

別紙(四)

平和を守るために猪俣集せよ!

おどろの勞働者市民イニテリ諸君に訴う。

われわれは何り誇張もなく訴える。

今日本の口には一つ一つがいろんな名目の下で異寒化されよう

とこしている。それはすばらしい早さで強引に計画されている。

大衆の生活文化教育はあらゆる面でギセイを要平され

ている!

大新聞ラヂオニュース映画等は戦時中の本性をむきだ

しにいてきた。事実をかくし及リ及共宣伝と戦争えかりを

る役目をふくめんもなくさらけ出してきた。

諸君!! 取場では雇用組合を云月で、学校では進歩的教

育の首切り、街にはエログロをはらんさせ、農村にはボロボロ

の外米を流し——

見よ! わが静岡市の郷土産業、木工木漆の倒産と

静岡市警察署

取入労働者の配給下り買えぬ現状を、そして

沖縄行の魔手がのびているのだ!

おどろの労働者市民イニテリゲンキヤ、学生諸君。

沈黙を破れ! 愛国と人間愛えの怒りを集めよ!

諸君!! 戦場では仰用組合を云月て、冬校では進歩的教
諭の首切り、街にはエログロをほんらんさせ、農村にはボロボロ
の外米を流し——

見よ! わが静岡市の郷土産業、木工木漆の倒産と

静岡市警察署

戦人労働者の配給すう買えぬ現状を、そして
沖繩行の魔手がかかっているのだ!

おべての労働者、市民、インテリゲンチヤ、学生、の諸君。

沈黙を破れ! 愛国と人間愛えの心を集めよ!

あらゆる機会、あらゆる場で平和ヨウゴの教声をおいびかせよ

斗いを胆識せよ!

★ 単独講和は戦争への道に全面講和で平和を守れ!

★ 国土に要塞をつくるな平和産業で失業を救え!

★ 労働強化、低賃金は植民地化政策で生きる賃金を

よこせ!

★ あらゆる胆識サークルは平和運動に立上げ!

★ 日本民族の完全独立と自由平和確立!

日本共産党静岡市委員会

別紙(六)

三月八日は国際婦人デー

苦しい生活をうち破るために

家庭婦人も斗う天意を固めよう。

「暮らしが苦しい」これがゆく市民の大部分の人の状態だ。街の品物がどんく下つて、露店でメチャくたき売りがさかして「おしかに安い」と思つて買えない。

モリつめても、モリつけても生活費がかさむ。配給の知らせ

がくるとドキッとすする。「ねえ、小父さん二円なり、一枚買つ

て」とくいやる小える生の夕刊賣りが急に分えを。

これは他人ごとではない。日本の冬児童の二割が生活苦の

冬校え行けなくなつてゐる。全国のもつともいふところに静

岡県も入つてゐる。そして清水のある冬校ではクラスが

半分の子供が戦争で父親をなくしてゐるといふ。静岡で

では大事な郷土産業の木工業が重税のためにメチャく

静岡市警察署

につぶさる。業者も倒れてゐる人も街頭にぼろりおこつてゐる。

大きい工場の多い清水でも工場はどんくつぶれて、年よりも

若い者も婦人も、失業者が日に日に増えている。給料の運

配欠配はめづらくなつた位どこにも起つてゐる。

学校へ行けなくなっている。全国のもっともひどいところの静
 岡県も入っている。そして清水のある各校ではクラス約
 半分の子供が戦争で父親をなぐさしているという。静岡で
 は大変な郷土産業の木工業が重税のためにメキヤク

静岡市警察署

につぶさぬ業者もゆりしている人も街頭にぼろりおされてい
 大きい工場の多い清水でも工場はどんくつぶれて、年よりも
 若い者も婦人も、失業者が日に日に増えている。治料の運
 配欠配はめづらくな位どこにも起している。
 皆さん、家庭をきりまわす婦人の皆杯、こつこう苦こそ
 をどうやっとうち破るか!!

この苦こそは戦争にまけをかりではない。ひどい税をとるような
 予算をこみ、平和産業をぶつぶすりような政治が行われて
 いるからだ。三月八日の婦人デーはアメリカの婦人達が団
 結して「婦人にも選挙権をよこせと争ったことから起き、
 世界のオウ々の国の婦人達が、この三月八日の「史を守つ
 て」生活を守るために「平和のために争つてきた」
 世界に戦争の危機が叫ばれている今日「悲惨な戦争は二
 度と起まさない」婦人の団結でくいとめてみせると世界の婦人

が団結している。

私たちが生活を守るために子供、将来のために戦争を再び起させないために断乎、決意を固めようではありませんか？

★**平和**を守ろう。戦争はいやだ！

★**平和**を講和は戦争にまきこまれる、講和は**全**面講和で！

★**生活保護法**の範囲をひろげ、規則をうくにして**適業者**の秘密を守れ！

★**主食**の切符制と掛売りを**実施**せよ！

★**育英**資金をひろげて**進学**の途をひろげ！

★**義務**教育は口庫負担で子供を**通**ワテの客の附と
するな！

★**家庭**婦人に仕事を**アツ**センしろ！

★**託児**所を**大増設**せよ！

— 静岡市警察署

★**無料**産院をく川、生活困窮者に**妊娠**調節をさあろ！

★**首切り**工場閉鎖、**給料**の**遅配**をなくせ！

★**重い**税金**及**対！

日本共産党静岡地区委員会

別紙(五)

★義務教育は口庫負担で子供を通りての客の附と
あるな!

★家庭婦人に仕事のアッセンしろ!

★託児所も大增設せよ!

— 静岡市警察署

- ★無料産院をくわく生活困窮者に妊娠調子をみる
- ★首切り工場閉鎖、給料の遅配欠配をなくせ!
- ★重い税金及対!

日本共産党静岡地区委員会

別紙(五)

三月八日は国際婦人デー

今こそ婦人は平和の女神として立ち上ろう。

男といふ男は若者から初老の人まで戦場に送られてカン獄のやうな軍需工場に送られ日本の竹々は焼夷弾に焼かれ原子爆弾は吹き飛ばされた。私達はあの血なまぐさい戦争の惨禍をまを忘れるはかない。そして戦争の悲劇は二度に繰り返さなく未亡人の生活の上で子供の不良化に未復員の家庭に送られて社会不安にまよふの深刻になつてゐる。それなりにこの頃の新聞はどうぞらう。

水素、原子爆弾、沖縄の恒久軍事工事の開始など次々と

戦争の不安を書き立てる。

そして私達の周囲は静岡の郷土産業の木工業は未曾有の危機に見舞われ、経営難が次々と工場はつぶれどこに働く人達は街頭にはおられ出ている。

メチャクけの税金は所の商店を困らせインフレと低賃金は工場に会社に働く人の家庭をおしつぶし不合理な供土と低賃米價は由農村を没落させている。

婦人の皆さん

国際婦人デーは一九〇八年に「婦人に選挙権を」と要求したアメリカ婦人の勇敢な斗争から起りその後各国の婦人がこの婦人デーの歴史を守りて平和のため生活の安定のためと手につけて来ています。

戦后五回目の「婦人デー」を迎へるにあつて私達は今こそ断乎戦争に反対し平和を守りぬき生活の安定のために

静岡市警察署

スローガン

☆家を焼き夫や子供を奪う戦争反対
ポツダム宣言にもとづく全面講和を

の婦人がこの婦人デーの歴史を守りて「平和のため」生活の安定のためと早いつづけて来ています。

戦后五回目の「婦人デー」を迎へるにあつて私達は今こそ断然戦争に反対し「平和を守りぬき生活の安定のため」

静岡県警察署

スローガン

千の平和の女神を以て私達の祈りを力を結集しようではありませんか

☆家を焼き夫や子供を奪う戦争及対

ポツダム宣言にもどづく全面講和を

世界に平和をみびやか軍争基地化反対

☆原子爆弾、水素爆弾の製造禁止工場では武器を

失業及対 平和産業と自主貿易を

生活を破壊する重税及対 ☆戦争準備し、
戦と軍需制及対 働けるだけの賃金

☆子供を不良化し馬鹿にする植民地教育をやめよ。

平和を守るためにすべての婦人は先頭に

☆平和のために世界の婦人と力を合せよう。

静岡県青年婦人合同会議

別紙(八)

日本事情勢について

共産党・労働者覚悟の極端な我論を以て

中国・朝鮮におけるアメリカ帝国主義者、掠夺的計画が失敗した後、彼らは日本を同盟国らびにアジア諸国の民主運動にたいする軍事昌隆の主要な基地とみなし日本を重視するにいたつた。まづ手はじめに、なんの根拠もない、いろんた口実をつけて彼らは、対日講和條約をひきあげ、それによつて長期間日本と銀を合法化しようとしている。

アメリカを掠夺者とは日本反動の手をかりて一切の運動を弾圧し、共産党、労働組合をもいよいよしようとし、また、日本の真の主人公にならうと大わらわである。すでに現在日本一切の政治的、経済面において配をふるつてゐる。日本経済は完全なアメリカ独占資本の手中にあり、アメリカ帝国主義の侵略計画に奉仕させられてゐる。アメリカ側は日本に海空軍基地を大々的につくり、

静岡市警察署

軍需工場を拡張し、日本軍部を再武装し、日本を軍事昌隆の基地にしてゐる。一九四九年三月二日マツリサー元師は、ロンドンの『デイリー・メール』紙特派員とインタビューを行つたさい、アメリカは、以前から日本を新しい基地とみてきてあり、それを

人公になろうと大わらわである。すでに現在日本一切の政治的
経済面を支配し配をふるつてゐる。日本経済は完全のアメリカ独占
資本の手中にあり、アメリカ帝國主義の侵略計畫に奉仕
させられてゐる。アメリカ側は日本に海空軍基地を大々的につくり、

静岡市警察署

年需工場を拡張し、日本軍部を再武装し、日本を年々平昌
侯の基地にしてゐる。一九四九年三月二日マツカサ一元師は、
ロンドンの『デイリー・メール』紙特派員とインタビューを行つたさい
アメリカは以前から日本を新しい基地とみてきており、その
ための活動を大々的に行つてゐると公言し、「私は沖縄に三五千機
行つてつくつたが、ここからは超重爆撃機が日に三千五百回出費
でまゐる……」現在太平洋はアングロ・サクソン湖となつてしまつた
と語つた。

このまゝにして、日本が経済崩壊、一切アメリカの侵略政策とそ
の政策はもとづく行動によつて左右されてゐるものである。
日本帝國主義の復活と日本軍國化をめぐり、政策も行いつつ
もまゝ同時に、日本及動の手にまかりて勤労者の利益をたふす
攻撃し、民主諸団体をけいし、各労働組合や共産党各機関に
スパイや氷炭者を大々的の送りこんでゐる。アメリカ資本家

どもは、日本の主権を独占し資本を奪取したる事、日本の産業の約八五%を支配している。

しかし日本の資本家としてしまげてはいない。一九四九年の歳出豫算の約四十%は、大独占資本家の補助金となつており、しかも、この日本の資本家グループにたいする税金は豫算外歳入の七三%に上つている。かくて日本の勲勲者には、三度、採取しようとしておりアメリカ帝國主義者がどんなテーマ宣伝を行つてこられたか、かくとうとして彼等の日本における活動が、植民地収奪者の軍國主義者の性格を呈していることは、一目りよう然である。このような政策は、日本の民主化および非軍國化を規定し、ポツダム宣言に完全には矛盾してあり、また、日本人の経済的政策的権利にたいす。全面的攻勢の政策であるにもかかわらず、日本政府はアメリカの植民地化計畫を完全に支持している。したがつて、軍國主義的、日本の強弱と民主主義的運動の抑圧と

静岡市警察署

は、以前から日本の反動勢力とアメリカ帝國主義者の構成するプロパガンダ交通目的となり、基礎をなつていふ。このよつら條件下において、日本労働者は、明確な行動綱領をもつて活動がある。日本支店店長者組織労働組合、および、

ポツダム宣言に完全な矛盾を示してあり、日本人民の経済的改革的権利にたいす。全面的改進黨の政策であるにしかかわらぬ。日本政府はアメリカの植民地化計畫を完全には支持してゐる。したがつて、軍國主義的、日本主義的、復古主義的の抑圧と

静岡市警察署

は、以前から日本の反動勢力をアメリカ帝國主義者の構成するブルジョア連合の目的となり、基礎となつてゐる。

このような條件下において、日本労働者は明確な行動綱領をもつ必要がある。日本共産党の諸組織労働組合、およびありゆる民主主義的勢力は、労働者を陪集し、日本にありける外國帝國主義者の植民地化計畫と日本反動の裏切的反人民的分割を毎日にならつて暴露しなければならぬ。

かれらは、日本の独立、民主的平和愛好日本樹立、公正な講和條約の即時締結、アメリカ軍の日本より急進な撤退、異民族間の強固なる平和の保障のために、決定的な斗争を行わねばならぬ。

労働者の指導者および日本の人民の愛國者は、日本が帝國主義および日本の帝國主義および帝國主義同盟と手を切り、民主主義と社会主義の途に立ち、平和的發展と進

ポツダム宣言に完全な矛盾を示してあり、日本人民の経済的改革的権利にたいする、全面的攻撃の政策であるに非かかわりず、日本政府はアメリカの植民地化計画を完全には支持してゐる。したがって、軍国主義的、日本を復讐と民主主義運動の抑圧と

静岡市警察署

は、以前から日本の反動勢力をアメリカ帝國主義者の構成するブロックの交通目的となり、基礎となつてゐる。

このような条件下において、日本労働者は明確な行動綱領をもつ必要がある。日本共産党の諸組織労働組合、およびありゆる民主主義者、我勢力は労働者を陪集し、日本における外国帝國主義者の植民地化計画と日本反動の裏切的反人民的攻撃を毎日にならして暴露しなければならぬ。

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労働者、指導者および日本の人民の愛國者は、日本が帝國主義および日本の帝國主義および帝國主義同盟と手を切り、民主主義と社会主義の途に立ち、平和的発展と進

民族間の平和の隆化の線にとどまる場合のみ、日本は立ち
上り偉大な独立国となることが出まゝのことと理解しなければ
ならぬ。日本がこの途に立てば、これは、日本を救うであらう。
また、日本がこの途に立たなければ、それは、自由と独立を
もつばわれぬけがらとなつて、日本は、世界帝國主義の
中にある。ぬじりな道具に妻りて、もえなくならう。

|| おわり ||

みなさん！ 私達はあまりにも眞実のことを知り、これ
ていば、この眞実を一人でもせつなく愛國者にならう。こゝへ
よう。それは私たちのほころべき義務である。

一九五〇、三、八

|| 日本天皇陛下御同業委員会 ||

注 別紙(三) 日本の軍事基地化反対の傳單ありて自報を
せらるものと同一内容

静岡市警察署

別紙(七) 三月八日國際婦人デーの傳單は別紙(五)と
同一内容

*Used for
highlights*

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10 March 1950 rm

#268

7 March 1950

SUBJECT: Drive to overcome the crisis of the middle and small scale enterprises.
TO : Chief of the Legal and Government Section, FCAR.
FROM : Chief of the Shizuoka Municipal Police.

The trend of crisis of middle and small scale enterprises is specially remarkable in the lumbering and wooden products manufacturing industries which occupies 70% of the industries of Shizuoka City. They are making desperate efforts to overcome the crisis and activities of the communist party and livelihood protection association have become intensified.

Enterprisers, on the other side, are launching a political movement to have the assistance of administrative agencies.

They are intending to map out a concrete plan to overcome the crisis, holding a rally on 11 Mar. 1950.

1. The recent situation of wooden products manufacturing industries:

(1) Facing the financial difficulties and heavy taxes, they are devoting themselves to get rid of this crisis by means of personnel cut, finding of a new market and retrenchment of the business.

But the situation is growing worse day by day.

Comparatively big enterprisers employing more than 20-30 workers are especially in the most strated condition.

(2) For the above instance, the Shin-ya Shokai (sewing machine maker), Shin-dori, Shizuoka City, was so hard pressed that it paid a part of wages for Dec. in this Feb. and the workers union staged a labor dispute.

They extended a strong struggle campaign for the immediate payment of unpaid wages up to the mid-night of 2 March but they agreed to receive yen 1,500 each on 4 Mar. as proposed by the management.

(3) Other factories are also placed on a similar condition. They are expecting that bankrupted factories will appear in succession.

2. The trends of the industrial circles:

(1) Communists.

a. In an attempt to wipe out their unfavorable popularity, they are planning to solidify the combination of enterprisers and strengthen the livelihood protection association, holding symposiums on important problems such as a tax issue.

b. Keeping their eye on financially straitened factories such as the Shin-ya Shokai, they are launching a positive move on a formation of workers unions and "pay wage" struggle. It seems that they will extend even a political struggle.

(2) Wooden product industries.

a. It is an issue of funds that is taken up as a most important one for tiding over this critical situation. Under the present circumstances, loans from banks are impossible to be expected. There is no other way than to realize loans by the prefecture or the city.

On 5 Mar. members of the Shizuoka municipal assembly, HAHATA Mamihei (wooden products) OTA Teizo (tables), AOKI Jobun (wooden clogs) MAITA Ichisuke (wooden clogs) YAMAZAKI Watsemon (wooden products) and SUZUKI Yoshio (Socialist party) had a meeting on the above issue.

Led by URUSHIHATA Toshio and FIMURA Tsutomu, members of the Shizuoka Municipal Committee of the Nippon Communist Party, about 30 members of the Shin-ya Shokai's workers union thronged to the above meeting. to request the municipal assembly to take up immediately the urgent issue of overcoming the crisis of the wooden product industry.

b. As the result of the above meeting, it was decided that "a rally for overcoming the crisis of middle and small scale enterprises" would be held from 10 AM to 4 PM on 11 March, at the Shizuoka Public Hall under the chairmanship of AOKI Jobun, neutral municipal assemblyman, Ichida-cho, Shizuoka City, and petitions would be submitted to the municipal, tax and prefectural offices. About 2000 are expected to gather to the rally.

3. Others:

(1) They are expecting so much of the rally that it will be attended by a considerable number of participants.

(2) The promoters of the rally are afraid of the disturbing activities of communists. They are deliberately considering how to cope with the situa-

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tion if leadership of the rally might be snatched away by communists.
But it is considered that such a confusion would not break out.

Translated by Y. ITC *Y. ITC* dtd, 10 Mar. 50

HIGHLIGHTS - 27th Feb to 4th Mar.

Dr. Kotaro Tanaka was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Former justice resigned due to illness. The new Justice is a devout christian and is disliked by the extreme left in this country. During the war he was watched by the militarists. He has been professor of law, Minister of Education, member of the House of Councillors, and has been recognized as an independent.

Employees in the Office of Attorney-General and the Tokyo District Procurators Office have been under surveillance since last July for communist activities. Enough evidence was gathered to make arrests on 20 February. On the morning of the 20th, seven employees in the Attorney-General's Office and six employees in the District Procurators Office announced that they belonged to the Communist Party. This announcement blocked prosecution under Article 6 of the Organization Control Law. The 13 employees were discharged. None of the employees were lawyers. The chiefs of these offices are deeply concerned however and further surveillance of all procurator offices throughout Japan will continue.

The wheels of justice grind slowly in Saitama, however, they do seem to grind. On 27 February it was reported that after two years of investigation the mayor, vice-mayor, treasurer, and village clerk were arrested for misappropriation of funds in Misasamura. The funds were derived from the sale of relief goods which should have been distributed to the flood victims in November 1947.

The Metropolitan Police Chief reports that of 146 Communist Party member school teachers who were asked to resign, all but ten did so. They however agitated students and parents into making demands on the Metropolitan Education Bureau to give the reasons why the resignations were demanded. The Communist Party is now calling small public meetings to whip up sympathy for the teachers. The Communist Party promises to press for re-hearings in connection with the discharges and to continue agitation over the issue.

The latest alien registration figures for the Tokyo area show that 94% have registered. The 7 February deadline has been extended to 20 March. In this connection prosecutions have occurred recently of a few Koreans who actually registered after the original deadline. No distinction is being made by the Japanese between technical failure to register by Koreans long residents in this country and recent illegal entries. Deportation orders are handed to each. In the former cases families and relatives are left here with no means of support. These individuals will attempt to re-enter as they have no roots in Korea. In view of the fact that the Attorney-General's Office now says that no prosecution shall take place of those coming in to register up to 20 March, immediate release of those recently arrested should be made.

The Metropolitan Police Board reports that serious consequences will result if the Joint Diet Struggle Committee fails in its efforts to get raised for government employees. The 25 February Tokyo District Court decision upholding the findings of the Public Enterprise Arbitration Board to pay an increase in wages amounting to ¥300,000,000, has encouraged the unions to hold action. Even though the government takes the position it cannot pay and keep within the Dodge-line of retrenchment and bases its appeal to the Supreme Court on this ground the danger will not be averted. The police claim that the Communist Party is sitting back waiting for the moment that they can declare a failure on the part of the unions to gain increases through legal channels, then they will go into action and be in a strong position to again gain the support of the unions for an all-out general illegal strike. The Communist Party is hoping that the issue crystallizes in their favor about May Day so they will have a popular issue to ride.

There are about 40,000 unemployed laborers in Tokyo, 22,000 of which are registered, and they receive two or three days work a week on public work projects. Recently these so-called free laborers have affiliated with the NCIO and maintain an agitation group of 200 who daily harass the labor offices with demands for more work. The Communist Party are working to swing this group into line for May Day activity. This worries the police as these workers are of a low type and easily lead to violence. The local government is unable financially to put them all to work or to provide full time for all those registered.

On March 1 Korea groups met in Tokyo to celebrate their 31st Revolution Anniversary, 5,000 met in one group and later 3,000 paraded but there were no incidents. Another group of 1,500 met but no incidents took place.

In Nagano Prefecture the official report that to date, 97% of all aliens have complied with the Registration Law.

A Chinese was arrested in Tochigi Prefecture for blackmarket activities and will be tried in the Provost Court in Tokyo. The Procurators Office of Tochigi Prefecture have presented the evidence of the violations in a very satisfactory manner and the prosecutors should have no difficulty in proving the case.

The Nagano Prefectural Assembly met on 25 February 1950 but immediately adjourned until Monday the 6th of March. In the meantime the committee will study the budget submitted by the governor's office.

The National Rural Police in Nagano reported an increase in the number of arrests for violation of the narcotic laws.

Case of the two tax officials of Suwa City, Nagano Prefecture arrested for suspicion of accepting a bribe were dropped by the procurator's office as the investigation showed there was no evidence to sustain any such charge.

The High Procurators Office has printed and distributed to all procurators office in this region a pamphlet containing the section of the California Code of Civil Procedure and the Criminal Code that declare what is considered contempt of court in California.

Procurators transferred on 27 February 1950 by Attorney General are as follows:

Chief Procurator, Haruhisa KUBOTA, Chiba to Utsunomiya.
Chief Procurator, Keita UEMATSU, Utsunomiya to Mito.
Chief Procurator, Tadashi SENSU, Mito to Chiba.

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK

(Background: See EIA, Furuya Case, Saitama, previously reported for highlights)

According to an informant: Kazama, Asst Procurator at Omiya, Saitama Prefecture told Furuya when the latter was imprisoned under investigation in the Omiya Jail that the EIA is a "gift child" of GHQ and has no authority and hence the results of EIA investigations are not dependable. So Furuya had better make a complete confession and in that case he would receive a lenient penalty.

Mr. Featherstone of KCAR went to Saitama to see Furuya and inquire about his welfare. Inouye (head of the EIA reported this fact to Otsu (regional head of the EIA). Otsu was stricken with surprise at the interest shown by KCAR in the Furuya case. Inouye urged that Furuya not be discharged since there was a good chance that his case would wind up with a not guilty but Otsu said it was too late.

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[See EIA - Furuya case, Suitama, previously reported for highlights]

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WEEKLY HIGHLIGHTS

KLG 319.1

Week of 19 - 25 Feb 1950

Legal and Government Section
Kanto Civil Affairs Region

The following is a list of towns and villages which are slated for mergers. Indications are that both local and prefectural officials agree to the movement:

Shimizu village, Sunto-gun, to either Mishima city or Numazu city.
Hara town and Ashitaka village, Sunto-gun, to Numazu city.
Sodeahi town, Iida and Takabe villages to Shimizu city.
Takabe villages to Shimizu city.
Ogawa and Masutsu villages to Yaesu town of Shita-gun and are trying to promote to a city.
Daizu and Takasu to Aoshima town or amalgamation of Fujieda and Aoshima towns.
Kanaya town to Shimada city.
Kakekawa and Horinouchi towns will amalgamate with several nearby villages.
Fukuda town to Iwata city or several villages nearby to Fukuda town.
Higashi Asaba village to Nishi Asaba village.
Fujine village to Fujimiya city.
Moto-yoshiwara and Harada villages to Yoshiwara city.
To Hamamatsu city - partial amalgamation of nearest towns and villages.

TOCHIGI

KITSUREGAWA CASE

Kitsuregawa-machi, Shiota-gun, Tochigi Prefecture

Source: Mr. Honda, Chief of Utsunomiya Municipal Police
Shimotsuke Press, 19 & 20 February 1950

The purpose of the investigation by the Diet's Judicial Investigation Committee was as follows:

1. Was there any unlawful contact between police and "boss"?
Were the people of the town suffering from it?
2. Investigation into the cause of the opposition between the two groups within the police from the phases of malfeasance by police and the power of "boss".
3. Was there anyone pulling the wire behind the scene to monopolize the police for "boss"?
4. Was any purgee connected with political activities?
5. Is the facts mentioned in the petition of the dismissed commissioners true or not?

Persons called by the Investigation Committee involved the following:

Tezuka and Fukao, dismissed public safety commissioners.
Fukuda, new public safety commissioner.
Koguchi, Police Sgt, (Acting Chief of Police dismissed).
Komiya, Police Sgt, (newly appointed acting chief of police).
Morishima, former chief of police.
Okusa, Headman of Kitsuregawa-machi.
Komoriya, Chairman of the town assembly.
Nakasato and Osato, Town assemblymen.
Kato, Vice-headman of Kitsuregawa-machi.
Seiichi Sasanuma.
Tasaburo Sasanuma.

The investigation was made into the facts contained in the petition submitted by the dismissed commissioners which alleged unlawful activities of Sasanuma and police. Also investigated into the allegation made by policemen who announced non-confidence against Koguchi, acting chief of police. However, both group made contradictory statements to the "fact" mentioned in the petition. Diet members' questions extended to the relation between Sasanuma and police, and also the reason of the numerous criminal cases and fires took place in the town and not completed investigations. The investigation did not disclose any concrete facts but the "cold war" between two groups in the town. Majority of the witnesses stated anyway that Sasanuma had much influence upon the people of the town. It was stated by Koguchi that Morishima, former chief of police, used to receive approvals from Sasanuma in conducting enforcement of law.

Judicial Investigation Committee of the Diet made the following conclusion:

1. Public Safety of the town is not maintained by the police. Theft cases are seldom investigated by police. Policemen should cooperate each other in order to maintain peace in the town.
2. Testimony of the witnesses failed to disclose any malfeasance of police or invasion of civil rights. Further investigation may be made by the Diet by calling witnesses to the Diet.
3. It seems that there are several cases involving influential persons of the town which are not arrested or no disposition made even after investigation. Further investigation may be made on these cases too.
4. Financial and social influence of wealthy Sasanuma's family still has considerable power upon administration of the town.

Actually, the investigation committee did not find any concrete evidence of unlawful dismissal of public safety commissioners or malfeasance of police alleged by the dismissed commissioners. However, another phase of the case was clarified that is cited in Para 1 above that internal opposition of the police is causing delay of performing duties of the police and thus leaving people of the town in uneasiness.

The reason why the Diet stuck their nose into a little town business is, as imagined, because of the fact that one Saburo Takashio, a Diet member elected from this town of Kitsuregawa, relayed the dismissed commissioner's petition to the Judicial Investigation Committee (Takashio has been opposing Sasanuma for a long time in order to eliminate Sasanuma's influence), and that the investigation committee attached too much importance to this case believing one-sided story.

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Highlights
35 Feb. 60

The Diet's Judicial Investigation Committee visited Tochigi Prefecture to investigate the dismissal of the Public Safety Committee of Kitsuregawa-machi, Shioya-gun. They asked 11 witnesses to testify but most of the requested witnesses did not appear. The committee found that the police were not diligent in protecting the safety of the people. They were subject to much pressure from the Sasanuma Family and other influential persons in the town. They were lax in investigating theft cases and often failed to prosecute influential persons found to have committed infractions of the law.

The Governor of Gumma Prefecture reported his office intended to request of the Welfare Department of the Central Government that, the Superintendent of the Kusatsu Leper Hospital be granted power to discipline patients for infractions of the rules, by confining them.

This is to prevent any further instances wherein the patients themselves punished rule violators. Early in January, during the New Year's celebration four patients were killed by other patients. The dead were constant violators of the hospital rules and trouble makers. The Maebashi Procurator's Office is investigating the killings. The Procurators are questioning 40 witnesses.

Weekly Highlights.

On 2 February 1950, an attempt by the unemployed at Hitachi City, Ibaraki Prefecture to secure employment at the City Office resulted in a disturbance that resulted in 7 members of the crowd being arrested and sent to the Mito Procurator's Office with a request they be detained and prosecuted. The crowd were really seeking employment until communists agitators incited them to commit acts tending to destroy government property and disturb the peace of the community.

On 3 February they again asked for employment, and 235 out of 270 were given temporary work for that day.

ABRAMS

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High Lights.

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Nagano District Court reported that they had ~~left~~ 1 case left on their calendar relating to the transfer of farm land - which had not been completed. However they stated they expected to complete it ~~in~~ the very near future.

Crime. The Sakae Municipal police stated that they were without funds for such an investigation. However, the Coop officials in a complaint which was relayed to this office averred that the police had not acted because the suspects were relatives of the police chief and town headman.

Action Taken:

Communication was immediately made with the Utsunomiya procurator and a request was made to investigate and report to this office.

B. 200 policemen, mostly NRP with municipal police raided the headquarters of gangsters in ~~Yoshuwa City~~ and Mumbazu City, ^{Shizuoka} seizing numerous firearms, merchandise and arresting a dozen persons. For months reports had been received of bossism, ~~and~~ intimidation and violence.

C. Korean registration according to reports received is proceeding poorly. There are, for example, an estimated 28,185 Koreans in Kanagawa prefecture and only 2,256 have so far enrolled ~~and~~ while the deadline is 31 January. [see ^{Luura} Supplement sheet attached Pg. 4]

[Insert] D. Failure of municipal police in Akutsu Valley, Tochigi. The Agricultural Cooperative Association had a quantity of fertilizer stolen which was eventually sold to the Kanakudo Fertilizer Company in Sakai Town, Ibaraki. The Coop officials demanded that the police take immediate steps to apprehend certain person suspected of the

[Koreans] [Insert]

C. An interesting reason for the Korean failure to register lies in the fact that a good portion figure in the 'ghost' population and the data called for on the registration forms would expose innumerable individuals who are enjoying double, triple and more.

Highlights Of The Week 1

A. Management-labor dispute in Hamamatsu, Shizuoka Prefecture featured by the resurrection of the 'Production Control' theory. The investigation was conducted on the spot by legal officer Featherstone and labor officer Kamacho. This disclosed that the amount of the severance pay due each worker in a legally dissolved plant was the main point in issue. Failure of the owner to agree on the amount demanded by the union resulted in the occupancy of five plants and one central office by union members. Intervention by the prefectural labor committee proved unsuccessful and management sought relief in the Hamamatsu Branch of the District Court in the latter part of November. Decision was rendered on 25th of January as to the amount of severance pay and a day later a settlement was effected between the contending parties.

Significance

The fact that procurators and police believe that 'production control' gives the color of legality to what would ~~be~~ ordinarily ~~be~~ violations of the criminal law.

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D. Failure of municipal police in Akutsu Village, Tochigi.
The Agricultural Cooperative Association had a quantity of fertilizer stolen which was eventually sold to the Kanakudo Fertilizer Company in Sakai Town, Ibaraki. The Coop officials demanded that the police take immediate steps to apprehend certain person suspected of the crime. The Akutsu Municipal Police stated that they were without funds for such an investigation. However, the coop officials in a complaint which was relayed to this office averred that the police had not acted because the suspects were relatives of the police chief and town headman.

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Nagano District Court reported that they had 1 case left on their calendar relating to the transfer of farm land which had not been completed. However they stated they expected to complete it in the very near future.

Foot
 Report Re: Southern newspapers
 operating in Saitama Pref, by
 Gov.

Action:
 1. Proc to insert notice to
 public in papers asking people
 to report any threats!

2. C.I. + E. meeting to be
 held 13⁵ / 17 on dates of Press.
 May. Inogami + Ritter.

3. Public meet 20⁵ / 24 of
 Judges, Proc, lawyer, father,
 on Libel, threat, intimate dates,
 laws + rules - may be appeal or
 Appleton.

- follow up later -

Translation.

ASAHI Press, Feb 6 1950.

In the 9th race of the 3rd day of the Kawasaki bicycle Race, a racer, Uchiyama Teruji, touched other racer's pedal. He failed. About 20,000 excited people rushed into the office crying that was a fixed game, throwing stones to racers benches and breaking inside the office.

About 180 armed policemen from NRP and Kawasaki Police immediately went to control riot, but about 5,000 people threw a racer's room (wooden building of 8 "tsubd") into fire, broke windows of booking and pay-back offices and trespassed inside, took away bunches of Yen. The office reimbursed Y4,900,000 to the audience, but could not settle it.

About 30 ^{people of the} audience, 5 policemen were injured, 3 female clerks in the booking office fainted, and they were taken to the Kawasaki Hospital.

About Y10,000,000 was snatched away, said the Kawasaki MP. Suspects are HIRAI, 280 2-chome Hiratsuka, Shinagawa-ward, and ISHI, 45 Shimonami, Kawasaki city, were arrested for alleged robbery of Y10,000. About 553 people who ~~did not~~ get reimbursement, stayed ~~up~~ till about 8:30 p.m. making fire with fences, etc. took off after obtaining supper fee Y200 each.

Ohta Umpire states: Uchiyama's pedal side-swipped to Suzuki's and it was no fixed game. We were unable to control the crowd; only paid back some.

Kojima MP chief states;- We cannot say if the race was fixed, but the riot was worse kind. Will investigate if it were plotted.



写真は目撃者火しながらねぼる観衆と①焼かれた選手控室

TCS

Handwritten note: Kojima MP chief states 16 Feb 50

Highlight 25 Feb 50

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

MEN/ha

23 February 1950

KLG 319.1

SUBJECT: Report on Conference held concerning the Removal of Street Stalls in Tokyo

TO : Chief
Civil Affairs Section
General Headquarters
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
APO 500

1. As per oral request your headquarters the following report is hereby submitted.

2. A conference was held on the 20th of February in the office of Dr. Biyo Ishikawa, Director, Construction Bureau, Tokyo Metropolitan Office. Attending were Messrs. Wohl and Mess. Fair Trade Division, ESS, Fritz and Shupack of Public Safety Division, Porter and Johnson, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, and Kemake and Nolan of Kanto Civil Affairs Region.

3. Dr. Ishikawa stated that on the 4th of August 1949, Col. Pulliam, G-2, Public Safety Division, instructed the governor to proceed to remove the street stalls because they were a fire and traffic hazard. The governor studied the problem until 30th August and then reported back that it would be very difficult to comply with the request. The governor again received very strong advice to proceed notwithstanding the difficulties.

4. A plan was then evolved to appoint local committees of representatives of the street stall vendors, 7,000 licensed and 3,000 unlicensed vendors sending representatives to serve on the committees. Other citizens, but no public officials, were also placed on the committees. The committees were to locate available sites on which to relocate the stalls, also co-ordinate welfare and relief agencies. Committees were actually appointed in December but it was not until 5th January that any actual site was located. The committees have nothing to do with negotiating for the sites. This is all handled by the Construction Bureau.

5. Originally the stall keepers and the newspapers were against the proposal. On 16 December the stall keepers agreed to co-operate in the plan based on the assurance that they would receive financial

aid in relocating and would receive relief and welfare money pending completion of the project. After this was agreed to the opposition died down.

6. The stall-keepers have asked for loans of ¥200,000 to ¥500,000 each to finance permanent structures. For the licensed places at ¥300,000 this would amount to ¥2,100,000,000. The banks have been approached to provide this money and they respond that they will make the loans provided Tokyo-To puts up the money in the first place and in effect guarantees the entire program. The budget for this year or next will not permit of such an expenditure.

7. Recently a number of Diet members called on Government Section, GHQ, SCAP, in regard to this problem and learned that GHQ was not ordering the removal, that the program was entirely up to the governor. News of this fact was relayed to the stall-keepers and has complicated the problems according to Dr. Ishikawa. He stated that the governor wants and needs the full co-operation of GHQ in order to carry out the plan.

8. Mr. Wohl stated that GHQ will support the idea of relocation of street-stalls, but supporting the closing down of the stalls on March 31st was another matter.

9. Dr. Ishikawa stated that about 50% of the proposed sites located by the committees were satisfactory but that only three places had been negotiated for. That as of 31 March less than 20% would have a definite place for relocation. He admitted that 31 March was only a target date which would have to be extended for those who had no place to move at that time.

FOR THE CHIEF:

GEO. B. NIBLOCK JR
Major, Infantry
Deputy Chief

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

MEN/ha

KLG 319.1

17 February 1950

SUBJECT: Weekly Highlights, Legal and Government Section

TO : Chief
Civil Affairs Section
General Headquarters
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
APO 500
Attn: Legal and Government Section (Mr. E. Porter)

In compliance with oral request your headquarters the following highlights for the week of 13 to 18 February 1950 are hereby submitted.

a. Toyokawa Village, Kanagawa Ken.

The dispute between Iizumi vs. the Narita and Kuwabara blocks of Toyokawa Village (near Odawara, Kanagawa Ken) continues without abatement. Attention was recently focused on this case when Iizumi refused to elect representatives to the village assembly. As a result the assembly has not met in the past two months. A deadline was set for the filing of candidates but no candidates were forthcoming. The Election Administration Commission has recently set the 22 February as a deadline with the actual election on 1st March. Iizumi adjoins Odawara and wishes to merge with that city because of better educational, fire and police facilities. Conferences have been held which were attended by the contending parties. Mayor Suzuki together with the local autonomy committeeman and other notables were present. The Legal Officer of Kanto Civil Affairs Region was invited and gave a short address in which he urged the election of an assembly so that ordinary business might be transacted. Meanwhile, he said the proponents of the merger can pursue their campaign in a legal way to accomplish their ends.

b. Kitsuregawa-machi, Tochigi Ken.

In the town of Kitsuregawa-machi, Shiroya-gun, Tochigi Prefecture there was desertion within the police force and the Public Safety Commission dismissed the Chief of Police. Shortly thereafter the assembly dismissed the Public Safety Commission. The assembly did this under the authority of Section 87 of Public Law 67 (Local Autonomy Law). They apparently disregarded the provisions of Section 88.

paragraph 2. The Public Safety Commission had been in office but five month and 12 days when they were dismissed. This was contrary to the Law, as it is provided an appointed officer cannot be dismissed until he has held office for six months. The commission appealed to the Governor but he upheld the act of the assembly. The Police Law, Law No. 196, in Sections 43 and 44 provides for the establishment of Public Safety Commissions, and adopts by reference Section 24 of the same law, which Section 24 adopts by reference Sections 86, 87, 88 of the Local Autonomy Law which section provides the machinery for dismissal from office. The commission requested the Attorney General's Office to investigate their dismissal. On February 14, 1950 the investigators of the Special Examination Bureau of the Attorney General's Office went to Kitsuregawa-machi and investigated the matter. Article 6 of the Public Law No. 193 (Law for the Establishment of the Legal Affairs Office) provides for the Special Examination Bureau and defines its duties. The reason this Bureau gave for investigating a purely local matter was that, one Tasaburo Sasamura, a purgee, was reported to be the boss of the town and the power behind the throne which caused the assembly to dismiss the Public Safety Commission. Theoretically they were investigating the activities of this purgee. The dismissed Public Safety Commission also asked the Diet to investigate their dismissal. It was reported that the Judicial Investigation Committee of the Diet went to Kitsuregawa-machi on 17 February to investigate the dismissal of the Town Public Safety Commission. There is no provision in the Law for such action on the part of the Diet. It is the old system all over again, namely, the Central Government trying to control and run the entire country and interfering in purely local matters, which control is vested in the local governments by the Local Autonomy Law. The Public Safety Commission did not ask the courts to review the question as to whether their dismissal was in accordance with law.

FOR THE CHIEF:

GEO. B. NIBLOCK JR
Major, Infantry
Deputy Chief

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APO 500

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In compliance with oral request your headquarters the following highlights for the week of 13 to 18 February 1950 are hereby submitted.

a. Toyokawa Village, Kanagawa Ken.

The dispute between Iizumi vs. the Marita and Kawabara blocks of Toyokawa Village (near Odawara, Kanagawa Ken) continues without abatement. Attention was recently focused on this case when Iizumi refused to elect representatives to the village assembly. As a result the assembly has not met in the past two months. A deadline was set for the filing of candidacies but no candidates were forthcoming. The Election Administration Commission has recently set the 22 February as a deadline with the actual election on 1st March. Iizumi adjoins Odawara and wishes to merge with that city because of better educational, fire and police facilities. Conferences have been held which were attended by the contending parties. Mayor Suzuki together with the local autonomy committeeman and other notables were present. The Legal Officer of Kanto Civil Affairs Region was invited and gave a short address in which he urged the election of an assembly so that ordinary business might be transacted. Meanwhile, he said the proponents of the merger can pursue their campaign in a legal way to accomplish their ends.

b. Kitsuregawa-machi, Tochigi Ken.

In the town of Kitsuregawa-machi, Shioya-gun, Tochigi Prefecture there was descention within the police force and the Public Safety Commission, dismissed the Chief of Police. Shortly thereafter the assembly dismissed the Public Safety Commission. The assembly did this under the authority of Section 87 of Public Law 67 (Local Autonomy Law). They apparently disregarded the provisions of Section 88

paragraph 2. The Public Safety Commission had been in office but five month and 12 days when they were dismissed. This was contrary to the Law, as it is provided an appointed officer cannot be dismissed until he has held office for six months. The commission appealed to the Governor but he upheld the act of the assembly. The Police Law, Law No. 196, in Sections 43 and 44 provides for the establishment of Public Safety Commissions, and adopts by reference Section 24 of the same law, which Section 24 adopts byreference Sections 86, 87, 88 of the Local Autonomy Law which section provides the machinery for dismissal from office. The commission requested the Attorney General's Office to investigate their dismissal. On February 14, 1950 the investigators of the Special Examination Bureau of the Attorney General's Office went to Kitsuregawa-machi and investigated the matter. Article 6 of the Public Law No. 193 (Law for the Establishment of the Legal Affairs Office) provides for the Special Examination Bureau and defines its duties. The reason this Bureau gave for investigating a purely local matter was that, one Taaburo Sasanuma, a purgee, was reported to be the boss of the town and the power behind the throne which caused the assembly to dismiss the Public Safety Commission. Theoretically they were investigating the activities of this purgee. The dismissed Public Safety Commission also asked the Diet to investigate their dismissal. It was reported that the Judicial Investigation Committee of the Diet went to Kitsuregawa-machi on 17 February to investigate the dismissal of the Town Public Safety Commission. There is no provision in the Law for such action on the part of the Diet. It is the old system all over again, namely, the Central Government trying to control and run the entire country and interfering in purely local matters, which control is vested in the local governments by the Local A utonomy Law. The Public Safety Commission did not ask the courts to review the question as to whether their dismissal was in accordance with law.

FOR THE CHIEF:

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