
Provost Marshal

DISPOSITION FORM

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION (If any)

UNCLASSIFIED

FILE No.

001.

SUBJECT

Parades, Mass-meetings and Demonstrations

TO

FROM

DATE

COMMENT No. 1

Paul Brumby
Occupation Courts

Featherstone
K.C.A.T.

29 Sept. '49

Attached hereto are copies of the various letters, buck-slips etc. that have been initiated relative to parades, mass-meetings and demonstrations. It is my belief that this matter will again become a point of issue.

Featherstone

FEATHERSTONE

2-1641

*File gave me good background
of the problems and hope we will
come up with practical solution*

*Brumby
24854*

"copy"

HEADQUARTERS
KANAGAWA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 503

AG-LG 001.

10 September 1949

SUBJECT: Parades, Mass-meetings, Demonstrations, etc.

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343
ATTN: Civil Affairs
Major Thomas
Mr. H. Porter

Forwarded for your information.

FOR THE CHIEF:

3 Incls.

- 1- copy Disp. Sht.
- 2- copy Memo to Col. Keatley
- 3- copy Ltr to Provo Marshal

"Copy"

duplicate

DISPOSITION FORM

UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: Further on Meetings, Demonstrations, etc.

TO: Colonel Keatley
KCAT

FROM: Dr. Featherstone
KCAT

17 August 1949

Conference with Lt. Cols Johansen and Brumby at Provost Marshal's office.

I returned the request papers on the above named matter to the Provost Marshal with a copy of my memo to you explaining verbally that we thought the order of September 23, 1948 should not be tampered with.

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/s/Featherstone

-FEATHERSTONE-

Incl # 1

HEADQUARTERS
KANAGAWA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 503

Duplicate

MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel Keatley 13 August 1949

SUBJECT: Parades, Mass meetings, Demonstrations, etc.

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Ind #2

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It is a fact that on numerous occasions the mayors of Kawasaki and Yokohama have told delegations that there was no need for such a public safety regulation. The Governor of the prefecture has told newspaper men, I believe, on two occasions, that there was no need for the adoption of such a regulation in this prefecture.

The existence of such an order on the part of the Yokohama Provost Marshal's Office apparently accomplished by indirection what the local Japanese authorities have refused to do themselves. For in compliance with the Provost Marshal's order the Japanese Police require obedience from the organizations holding meetings or parades.

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desirable on the part of the Yokohama Municipal Police since it provided the police with the proper intelligence for dealing with situations which otherwise might get out of hand. I have no doubt that the Yokohama police have pressed the Provost Marshal from time to time on the desirability for reports on meetings exceeding 100 persons.

It is also a fact that on one occasion Communist inspired labor groups evaded the present order now in effect by holding a number of meetings on the same night and in the same area with less than 500 persons thus circumventing the order now in effect.

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For the legal and political reasons stated it is not believed that this Team should advocate a change in the order issued by the Provost Marshal to the Japanese police. In fact we could advise and report that the present order is without foundation under existing directives.

/s/ Featherstone

/t/ JOSEPH G. FEATHERSTONE
Legal & Government Section

"copy"

HEADQUARTERS
KANAGAWA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 503

23 August 1949

SUBJECT: Parades and Assemblies

TO: Provost Marshal
Yokohama Command
APO 503

1. As the result of the conferences held and in the light of O.D. 28 (June 1949) the legal section of this team believes that any changes in the Provost Marshal's order of September 23, 1948 is under the jurisdiction of your office.

2. Operational Directive 28 clothes the Provost Marshal with authority over the performance of routine daily police activities of mutual interest to Military Police and Japanese Police and hence the matter is within the scope of the local Provost Marshal's authority.

3. However it is not felt that the Provost Marshal should retain the authority to grant or deny permission to any organization or person to hold a parade or meeting.

FOR THE CHIEF:

Incl #3

UNCLASSIFIED

001.

Parades, Mass-meetings and Demonstrations

Paul Brumby
Occupation Courts

Featherstone
K.C.A.T.

29 Sept. '49

Attached hereto are copies of the various letters, buck-slips etc. that have been initiated relative to parades, mass-meetings and demonstrations. It is my belief that this matter will again become a point of issue.

FEATHERSTONE

2-1641-

HEADQUARTERS
KAWAGUCHI CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 308

AG-10 COL.

10 September 1969

SUBJECT: Parades, Mass-meetings, Demonstrations, etc.

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343
ATTN: Civil Affairs
Major Thomas
Mr. H. Porter

Forwarded for your information.

FOR THE CHIEF:

3 Incls.

- 1 - copy Disp. Sht.
- 2 - copy Memo to Col. Keatley
- 3 - copy Ltr to Prove Marshal

SECRET

MEMO ROUTING SLIP			
1	NAME OR TITLE <i>Col. Keatley</i>	INITIALS	CIRCULATE
	ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION <i>Team Chief</i>	DATE <i>17 Aug.</i>	CONCURRENCE
2			FILE
			INFORMATION
3			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION
			NOTE AND RETURN
4			SEE ME
			SIGNATURE
REMARKS <i>As an aid for your conference with Col. Herrow To be considered write my last memo on O.D. 28 (1949).</i>			
FROM NAME OR TITLE <i>J Featherstone</i>		DATE <i>17 Aug.</i>	
ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION <i>Lang Is.</i>		TELEPHONE <i>2-1641</i>	

DA AGO FORM 895 1 OCT 47

Replaces WD AGO Form 895, 1 Jun 46, which may be used.

2118-FEC Printing Plant-3/48-460M

CLASSIFICATION (If any)
CLASSIFIED
Demonstrations, etc.
DATE COMMENT No. 1
17 August 1949
rumby at Provost
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Featherstone

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DA AGO FORM 897 1 OCT 47

Replaces WD AGO Form 897, 1 May 46, which may be used.

4416-FEC Printing Plant-2/49-300M

DISPOSITION FORM

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION (If any)

UNCLASSIFIED

FILE No.

SUBJECT

Further on Meetings, Demonstrations, etc.

TO

Colonel Keatley
KCAT

FROM

Dr. Featherstone
KCAT

DATE

17 August 1949

COMMENT No. 1

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HEADQUARTERS
KANAGAWA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 503

MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel Keatley

13 August 1949

SUBJECT: Parades, Mass meetings, Demonstrations, etc.

On the 23rd of September last year the Yokohama Provost Marshal sent to both the Yokohama and Kawasaki Municipal Police an order which required the Japanese police in these municipalities to report, in writing, to the Yokohama Provost Marshal all meetings, demonstrations, and public assemblies where there were more than 500 persons gathered together. Notice was to be given at least 24 hours before the time of the meeting. The report was to include such things as time and date, the name of the organization, the name of the leader, the location, number of people, purpose of the meeting, the principal speakers and topics.

With regard to parades notice was to be given in writing to the Provost Marshal at least 48 hours before the time of the parade when the parade was to be held either on the public streets or the immediate vicinity of Occupation Forces installations regardless of the number of persons attending.

The Yokohama Provost Marshal now seeks to change the order of September 23, 1948 to this effect: 1) in the case of meetings and public assemblies a report will be made where the number of persons gathered exceeds 100 persons. The only change here is to reduce the number from 500 to 100. 2) The words 'immediate vicinity' were

BASIC: Parades, Mass meetings, Demonstrations, etc.

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This is a matter which was brought to the attention of the Legal Officer two months ago. At that time the Legal Officer advised that a change in regulation would not be politic in view of the furor created in Tokyo by the passage of the so called 'Public Safety Regulation' which in essence contains the same matter as is in the Provost Marshal's orders of September 23, 1948, to the Japanese Police.

It is a fact that on numerous occasions the mayors of Kawasaki and Yokohama have told delegations that there was no need for such a public safety regulation. The Governor of the prefecture has told newspaper men, I believe, on two occasions, that there was no need for the adoption of such a regulation in this prefecture.

The existence of such an order on the part of the Yokohama Provost Marshal's Office apparently accomplished by indirection what the local Japanese authorities have refused to do themselves. For in compliance with the Provost Marshal's order the Japanese *Police* require obedience from the organizations holding meetings or parades.

When the matter was last brought up, some two months ago, Chief Kobayashi of the Yokohama Police stated to the Legal Officer that the report of meetings exceeding 100 persons was desirable

BASIC: Parades, Mass meetings, Demonstrations, etc.

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It is also a fact that on one occasion Communist inspired labor groups evaded the present order now in effect by holding a number of meetings on the same night and in the same area with less than 500 persons thus circumventing the order now in effect.

If it is determined as a matter of policy that there is a need for such type of regulation then the results should be accomplished by the passage of municipal by-laws passed by the Assemblies of Yokohama and Kawasaki. As indicated above, the occupation agency in this instance is forcing the Japanese police to do what the Japanese cities have failed to do. Politically speaking, the enactment of public safety regulations in Tokyo, Ishikawa and in fact all thru the I Corps Area of jurisdiction caused considerable strife. The strife engendered must be weighed against the necessity and desirability of such an ordinance.

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~~NO~~

~~FEK~~

Featherstone
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Legal & Government Section

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APO 503

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FOR THE CHIEF:

Incl # 3

Sept. 26
 Mrs. Payne:
 File
 JSH

Keating 13 Aug 1949
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DRAFT COPY

[Par. Indent]

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957
UNCLASSIFIED

Further on Meetings, Demonstrations, etc.

Colonel Keatley
KCATDr. Featherstone
KCAT

17 August 1949

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----- FEATHERSTONE -----

By Featherstone
Tada O Ninomiya
20 Oct 15

Oct 14 1949.

Dr Featherstone,

Re: Bingo Game Club.

KINOSHITA of the Olympic is applying to start a club for the bingo game in Yokohama city.

Mr Ninomiya of the Procurator's office wants to know your personal opinion if it is permissible.

This kind of club or game is already permitted in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Fukuoka, etc. In this prefecture there is one in Kamakura.

Of course the law cannot control each winner if he sells his prizes or not, but I understand the charm of this game is to sell prizes; a winner sells his own. In some club, a prize is bought back with 10-15% deduction, so that a winner can get cash, which is illegal. Is it not?

Mr Sato: Oct. 14
Nothing against Bingo or
any gambling in any matter
circumstances or directors;
is strictly for the Japanese
to determine
JSD

gym file

METHOD OF PLAYING THE BINGO GAME

Those who play the game hold a bingo card apiece, and as the game starts, a ball each is received in turn and this is thrown into a counter having 75 compartments numbering from 1 to 75, and the number of compartment into which the ball thrown had fallen is announced. If the card in possession should contain the corresponding number to the one announced, a chip is placed on the same and the person who places five chips vertically, horizontally or obliquely on the numbers of his card is the winner. Furthermore, the number of players in one game is not restricted, the number of balls are equal to that of the cards, and the players will have to throw the number of balls equivalent to the number of cards held.

The awards and the charges for playing the game are as per the attached "Gist of Game".

THE GIST OF BINGO GAME

In accordance with the instances as being played in various metropolis of Keihanshin District and Kwansai Area, the gist of the operation of Bingo Game will be fixed as follows, and the purport is attached to the point of not over exciting the speculative nature of people and at the same time maintain the interest of the game.

1. The charge for participating in the game is Fifty Yen (¥ 50.-) or less per game.
2. No restriction is made as to the number of people participating in a game.
3. All participants are to throw the ball so that chances will be even.
4. The person who obtains five points first is decided as the winner, however, if two or more persons are qualified at the same time, no restriction is put on its number, so that all persons qualified will be the winners.
5. As regards the prize, an article or articles equivalent in value to one-half of the sales will be given.

In case the winner is just one person, he is given the entire amount as stated above.

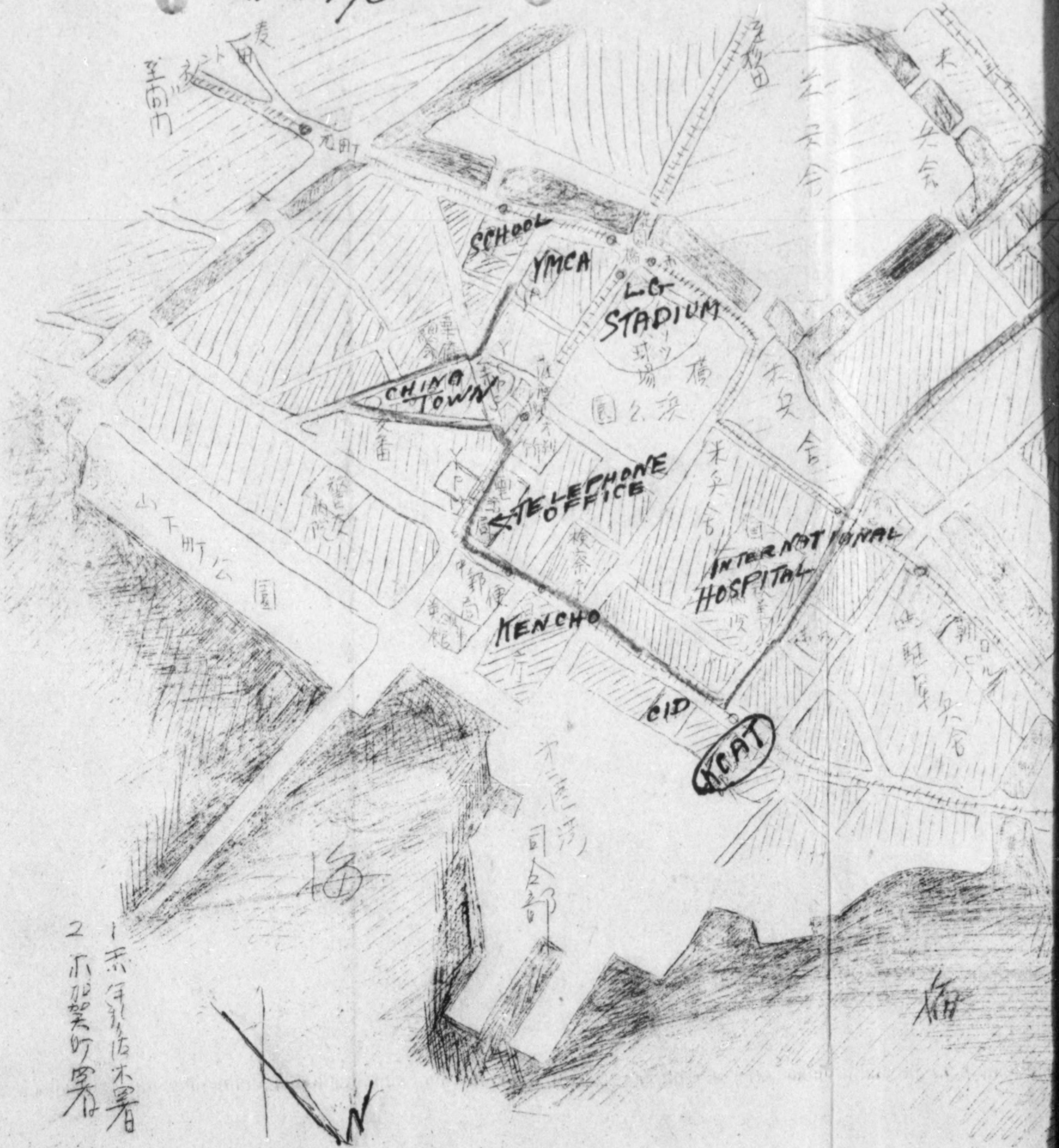
In case the winners are several, the said amount will be divided by the number of winners.

Moreover, those who qualify in succession to the winner will be decided as "second class", "third class", etc., and their prizes will be of value equivalent to fifty yen (¥ 50.-).

It is guaranteed that the minimum value of "first class" prize will be equivalent to sixty yen (¥ 60.-).

When there are several "first classes" and moreover, prizes equivalent to fifty yen (¥ 50.-) per prize for "second class" onwards are paid, and if this should exceed the amount of one-half of the total sales, the difference will be borne by the management.

REPORT # 1473



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 2 赤年 赤年 赤年 赤年

HEADQUARTERS
KANAGAWA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 503

AG-IG 308.

12 September 1949

SUBJECT: Attached Petition With Respect to PX Signs and Billboards.

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343

MRS. PAYNE

1. Attached hereto is a petition signed by Governor Uchiyama, Kanagawa Prefecture, asking for the elimination of outdoor signs placed by the PX on highways and roads in this prefecture.

2. Considerable publicity was given to this law and it was vehemently opposed by the Communist Party.

3. The PX signs in question do not seem to be necessary for any occupation purpose. Billboard advertising has been strictly curtailed in most of the states in our own country on aesthetic grounds and its only justification lies in the fierce competitive struggle to market products. No such justification appears in this instance.

4. Operational Directive 42 (4 August 1949) is in point:

"a. The Japanese government and its agencies will generally be permitted and encouraged to exercise the normal powers of government in matters of domestic administration.

and

b..... (d)
.....henceforth the Occupation Forces will:

(1) Continue to advance the transition as rapidly as the Japanese government is able to assume the attending autonomous responsibility.

(3) Avoid interference with the Japanese government in the performance of its functions."