

system, while all work shops have come to put the labor re-enforcement to effect, which means the international imperialists intrigue to arouse the war and to colonize Japan.

"Our Japanese brothers! In order to bring the miserable imperialistic war to its end, let us unite and put a period to Production and shipment of arms destined to interfere with the Korean liberation war as well as to slay our brothers.

1. Down with the International Imperialism obstructing the Korean liberation war by force.
1. Absolute opposition to the Imperialistic war.
1. Don't ship arms to Korea.
1. Smash up the intrigue by the Rotation system.
1. Let no one be out of work, and give them 300 yen a day!

The Anti-Colonisation Council.

1098

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
T o k y o

July 8, 1950

To : PSD
: PMO
: CIC
: KCAR
From : Liaison Section, Metropolitan Police Dept.
Subject: Report of a manifesto of a Korean organization.

Forwarded herewith is a copy of a printed manifesto with a heading "Do not send nor make weapons for South Korea which will lead Japan to war" issued by Council of Kawasaki City Korean Organizations, Kanagawa Prefecture, which we have obtained.

The manifesto, about 70 or 80 sheets in amount, was found to have fallen from the rack on the coastwise side upon the floor, of a rear coach of the Odakyu Express Electric Railway's train No. 1108, an up-train which had left Enoshima at 8:10 A.M. July 2, around 8:25 A.M. when it departed from Fujisawa-Hommachi Station. A conductor of the train KITAMURA Koichi tried to find the owner of the manifesto in vain.

As a matter of further information, the Odawara City Police Station, Kanagawa Prefecture, seems to have arrested and be interrogating a Korean who distributed leaflets with the same contents as those in the above manifesto.

DO NOT SEND NOR MAKE WEAPONS FOR SOUTH KOREA
WHICH WILL LEAD JAPAN TO WAR

June 29, 1950

Japanese working men! With the enthusiastic support of all of the thirty million Koreans craving for speedy unification and independence of their fatherland, and with the support of the democratic forces of all the world, the great Korean People's Army, which, carrying everything before it, freed their capital, Seoul, in less than no time, is keeping on advancing to mop up fleeing Syngman Rhee and his faction, traitors and tools of imperialism.

Frightened at this advance, domestic and foreign reactionary forces are attempting an open armed suppression of campaigns for Korean unification and independence.

The foothold for this suppression is Japan and the suppressors' weapons are being made and sent by you working men. Such being the situation, you workers are oppressed in your workshops through interference and surveillance made according to the post system, while your working hours and wages are more and more openly extended or cut.

Now domestic and foreign dominators are so cornered that they are unable to maintain their power unless by forcing the war by making Japanese working men work like slaves and by collecting

unreasonable taxes from Japanese farmers and medium and small dealers.

Workers! Suppression of the struggle in Korea for racial liberation is at the same time suppression of all Japanese people aspiring after peace and independence. We urge you to fight with us to the last with our common enemy who is trying to get Japan into war.

1. We are absolutely against unemployment, dismissal, wage cut, intensification of labor, oppression by the post system, heavy taxation, and suppression.
2. Don't make Japan a refuge for traitors Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai Shek.
3. Victory and glory be on the great Korean People's Army!
4. Banzai for independence of Japan and world peace!

Council of Kawasaki City,
Korean Organizations.

11 July 50

Col. Kowalsky came in to say that he had been called at 1:30 during the night to be told that there had been a riot of colored troops at Kokura and that there had been considerable shooting etc., however, when the situation cleared up no dead bodies were found and no girls raped.

Later Provost Marshal, 8th Army, reported that the matter had been greatly exaggerated, that actually only about ten persons have been involved in the fracas. Still later Mr. Brumby, JA, 8th Army, reported that only 2 persons were involved.

12 July

In reply to question from Dr. Featherstone, Kanto CAR, concerning the placing of guards by tactical organizations, he was told that tactical units can place Japanese civilian guards on army installations where needed but not on Japanese installations unless the whole plant is under P.D., or control of the Army. If the products are 100% under the control of the Army, but not the plant itself, still the Army can not place civilian guards.

At no time can the tactical units call upon the Japanese police for extra guard duties to guard railroads, billets, houses or installations of any kind.

12 July 1950

TOKAI HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS

Tokai Hokuriku CAR reported that the CHUNICHI weekly, which is an advertising paper published in Nagoya, printed on the first page a map of Korea divided by the 28th parallel. North Korea was indicated by the north Korean flag and South Korea by the South Korean flag. Tokai-Hokuriku requested information as to whether this was a violation of the flag prohibition. The region was told that under the circumstances this was not considered a violation worthy of prosecution since the flag was not used to support an ideology or in advocacy of a principle, but as a matter of indicating an area.

13 July 50

KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Mr. Nolan reported that he had received a written notice from the MPD that there will be a big labor rally on Saturday, 15 July. There will be 10 unions or about 9,000 persons participating. These unions represent the AFL of Japan, the middle of the road or right wing groups. However, there are right many socialists in the group. Since their new stand, it is not known what attitude they will adopt at the meeting.

The meeting takes place at Ueno Park at 12:30. There will be a speech at 1:00. The group will break up at 4:30 at Hodakan Hall.

13 July 50

CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

1. A newspaper called KAIHO SHIMBUN or Liberation news has been distributed in the Region, 2,000 copies in Hiroshima alone. The newspaper is even more leftist than the Akahata. It is supposed to be published at 108 Nihonbashi-cho, Tokyo, by KIM Yuchin who is editor, publisher, and printer. The police have confiscated some of the papers but no arrests have been made as yet.

7. On 5 July the Kobe police confiscated a lot of posters put up by Korean students. The police reported that they intend to arrest one student at Hoshida University, who, they think, is responsible for putting up the posters.

8. The police in Moriguchi city arrested 2 people for posting anti-war handbills.

9. On 7 July the NRP report they arrested a man for violation of Imperial Ordinance #311.

10. The Osaka Municipal police reported that they gave permission for a meeting to be held on 7 July in Osaka. A man named NAWA, an officer in the Russia-Japanese Friendship Association and lecturer at Commercial University at Kyoto, was the principal speaker. He pledged that he would not give an anti-occupation speech. Some members of the Communist cell of the University wanted to participate, but they were not allowed to.

11. On 24 June two rocks the size of a man's fist and several smaller ones were found on the railroad tracks near Nara. The engineer saw them and stopped the train. The police believe it was a prank of farmer's children working in the fields nearby.

8 July 1950

TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Tokai-Hokuriku Region requested information as to whether memorandum from I Corps, dated 6 December 1948, subject "All Japanese Officials in the I Corps zone of responsibility concerned with the enforcement of Law No. 167, Venereal Disease Prevention Law dated 1948," which tells Japanese police to arrest any person who accosts a military member in uniform, was still in effect.

The region was told that the memorandum was not any longer in effect and was asked to forward to this office a copy of the memorandum so that information could be sent to other regions formerly under the jurisdiction of I Corps that the memorandum is no longer applicable or effective.

10 July 1950

SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Mr. Campbell reported that things have been going along quietly in Shikoku Region all week. However, there have been a good many wall newspapers put up saying that the U. S. is the aggressor in the Korean War. He asked whether there should be any prosecution. He was told that if the police could find the person who put up the posters and they felt that the posters were a violation of Imperial Ordinance #311, the Japanese could prosecute. Mr. Campbell said he was leaving today to visit mainly the islands of Shikoku and that he would not be back in his office until Friday.

10 July 1950

SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Shikoku Civil Affairs Region telephoned that Kagawa police reported that a gang of men have been engaging in salvaging operations 500 meters off Kawano, Ehime-ken, on the Inland Sea. So far 2,500 Japanese Army revolvers and other miscellaneous items have been salvaged. Kawano municipal police have arrested some of the men. Kagawa NRP have apprehended 13 fishing vessels engaged in the salvaging operation. The Maritime Office in Hiroshima is taking care of the case for this has happened in the area under their jurisdiction.

If CIC doesn't know which is unlikely, Mr. Campbell will inform them.

Shizuoka-keibi # 625
8 May 1950

To : Chief of the Legal and Government Section, KEAR.
From: Chief of the Shizuoka City Police

Herewith we beg to submit you a report on two events which took place within the jurisdiction of this Police.

1. The struggle waged over the trial held for explaining the reason for the detention of those involved in the Shimizu incident.

2. The celebration of the 21st May Day.

Matter concerning the struggle waged over the trial held for explaining the reason for the detention of the suspects.

The trial for explaining the reason for the detention of Hatsu Fukui, member of the Communist Party's Prefectural Committee, and 24 others arrested by the Shimizu Police who are involved in the tax-struggle waged against the Shimizu Tax Office on April 19, was held for 2 days with the court house besieged by some 150 members of the Shimizu Living Protection Association and others concerned.

1. The 1st hearing of the case.

1) The date: April 27, 1950, from 1 p.m. to 8 p.m.

a. The 1st hearing started from 1:45 p.m. with Judge Kokura presiding, and the suspects: Harukichi Momoyama, Masayuki Ota, Kenya Sakai, Toshio Oe, Joemon Watanabe, attending.

b. The 2nd hearing started at 4:30 p.m. with Judge Yabe presiding and the suspects: Chosei-chu, Masao Kondo, Kyo Baku, Hatsu Fukui, Tamotsu Kajiwara and Isamu Hori, attending.

2) How was the hearing carried out?

a) The 1st hearing in charge of Judge Kokura, who proclaimed those who would disturb the order of the court will be subject to punishment, when most radical suspects, Watanabe and Sakai pleaded their innocence, crying "This case is a complete fabrication on the part of the procuratorial authorities" and they demanded the immediate attendance at procurators, Okada and Miwa to the court saying "It is improper to hold the trial without their presence, who violated the Constitution by putting us under illegal detention". When the court rose at 4 p.m., a Korean spectator Kobun-kan, and some others backed by Okura, lawyer belonging to the Free Bar Association and asked the Judge a question, "Why did you allow police detectives enter this court room?" The presiding Judge replied, "For keeping order in court, their despatch was requested in accordance with the law".

b) The 2nd hearing opened with Judge Yabe presiding.

Some spectators, in concert with the suspects, cried, "Here are some plain-clothes cops; Get such fellows, leave the court and admit some 20 more people to the court". Judge Yabe allowed 10 persons enter the court. The spectators encouraged by this, demanded the Judge to grant admission of 5 more persons. The suspects insisted on their innocence, saying "The court which should be impartial is going to concoct a case in support of the procuratorial authorities." They tried to protract the trial by exercising their right of reticence and demanded the adjournment. Hatsuo Fukui made a deposition lasting about 2 and a half hours laying stress on his innocence. The court rose at 8 p.m.

- 3) Circumstances inside and outside the court.
- A. Inside the court, the spectators caused a disturbances in response to the suspects making depositions.
 - B. Outside the court, the 60 admission tickets were monopolized by 60 arriving early in the morning. At about 9:30 p.m., in front of the Shizuoka District Court were assembled with a red flag up: -
 - a. Some 20 members of the Shimizu City Living Protection Association.
 - b. Some 20 members of the Shimizu Day Workers' Association.
 - c. Same 20 Koreans residing in Shimizu City.
 - d. Some 40 members of the Shizuoka Living Protection Association.
 - e. Some 20 members of the Communist Party's Shizuoka City Committee and 2 other organizations.
- These people encouraged the suspects as arrived in front of the court house. They sang the Internationale whenever the suspects entered and left the court. While the court was on, Communist Matsuji Nagakura residing in Joto-machi and some others took the lead in demanding issuance of more commission tickets.

2. The 2nd day of the trial.

- 1) The date: April 28, 1950, from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.
- a. The 1st hearing started with Judge Yabe presiding at 9:30 a.m., and the suspects: Cho Sei-kei, Masao Kondo, Kyo Baku, Hatsuo Fukui, Tamotsu Kojiwara and Isamu Hori, attending.
 - b. The 2nd hearing started at 1:30 p.m. with Judge Ogawa presiding and suspects: Cho Ho-ren, Katsuji Katase, Ukon Muramatsu, Kenjiro Aoki, Takashi Tajima, Shuji Saito, Tsunejiro Tanaka, Minoru Ueda and Nenoichi Anano, attending.
 - c. The 3rd hearing started at 5:20 p.m. with Judge Totsuka presiding and suspects: Tadao Miyagishima, Cho Sei-han, Kihei Horike, Tsugio Moriyama and Kyoko Maruyama, attending.
- 2) How the trial proceeded.
- a. The 1st hearing with Judge Yabepresiding.
As soon as Judge Yabe took the chair, all the suspects pointed to the public gallery, crying, "Admit those standing outside to the court as the gallery is still partly vacant. We will have as many persons as possible understand our innocence." But the Judge refused their demand. He told the suspects to make depositions within 15 minutes for each. Suspect Kajiwara

stated, "To begin with, I want to ask you about the reason why you, the Judge, do not admit some more persons to the court although the gallery has enough room for more, as we see it. And I can hardly depose my circumstances in only 15 minutes. I ask you to give consideration to these matters." The moment his demand was rejected by the Judge, the 6 suspects fired a volley of blames on the Judge so noisily that the whole court was thrown into an uproar. The court rose at 11:10 a.m.

- b. The 2nd hearing with Judge Ogawa presiding. 60 spectators were permitted admission and the presiding Judge announced the case will be tried in two different groups, at which the 5 suspects demanded the reason for the separation and the defence counsel also demanded the reason, saying the suspects are said to have been involved in a case which took place on the same day. The Judge agreed and all 9 suspects were ushered in. It was closed at 4:30 p.m.
- c. The 3rd hearing was held with 60 spectators admitted and 5 suspects were ushered in. One woman suspect attracted many women spectators. One of the suspects, Miyagoshima said "Our action on the day was under the keen watch of the police. We were carrying on collective bargaining. It was never a case of intimidation. If our action had been against the law, the police should have warned us before hand. Only 5 minutes were given us. How the matter could have been settled in such a short time."

3) Circumstances outside the court.

- a. The radical elements persistently demanded a further issue of admission tickets, but it was rejected.
- b. Communist Ryohei Maramatsu, chairman of the Shizuoka Electric Industry Workers Union read a message of encouragement prepared by the union to those shut out of the court.
- c. As the Korean Youths' Rising Rally had been held in the city this day, many Korean interested in hearing thronged to the court about 4 p.m.
- d. A lot of provocative acts by the radical elements were seen against the policemen.

Celebration of the 21st May Day Sponsored
by the Shizuoka District Congress of Labor Unions

The antagonism between the leftists and the rightists was so intense at first that the 21st May Day was reported to be celebrated separately. However, due to the rightist camp making a concession, the United May Day rally was held.

1. Outline

The rally was held at the Seien Court at 9:30 a.m., May 1, participated in by some 2,630 workers belonging to 20 organizations affiliated with the Shizuoka

District Congress of Labor Unions. It broke up at 0:15 p.m. The participating organizations and the number of participants are as stated in the annexed paper.

2. May Day slogan.

- a. Acceleration of the socialization of private railway enterprises.
- b. Socialize the express enterprise.
- c. Opposition to the bad taxes destructive to living.
- d. Absolute opposition to the Kobayashi administration harmful to the people.
- e. Immediate retirement of governor and save those in laquer industry.
- f. Abolition of the National Public Service Law and Labor Relations Law and Opposition to the enactment of the Local Public Service Law.
- g. Acceleration of the socialization of the electric enterprise.
- h. Increase the special financing remedial for delayed wage payment and non-payment.
- i. Unification of the labor fronts classified by industry.
- j. Opposition to discharge, wage cutting, strengthened labor and lockout.
- k. Opposition to war and acceleration of the conclusion of the over-all peace for the sake of liberty and peace.
- l. Defeat the Liberal candidates for the Upper House election.
- m. Overthrow the Yoshida reactionary Cabinet.

3. Proceedings of the rally.

- 1) Communist Ryohei Muramatsu announced the opening of the rally.
- 2) Ryohei Muramatsu selected the following persons as leaders:
Chairman: Toshi Shimizu (Socialist, member of the Private Railway Workers Union)
Vice-chairman: Hiroshi Tsuchiya (member of the National Railway Workers Union)
" : Goro Kihara (member of the All-Japan Express Co. Workers Union)
Secretary: Saburo Yamaguchi (Democrat, member of the Election Industry Workers Union)
- 3) The following leaders made salutatory addresses on their having been nominated as leaders. Toshi Shimizu, Chairman. Hiroshi Tsuchiya, Vice-chairman. Goro Kihara, Vice-chairman.
- 4) The following guests made congratulatory addresses.
Taki ji Shibasaki, Communist, Vice-chairman of the Shizuoka Living Protection Association. The Shizuoka citizens are laboring under the heavy taxation being imposed under the oppressive Yoshida Cabinet and here at Shimizu, many of our comrades are being victimized in their fight against the heavy taxation with 25 of them already arrested by the police but we are determined to fight it out in opposition to the heavy taxation.
Koichiro Ohashi, Communist. The 21st May Day is being celebrated with the groups unified, for which we congratulate you all. The Yoshida Cabinet is going to make Japan a military base and is dragging Japan to be involved in a war. The Communist Party absolutely against such a reactionary Cabinet and will do it can to save Japan from engaging in a war so that freedom and peace and independence may be maintained in close cooperation with all the working classes.
Sei Ichi-Han, member of the Koreans' Liberation and Relief Ass'n. Japan is being made military bases in every part of the country in a network of cobwebs. The Rhee administration in concert with the

reactionary Yoshida Cabinet ordered the dissolution of the Korean League in Japan and is going to dissolve the Korean Liberation Relief Ass'n and to confiscate its assets and is going to make compulsory deportation of the Koreans. We are determined to overthrow such anti-people government.

Gitaro Shimokawa, Socialist.

- 5) May Day slogans were explained by the following persons:
Saburo Yamaguchi, member of the Electric Industry Workers Union.
Isamu Makino, Communist, member of the Electric Industry Workers Union.
Mbrizo Matsumoto, member of the Tomogawa Paper Mfg. Co. Workers Union
Teiichi Suzuki, member of the National Railway Workers Union.
- 5) (sic) The congratulatory telegram from Kazuyoshi Sunama, member of the Lower House, was read by Chairman Toshi Shimizu of the rally.
- 6) A special slogan, "Save lacquer and bamboo dealers" was explained by Communist Zenichi Suzuki.
- 7) The resolution was announced by Shinji Aoki, member of the National Railway Workers Union.
- 8) An urgent motion was made by Yoshizo Yonezawa, Communist and member of the Shizuoka Living Protection Association, urging that people should fight against the watch-dogs kept by the reactionary Yoshida Cabinet, which coercively arrested some of the citizens who had served in the "tax struggle" waged in Shimizu City.
- 9) The rally declaration was announced by an unknown person.
- 10) Ryohei Muramatsu explained the route to be taken for the demonstration parade.

4. Demonstration Parade

Communist Koichiro Ohashi ordered the demonstration procession halt near the Shizuoka Prison and 3 cheers of Bangai were cried on saying, "The victims of the Shimizu tax struggle are under detention in this prison."

5. The rally reopened.

Chairman Toshi Shimizu said that the resolution passed by the rally will be handed over to the mayor and the governor, as they are all out of office this day. Communist Inoue of the Labor-Farmer's Relief Association asked the participants to contribute for the victims of the Shimizu incident. It was at 0:15 p.m. when the rally broke up after the labor song was sung.

6. Other matters worthy of mention.

- 1) The Labor-Farmer's Relief Association engaged in the fund campaign planned for the victims of the Shimizu incident.
- 2) Some 150 Communists participated in the rally under the pretence of members of the Living Protection Association, while the Socialist participants were under the cloak of the members of the Tenants Association and General Federation of Labor Unions.
- 3) After the rally had broken up, the Shizuoka Day Workers Union members and a group of Koreans, backed by the Reds, succeeded in having the city authorities accept a series of demands, including "full employment".

7. Leaflets and placards used for the May Day celebration.
- 1) Headlines written in the leaflets:
 - a. The 21st May Day for maintenance of peace and independence.
 - b. We appeal all workers in celebrating the 21st May Day.
 - c. The 21st step taken for the deportation of Koreans!
 - d. Signal
 - e. Report on the Shimizu Tax struggle.
 - f. Others.
 - 2) Words of the placards.
 - a. Overthrow the Yoshida Cabinet.
 - b. Thank you for your attending the funeral today. The Yoshidas.
 - c. Liberty, peace and independence.
 - d. Pay workers much enough to get along.
 - e. Opposition to Yoshida's tyrannical government.
 - f. Opposition to discharge and wage cutting.
 - g. Save smaller enterprisers.

Annexed Paper

Participating Organization and the Number of Participants.

Organization	Male	Female	Total
Executive Committee	10		10
Shizuoka Branch of National Electric Industry Workers Union	217	35	252
Tomoe-gawa Paper Mfg. Co. Workers Union	164	60	224
Shizuoka Railway Co. Workers Union	257	63	320
Shizuoka Chapter of National Railway Workers Union	288	30	288
National Communications Workers Union	98	30	68
Shizuoka Chapter of All-Japan Express Co. Workers Union	188	30	148
Science Research Institute' Electro-Chemical Industry Co. Workers Union	134	10	144
Taiyo Aluminium Co. Chapter of All Japan Metal Workers Union	120	32	152
Communist Party's Living Protection Co-op.	124		124
Shizuoka Day Workers Association	100		100
Koreans' Liberation and Relief Ass'n.	26	10	36
Shizuoka Chapter of National Farmers' Union	18	10	28
Lumber Industry Workers Union	11		11
Shizuoka Branch of Japan Cold-Storage Industry Workers Union	10		10

All-Japan Accident Insurance Workers Union	25	20	45
Shizuoka Chapter of Japan Screen & Stage Workers Union	10		10
Motor-car Industry Chapter of All-Japan Metal Industry Workers Union	30		30
Shizuoka Branch of All-Japan Printing Industry Workers Union	20 (sic)		50 (sic)
General Federation of Labor Unions	10		10
Tenants Association (Social Democratic Party)	10		10
Total	1,740	330	2,070

Translated by: Takao Ichihara
 Checked by: Seikichi Ezawa
 23 June

S.K.

to express regrets or show some evidence of christian sympathy and condolance. In view of the increased activity of military trucks and vehicles we can expect many more of these accidents. Could not a plan be worked out where the Provost Marshall notify the Chaplains Office as soon as a death report is received and have a chaplain go out to the family and make some attempt at demonstrating christian concern to the family? In view of the fact that whole neighbor hoods are acquainted with our lack of intelligent handling of these cases and the interest which the Communist take in them a change of policy even at this late date is recommended.

A report on two communist activities in Shizuoka received this week is attached for information.

1 Incl:
Rpt frm Shizuoka Pol.

Polan

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

MEM/ha

KLG 319.1

7 July 1950

TO : ~~Legal and Government, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAR~~

FROM: Legal and Government, KCAR

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK OF 3-8 JULY 1950

Mr. Kuri, Guard Section, MPB, Tokyo-To, reports that based on information picked up from Communists sources the crisis (war) between the Soviet and the U.S. will take place in late August or early September. This action will result in relief to the Communist Party in Japan. (Previously reported by phone)

In connection with the above prediction it must be remembered that realistic Japanese unofficially were of the opinion that the sudden unannounced departure of the top officials of the Soviet Mission in Japan should be taken as a serious indication of things to come.

MPB reports that since 18 June the C.P. and the North Koreans have intensified their "give us jobs" drive. They also have stepped up their "anti-help the U.S." handbill campaign. The MPB claim that these handbills do not violate any Japanese laws and regulations and action must be taken by the occupation courts. The police will pick up the handbills where possible and turn them over to the occupation with such evidence as they can obtain. I take the position that any hand bill against the U.S. is anti-occupation and should be prosecuted under Ordinance 311. Whatever our policy is on this problem it should be reduced to writing and communicated to the Attorney General's Office and the police and we cannot do this on a Region level.

I believe it is significant that the NRP is efficient in cases such as election violations where the defendants are not Communists but in cases where Communists are involved in day labor cases they seem unable to find a law or enough evidence to take any positive action. It may be we have a Trojan horse on our hands in the NRP.

The MPB reports there is an internal fight going on between Nozaka, Tokuda, Ito and Shiga and his international faction in the Japan Communist Party. They do not know the issue involved or its importance. This item is significant for the simple reason that it demonstrates that the Japanese Police have lost their inside contacts for information on the plans of the C.P. as compared to one year ago.

The MPB report that Ultra-Left Youth Groups are getting tough and carrying on secret activities. The police now suspect that they had something to do with the Shimoyama Death Case last year. As a result the police are taking precautions against further assassinations of top political figures and sabotage to utilities.

The MPB think that the C.P. not being able to pull a general strike will shift its activities to attempting to get information on U.S. plans through top Japanese officials who might get such information from the occupation. They will also push anti-U.S. propaganda and take any action that will retard recovery.

The MPB reports that the South Koreans are looking for volunteers to go to Korea and also taking up collections to help the war cause. There is no active movement on the part of former soldiers in this regard however.

Mr. Hirohata, NRP, Tokyo-To, reports that in the area under their jurisdiction the rotation system of day laborers has worked to disadvantage. Formerly a few hundred would agitate and cause trouble. Now 1000 or more have joined in the agitation. Formerly those who held cards went to work, now that their time is cut down, they have joined with the Communists in staging demonstrations. They claim that many of these workers were members of the Socialist Party but are now going over to the Communists or at least taking orders from Communist leaders which they formerly refused to do. The NRP considers this a serious political trend.

Unofficial sources of information indicate that the Socialist Party is taking an important and dangerous step in that they are adopting the Communist Party strategy of an "over-all peace" move, opposition to military bases, and strict neutrality in the present Korean war. They expect to pull in Communist votes, and others, and to build themselves up into the major party with such a program. Should they succeed in this plan and get control of the government the U.S. could expect no more help from Japan than if the Communists themselves were in control. The Nippon Times of 7 July warns against this plan editorially.

I am advised by unofficial Japanese sources that a large number of better financed Japanese are storing away rice and other foods. Some are also quietly negotiating for houses out of the Tokyo area. This action is not widespread now but can be expected to increase as time goes on.

We have received a number of petitions of late in which families write in about death cases that have occurred in their families as a result of accidents with military and civilian vehicles. They do not ask for money but simply that some official of the occupation call at the home

All five prefectures have issued orders banning the publications of the communist Party.

Chugoku region reported that they do not have copies of SCAP Circulars 4 and 21 of 1949 and SCAP Circular 8 of 1950.

SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Governor Abe of Tokushima has developed a bad case of TB and will be out for six months or so. His deputy, who is a fairly able person, will take over.

TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

5 July 1950

In connection with the Korean incident already reported in which 75 Koreans were arrested, one of the leaders a JCP member, was arrested today and 73 anti-occupation handbills confiscated.

The mayor of the city has returned from Hokkaido. He and other city officials have donated a thousand yen to the families of each of the persons arrested. The Koreans are using this for their propaganda purposes. It looks as if the city officials are favoring the ex-Korean League people as against the procurators.

The chairman of the City PSC is an ex member of the Communist party.

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

6 July 1950

Mr. Rourk reported that 1st Lt Melvin M. Dreber, Hdqs, Fukuoka Signal Service Detachment, the custodian of the building in which the Civil Affairs Region is located, has requested the Japanese police to furnish a police guard for the building. Mr. Rourk has talked to Lt. Dreber about the matter, but Lt Dreber says it is necessary for the security of the building. He is responsible for the signal equipment in the building. *The police guard reported to duty on 5 July. General Shepard was kept informed.*

KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

1. On 27 June a group asked for permission to hold a street meeting. The police refused the request, but the group got together anyway. The speaker was a JCP Diet Member Kato, who said he wanted to report to the people about what had been going on in the Diet.

He and three other Communists were arrested for violating police orders. They were questioned and turned loose. However, all documents have been sent to the procurator.

2. In the separation election in Maizuru the group asking for separation of West Maizuru from Maizuru by underhanded methods got a bare majority vote in favor of separation. The matter went to the Prefectural Assembly in Kyoto on 4 July, where the Assembly voted against the separation. The group favoring separation have threatened to bring action against the governor and the Assembly.

7 July 50

TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

1. In Korobo-town, Aichi-ken, there was a North Korean broadcast from the roof of a Liberation and Relief Association Office to the effect that the South Korean Army invaded North Korea. They are said to have bought seven all-wave radio sets to listen in to Moscow broadcasts to get propaganda to disseminate.

2. In Tokyo hashi city, Aichi-ken, a placard was put up by a certain committee of the Communist party on a bulletin board adjoining the city hall which said all

Barracks No. 3 is in good shape and can be used on short notice to accommodate 1500-Japanese estimate. However, the occupation estimate on the basis of 60 sq. ft per person, making the capacity of each full barracks 600 persons and the total capacity of the camp of eleven barracks 6,600, leaving one barracks for NRP guards. However, repairs of wiring, plumbing and 100% repair of windows are needed on 9 1/2 barracks.

3,600 additional tatami are needed. The kitchen has chinaware for over 1,000 persons. There are 10,000 blankets. The NRP has sent a report on conditions to National Headquarters.

2. In the Korean situation, there are no reported conflicts, both North and South Koreans are holding meetings soliciting monetary aid. There is reported recruiting on both sides but no action yet.

3 July 1950

KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

On 30 June at 4 p.m. about 100 laborers were waiting transportation in front of the Miyashi Kanagawa Railroad station to go to the Ikego Ammunition Depot in Zushi. An electric car from the Keihiri Line passed the station and handbills were distributed from the car. The handbills said, "We strongly oppose sending weapons to the South Koreans."

The MP's on the patrol in that area got the idea that the laborers were involved and arrested 97 of the laborers and took them to the Kazacho jail.

The next morning the laborers were released.

TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

The NRP has received instructions from Headquarters that in case of an air raid they are to get in touch with local occupation forces. The question is what Occupation forces in Fukui and Ishikawa-ken. The Region was informed that wherever there were Civil Affairs agencies, the NRP should get in touch with Civil Affairs. In other areas, they should get in touch with CIC.

CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

In connection with the Korean declaration reported on Saturday, the NRP and the Procurator's office have decided that it is in violation of Imperial Ordinance #311. Up to now 27 persons have been arrested including one town assemblyman who is a Communist or a sympathizer.

The NRP have found that instructions were sent out to all Communist agencies that they must interfere at courts and railways.

Posters are appearing to the effect that the United States is the aggressor because it is lending aid to South Korea, and include the admonition not to support and to prevent aid as much as possible.

Communists say that the purge and suppression of the Akahata are oppression of the Communist Party along with the 30 May incident. All this is being brought in in connection with the posters in the Korean situation.

In Shimonoseki, the police have raided a lot of labor unions in connection with "The Open Letter to General Mac Arthur" as well as other pamphlets. The police have confiscated 800 copies of the letter itself. So far only one arrest has been made, however, the police are searching for others.

1 July 1950

TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

1. On 21 June in Okazaki City, Aichi-ken, members of the Korean League started a fight with Korean Residents Union over a school building. 75 North Koreans were arrested. On 30 June 4 of these men were indicted.

2. On special report dated 29 June - a correction - on 2nd page which should read "The assessed enterprise income list for 1949 fiscal year."

3. The South Koreans are accepting volunteers for volunteer army. In Aichi-ken thirty have volunteered. They are also accepting relief goods.

HOKKAIDO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

1. Eight or nine South Koreans came to the region office to express their thanks for the action the US has taken. Their organization is preparing a resolution of appreciation which will be presented later.

One of these men said about two weeks ago they saw two North Koreans taking up a collection. They asked the North Koreans what they were taking the money up for the purpose of banning the petition for unification of North and South Korea.

2. Mr. Hays said they had an unusual citizenship case. A man who was born in Formosa applied for naturalization in Japan in 1940. Three days later, on 26 February 1940 he registered as a Japanese national. The man has had a criminal record. He has been convicted in cities all over Hokkaido.

Lately he was arrested again. This time he presented a certificate of Chinese citizenship dated March 6, 1950.

A judge in the Kanto area went to call on the Chinese Mission to see what he could find out about the man's citizenship. He was very rudely treated at the Mission and told that he was a member of a conquered nation and that he should not come to the mission.

Mr. Hays was told to send the data on the man to this office so that we could pass the information on to the Diplomatic Section for clarification.

3. The Kokkai-Shimpo, the communist organ in Hokkaido did not operate between 11 June and 28 June for the reason that their machinery had broken down. However, on 29 June, the machinery was repaired and they had 7,000 copies for distribution, when a representative from the Attorney General's office presented an order to cease operation. The editor in chief accepted it without comment. However, the 7,000 copies which were not distributed could not be found.

3 July 1950

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

1. There has been no great influx of illegal entrants from Korea. The increase has been normal. There are now 165 persons being held at Hario.

Conditions at Hario: They are now using one half of Barracks No. 12. The Japanese estimate the capacity of that one half at 750 persons. This estimate is based on one and one half tatami or 27 sq. ft per person. With 165 persons on 1 July 1950 in the barracks, they estimate immediate space in this barracks for 585 persons. On the basis of one and one half tatami or 27 sq. ft. per person, the Japanese estimate that the entire camp will accommodate 14,663 persons.

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
Legal-Government Section

WHA/km

HIGHLIGHTS
Week of 25 June - 1 July

The long standing Otani labor dispute was formally settled 1700 hours, 26 June, with terms representing a complete capitulation by the union. The first union has therefore lost the strike, and with the forced resignation of 20 officials, 13 of whom are Communist Party members, repudiated Communist leadership. Production was resumed on Wednesday 28 June, not through any decisive court or police action, but through negotiations "over the table", when the rank and file of the first union apparently got fed up with the way the strike was proceeding. The President of the Kobe District Court was asked by this office if anything had been done to change the wording of or to strengthen the Otani injunction; also if the court had received any instructions from the Supreme Court or the Attorney-General's Office on this matter, as the injunction is considered to be full of loop-holes. The answer to both questions was no. In regard to advice from the Attorney-General's Office on arrest and prosecution of persons who have committed acts of violence, they had received telegraphic instructions on 17 June to start prompt investigation and make reports on these cases. The bailiffs finally ordered the first union to get out of the plant, but this order was never put into effect as the differences were settled on Monday.

The embezzlement of company funds at the Minatogawa Kansai Haiden Plant is still being investigated, and Raizo KAMADA, the union head against whom the company filed a complaint with the Kobe District Procurator on 15 June, has not yet been indicted.

The Asahi Press published several extras on events of national interest, viz. commencement of full scale Korean hostilities, the reshuffle of the Yoshida Cabinet, and General MacArthur's order to cease publication of the Akahata. There were no noticeable repercussions in the Kansai area as a result of these developments; however, the police of Kinki Civil Affairs Region confiscated about 20,000 copies of the last edition of the Akahata, and the Osaka Police reported that the Osaka Kita Branch of the Korean Residents Association was accepting the applications of volunteers to fight for South Korea.

HIGHLIGHTS, Week of 25 June-1 July, cont'd.

Mr. Hidemi FUZITA has been appointed Chief of Police of Amagasaki City. This appointment should straighten out the internal dissension in the police department of that city.

The two vacancies in the Kyoto City Public Safety Commission were filled. The Mayor's nominees were approved by the City Assembly.

All Communist publications in Kobe and Osaka have retired from business; principal reason is lack of funds.

Police in this region have been very diligent in enforcing the ban on meetings and demonstrations.

William H. Abrams
WILLIAM H. ABRAMS
Chief
Legal-Govt Section

The first instance of the North Koreans' attempts to create unrest in Japan occurred in Osaka about 1520 hours, 29 June. Someone went on the roof of the Hankyu Department Store here and cast approximately 200 copies of a printed handbill to the street below. The handbill read as follows:

"Who is the provocator of armed conflict of South and North Korea? The truth is this - South Korea arrested three (3) messengers of peace and opened gunfire at midnight of the 24th and in the early morning of the 25th.

"Rhee is a stool pigeon of International Imperialists.

"Foreign countries should not meddle with the civil war.

"Munitions should not be sent to Korea. Opposition to Rhee, etc."

The police are diligently searching for the party who distributed the handbills.

In view of the predominance of leftist Koreans in Japan, we can look for more such instances.

WHA

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
(CI Translators Sec)

FROM:	Asahi Shinbun 29 June 50	DATE RELEASED:	29 June 50
		DATE TRANSLATED:	" "
		TIME STARTED:	1030
		TIME COMPLETED:	1100
DISTRIBUTION TO:	L & G	TRANSLATED BY:	T. MATSUURA
		TYPED BY:	"
		CHECKED BY:	
SUBJECT:	Local red organs throughout Japan to be confiscated. "Osaka Minppo" discontinued to be published.		

On June 29, at 3:30 p.m., Chief Oda of Kinki Branch, Special Investigation Bureau, Attorney Generals' Office, visited the Japan Red Party Osaka Pref. Committee in Kansai Minshu Kaikan, Kitamomodani-cho, Mⁿami Ward, handling the instruction from General Mc Arthur's memorandum concerning 30 days' suspension of the publication of "Osaka Minppo", organ edited by the said committee, to Mr. Takuya Nagata, responsible person of the committee. All edition and operation articles, then, have been sealed.

While #Kansai To-Ho"--responsible editor Mr. Tsuyoshi Sakai--was similarly riaded.

共産党地方機関紙
全国に押収手配

大阪民報も
発行を停止
行停止処分
田原隆氏に手配し、編集、営業は
どの所見に封印した

共産党地方機関紙の発行停止処分
の命令は、大阪府の調査員が、水
戸市に赴き、田原隆氏に手配し、
編集、営業はどの所見に封印した

二十八日午後三時、大阪府北條
三郎副知事率いる調査員が、
府庁委員会の調査員を伴って、
大阪民報社に赴き、同委員会の調査
員「大阪民報」に対して、同様の処分を行った

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
(C.I. Translators)

5年6月28日 水

FROM: The Asahi (June 28, 50)
DATE RELEASED
DATE TRANSLATED
TIME STARTED:
TIME COMPLETE
DISTRIBUTION TO: Legal
TRANSLATED BY
TYPED BY:
CHECKED BY:
SUBJECT: Communist Local Organs To Be Suspended Of

紙の発行を停止
共産党地方機関
近中
日施
実か

The Government, which on the night of June 27 suspended publication of the Communist Party's central organ "Akahata" for 30 days, seems to have decided to suspend publication of the Party's local organs, the Regional Office and the National Rural Police Office. It appears to be making preparations for

The reason of the proposed suspension is regarded to be nearly similar to that of the suspension of the "Akahata" as the basic investigation and other preparatory work. The Government will put the steps into effect in the near future.

The Communist Party's local organs include organs published by the lower cell groups such as local committees of the Party. Their total number is regarded to reach over 100.

Member of Communist Guidance Dept. Announces Opinion

The Communist Party announced an opinion by Zentaro Taniguchi, a member of its guidance department, yesterday afternoon regarding the suspension of publication of the "Akahata" saying that "The suppression on the Akahata the Government resorted to this time is believed to run counter to the Potsdam Declaration". He added concerning the publication of the Party's local organs that "The management of the local papers is left to autonomous handling of every local agency". The Party intends to continue their publication as heretofore.

共産党地方機関の発行を停止するに際しては、その理由は「ア
カハタ」の発行を停止する場合と同様
な理由を以て、基本調査その他準備
の終了次第に、各地方機関の発行を
停止する。この際、各地方機関の
発行部数は、約100に達するものと
見られる。このうち、下級細胞群の
発行部数は、約70に達するものと
見られる。このうち、下級細胞群の
発行部数は、約70に達するものと
見られる。

共産党指導部
アカハタの
発行を停止
するに際しては、その理由は「ア
カハタ」の発行を停止する場合と同様
な理由を以て、基本調査その他準備
の終了次第に、各地方機関の発行を
停止する。この際、各地方機関の
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発行部数は、約70に達するものと
見られる。

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26-June 1950

TOHOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

1. Mr. Wilcox reported that he had spent last week on a field trip visiting cities in Niigata Prefecture. At each place visited he held conferences with prefectural and city officials along with members of the Election Administration Commissions, procurators, police officials, and judges.

On this trip the main emphasis was put on questioning the Election Administration Commissions on the operation of the election law, on the weaknesses discovered in the last election and possibilities for better handling of elections. Mr. Wilcox's idea was to get the Commissions thinking about the recommendations they should make at a meeting to be held next month of Election Administration Commission personnel.

Another point Mr. Wilcox tried to get across with the officials he talked to was that they should have their Diet members speak to the citizens whenever possible so that the people might know what was going on in the Diet and the action therein that their representatives were taking.

2. Mr. Wilcox reported that the police were preparing to handle any conflict that might arise between North and South Koreans in that Region.

SHIKOKU - Negative report.

30 June 1950

CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

1. In response to telephone call, Chugoku reported that during the afternoon they received information from Bofu Radio Station that it had been ordered by Captain Dailey, CO of Camp Bofu, to announce a red alert for last night. The radio carried the announcement until 2 a.m. this morning and the black out was in effect all night.

2. The police had just reported that an unidentified carrier had been sighted 16 kilometers off the coast of Misano, Shimane-ken traveling east to west at a very good speed.

1 July 1950

CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

1. No. 8 Maritime Safety Headquarters in Moji are strengthening Sakai Maritime Safety Headquarters in Shimane. They reported that there was an increase of 14 patrol boats to guard Maizuru, Hamada, and Sakai. It is hoped that wireless and telephones will be installed between Maizuru and Sakai.

2. In Okayama ken, Saidaiji-michi, two Communist party members and four North Koreans celebrated the fall of Seoul, as did the staff members of the Hamada Korean League. 30 Koreans of the Hiroshima branch of the Korean Emancipation League also celebrated the fall of Seoul.

The Koreans in general are collecting donations and advocating that the action of North Korea was correct. In Yamaguchi the North Koreans were in high spirits in the beginning but they are quieting down now.

3. This morning the North Koreans in Hiroshima passed out a leaflet to 15000 assembled Koreans setting out the reasons why the Japanese Communist newspapers and radio are not printing the truth of the critical situation along the 38th parallel since the 25th of this month. They set out that the Akahata was banned for printing the information on the Korean problem. A special report will be sent up on this.

29 June 50

cont'd

Mr. Campbell reported that the case of the five Koreans being held on appeal against their deportation order had been postponed another month. He will send a special report on this case.

29 June 50

TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

The Region requested information as to whether they should make the investigation of the Abe case or turn it over to the Japanese. Mitsuo Abe filed a petition claiming that she was enslaved in a Japanese brothel. Region was told that they could make the investigation or turn it over to the Japanese as they saw fit - actually, the matter was entirely a Japanese problem.

Region also requested information as to the number of the SCAPIN on Street Stalls. It was stated that Mr. Phillips, GHQ, SCAP, has instructed the Japanese in Nagoya that in Tokyo and Osaka newspaper stands were not to be evicted along with other street stalls.

In Nagoya new licences for street stalls operators have to be procured on 1 July. Nagoya wants to get rid of street stalls in front of the railroad station. On the basis of Mr. Phillips' statement, the news stands in front of the Nagoya railroad station have petitioned to Tokai-Hokuriku Region to be allowed to remain.

The Region was advised that there is no SCAPIN on street stalls, that the matter is purely a Japanese matter and will have to be handled by the Japanese.

30 June 1950

CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Chugoku Region received the following message at 1915 hours 29 June from the Chief of Guard Section, Hiroshima NRP:

"It is hereby reported that at 1130 hours 29 June a ship of Osaka Chosen Ozuki Maru (3000 tons) arrived outside of Shimonoseki port. Boku Ko Shoku, age 48, a prominent figure of Korean financial circles, and President of Washin Commercial Co. was aboard this boat and he was accompanied by his wife and two children, and being considered as illegally entering this country, they were apprehended and turned over to Moji Maritime Safety Headquarters.

"The result of cross examination of the above mentioned is as follows:

- '1. At approximately 1100 hours June 26, I arrived at Jiuseu with the Chief of the Keijo USCIC in a car under protection of police and boarded the vessel.
- '2. I am not an illegal entrant. I entered to return to Korea as soon as the situation in South Korea quiets down.
- '3. I am on official duty to negotiate with GHQ, SCAP, regarding the supplement of initial supplies and to make a request to the Japanese Government for the supply of clothing and medical supplies. My destination is Soranomom rukudaya Hotel, Tokyo".

Mr. Boku Ko Shoku has nothing on him to indicate that he is acting in an official capacity.

He is being held as an illegal entrant.

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

30 June 1950

KLG 319.1

TO : Legal and Government
Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP

FROM: Legal and Government, KCAR

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK OF 26 JUNE - 1 JULY

Attached hereto are the Highlights for the week of 26 June - 1 July
1950.

4 Incls:

1. CP activity in Gamma.
2. Moves of CP since the Purge.
3. Search of CP Hqs in Gamma.
4. Secession of Communist.

Highlights

27 June 1950 rm

19 June 1950

#595

SUBJECT: Communist activity in Gunma prefecture.
FROM : Judge INOMATA Koichi, liaison official of the Tokyo Higher Court.
TO : The Legal and Government Section, KCAR.

1. The accused:

HAGIWARA Yoshio, 33 years old, proprietor of a hotel.

Domicile : 912-B, Yokiya, Naganohara-cho, Azuma-gun, Gunma prefecture.

Present address: 304, Kawarayu, Naganohara-cho, Azuma-gun, Gunma prefecture.

YOSHIDA Tajihei, 33 years old, assistant driver of a truck.

Domicile and address: 2,741, Otsuka, Nakata-mura, Azuma-gun.

ICHIBA Okuhei, 69 years old, farmer.

Domicile : 592, Atsuda, Iwashima-mura, Azuma-gun.

Present address: Nakamura, " "

2. The detail of the crime:

The accused, together with about 400 attendants of the Azuma-gun People's Rally for Overcoming the Crisis, thronged to the Nakanojo tax office, Nakanojo, Azuma-gun, on 17 Apr. 1950.

Chief YABE Tadanari of the tax office declared to admit only five representatives and prohibit the rest to enter into the office.

Chief TAMURA Karame of the indirect tax section and others, as ordered by chief YABE, closed the entrances of the front gate and office room and were holding doors to prevent the throng from breaking into the office.

(1) HAGIWARA Yoshio, together with YOSHIDA Tajihei and many others, broke in the office and rebuked YAMAGUCHI Toshikisa of the direct tax section for his having been holding the door.

He requested the official to apologize, pulling his neck-tie so strongly.

Then he, forcing his way into the upstairs room and not complying with the tax office chief's request to get out of the room leaving 5 representatives, handed a written demand of 6 items to the office chief YABE.

- a. To cancel compelled assessments and acknowledge tax-payers' own ones.
- b. Not to auction off seized properties.
- c. To discharge chief YAGUCHI of the direct tax section.
- d. To change the attitude of collecting taxes.
- e. To withdraw coercive tax posters.
- f. To make public both the allotted and collected sums of taxes of 1948 and 1949 fiscal years.

Then he questioned chief YAGUCHI "Were taxes increased by an instruction of the National Tax Bureau or by an order of the tax office chief?" But YAGUCHI gave no answer.

The throng waiting outside the office shouted to bring the section chief YAGUCHI out of the office. In response with this, ten-odd mobs, seizing him by the neck, hands and legs, dragged him out of the room to the entrance.

Then they threw him up on the truck and confined him there for about 20 minutes. They forced him to apologize to the mobs, with such a terrifying attitude as if they were going to impose a harm unless he did not comply with their demand.

Therefore he at last apologized to the mobs "If my attitude was too strong, I will reform it."

While in this illegal confinement, he was imposed a bruise on his abdomen, sprain on his right elbow joint, a bruise on his breast and a scratch on his left arm taking about ten days for complete recovery.

(2) YOSHIDA Tajihei, as stated above, together with HAGIWARA Yoshio and others, broke into the office and rebuked YAMAGUCHI Toshihisa for his having been holding the door. He imposed a violent act on him pulling his neck-tie strongly.

(3) ICHIBA Okuhei, in response with the voices of mobs to drag section chief YAGUCHI out of the room, forced his way into the upstairs with his shoes on.

3. The names of their crime:

(1) Unlawful entry, violent act, confinement and injury, and exacting.
(Article No. 130, 208, 220, 221, 204, 1-223 of the criminal law.)

(2) Unlawful entry and violent act. (Article No. 130 and 208 of the
criminal law.)

(3) Unlawful entry. (Article No. 130 of the criminal law.)

Translated by

Y. Ito
Y. ITO

dtd, 29 May 50

19 June 1950 rm.

13 June 1950

#581

SUBJECT: Moves of communists since the purge of central committeemen.
FROM : The Shizuoka municipal police.
TO : KCAR.

Moves of the prefectural communist committee:

From 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on 7 June, they met at the petty conference room of the Shizuoka Municipal Public Hall.

But what were discussed is unknown.

Moves of the municipal communist committee:

The conference of representatives of communist cells was held from 6 to 11 p.m. at their office, Miyuki-cho, Shizuoka city.

Attendants:

OHASHI Koichi, prefectural committeeman.
SUGIMOTO Shoji, representative of the unification faction of the National Railway Workers Union.
SHINMURA Hideo, representative of the unification faction of the All-Japan Communications Workers Union.
KOGASAKA Seizo, member of the Shizuoka and Shimizu district committee.
URUSHIHATA Toshio, member of the municipal committee and about 15 others.

Items decided at the conference:

- (1) To strengthen the joint struggle with Koreans.
- (2) Each cell to prepare for the people's rally slated to be held shortly.
- (3) Each cell to take some counter-measures to prevent the defection of members from the party supposed to be caused by the recent purge.
- (4) To simplify the business of the prefectural committee to meet a possible suppression.
- (5) Each cell to send its representative to the meeting of the women's department of the All-Japan Communications Workers Union slated to be held on 10 June 1950.

Moves of the unification faction committee of the N.R.W.U.:

A meeting held on 7 June at NISHI Shunichi's (renovation league), ex-chairman of the N.R.W.U. Shizuoka local, was attended by

Employees of the N.R.W.U.

CHITOWA Rentaro, the Shizuoka engineering district.
OISHI Sakuji, " " "
YAGI Kinsaku, " " "
(all affiliated with the Renovation League)

Discharged employees of the N.R.W.U.

KAWAGUCHI Keiichi, communist.
AOSHIMA Shigeru, "
TOYOSHIMA Katsumi, "
MORISHITA Kohei, "
OKAMA Tsuneo, "
SUGIMOTO Shoji, "
AMANO Saichi, "
AKAI Shigeru, "
HONDA Masaaki, renovation leaguer.

Items on agenda:

1. Self-criticism on their election struggle of the upper house.
2. Suppression on the communist party.
3. Struggle principle in future.

Conclusions reached at the meeting.

1. SUZUKI Ichizo who stood from the unification faction of N.R.W.U. was deemed to be successful. But as the return of HOSOKAWA Karoku who stood relying upon the party's electoral territory of Tokyo-to became doubtful, his election campaign was extended to the Kanagawa district which was SUZUKI Ichizo's territory.

In this way candidate SUZUKI was sacrificed. But the communist territory was successfully maintained. It must be highly valued.

2. What was expected to come came at last. The purge of prefectural and municipal communist committeemen and exclusion of partymembers from public offices will come next.

3. The re-election of local's officers of the National Railway Workers Union is scheduled to be held in the middle of June. The election of central committee members will be also held. In these elections, a lot of candidates of the unification faction must be sent to win back the executive committee to the unification faction. This is the prerequisite of future struggles.

Words of a communist:

(1) IMAI Toshio, 664, Joto-cho, Shizuoka city, told on 8 June to a police official of this station as follows:

"The recent purge was one which had been expected by the communist party. We thought that it would be carried out on May Day. Therefore every important document kept at the prefectural communist committee's office was burnt up."

"Since the return to Russia of Lieutenant General Derevianko, representative of the Soviet Mission, whereabouts of Secretary General TOKUTA Kyuichi of the communist party is unknown. He did not appear to make a campaign speech in the Upper House election.

There is a rumour that he was assassinated and another one that he went to the Soviet Union together with Lieutenant General Derevianko."

(2) URATA Seijiro, 54, Inomiya, Shizuoka city, told on June 9 to a police official of this station as follows:

"The recent purge was so sudden that top leaders were quite at a loss. But rank and file of lower echelons are calm as there is no direct effect on them.

The Shimizu police took a considerably sympathetic attitude to us in the Shimizu tax office case. But I think that their arrest was unavoidable as their struggle overstepped the line of legal one."

URATA Seijiro is a member of the livelihood protection association and active fighter in various negotiations.

But whenever he talks with police officials, he always says that he is not a communist.

The women's department of the unification faction of the All-Japan Communications Workers Union:

They held a meeting on 10 June at their district headquarters, Tokiwa-cho, Shizuoka city. It seems that they are preparing for the setting up of the branch of the young men's fatherland front.

Wall-newspaper put up in front of the Livelihood Protection Association's office, 4-chome, Shintomi-cho, Shizuoka city:

"The outrageous suppression of the Yoshida cabinet which purged the central committee members of our party, violating the Potsdam Declaration and 16 principles of the Far Eastern Commission, means that international reactionaries were defeated at every part of the world, especially drove into a serious situation to make a full retreat in Asia and became anxious to make our fatherland a military base.

The suppression of reactionaries, domestic and foreign, is the very attack on the Japanese people. If you yield to this attack, every freedom of the people would be trampled and they would be driven to the situation of slavery as the history of the Tojo and Hitler age proved.

Patriots all over Japan! We appeal you to rise up for protecting our party in order to prevent our country from being destructed in a possible 3rd world war and in order to protect our racial independence.

Now 40% of human beings of the whole world are constructing democratic countries together with communists. The dawn of emancipation is nearing to our fatherland.

Translated by Y. Ito dtd, 19 June 1950
YL ITO

Highlights

GUMMA

COMMUNIST PREFECTURAL ASSEMBLYMAN LEFT THE PARTY

Source: 16 June 1950 Jomo Press

Reporter of the Jomo Press interviewed Mr. Onoike, at his home Kurohono-mura, Setagun, Gumma prefecture in order to obtain informations about his secession from the communist party.

"I made up my mind to secede from Communist Party long before the House of Councillors election but I kept it unannounced. On 7th June I submitted my secession to the prefectural commission of the party. The reasons are: (1) contradiction between the idea and the fact; (2) influence by family, home and other environment. The party sent to me on the 10th, Mr. Endo, Matsumoto (prefectural assemblyman) and Tsutsumi to persuade me to stay in the party however, I will never go back to the party. Chief Commissioner Sakauchi of the party is still denying my secession. I will take an independent position in the prefectural assembly. Since I came from the Socialist Democrat Party, I realized that Communist Party has gone too far. I hope other members of the CP to be awakened but I don't have any concrete idea to persuade them to secede."

It is rumored that Hideo Matsumoto, CP prefectural assemblyman is also getting ready to secede from the CP. Also Kanan Endo (prefectural assemblyman resigned in order to run for the House of Councillors Election and defeated). Matsumoto, Endo and Oike were elected Prefectural Assemblymen from the Socialist Democrat Party and changed the affiliation simultaneously on 14 October 1949.

CP has only one seat in the Prefectural Assembly at present (Matsumoto). Gumma had the most seat of CP in prefectural assemblies in Japan until Endo resigned and Oike seceded. Now Gumma is on the top of secessions; not only Oike but the top members of the Den-San seceded recently from the Communist Party, too.

June 16's Akahata reports the dismissal of Matsuo Kato, campaign treasurer for Kanan Endo, CP, for the reason that he was disloyal to the party and participated in the agitation to split the party by secretly distributing Shiga's paper. Besides he never made effort to let Endo elected. After the House of Councillors Election, Gumma Commission of the party decided to dismiss him and the Kanto Commission approved the dismissal on 8 June, and attested by the Central Headquarters.

L.L.

HIGHLIGHTS

GUMMA

USUI GUN CP HQS SEARCHED.

Matsuida Machi, Usui Gun, Gumma Prefecture

Source: Jomo Press, 19 June 1950

On 18 June 1950, Matsuida Machi Police, with a search warrant issued by Maebashi District Court, searched the Usui District Communist Party Headquarters, c/o Honjo, #578 Matsuida Machi, Usui Gun and confiscated 7,162 copies of printed items, content is similar to the questionnaires to Gen. McArthur.

See
IU

27 June 50

HOKKAIDO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Mr. Hays reported that he had received information through channels from Misawa Air Base that there were 9 unidentified sea craft 30 miles off the coast of Amori at 1530. Their location $43^{\circ} 55' N 141^{\circ} 10' E$.

Mr. Hays also wanted to know what was to be done about the great influx of people that would surely come in from Korea, and whether any of them would be received as political refugees. He raised the question, too, about what would be done with Korean troops or men in uniform, should any appear. He was told that until notified to the contrary all these people should be treated as illegal entrants.

28 June 1950

Mr. Hauge, Government Section, called to say that on 19 May Mr. Scott, Kinki Region, wrote a memo to the high procurator to the effect that conviction by an occupation court would not deny eligibility to vote and that this statement was based on an opinion by Government Section. Mr. Hauge stated that Government Section never did go on record to that effect and he would like to have this corrected.

29 June 50

SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Mr. Campbell called to say that Governor Momoi of Aichi Prefecture had been chosen by lot by the Shikoku Governors for the trip to the United States this fall, when 3 governors, 3 prefectural assembly chairmen, 3 mayors, and three village headmen will go in October to the US to study administration.

Mr. Campbell said it would be flaunting the Occupation in the fact to let a man like Momoi go, for his was the weakest administration of the four in Shikoku, his administration had more graft and corruption, Momoi has not cooperated in any way, and he himself is a very weak character. He also openly flaunted the rice collection program.

Mr. Campbell wanted to know whether there was anything that could be done to prevent his going because it had been a shock to everyone at Region Headquarters when it was learned that he might go.

The next problem that Mr. Campbell presented was the matter of creating in Japan thirteen states and doing away with the present prefectures. He said the thing was getting out of hand, that prefectural assemblies, in the belief that it was being forced on them by the Occupation, had passed resolutions favoring such a plan; that statements were being made by reputable citizens that it had been "planned by authoritative sources", meaning, of course, the Occupation; that the Shikoku Shimbun had devoted a whole page to this subject. Mr. Campbell was told that this division had talked to Mr. Matsukata of Government Section on both of these subjects and that Mr. Matsukata had said that the ~~section~~ of the representatives from the several groups was in the hands of the respective national agency, that because Mr. Momoi had been selected for consideration by the All Japan Governors' Conference did not mean that he would be going, that Government Section had given the national agencies the standards to use in the selection of the persons who were going, but that was the extent of Government Section's activity in this connection.

Mr. Campbell was told that there had been some talk about the purposed 13 states for Japan at various times, but nothing definite and nothing lately. He was told that Government Section would like to have a copy of the Shikoku Shimbun carrying the page story and also a statement whether the Shimbun was a leftist organ. Mr. Matsukata said it would be possible to make some recommendations after they had something to go on.

(CONT)

- (7) Smooth operating assembly
- (8) Live stock and sericulture production high

4. Mr. Amano, the Unsuccessful candidate for the House of Councillors Election, spoke on 23 June to the 74 Koreans who were members of Korean Liberation Relief Society in Okazaki City, Aichi-ken, and who were arrested for riotous behavior, and told them to remain quiet while negotiations were going on for their release.

Twenty eight Korean women gathered before the Procurator's office demanding the release of the arrested persons. The procurator has asked the police to disband them.

26 June 1950

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

1. Mr. Hourk has just returned from field trip to Nagasaki, where he found much internal discussion in the city government. The city mayor has departed for Switzerland.

Conditions were observed, but there was no interference by the L & G officer.

2. The demonstration planned for Saturday, 24 June, was postponed until today, 26th June. Five demonstrations are scheduled for today. At 1115 nothing had happened.

3. Sometime after 3 p.m. yesterday posters appeared in Fukuoka City to this effect:

- (1) Capture Sigmund Mee
- (2) Subjugate the obstructors of Peace unification.

Police are trying to find out who put the posters up.

4. Police are observing the Koreans. The police feel there will be a terrific number of illegal entrants immediately, which will overtax Harjo. They are waiting for further guidance from National Headquarters of the NRP.

5. Mr. Hourk stated that request from Kyukyuan Military Government was turned over to police on 7 June. He will send a tracer out on the matter.

27 June 1950

KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

1. MPB reported that the USS Cruiser Orakuma landed in Tokyo Bay at 1000 this morning.

2. Between 0100 and 0350 this a.m. the police took over the Akahata, attaching paper, presses and 5,000 copies of today's issue.

3. After 1700 yesterday in Gotemba a group came demanding jobs. The group was ordered to disperse - they refused. Three persons were arrested. There was a little violence. The situation quieted down about 1800. 360 police were sent to the scene.

the procurator handling these cases was in Kinki office day before yesterday and reported that management had filed charges against 36 people, the 1st union against 28 people, and the 2nd union against 21 people. The procurator is investigating. There have been no other arrests.

2. Kano, the man charged with assault, has not been arrested. On 22 June the procurator had witnesses in to get their statements. The procurator is still investigating.

3. The man Namaoka, whom Mr. Porter inquired about, is unknown to anybody there including Kobe and Osaka police.

4. The police from Kyoto had reported that students from Kyoto University were planning a peace meeting this afternoon. The Public Safety Commission refused permission for the meeting. Any way, 1200 police were placed at the prospective meeting place. It was learned that the meeting had been postponed until 27 June.

5. The Osaka police have just reported to the Region that they had received a wire from the MP relaxing the prohibition against parades and demonstrations from 25 June on, from then on parades and demonstrations could be held in a limited sense, in that, if the police knew that its purpose was anti-occupation, they could refuse to allow it. If they did not know before hand but anti-occupation activities were indulged in by the demonstrators, they could be arrested for Article 3 of the Press Code.

26 June 1950

TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

1. A by-election for mayor was held in Hanaoka-town in Mie-ken on 20 June 1950. Back in April the Communist Mayor, Hasegawa, was recalled by a vote of 1202 to 884 for planning to merge his town with another.

There were two candidates in the by-election - Hasegawa, the former mayor and Morimoto, independent, former chairman of the town assembly.

78.5% of the eligible voters voted.

The result:

Morimoto	received	1,642	votes
Hasegawa	"	1,164	votes

2. Mr. Van Benschoten returned yesterday from Toyama ken, where he visited with town Mayors and assemblymen. He found that the town officials are ardently in favor of the new tax bill. All the town governments are living on a shoe string.

3. On Wednesday Mr. Van Benschoten will represent the Region at the ceremony awarding commendation honors to Higashi Shirakawa, Kamo-gun, Gifu-ken, for being the most superior village in all Japan. The ceremony is under the auspices of Gifu Town and Village Association.

The award is being made to Higashi Shirakawa by the All Japan Town and Village Association for:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Tax payment excellence | (4) Excellent forestry |
| (2) Industry in excellent shape | (5) Education high |
| (3) Excellent delivery of rice quota | (6) Crime rate low |

24 June

HOKKAIDO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Mr. Hays was in Bibai this week and found two House of Councillors members there, apparently part of a committee from the House of Councillors out to determine the reaction of the people to the failure to pass the Local Tax Law. They were interviewing people. The people generally have been critical of the fact that the Local Tax Law was not passed.

The All Japan Mayor's Conference met in Hokkaido for two days this week. Among the many recommendations they passed were:

(1) A recommendation that the Local Tax Law be passed immediately. Also asked that loans be made by the Finance Ministry at a low rate of interest.

(2) A recommendation that the central government subsidize construction of junior high schools throughout Japan to the extent of one-half and that they make a loan to the local entity constructing the school for the other half.

(3) A recommendation that the central government set up a system for financing small enterprises. There was much talk devoted to small enterprises, to the effect, for example, that small enterprises be financed from the counterpart fund, that the Bank of Japan furnish better banking services, and that there be a decrease in the rate of interest charged by banks.

There was also much discussion of the problem of unemployment. It was agreed that unemployment should be decreased by a Public Works program, part of the expense of which should be borne by the national Treasury.

Yesterday the police raided the election office of Matsuura, the successful Farmer-cooperative candidate in the House of Councillors election. The police stated that they found evidence of excessive expenditures in connection with his election. It is estimated that he spent around 1,800,000 yen.

Hokkaido region is still getting reports on the activities of Russian boats around Nemuro. Russian boats are constantly picking up Japanese fishing vessels, taking them to a Russian island, questioning the fishermen and sentencing them for being in Russian waters. The Japanese, on the other hand, insist they are within their proper bounds.

About a week ago, on the 19th to be exact, people reported hearing a tremendous explosive, in fact five or six such explosions, off Kushiro. On the 21st fishermen reported noticing a war ship of the dreadnaught type. They stated that a gun from the vessel fired and a shell fell about 100 yards from their boat, and that another shell was fired and fell on the other side of their boat.

Military authorities in Hokkaido have not been able to determine anything about the vessel. It is believed that it might have been a British vessel moving from the ocean into Japan Sea between Nokodate and Aomori. The incident created quite a disturbance among the people and the fishermen.

24 June 1950

KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

1. The three men arrested for physical violence in the Utani Heavy Industries case have been indicted. The first hearing is set for 27 June.

*Copy to Porter
as highlights
to June 58*

17th June 58

The Violative Suppression on the Communist Party
is a Suppression on all people.
Rise up to repulse decisively!

Workers in MAEBASHI Area.

A great suppression was given on the Central Committee meeting of the Japan Communist Party by the purging on 6th June. The delivered judgment on the 8 patriotists in the People's mass meeting on 5.30 (30th May) beyond description. Unlimited prohibition of meeting and demonstration! The Japanese Ruling class, who became concubine of the Foreign Monopolistic Capitalism, launched madly out on their suppressions, trampling down the Japan Constitution and the Potsdam Declaration. They described as follows:

"The violative action under the direction of the Communist Party hindered the restoration and the development of the native Country, lost credit of the Powers, and disturbed the early conclusion of Peace."

Abovesaid condition in our country, as it is wellknown, is not caused by the violative action of our party; on the contrally, it is the result of the Destructive Policy of the Domestic and Foreign Capitalism-Traitor. The medium and small "peace industries" such as FUJI Industry, YAMAFUJI, RIKEN, TOBU and etc., are in the depth of delayed distributions. In the DENSAN, the firing will be announced in a few days.

The tax-collection on farmers and tradesmen will be started to collect it fiercely, waiting the completion of the election. Moreover, these economical suppressions on the people are caused by the changing of whole Japanese Industry and Economy for the purpose of the advantage for the International Monopolistic Capital, centering America. Taking the way to war to resolve the Capitalism-Dilemma, they are running madly about to provoke war againsting to Allied China, which terminated "the squeezing of the people by the people", has no unemployment and fearing, need no more war, and is now in peace. Our Party continued to struggle in full power, though it was not enough, againsting to the all kinds of oppressions, believing firmly that there is no other way than to establish a Democratic People's Government in Japan by the co-operated power of whole people centering working class to get peace and independence in Japan, and to stabilize the people's lives in such international Fascism.

We appeal to you that the great suppression on our Party is a suppression on the whole Japanese people, and also all of you workers rise up in your each working place with each demanding, for the peace and dependence of Japan and to protect your own lives.

The Central Committee Meeting of the Japan Communist Party is appealing as follows:

"All of you, patriotists in whole Japan. Our nation will be enslaved and will be discharged as human bullets.

Those who do not like these fates rise up together with us to sweep the New Hitler and Tojo away to the graveyard, destroying the enemy's plot--the enemy of Freedom, Peace, and Independence.

Workers. Cooperate each other. Answer by the general strike in whole Japan, standing in front line of whole people againsting to the violative suppression on the Communist Party.

5th June 1950

Committee Meeting in MAEBASHI Area
of the Japan Communist Party

(above distributed as a handbill)

Highlighted

13 June 1950 rm

#562

6 June 1950

SUBJECT: Recent situations in Shizuoka city.

FROM : Shizuoka municipal police.

TO : KCAR.

(see page 2 -)

The directive No. 2 issued on 24 May of the All Japan Metal Industry Workers Union's Shizuoka Chapter:

The All-Japan Metal Industry Workers Union's Shizuoka Chapter issued the directive No. 2 to their various locals in the prefecture for the purpose of bringing up a top condition of their struggle campaign for a 6.3 general strike interwinning with the election of the Upper House members and encouraging the labor struggles now fought of the Toshiba (Numazu), Hidachi (Shimizu) and Suzuki weaving machine companies.

The Socialists rejected the joint struggle for a 6.3 general strike at the three-party-conference of the Socialists, Communists and Labor-farmers:

At first the All-Japan Metal Industry Workers Union's Shizuoka Chapter, planning to hold "All-men rise-up rallies" at Numazu, Shimizu, Shizuoka and Hamamatsu and carry out demonstrations respectively, requested the Socialists and Communists to fight jointly.

But the Socialists hesitated to comply with this request in view that it would have an unfavorable effects on the election campaign of candidate SERIZAWA and the socialists maintained to draw a clear line between the communists.

When a three parties' liaison meeting was held from 1.00 p.m. on 1 June at the public hall, Ote-machi, the metal workers union and communists proposed to the Socialists to participate in the joint struggle of the 6.3 general strike. But the Socialists formally rejected this proposal.

The Socialists held the campaign-fighters rise-up rally from 1.00 p.m. 3 June at the back-ground of the public hall in order to concentrate their utmost efforts on the election campaign of single candidate SERIZAWA. Thus the plan of a joint struggle of the Socialists and Communists completely broke away.

Situations of various sections of the metal workers union:

The Shizuoka district council of the Shizuoka chapter of the metal workers union was attended only three attendants as following:

Chief of the chapter OSHIMA Kyujiro (communist)
The Taiyo Aluminium SUZUKI Tokio (")
The Tokita Metal TEZUKA Toyotaro(")

On 3 June, there was no section which staged a walkout.

The campaign-fighters rise-up rally:

As above stated, the Socialist party which had rejected the proposal for a joint struggle of the communists held the campaign-fighters rise-up rally from 1.00 p.m. on 3 June at the back ground of the public hall but it was attended only 35-6 unionists.

They were soon divided into several squads and sent to the election campaign.

Moves of Communists

The cancellation of candidacy of communist SUGIYAMA:

As already reported, the communists party, cancelling the candidacy of SUGIYAMA under the expectation that an election campaign would be unfavorable to SUGIYAMA, decided to recommend candidate SERIZAWA of the Socialist Party. Thus they held about ten-odd campaign speech meetings to support SERIZAWA of the local electoral district and YAMAGUCHI Kanji and SUZUKI Ichizo of the National electoral district.

Among major speakers were OHASHI Koichiro, URUSHIHATA Toshio, KOGASAKA Seiji, NAGAI Kiyoshi, NODA Shotaro and UESUGI Jiro.

These communists made communism propaganda speeches introducing support for candidate SERIZAWA. But speech meetings were in so low spirits with small hearers (3 to 5-60).

Votes cast for communist candidates:

How many votes were cast for the communist party in the local electoral district can not be known as SERIZAWA was recommended as a single candidate of the progressive parties. In the national electoral district, votes cast for 12 candidates were only 3,077 (The top getter YAMAGUCHI Kanji ... 1,872 and the tail end FUKAYA ... 27) 1/4 as compared with 12,425 cast for candidate SUNAMA in the Lower House election. This indicates how the communist party is declining.

Moves on the 5.30 incident:

(1) The literature and science department of the Shizuoka University was famous as a red school for students' fierce communistic activities in former days.

But this March almost all of leaders were graduated. Some students of the literature and science department who were under the guidance of these leaders are retaining an organization of a cell but their activities are not so brisk.

They held a student rally on 3 June to discuss on the directive of the National Federation of Student Self-Government Associations (Zengakuren) to stage a general strike on the Eells case.

But the rally was adjourned with only 200 attendants. The communist cell of the literature and science department is extending their activities within the university with the following slogans.

- * Opposition to the Eells' statement which destructs the freedom of learning.
- * Reduction of a school fee to yen 1,800.
Reduction of a boarding fee.
- * Cut of police expenses and increase of education expenses.
- * Opposition to the colonizing and ruinous budget.
- * Recognize a communist cell within the school.

(2) As to the 5.30 incident, communists are making a propaganda that it was a traitorous act of spies who sold patriots to the Occupation by means of throwing stones to Occupation personnel putting out wall-newspapers as attached at the two places of Morishita and Higashi-Inagawa.

Moves centering around the purge of the central committee members:

As soon as the purge of the communist central committee members was reported, panic-stricken leaders met hurriedly at the prefectural committee room (4 storey of the public hall) to discuss on countermeasures to be taken.

It had been rumored that ISSHIKI Masusaburo expressed his will to join the Socialist party before the declaration of the Yoshida cabinet to outlaw communists. It seems that communist leaders had been already prepared for this act of the government.

Moves of daily laborers

1. The 2nd union.

The second union has been expanded. Its membership totalled 112 as of the end of May. Chairman TSUJI, communist, of the first union, at a loss with the

declining tendency of the union, made a representation on 25 May to the second union to absorb the farmer. But the second union rejected this representation.

On 26 May OHASHI Koichi, communist, negotiated with the 2nd union "to absorb the 1st union as they will set back Tsuji if you do not like him." But this representation was also rejected.

2. The 1st union.

On 1 June, the municipal unemployment countermeasure headquarters ordered laborers to stop their work at noon as it was a rainy day. About 30 laborers negotiated with the city authority to pay wages for one day. But this demand was rejected.

On 2 June, about 50 laborers led by communist TSUJI made a negotiation with the chief of the general affairs department on their following demands.

- (1) To allow them to buy foods on credit.
- (2) To pay full wages for 1 June.
- (3) To enlarge the frame-work of employing them.
- (4) To allow them to work on 4 June, the election day.

OHASHI, communist, and SHIMOKAWA, socialist prefectural assemblyman, were also with them in this negotiation.

The following conclusions were reached at this negotiation:

- (1) 1/4 of one day wage will be paid additionally.
- (2) effort will be made to enlarge the frame-work of employing them.
- (3) it is impossible to allow them to buy foods on credit.
- (4) to allow them to work on 4 June.

It is for the first time that a socialist took part in this kind of negotiations. It is considered as a link of their election campaign activities.

Moves of Koreans

No active move of Koreans can be seen now-a-days. But they are continuing persistent movements under the names such as the Korean women's league, livelihood countermeasure committee, emancipation movers relief association and others for the followings:

- (1) Overthrow of the Yoshida cabinet.
- (2) Opposition to the compulsory deportation of Koreans.

(3) Opposition to making Japan a military base.

(4) The subscription for two months of their organ "Emancipation".

They are making a house to house visit among Japanese for a signature campaign for

(1) Opposition to a separate peace treaty.

(2) Acceleration of an overall peace treaty.

(3) Faithful practice of the Potsdam Declaration.

(4) Opposition to the armament for the purpose of suppressing the people.

Problems of the day regarding the public peace.

1. Future trend of communists.

No special move can be seen about the purge of the central committee members of the communist party. But we are keeping a close watch on them as it is sure that they will launch a struggle finding some counter-measures out of this confused surroundings.

Socialists is not in favour of outlawing the communist party, as destruction of the party means that socialists will become a next target to be suppressed, though some of them are deeming it as a natural result.

Even though communists try to stage a general strike, various labor unions are expected not to join this campaign, except a part of the Electric Industry Workers Union.

2. Court struggle expected on 9 June.

The 1st trial of the Shimizu Tax Office case is scheduled to be held on 9 June at the Shizuoka district court. The defence-lawyers are OKAZAKI, OKURA, UNNO and SASAKI of the liberal bar association.

The Shimizu Free Laborers Union (The 1st union) is scheduled to make a demonstration from 2 to 3 p.m. for requesting to free the detained.

Annexed paper No. 1

The 5.30 people's rise-up rally was a vigorous step of the democratic racial front. But at this memorable rally 8 patriots were arrested to be tried at the military court.

The presider NAKAHARA of the rally told as follows:

"The 5.30 people's rise-up rally demonstrated the strong protection of the youngmen's fatherland front and vigorous will and organized-power of 50,000

patriotic participants. It is clear that the Occupation Force had no intention to interfere with this rally as stated by the Tokyo Provost Marshal and liaison bureau of SCAP.

But spies made a vicious instigation to throw stones to the occupation personnel and committed a traitorous act to get quite innocent 8 patriots arrested.

Some journalists who had been requested to conduct a propaganda to make Japan a military base framed up this case as if it were a tactic of the Japan communist party and are making ill-use of this case for their election campaign to provoke a new war and to delay a peace conference.

We must immediately launch a vigorous drive to request to free the victims.

- * Vote for candidates of democratic racial fronts and the communist party to crush the reactionaries.
- * An overall peace and immediate withdrawal of the occupation forces.
- * Opposition to every disproper suppression.
- * Immediate release of political criminals.
- * Down with the traitorous Yoshida cabinet.

Annexed paper No. 2

Directive No. 2

Fight out with the 1st general rise-up strikes on 3 June, centering around the Hidachi struggle.

Our joint struggle with the Electric Industry Workers Union as instructed by the 1st directive, was fought with the wave strike tactic by all chapters and locals and contributed so much to the protection of living of all members.

The Electric Industry Workers Union succeeded in acquiring a temporary allowance yen 3,850 for Jan. - Mar. and a bonus yen 3,000 for the latter half of 1949 fiscal year, and in bouncing back a mass discharge plan of 500 workers. Thus we could deal a considerable blow on the destructive plan of partitioning the electric industry. It has surely proved that it was the very All-Japan Metal Workers Union that became a promoting power of March offensive.

The struggle of the Hidachi workers now being more and more intensified is not only a struggle of the All-Japan Metal Workers Union but struggle of all laborers and all people now fought amidst of the Upper House election campaign.

The central struggle leaders of the Metal workers union proposed to the standing central executive committee to show locals and chapters a target of an overall action suggested by the directive No. 2.

The 77th standing central executive committee decided the followings on 24 May and appealed locals and chapters to bestir themselves.

1. To make this struggle the first step to next ones.
2. All chapters and locals to stage overall rise-up strikes on 3 June, centering around the Hitachi struggle.
3. To establish a fighting structure, strengthening propaganda and organizing power.
4. To connect this struggle with the election campaign and peace-protection movements.
5. To disclose the real nature of discharge offensive and make clear a joint enemy.
6. To strengthen joint struggle with the National Federation of Student Self-Government Association which is fighting for the freedom of learning.
7. To fight for the unification of fronts, flying flags of the above federation of student associations and the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Translated by Y. Ito dtd, 13 June 50
Y. ITO

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

JGF/hu

KLG 319.1

23 June 1950

TO : Legal and Government Section,
Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP

FROM: Legal and Government Section, KCAR

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE WEEK OF 19 - 24 JUNE 1950

1. On 13 June, a voting for or against the recall, which had been raised by villagers of Ashikawa Mura, Yamanashi Prefecture, against the village head, Mr. Yasu Miyakawa (47), was held. Out of 1,083 eligible voters, 916 cast effective votes marking 666 for the recall and 250 against. This was the first case of a successful conclusion of the recall move in the prefecture, it was revealed.

2. Kofu Mayor Yamamoto had recommended Mr. Goro Sasamoto, living at #1255, Chizuka-cho, Kofu City as successor of a public safety commissioner whose position has been vacant and requested the Municipal Assembly for the approval. The latter, reserving resolution for the reason that his mother was running a restaurant in the city which was contradictory to the Public Safety Commissioners Disciplinary Code, made the final reply on 9 June that he wouldn't be accepted.

3. The first trial of violent acts committed on tax officials, reported by the Shizuoka Municipal Police, is attached hereto as Inclosure #1.

1 Incl:
Rpt. Shizuoka Mun. Pol.

20 June 1950 rm

12 June 1950

#580

SUBJECT: The 1st trial of the violent acts committed on tax officials.
FROM : The Shizuoka municipal police.
TO : The chief of the legal and government section, KCAR.

Previous arrangements on guard:

With the 1st trial to be held on 9 June, this case is scheduled to be tried every Friday. The defence attorneys are OKAZAKI, KONNO, OKURA and SASAKI of the Liberal Bar Association.

In the light of the status of disturbed order inside and outside a court seen at several trials of this kind in the past, it was deemed important for maintenance of order in this trial to keep close connection among those concerned. Therefore Judge KOJIMA procurator OKADA and police officials in concern met on 26 May at the Shizuoka District Court and decided as follows:

- (1) The police is responsible for guard and the court requests the police in accordance with regulations to go into action.
- (2) It is strictly banned to enter into the compound except those authorized.
- (3) Hearers are limited to 40, including family members.
- (4) The trial is held from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
- (5) Newsmen's hearing is limited to daily papers. Organs of labor bodies are not permitted.

The demonstration march of the Shimizu Free Laborers Union suspended due to the inclement weather:

Chief secretary MIYAGI Kanejiro of the Shimizu Free Laborers Union came to the police on 6 June to submit an application for getting a permit to stage a demonstration from 2 to 3 p.m. on the day of the 1st trial with slogans on unemployment countermeasures, opposition to improper suppression on laborers and immediate release of the arrested.

We gave a permit on the conditions that any demonstration within ditches should not be staged, and presiders should be responsible not to conduct any interference on the trial gathering near the court after the demonstration was over.

Incl #1

On the day of the trial, vice-chairman UEMATSU Tosaku, communist, of the union came to Shizuoka together with about 40 laborers. But they could fail to gather up participants enough to hold the demonstration due to the inclement weather. Therefore they were compelled to give up the demonstration program.

But MIYAGI told that he would submit an application to stage another demonstration on some day when the case is tried.

The situation on the day of the trial:

Though the municipal communist committee issued an instruction to its cells to mobilize communist members to the court struggle. But participants were rather small due to the bad weather.

Members of the Shizuoka Livelihood Protection Association ..	About 20
Members of the Shimizu Free Laborers Union	" 30
Koreans (mainly from Shimizu)	" 20
The Municipal Communist Committee	" 10
<hr/>	
TOTAL 80	

MIYAGISHIMA and 15 others now under detention arrived at the court 10 a.m. guarded by 32 watchmen and sang the international towards hearers.

The trial was opened at 10 a.m. After the chief judge gave an advice on the maintenance of order in the court, identification inquiries were made to 24 suspects. 4-5 men rejected to state their address, birth-day and others.

When the procurator was going to read the charge sheets, defence lawyer SASAKI asked for an utterance to state that a speedy trial was of course desirable for them but it was necessary to state the current situations of political, social and other various fields as this trial was a very important one. Criticizing the steps taken by procurators, he requested the judge to conduct a democratic and fair trial.

Then he stated that 50 days passed since they arrested and therefore there was no fear of evidences being destroyed. It is infringement of human rights and violation of the Constitution to detain so long without any necessity.

He requested the procurator to withdraw this suit and then the judge to drop the case down.

MIYAGISHIMA Tadao, MARUYAMA Kyoko, FUKUI Hatsuo, HAJIWARA Tamotsu, HORI Isamu, Cho Churen, Kyo Baku and defence lawyers requested.

- (1) to set up a microphone
- (2) to increase the number of hearers
- (3) to clearly reveal the reason for detention
- (4) to conduct a democratic trial
- (5) not to make ill-use of the Foreigner Registration ordinance

(6) and to permit them to make a memo.

At 1.50 p.m. when the trial was reopened, the chief judge made a reply on the items requested in the morning.

- (1) not to increase the number of hearers
- (2) not to set up a microphone
- (3) to allow them to make a memo but to hand it over to watchmen when they came to the prison.

When the procurator began the reading of the charge sheets, all of the accused stood up and requested to allow them to reveal their opinions on whether or not was it reasonable to prosecute them before the reading of the charge sheets. The court was so noisy that it was quite difficult to hear it. But the procurator continued to read, quite regardless of this noise.

When the reading was finished, lawyers and the accused denounced both the procurator and judge for their fascistic attitude and requested to withdraw the charge sheets and allow all the accused to reveal their opinions.

But the judge rejected these requests, saying that it was due to their noise that they could not hear the reading of the charge sheets and it was valid though it could not be heard. He demanded the accused to reveal their opinions but the latter did not comply with this demand.

As there was loomed a sign of further confusion, the court was closed at 3.50 p.m.

Outsides the court:

Though it rained, 6-70 laborers who could not enter the court, gathering on the road in front of the court, requested the chief of the suit section to increase the number of hearers and set up a microphone.

Several times, skirmishes with guards were staged.

When their requests were rejected, about 20 laborers began singing the internationale. But it was immediately stopped by the police.

They dispersed around 4 p.m. after seeing off the accused leaving the court.

Translated by Y. ITO dtd, 20 June 50
Y. ITO

19 June 50

KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Professor Suwada, formerly Ambassador to Brazil, England, etc., now President of Foreign Office School for Diplomats, where 1,100 boys are being trained for diplomatic duty, told Mr. Nolan that there is a small but very active communist group among the students and that he is afraid they may cause some kind of disturbance while Johnson is here.

Mr. Nolan talked with Metropolitan Police Board this morning and was told that they had no information of any disturbance that might be expected.

20 June 50

20 June 1950

From Labor Division -- Mr. Edgar advises that a bad accident occurred yesterday in the hydro electric plant located at Uigawa, Shizuoka. One of the large pipes carrying water down the mountain to the power plant turbines burst and flooded the plant with water and silt. The water also flooded the transformer area and caused one or several of the transformers to explode which in turn resulted in a bad fire. Two workers were killed and several others badly injured or burned. The company claims that there is no evidence of sabotage but this is subject to speculation of course.

20 June -- Tuesday

From Labor Division -- Edgar also advises that, in his words, the revolution has practically taken place in one of the power generation plants down in Wakayama. The plant is located on the border between Wakayama and Mie in an isolated spot. According to the report the manager, the general affairs manager and several section chiefs have been so continuously subjected to intimidation by the workers that they are now sick and unable to continue in their jobs. The workers have taken over and are running the plant and the business without any direction or supervision from management. Given to Porter. The small nearby town is the birthplace of an individual who attempted back in 1904, to assassinate the Emperor Meiji and was executed for the attempt. He is hailed as the first Japanese Communist altho at that time he was actually a Marxist. (Kumano-mura)

Reported by Mr. Doherty

TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

7 Officials of TAIHOKU Company Labor Union in Ishikawa-ken were arrested today for violating the Press Code. They put up a poster on the Union bulletin board protesting the arrest of the 8 persons in connection with the May 30 incident. They were charged with making false accusations.

27 June 1950

HOKKAIDO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Mr. Hays reported that he had received information through channels from Misawa Air Base that there were 9 unidentified sea craft 30 miles off the coast of Amori at 1530. Their location $43^{\circ} 55' N$ $141^{\circ} 10' E$.

Mr. Hays also wanted to know what was to be done about the great influx of people that would surely come in from Korea, and whether any of them would be received as political refugees. He raised the question, too, about what would be done with Korean troops or men in uniform should any appear. He was told that until notified to the contrary all these people should be treated as illegal entrants.

appreciate anything that could be done to prevent activities along communist lines.

The verdict in the Hokkaido fisheries case was handed down by the High Court in Sapporo on 13 June. This case involved a tremendous investigation. There were 29 persons and 4 organizations named as defendants in the misuse of clothing, sea weed, and fertilizer. There was one unusual defendant, one Bemachi who was candidate for the House of Councillors and stood fourth in the national constituency. He got 8 months imprisonment with two years probation.

There is an awful lot of activity up around Nemuro, when the Russian fishing vessels come down across the line and harass the Japanese fishermen there was one such case this week that was settled peacefully however.

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

1. Three leading Communists in Fukuoka city have been arrested for circulating "open letter to General MacArthur," which the police believe to be in violation of Imperial Ordinance #311.

2. Rumors persist concerning Chinese Nationalist Army junkers within territorial waters off Kyushu. Estimates range from 2 to 15 junkers. All rumors seem to originate among Japanese fishing boats. The NRP and Maritime Safety Commission are unable to verify the rumors with any concrete evidence - Observation is continuing. G-2, 24th Division, is aware of the situation.

3. Col. Burgheim has ordered a "shut mouth" policy on prohibition against parades. The police say Col. Pulliam telephoned the order and that he has refused to put it in writing. Mr. Mourk was told that the policy this section was pursuing was strictly "hands off".

19 June 50

SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

1. Mr. Campbell stated that he had tried to call in on Saturday morning about the ban on parades and demonstrations. He could not get a call through. Finally Col. Toole received a call from Col. Kowalski saying that nothing should be done. The police had been in to see Mr. Campbell about the matter.

Everything went off quietly during the week and there was no evidence of any objection to the order on the part of the people, or any trouble anywhere.

2. At a meeting last week a Mr. Kobayashi made the usual derogatory statements against the Occupation including the statement that the people were now being tortured by Americans, during the war they were tortured by the Gumbatsu.

3. In the April monthly activities report, Mr. Campbell set out the case of the Farm Land Section in Shime-ken in which 1,800,000 yen had been misappropriated. It was decided not to take any disciplinary action against the guilty persons for the reason that they would lose their jobs and there would be no way to get the money back from them if they did.

4. Mr. Campbell will be in Shime-ken from Thursday until Saturday.

(2) Any meeting or assembly with the object of parade, demonstration, agitation or arousing of public disorder shall not be held for the time being.

(3) The above bans will be effective, until the ways and means of control for this kind of affairs are decided on, after the study of the problem which is being made.

If these instructions are from GHQ they will be complied with - if not then the Osaka Metropolitan police will be instructed to act in accordance with the Japanese police law.

Mr. Scott was told that if the police ask for advice or information on this matter they should be told to inquire through their own channels for interpretation instructions or information, that this is a matter that Civil Affairs must observe "hands off" in no uncertain terms.

TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

1. Mr. Van Benschoten reported:- At 1614 the Nagoya Municipal police received the following order from the Metropolitan Police Board in Tokyo:

"1. whatever purpose they may have, any parade or demonstration cannot be held.

2. Any meeting or gathering which aims to parade or demonstrate or which agitates or instigates or raises social disorder cannot be held for the time being.

3. The above prohibition will remain until a controlling against these troubles has been decided at the deliberation which is now under way on this issue."

Mr. van Benschoten stated the police wanted to know whether this was an order from SCAP and what was meant by "agitates or instigates or raises social disorders"

He was told that he should tell the police that they had received the orders and that they should abide by them and that they should inquire through their own channels for any information or interpretation of the order that they might wish to have. Mr. Van Benschoten was told that this was strictly a "hands off" matter as far as Civil Affairs was concerned.

II Aichi Prefecture has a public safety by-law which provides that a permit must be procured for any parade of 500 people, but that cities, towns, and villages in the prefecture could change the figure under their own by-law as they saw fit.

On 15 June Nagoya city passed a by-law which requires a permit from the Public Safety Commission for parades and demonstrations of over 50 people.

III. In Seto, Aichi-ken, a petition for the recall of the city assembly has stopped circulating. It has 13,105 names. The Election Administration Commission has examined 1/3 of the signatures and has found 40% of them false. The EAC feels that there won't be the required number of signatures if this rate continues. The voting population of Seto is 23,731.

HOKKAIDO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

All arrangements have been made for the city mayors congress to be held next week in Sapporo.

Mr. Pulliam, PSD, GHQ, SCAP, called yesterday and told the NRP that he would

17 June 1950

KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

The Osaka Municipal Police raided the Kansai Chapter of the All Japan Electric Industry Workers Union and the communist cell of the Osaka University on Thursday, 15 June, under the theory that Imperial Ordinance 311 was being violated. No arrests were made at the time of the raid; they merely confiscated books and papers.

Another matter of interest is the labor dispute at the Otani Heavy Industries Plant in Amagasaki. The company secured an injunction, and bailiffs were appointed to carry out the court order of 2 May, but the bailiffs, as usual, are very lax in their duties. The first union is still interfering and preventing the company from going into operation. (Reference, special report, this headquarters, subject: "Production Control and Dispute at Otani Heavy Industry Company", dated 9 June 1950)

In Hyogo Prefecture, the Densan Local at the Minatogawa branch of the Kansai Naiden Company has been involved for some time in a labor dispute with unusual ramifications. The company has a system whereby some 65 collectors are used to collect electric bills. They, in turn, deposit the money with four superintendents of collections. The superintendents, all members of the Densan Local, proceeded to turn over all collections to the labor union, depositing these funds in the name of Raizo KAMADA, head of the union. Preliminary investigation by the company disclosed some 102 odd million yen had been deposited in two banks in the name of this union head. Further investigation revealed an additional 9 million yen had been deposited in Kamada's name between 8 June and 13 June, even after the company had demanded on 8 June immediate return of all funds seized by the union, and a court injunction had been issued on 9 June, freezing the accounts in the banks. On 15 June the company filed application with the procurator's office for arrest of Kamada. They contemplate obtaining warrants for all supervisors of collections, and also intend to file action against the banks, charging them with having received the stolen property.

17 June 1950

KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

M r. Scott reported that the police in Osaka had received instructions last evening from NRP headquarters in Tokyo banning parades and demonstrations all over Japan. This has caused a furor in Osaka, for it is believed that the NRP is attempting to exercise jurisdiction outside their own boundaries and unless the Prime Minister declares an emergency:

Translation received at 1515 hrs. June 16th 1950

1. from Chief of Police, Tokyo Metropolitan Police Dept.
2. representative Chiefs of Metropolitan Police Forces

Pursuant to Instructions of the P.F.D., GHQ, the following are given for your information:

a. Immediate transfer of same to the Metropolitan Police under your jurisdiction is requested.

(1). Any parade or demonstration, regardless of its purpose, shall not be practiced for the time being.

"Appeal to all patriots in connection with the purge of the Central Committee."

"The reason for the purge of the Central Committee members of the Japan Communist Party is our efforts to make social unrest which is possible to lead the constituted government of Japan to destruction by violence.

"Since last year, rulers of Japan have designated the Shimoyama and Mitaka cases and produced 370,000 unrepatriated ghosts by counting those died in the Southern seas. At the People's rally in Tokyo on 30 May, they, using spies in civilian clothes, made some people commit an act of violence against American soldiers. Designing the case as if 8 communist members done it, they boldly committed election interruptions. The communists were sentenced to 57 years at hard labor in total. They are making desperate efforts to impress the people that the Communist Party is a violator."

4. On the union bulletin board at Dai Nippon Medicine Company in Fukushima ward, Osaka City, a poster appeared containing very strong anti-Occupation statements. The police found out it was put up by a woman JCP member and an employee of the Medicine Company. Her name is Sakae Takada.

The police obtained warrants for her arrest and also for 4 other party members - yesterday, the 9th, they conducted a raid on Union Headquarters and also arrested Miss Takada. They did not find any incriminating evidence in headquarters. The warrants of arrest for the 4 others were not used. The poster was photographed and turned over to the Court Administrator. It was a translation of an Article in 2 June Akahata entitled: "Truth is as follows" and contained the usual statements being made by the Communists at this time.

1D June 50

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Negative report except that the report can not physically be finished to leave the office today. Letter of instruction left Tokyo 24 May and reached Mr. Bourk on 2 June.

12 June 1950

TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

1. In the case under Article 14 of the Trade Union Law, which provides that a contract between labor and management must be signed, in which the contract had the han of both parties and not the signatures, the court ruled that the contract was invalid in spite of the fact that hans have always been considered sufficient signatures in Japan in the past. It is believed that this is a precedent setting decision.

2. The case of the man who jerked open Colonel Coulter's car door in the mob some time ago had been set for 8 June. On 8 June the Defense Counsel, a man named Amano, who is believed the JCP candidate for this House of Councillors election asked for a postponement until 7 July on the grounds that he was very busy. The postponement was granted.

3. The reaction to the purge by the 24 Central Committee members of the Communist Party has been very quiet. One poster demanding the release of the 8 prisoners in the Tokyo case was posted in front of the Nagoya KPO. A day or two later a picture of the poster appeared in the Akahata with the story that "Big Man" had ordered the poster removed.

"We will launch a petition movement to help release the central committee of the C.P. from the purge."

One of the speakers, TAKASHI, Yamashita, a member of the Nagawa Communist Party, stated that the purge proved the Yoshida cabinet had started preparation for war at the insistence of international capitalists of Wall Street. He continued that before second war the cause of the war was the Balkan Peninsula but now the powder magazine was Japan; that military bases have already been established in Japan, mentioning particularly Yujyu kun Beach; that many new highways were being built for the purpose of runways for planes and not for sight seeing and travel. He demanded immediate evacuation of Occupation Forces, overthrow of Yoshida Cabinet and purge of all capitalists.

He also said that Dr. Shoup, Dr. Ellis, and Mr. Dodge were taking the country over for some other country.

Tsutomu, Takase, chairman of the Sakaide Committee also spoke, stating that the purge of the Central Committee is the first step by the Yoshida Government to overthrow the Communist Party, but even if the party is outlawed, it will continue its activities.

The people at the rally were passive. There was no display of any enthusiasm or emotion.

On 6 June when the announcement was made of the purge, the C.P. published a wall newspaper in Kagawa stating that the C.P. would weather the hard storm ahead.

10 June 1950

CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

There are continuing meetings of the Communist party.

Unions, students, et al. plan a strike in Hiroshima City on 15 June. In Hiroshima there are posters questioning the legality of the purge. Also these posters say the purge is a violation of the Potsdam Declaration.

In Shimane there are posters signed by the Shimane Communist Committee saying that the purge of central committee is a plot of the Yoshida Government and that it is one step toward fortification. Other posters say it is an announcement of war and that a purge at this time is crazy. Still others say it is clearly a mistake to oppress the JCP from the viewpoint of world ethics; if so, there is no change from the Tojo cabinet. Protect the JCP, a patriotic Party is another slogan being used.

The Yamaguchi incident had to do with MP's handling traffic, and had nothing to do with posters.

KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

1. The Kyoto Prefectural Assembly yesterday approved the appointment of Mr. Tamura as vice Governor of Kyoto Prefecture. Mr. Tamura is the Chairman of the Welfare Section, and it is understood that he will hold both positions concurrently. His political affiliation is designated as "unassociated." He is a farmer by occupation but has had long association with prefectural government.

2. The repercussions to the purge has been very great among the communists, but reactions from other people have been slow coming in.

3. Along one of the railroad lines the Communists put up posters, which were taken down, but they appeared again the next day with statements like this:-

TOKAI-HOKURIKU

The Election Administration Commission in Aichi reported that as of 1400 52.4% (m 57% - F- 47%) had voted.

HOKKAIDO

It looks as if the turn out of voters will be higher than had been expected. The lowest report so far is 55%. The morning's voting ran from 35-40%. The weather is still bad in several places, but it is good in Sapporo. Most places report that they will have completed counting by four to morrow afternoon. If the voting runs as high this afternoon as it did this morning, it looks as if the voting will run as high as 80%. This is particularly true in Kushiro and Sapporo.

In Muroran, and industrial area, the report is that Suginozawa, JCP candidate, will receive very few votes. If he receives so few in this industrial area, it can not be expected that he will receive any votes to speak of elsewhere.

There have been no instances of peace balloting in connection with this election. There was an instance of peace balloting last week in Muroran, but none today.

Every thing is going along quietly so far.

TOHOKU

There have been no instances of peace balloting in the region. It was discouraged by the police.

It has been raining off and on all day. In some place the rain started this afternoon. At 1530 the prefectural averages for turn out of voters were around 48%. At 1400 in Morioka there had been a 39% turn out. At 1400 at Tira City about 80%, and in Yamagata City, some precincts were up to 90% and others down to 61%. It is difficult to predict averages therefore. Mr. Wilcox doubts, however, that the average will be more than 65 Or 70% for the whole region.

The election has gone along quietly throughout the region. There have been no disturbances of any kind.

KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

0810 - 5 June 50

Nara Prefecture - the counting is about 60% complete, Of 141 voting places, 118 have reported on local candidates. 72.3% of registered voters cast ballots. The result so far:

JCP Candidate	- 17,907
Socialist	- 65,248
Green Breeze	- 96,938

9 June 1950

SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Mr. Campbell reported that the first reaction to the Communist purge took place on 8 June at Sakaide, when the Kagawa Committee of the JCP held a rally attended by 600 people. Slogans were prominently displayed on placards stating the usual objections given by the communists including the overthrow of the Yoshida Government etc.

Among others were: "Object to the illegal suppression of political offenders and demand their quick release." "All patriotic citizens must join the Democratic front."

police finally got the word through to all areas and peace balloting has not been done any where in Shikoku since eleven this morning.

SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

The voting by 2 o'clock was lower than they had expected. This was due to the very bad weather, rain, lightning and thunder. The voting was as follows:-

Koichi	- 45%
Tokushima	- 43%
Ehime	- 42%
Kagawa	- 61%

Matsuyama city - voting by 2 o'clock was 25%. The weather was particularly bad in Koichi and Tokushima. Will call again at 6.30

KINKI

Throughout the region the election is going along calmly and peacefully. No incidents of any kind have been reported.

Regional NRP stated that they had had reports from Toyama and Gifu that the peace ballotti was being used in those areas.

As to turn out - as of 1200, the the rural areas the average was about 35%, in the cities about 20-25 %, and in the industrial areas about 30%.

As to weather - there have been intermittent showers over the whole region.

Mr. Scott's final predictions;

Osaka Prefecture	- 1. Mr. Sato - Liberal
	2. Mr. Murao - Socialist
	3. Mr. Oya
	4. Mr. Mitani - JCP
Nara "	- 1. Mr. Shintani - Green Breeze ✓
	2. Mr. Yoneda - Socialist
Shiga "	- 1. Mr. Nishikawa - Liberal
	2. Mr. Yao - Socialist
Kyoto "	- 1. Mr. Oyama - Ind. (JCP) ✓
	2. Mr. Onogi
	3. Mr. Kimura
Hyogo "	- 1. Mr. Yamagat - Liberal
	2. Mr. Matsuura - Socialist
	3. Mr. Akagi
	4. Mr. Obata
Wakayama "	- 1. Mr. Nagai - Ind. (Soc.) ✓
	2. Mr. Tamaki - Green Breeze

KANTO

As of 1600 the average turn out of voters is about 40% throughout the whole region.

the turn out was even higher.

In Yasuhiro City peace ballots were being distributed on the main street but not any where near any polling booths.

There have been no particular violations.

KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

From Gumma a report was received that SCAP Safety Division had sent to election Administration Commission instructions that any one setting up separate ballot booths for peace balloting should be arrested. The police are watching for any such cases.

A large number of women are turning out. 500 CP youths demonstrated in Gumma against the Tokyo incident.

In Shizuoka-ken, Yoshiwara-city, 40% or 18,000 eligible voters had voted at 1300. In some villages the voting is running to 60%.

In Shibuya-ward, the JCP sent out four trucks advertising the vote for peace and against the construction Law. The trucks came in around 1030 on account of the rain. The police stated they didn't take any action but that it was a violation of a traffic ordinance to load people in trucks without permission.

TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS

The weather is good throughout the region.

In Fukui at 1000, 21% (M- 27% and F-16%) had voted. Voters' interest is great.

In Gifu at 1000, 22.3% (M - 29.8% and F- 15.6%) had voted. It is expected that 60% of the electorate will have voted by the time the voting is over - had expected only about 50%.

In Aichi-ken, Ichinomiya city, at 1100 hours 27.6% (M - 36.7% and F - 23.3%) had voted. In Miya town at 0840, 20% had voted. In Nagoya hand bills were handed out by 2,700 workers at a meeting quoting Salzberger (presumably the publisher of the New York Times) as saying the Americans are hated overseas, etc.

SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Mr. Dobbins reported to Mr. Campbell from Uwajima, Ehime-ken between 9 and 10. He stated that he had visited all the polling places in the city. At three out of the four polling places, right at the entrance, there was a sign reading, "Do you favor War or Peace? Vote here." There was nothing to indicate a party. Individuals were collecting signatures on a piece of paper. One of the three such polling places was at the city hall, the other two in school buildings.

Mr. Dobbins called on the Chief of Police who told him that this was perfectly all right. Mr. Dobbins left Uwajima at ten for Yawatahama, where he saw no signs of such voting taking place. He talked to the police there who said they had been told last night that it might happen but it had not.

When Mr. Dobbins had called in this information, Mr. Campbell called the police at Matsuyama, who said they had been informed of what was going on at Uwajima and that they had called and told the police there that it was illegal and to make arrests if necessary. The people who had been soliciting the votes quietly went away. The

Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture:- The Socialist candidate in Kanazawa city is said to be far the most active but in the rural areas the Liberal candidate is the most popular. The reason for this seems to be because he is for a separate peace and the people think that a separate peace will be an early peace. The Liberal candidate is named Nakagawa and he will probably win. Second place will be a fairly close race between the Democrat and Socialist candidate and the Communist is not at all popular, even in his home town.

Aichi: The interest of the public, while less than the interest shown for the Prefectural election is considerably more than previous House of Councillors election. First place is held by Yamamoto, Kusaba is expected to be second and Yamanochi third. For the national constituency Kariyama will be first and Koraki (?) second.

4 June 1950

SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

The vote turn out was better than expected this morning. It was raining, but the storm hit Tokushima very hard this afternoon. There had been a 40% turn out in Tokushima by noon. There will probably be a light turn out this afternoon.

In Kochi it is believed that the turnout will be at least 70% by the time the day is over.

In Ehime the turnout will probably reach about 70%

There is more interest in the election in Kazawa - perhaps because of the candidates.

The polls were very crowded throughout the island this morning.

In connection with the Peace vote ballot, there is no report of any such thing anywhere, though it has been checked. About a month ago in Nake-gun, Tokushima, a very sparsely settled area these ballots were passed out. This is all that has been discovered in connection therewith.

An interesting incident - six naked fishermen swam ashore at Oki and went to the polls and voted. They said they wanted to vote personally.

CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

The weather is good - it rained this A.M. There was a light shower in Shimane up till noon. As of 10.00 o'clock this morning the turn out was as follows:

Shimane - 30%
Tottori - 18%
Yamaguchi - 18%
Hiroshima - 23%
Okayama - 38%

In Kure this morning there were quite a few voters waiting for the polling places to open - the females were casting more votes than the males. There will be a better turnout of voters this time than last time.

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

It is clear in Fukuoka - the sun is out. It is overcast in Nagasaki.

There has been an exceptionally high turn out throughout the islands. In many places there had been a 50% turn out as of noon. In some isolated villages

Due to the size of the island of Hokkaido it is not too easy to make predictions. If the area were smaller, or divided up it could be covered more easily.

An independent survey out of Ashagawa picks five out of six people who were named by Mr. Hayes (Information given to Mr. Porter) as the likely winners - Mr. Hayes concurs in naming Kinoshita as one of the five instead of Nakagi. Both are Socialists. Iginohara is picked as 11th.

TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

This morning Mr. Van Benschoten told Miss Burke about Okazaki, Aichi city, where a labor rally in which the Toyada branch of the Auto Workers Union (CP dominated) participated. There were about 800 people in the demonstration, posters and placards were carried listing 8 items which they were against. Item No. 2 stated "We are against interference by Civil Affairs."

In Nagoya there was a Liberal rally and around 10,000 people were expected to turn up however only 2,700 turned up. It was reported that 20,000 or (2,000) hand-bills were distributed. These were to the effect that Local Civil Affairs were not to interfere in the strikes, etc. Another point was "Question to Civil Affairs", addressed to Mr. Walker (Labor Officer) - a reference to some statement he had made - this has not yet been translated but is to the effect that Civil Affairs are not to interfere in strikes

There is nothing exciting to report, activity doesn't seem to be stepping up noticeably. Since last Mr. Van Benschoten phoned three prefectures have reported:-

MIE: The activity of candidates is extremely vigorous - people are in favor of a peace treaty, preferably an overall peace treaty. Intelligent Japanese are giving a lot of attention to the international situation. People want lower taxes. There is a 50 - 50 split on the matter of approval of proposed new tax system.

Toyama: The surveillance team reports that farmers are now interested in the election. Various candidates have made vague promises - the prefectural candidate Oyama is making no promises whatever. He cites the accomplishments of his public service and says his record speaks for itself. Oyama doesn't use up the 30 minutes of speaking time allotted to him.

In Toyama people are worried and want the passage of the local tax bill. Labor unions and teachers are inactive in this prefecture. Voting strength of candidates in Toyama is as follows: -

1. Oyama (Indep) - 40%
2. Hiro Oka (Green Breeze) over 28%
3. Minimoto (Soc.) about 25%
4. Murakame (CP) about 5%

An exciting race is expected between Oyama and the woman candidate Hiro Oka - if the women voters line up solidly behind her she stands a good chance of winning. A majority of the Labor Unions in this district are for the Socialist Candidate Minimoto. He also has the backing of the youths as he is the youngest of the candidates (43 years old).

For the National constituency Ogawa is expected to be first, Utani second and Kobayashi third.

He was told that the understanding between CIA&E and the MRA was to furnish the necessary funds. Mr. Narita and Dr. Featherstone came to this office. They were told that all the problems in connection with going would have to be worked out with the MRA people. The names and addresses of Mr. Mitsui and Mr. Sohina were given them as persons who could furnish them with any information they might need.

TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Mr. van Benschoten reported wide spread assemblies today in Nagoya and in Aazaki City. At an assembly of 800 Toyado Branch of Auto workers, which is CP dominated, they carried placards with 8 items on the placard of things they were against - item 2 was "against interference by Civil Affairs." The assemblies so far have been orderly.

3 June 50

KIAMI

Mr. Scott reported that everything was quiet in his area but where members of the National parties were speaking the activity is still quite high. In other areas, where important people have left, activity has settled down quite a bit. There is no change in the places of the candidates. In Kyoto the election will be between Oyama and Onogi.

With regard to the strikes - a number have been called off. Of the demonstrations to be held the reports coming in indicate that the number of people at the largest one will involve around 5,000 people. As the weather is not good Mr. Scott doesn't think these demonstrations will amount to anything.

There have been some rumors of the Radical elements trying to interrupt the voting tomorrow. This information comes from the Election Administration and the Police. Precautions are being taken by the proper authorities.

Reports indicate that several speakers have made reference to the surveillance people as being "Big shots taking notes, this reminds us of before the War when police used to take notes of everything we said." These remarks are being made mostly by the extreme left groups and young college students, one or two from people who should know better.

Otherwise everything rests the same - 24 teams will be out tomorrow and Mr. Scott will be in his office until 3 P.M. - or later if necessary.

HOKKAIDO CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

No new developments, - most election law violations down here are minor ones, such as:- posters on telephone poles, house to house canvassing, etc.

Yamakawa (yen in the bag incident) and Ikeda (National constituency) were sponsored by the Barbers Union - the Barbers Union has made wide distribution of posters in which their names have been mentioned. Another candidate, Arima, has had several of his advertisements appearing in the hospital.

The absentee ballots in Hakodate: 1720 absentee ballots as of late yesterday. For Hakodate this is unusual. Most election counting will begin at 6AM in the field on Monday and should be finished by 2 PM on Monday.

Coal miners Union at Kusairo posted a placard advising strong opposition to candidate-at-large Yamakawa.

candidate came up with the usual communist demands of no bases, etc. The Liberal candidate came out for reconstruction of rukui, general improvement of economic conditions, and opposition to communist party. This point drew applause. There were 6 or 7 hecklers in the audience when the liberal candidate was speaking but they did not create too much interference.

Hasegawa is the strongest candidate. The C.F. candidate will run a poor last.

There has been an election law violation involving 80 persons. AOKI, National Constituency candidate's supporters involved. Some 30,000 yen scattered over 5 - 6 towns. There was another case of the National Constituency candidate's supporters giving away matches and soap.

Ishikawa: The people know the political issues but cannot see how candidates' platforms differ - therefore, they are not so much interested in platforms as in candidates' personalities, particularly those from their own localities.

As to what they specifically desire - any kind of peace treaty, against proposed tax bill because they think that their schools would have to be supported entirely by local funds. The people are for small and medium businesses.

The CP candidate is against the Yoshida cabinet and the usual things. The CP candidate admits he does not expect to win, but wants to discourage belief of people in other candidates and their policies.

Mie: Independent candidate Maeda is strongest: - he is a prefectural candidate.

National Constituency standing:

1. Akagi - Independent
2. Iwake
3. Okada

Every prefecture has problems about JCP posters.

In Inamoto-town, people are supporting Ito, prefectural candidate, an independent, but he has the backing of the CP.

National Constituency candidate is CP Okaiwa. Posters were up but they did not have seal of approval of government, therefore, violating Article 146.

The Election Administration Commission knows who put up these posters, so they had them take the posters down. The Commission doesn't know yet whether they will prosecute or not.

The big problem is in / connection with being posters that are improper / being put up with nobody knowing who put them up. In such cases there can be no prosecution.

3 June 1950

KANTO:

Dr. Featherstone stated that Mr. Nariba from the Liaison office was in with Colonel Dayton making an inquiry as to whether the Region could help Nagano convert into dollars money appropriated by the Prefectural Assembly to pay travelling expenses of Governor Higashi and the mayor of Nagano to the MRA in Switzerland.

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Kagoshima Prefecture, Kagoshima city, candidate Shimizu, (Liberal, present incumbent) is making no effort, or very little effort at campaigning but is expected to win the election because he is the favorite. Okamoto (Green Breeze) also a present incumbent, and Sato (Social Democrat) are rather close in the running for second place. Sato is making an all out campaign.

The election surveillance teams in Kagoshima have been unable to find the C. P. headquarters open although they have made several calls both by day and by evening. The neighbors say they have seen no sign of anyone around the headquarters for several days and it is believed that the C.P. campaign is being conducted from some place other than the Region headquarters - police are investigating.

Fukuoka: Omuta city, (Population 120,000) Dan (Liberal, and present incumbent) seems to be the first choice in Omuta city. Komatsu (Social Democrat) is second and Nishida (Peoples Democrat) is third.

Nagasaki Prefecture: a newspaper poll shows Akiyama (Liberal) in first place and Maigame (Independent) coming second and Kihara (Independent backed by C.P.) coming third. Kihara is claiming that the newspaper polls were fraudulently conducted. Kihara is said to be losing strength as many labor union members who were pledged to him refused to follow their union leaders because of Kiharas C.P. associations.

Kadoya (Democrat) National Constituency, seems favored in Nagasaki. Minor violations have been reported.

TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Mr. Van Benschoten reported on the election activities in the following prefectures:

Aichi: The interest of the people is moderate. The activities of candidates are between slow and active. The candidates do not get out into the country villages, but they do have representatives out to speak for them.

Trends - what do people want? What the people want depends on the occupation of the person spoken to. Farmers want higher prices for rice. All people want lower taxes. Candidates say they are for adequate farm prices.

Candidate Yamamoto, a Liberal, is still the strongest candidate for three reasons. First he is a local man; second, the people like liberal party platform, three, he is ex-chief of ESB.

Candidate Kusaba, liberal, is second, and Take, Liberal, National Constituency is third.

Fukui: The city newspapers are impartial and are giving an equal amount of space to all candidates.

The candidates have only a few posters up. Most of the speakers in rural areas are made by supporters of National Constituency candidates.

The people have expressed very little opinion as to what they want, however, every body wants taxes cut down. Management of factories want longterm loans from government banks.

There was a speech meeting in Fukui City Hall with 2,000 present. The C.P.

Tokushima - Mrs. Koro (Peoples Dem) and Miyota (Lib) are the two leading candidates and the contest will be between these two. People out in the field state that the interest in the campaign seems to be increasing and they think that there will be a larger turnout than was expected however, Mr. Campbell doesn't think the turnout will be more than 70%.

The board of education issued a statement sometime ago to all teachers through the principals of schools that schools and teachers should remain neutral and not participate in the campaigns. In all camps teachers are very active (they are for the Soc Candidates especially in Koichi where the independent candidate is backed by the teachers. Schools have been let out on the pretext that they are to held with the harvest collecting. In reality the teachers were going campaigning for their candidates.

The chairman of the Board of education in Kagawa-ken is speaking tonight on behalf of Morizaki (Soc). "Peace and anti-war rally sponsored by the Communists held at Uwajima, Shime Ken, yesterday evening was not much of a rally however.

In Kagawa the mud slinging campaign is increasing.

Mr. Hays reported:- *Hokkaido*

There is not very much information, everything is very quiet. There are no changes in the situation and it is the same as reported yesterday. There was some difficulty getting thru on the telephones and Mr. Hays could scarcely hear the teams but the teams said they had nothing much to report as everything was very quiet.

KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

The trend and relative standing of candidates given yesterday is un-changed. The campaign is going on just as it has been.

As of today, 648 cases of election violations are being worked on by the police. Of these 648 cases, 138 persons have been referred to the Procurator, 93 persons are under investigation and may be referred to the Procurator, the rest have been admonished and left alone.

80% of the violations have been minor, for example, printing too many and unauthorized posters.

20% have had to do with door to door canvassing and bribery.

There are three cases in particular that Mr. Scott wished to report on.

1. A group of Koreans had an unauthorized political rally. The police arrested 8 of the ringleaders.

2. This case involves Horiki, Keizo, a liberal candidate from the National Constituency. Horiki was once an officer in the National Railway Cooperative.

The Nagoya Division superintendent of the national Railway Cooperative called in eleven sub-branch chiefs of the Nagoya Division in April and again some time in May, and is alleged to have given approximately 300,000 yen in units of 20 to 60 thousand yen per person and the eleven sub chiefs took the money back and used it to promote Mr. Horiki's campaign. 96 persons involved. It may spread to the Tokyo office of the National Railway cooperative.

3. It has been found that ex-governor Kimura of Kyoto had had 32 house to house canvassers who have visited more than 500 houses.

2 June 50

TOKAI HOKURIKU

1. Mr. Van Benschoten has received two reports this morning that indicate that the activity of the election campaign is slackening off throughout the region. Mr. Van Benschoten attributes this to the fact that the campaigners have done all that has been allowed under the election law.

2. A member of the surveillance team in Aichi-ken reported that the following translation was made of a bulletin on the JCP bulletin board in Shinsbiro town. The headline - "Completely ruined Japanese Farmers." The bulletin "Yoshida is trying to destroy the Japanese farmers by imposing heavy taxes in accordance with MacArthur. The Americans with their policy of colonizing Japan are trying to preserve the feudalistic farm system and to sell their products to Japan. Yoshida begged for poor American foods. SCAP ordered Yoshida to allow American foods to be imported free of charge. Evidently, they are trying to make Japan dependent on America for food. SCAP policy is aimed to gratify the capitalists and big business, ignoring the common people.

Translation Report - JCP Shinsbiro Cell"

Mr. Wilcox - *Tokoku*

It is raining over most of the region and this had closed down most of the campaigning this morning. Sendai had most meetings. There is very little change from the report given yesterday except that there seems to be more interest on the part of people, however absenteeism will be around 30%.

No serious violations of any kind reported. Posters placed in the wrong places are the most frequent violations and all parties are guilty of this. Various parties are not changing campaign slogans they still advocate pretty much the same things as before. All surveillance teams have been warned to stay away from demonstrations which might grow out of the Tokyo incident. No change in the relative popularity of the candidates, they hold the same positions reported before. Mr. Wilcox will call again if anything comes up to warrant it and if there is any information we want to have in greater detail he will be glad to give it to us if we call.

Mr. Nolan: The Tokyo M.P.B reported that at 2 o'clock this morning someone took a shot at election campaign officer of Shimizu, Wataru, Suginami-ku. This man is a rightist candidate and claims to have been watched by a leftist candidate. No one was injured.

Mr. Campbell reported:- *Shikoku*

The weather is playing an important part in the election outcome, there will be a big turnout if it rains but if it is fine all the farmers will be busy getting in their crops as the weather has been very bad down there for the past week. If the farmers turn out in large numbers (because of the rain making it impossible to harvest their grain), their vote will go to the Socialist candidates in Ehime and Kagawa and to Tamura (Indep. with CP backing - he is probably a Communist) in Kochi. The Kagawa, Ehime and Kochi rural elements are behind the Socialist candidates and Tamura.

In Kagawa Kato has a slight lead over Morizaki (Soc with CP backing). Kato is a liberal. The race between these two men is very close so the weather will make a great deal of difference in the election here. In Ehime the race is close between Myorei (Lib) who has a slight lead over Mitsuhashi (Soc) - the latter is a right wing Socialist. The race in Ehime is also close and the weather will have an effect on it. In Kochi Irimazira (Lib) has the advantage over Tamura (Indep. with CP backing) and again the weather will play an important part.

Aichi: one town called Shinshiro had a 91% turnout of voters in the last general election. Efforts are being made to get out a 95% vote this time. Each householder gets a ticket for a raffle and has to guess how many people will vote, the prizes range from ¥100 to ¥300.

Toyakawa city wants lower taxes and an understandable tax system. The strongest candidate here is Yamamoto (Lib). The C.P. in this area and also in Gifu are speaking against the Occupation remaining in Japan. In Shinshiro, Aichi, the CP put out a bulletin (Poster) which stated "MacArthur's policy is ruining completely the Farmers of Japan."

Ishikawa: Candidates are fairly active - CP are NOT active in backing their own candidate but are active in tearing down other candidates. There is no clear cut distinction between party platforms - most candidates are said to be for these three points:

- a. Revised Tax Laws
- b. Promotion to small and medium industry
- c. Overall peace treaty

The Liberal candidate Nakagawa is the strongest.

The people want separate dates for the prefectural and national candidates in future because in this election there has been some confusion over the ballots - they complain that there are too many national candidates in the field.

Toyama: Interest of the people is moderate but it appears to be growing, however only 70% of the electorate will vote. The reasons being that the farming season is in full swing; too many national candidates; people not interested in the House of Councillors. The votes are expected to be as follows: - 140,000 to Oyama (Indep) 200,000 split between Hiraoaka (Green Breeze) and Minimoto (Soc) 20,000 only to go to Nishikawa (CP) Oyama is expected to be elected.

Fukui: All candidates are extremely vigorous in their campaigning in this area. 20% of the newspaper space is devoted to the election. The people want lower taxes, The Liberals are agreeable to a separate peace treaty. Artist candidates want an overall peace treaty. Amori, Socialist, advocating "Down with Yoshida."

It is reported that the teachers union is active in supporting Domori (Soc). Hasegawa (Lib) and Domori are the strongest in their campaigning and the latter is said to be slightly behind his rival.

On the 29th May, while listening to a C.P. speaker at a C.P. meeting one of the surveillance men was accosted by a member of the audience who asked to check his written notes. The officer refused the request and nothing more happened.

Gifu: laborers are in favor of Socialist candidate, the Socialist doesn't have to come around as the mining unions are campaigning for him. In Inurokawa the Korean C.P. plastered the town with posters some of which read:- "Immediately after the peace treaty all Occupation Forces should withdraw"; "According to the Potsdam Declaration 100% peace treaty;" "We are against colonial education technics and learning;" "We are crying hard for independence of our race, our small island is a military base." The Koreans weren't doing anything before the campaign started but now they are coming out with these posters.

Osaka: Mr. Sato is leading. Oya and Murao running for second place and Mitana and Nakata are running third.

Nara: Shintani still leading and he should win if the turn out of voters is high. Haneda is coming up with strong Labor backing. The Densan held a convention on the 29th - the convention never officially came to order, the reason being there were about 300 rabble rousers imported from Nagasaki and Osaka present and they completely blocked the entire conference and the delegates are now taking off for home. Some of the radical elements are staying on in Nara to attend a competitive speech meeting. The meeting is to be held tonight. There may be some trouble, police have been alerted.

Shiga: Nishikawa is leading although the people and newspapers complain about his poor campaign management.

Kyoto: It is still a toss-up between Rumatani and Oyama for first place.

Hyogo: No change from yesterday, candidates are in the same order.

Wakayama: Reports indicate Nagai is getting stronger and it is no longer certain that Tamaki will win. There are a number of important people down there who came from Tokyo:- Sasaki (former Communications Chief), Furuhashi, Shitahara (House of Representatives), the Minister of Agriculture (name not given) and Yamaguchi - all campaigning for Oyama. Asanuma (Soc) is also in Kyoto stumping for Umatani, a Socialist. Taniguchi, JCP Diet member is in Kyoto working for Oyama.

Word got around that Ogawa (JCP Tokyo) chief hatchet man and goon squad leader, was sent into Nagasaki area however no one has seen him or can verify this.

General comment: The people have practically no interest in the national constituency candidates, they don't know the candidates and say the House of Councillors is not a very powerful body, as compared with the House of Representatives, so they don't care too much about it. In Kyoto they say they are tired of elections and politics. The campaigning during the day time is not very much, activity starts about 3 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon and goes on till 10 or 11 o'clock at night. Mr. Scott has been attending the night speech meetings but in some parts of the city you would never know an election was taking place because it is so quiet.

Minor violations, such as too many posters and posters posted in the wrong places - all parties are guilty of this.

Rumors are being circulated of vote buying. In Kyoto Prefecture Onogi (Lib) is reported to be spending 20 million yen on his campaign. Down in Himeji, Hyogo prefecture there are rumors of candidates buying and selling votes. The police have said nothing about this.

TOKAI-HOKURIKU

Mie: Attitude of people is skeptical and little interest is shown, however, the campaigning of the candidates is extremely vigorous. Most of them are speaking in favor of lower taxes. ITO, backed by the CP, is speaking against the Local Tax Bill as introduced in the Diet; against military bases in Japan; an overall peace treaty; benefits for women and children; etc. In this prefecture candidates are for government loans for small businesses.

Atake, Green Breeze, says that the peace treaty is up to the Allied Nations and is not a Japanese problem. Mieda (Indep) is the strongest candidate - he advocates socialized welfare and medicine, reforestation and improved conditions for farmers.

Seikoku

Mr. Campbell called - the campaigning for election down in Kagawa has developed into a mud slinging campaign, the Liberal and Socialist candidates are making derogatory remarks about each other, passing out hundreds of hand bills criticizing each other - etc.

Ehime: The teachers union is becoming quite active campaigning for the Socialist candidate but it is expected that the Liberal candidate will win.

Koichi: Japan Farmers Party seems to be coming out for Taman (Indep.)

Tokushima: Mrs. Koro (Democrat) is still in the lead but Miyata (Liberal) is gaining popularity. voting will be very light.

The Procurator in Takamatsu says there seems to be some doubt as to the applicability of the old criminal law by Dajokan Rukoku #36 of 17 July 1880 which came into force 1 Jan 1882. This law has never been recalled and therefore is still applicable to the present election.

No arrests for violations of election law expected until after the election.

The Procurator General in Tokyo issued instructions to all Japan - a criteria on what will constitute a violation, on how far a party can go before they should be prosecuted for violation of election law. eg. the maximum penalty is less than the law calls for. In connection therewith they had a call from town saying that if a person, candidate, or party commits ten or more violations (any type) action will be brought by the procurator. It was also said that if less than ten violations took place no action would be brought. Mr. Campbell discussed this with the Chief Procurator and he said no such order came out of his office and he had not heard of it.

KYUSHU: Mr. Rourk reported -

Saga: Sugihara (Liberal) is favored around Saga city, but Sakaguchi (Soc. Dem.) is favored around Karaku city and rural areas. Amagi, Fukuoka Prefecture, reports Dan (Liberal) is reported preferred.

Nagasaki: Omura city favors Akiyama (Lib.) Among National Constituency candidates Yamakawa (Lib) and Kadoya (Dem) are favored around Omura city.

In Kumamoto city, Hayashi, an Independent is favored and Tomie, Soc. Dem. is second. Speech meetings are poorly attended. At five meetings in Omura city, Nagasaki Pref. less than 50 persons attended each meeting. Amagi town (population 10,000) only 300 attended competitive speech meeting. Two competitive speech meetings at Kumamoto city had audiences of 225 and 250 respectively. A few scattered violations are reported principally misplaced posters and circulation of name cards. Police are investigating several. Complaints heard from farmers that this is a poor date for an election due to pressure of farm work at this time.

KINKI:

Mr. Scott reported the student demonstration scheduled for today as a step to have the 27th Regiment of the 25th Division return the P.D. building did not take place. At 11.40 this morning it was called off because only 150 students showed up.

Mr. Scott wanted to know the results of the trouble in Tokyo when the strikers attacked the American officer and soldiers. He said there was no repercussion of the incident down there.

Naruse is expected to take fourth place and the Communists are not doing so well as people are mad at them because none of their promises have materialized.

The interest shown by the people is small in Aichi - 70% to 85% are expected to vote however. In rural districts interest is very low, in the cities it is higher. This is because the local issues are not involved in the House of Councillors election.

Ishikawa-ken: The campaign here is the slowest. Platform set by national headquarters in Ishikawa reported the Socialist party and CP are plugging for a general Peace Treaty. The Liberal Party is for any kind of peace treaty and a separate one if necessary. Nakagawa, Liberal, is the strongest candidate - he is already a member of the House of Councillors. The Democratic candidate, Nagai, will run a close second and may possibly win. The latter is head of Ishikawa Shimbun.

Election Law violations - none officialy designated as yet.

Mie: People show small interest. Mie is the only prefecture which has no CP candidate. A man named Ito (Indep. backed by the CP) is reported to be against the Local Tax Bill. The Governor of Aichi says people don't understand the new tax system - they think it will bear heavily on the lower income brackets. An Independent candidate, Maeda, is estimated to get 50% of the votes. Next comes Ito (Indep.) with 30% of the votes expected (he is backed by the C.P.) Atake, the third candidate, backed by Green Breeze Society, is expected to get 20% of the votes.

Violations of Election Law reported - the biggest violation was by a Diet member of the National constituency - a candidate named Horiki. Fourteen of his supporters were arrested for illegal distribution of money. There were four cases of illegal canvassing of voters and one case of illegal distribution of leaflets.

Gifu: The Liberal party is active in the prefecture - the CP is not active. People have no interest in who will be elected.

Liberal Party - more electric power for industry
Socialists - lower taxes
CP - Freedom and real independence
Farmers - More money for rice
Korean Association - (Korean peoples Organization Consultation Committee) - put up a sign "Break up the Government which makes foreign war bases with tax money."

Fukui: Strongest candidate is a Socialist named Domori - the CP doesn't have much of a chance. There has been one arrest - visiting houses in connection with the election - 29 more violations reported.

1 June 1950

KANTO Civil Affairs Region

Mr. Nolan reported that they are still trying the case, the last witness has taken the stand. Mr. Fisher reported this to Mr. Nolan (Tokyo Plaza incident)

On 3rd June all metal industries throughout Japan will go out on strike.

Dr. Featherstone called to say that regarding the inquiry from ~~KMX~~ Okinawa the Japanese Govt. asked that a statement be taken by the Zushi police from a man living in Zushi. The police don't know if he is there or not. When Dr. Featherstone was in Zushi late Wednesday afternoon he gave the police an outline on the sort of questions to ask. The police will have the answers next Monday morning and they will know by tomorrow if the man is in Zushi.

Two Liberal party speakers were heckled in this area. In Kagawa-ken there is a lot of Teachers Union activity. Very little Teachers Union activity reported in Ehime and Kochi. Tokushima is between the two.

There were a few violations of the Election Law - one case of bribery in which a candidate for the National constituency was involved. This was in Tokushima.

Mr. Yamaguchi came down in the Prime Ministers place. He is now in Kagawa and is going on to Tokushima. Last night Yamaguchi spoke in Takamatsu and Sakaide. He made a speech in favor of three liberal candidates, mentioning them by name - Kato, Hirai and Matsumoto. There were 1,000 people in Sakaide last night. He made the statement that everyone wanted an overall peace treaty and the Liberal party felt it was better now to accept a separate peace treaty (by this he meant the 53 countries who sided with the U.S. as against 8 which side with Russia). He accused Russia of taking industrial equipment from Manchuria after the war and used this as an illustration of what would happen in Japan. Yamaguchi is a very fine speaker and has helped the Liberal candidates a lot.

In Kagawa and Kochi the attendance of competitive speeches averaged between 300 and 600. In Tokushima 1,000. Ehime 1,500 (this was reported yesterday and the same figure was reported again today confirming it)

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Mr. Bourk reported as follows:-

Surveillance teams have reported less activity and less interest than was expected. In rural areas farmers are too busy to take part, crops being harvested. In many places competitive speech meetings were already completed and few remaining individual speakers have been announced.

Yahata and Tobata cities and the industrial areas of Fukuoka Prefecture state that there has been a slackening off of the campaign since last week. Various mayors and election commissions are estimating a 70% to 89% turn out of voters. Obama, Nagasaki Prefecture, expects an 80% turnout. Tosu, Saga Prefecture, predicts an 89% turn out. These predictions conflict with reports of lack of interest. Election violation most frequently reported is the use of posters in unauthorized places - all parties are guilty of this.

Kumamoto: Police are investigating use of form letters instead of authorized post cards, by all parties.

TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Toyama-ken: The interest of the people is greater in the East half as most of the candidates up for election come from there. Candidates are more active in this campaign than in the House of Representatives Election. An Independent candidate named Oyama is given first place, he is well known because he is the ex mayor of Toyama. A woman candidate, Hiro Oka, supported by the Green Breeze society and backed by a women's group, is strong. CP not so active due to lack of funds for their campaign, they tried to collect ¥200,000 but got much less than they expected.

There were very few violations reported by the prefectures except Toyama which reported 354 violations as of 28 May 50 and estimated that violations will be about double that figure in the next few days.

Aichi-ken: Two Liberals, Yamamoto and Kusaba are the strongest candidates. Third place is taken by Yamauchi who is ex vice governor of the prefecture. A Socialist

active campaign.

The other two candidates, Omogi (Onogi) and Kimura, are about equal and therefore the picture in Kyoto is not clear. The campaign speeches of all parties are the same as those of Osaka and the usual tactics are employed.

HYOGO: The leading candidate here is Yamagata, Liberal, Akagi (Incumbent up for re-election) of the Green Breeze party comes second and third place is between Matsuura, Socialist, and Obata, Democrat.

Nothing unusual except that something may flare up after the election. The Election Administration Commission misspelled the first name of Kanji Yamaguchi, he is a member of the JCP. There were two others (also running for the National Constituency) of the same name and it would cost around ¥800,000 to correct the error by publication of a new list of candidates so the Election Administration Commission decided not to correct it. The Communist tactics in Hyogo are the same as in other areas - withdrawal of Occupation - local taxes - war bases - etc.

NARA: Campaign quieter than in metropolitan areas. The JCP is the most active party. First place held by Shintani (Incumbent) a member of the Green Breeze society. There were a few minor hand bill violations in Nara. The Densan convention has caused no trouble so far.

WAKAYAMA: Reports coming in from surveillance teams show that this is the quietest of all the prefectures. Tamaki of the Green Breeze Society (an incumbent) is given the best chance of winning.

SHIGA: Nishikawa (Incumbent) Liberal is given first place followed by Yao, a Socialist candidate, and Kobayashi, CP, comes third.

In Osaka and Kyoto it is reported that well placed hecklers interfere with the Liberal candidates speeches. In Shiga the speech meetings go on well but hecklers interrupt the Liberal candidate when his substitute appears. When the Liberal candidate speaks there is no interruption and the crowd is orderly. There is no heckling reported in Nara and Wakayama - the JCP party is responsible for the heckling.

TAKAMATSU - Mr. Campbell reported as follows:-

The teams report that most parties have four things in common in their campaign speeches:

- a. Taxation problems - including Local Tax Bill
- b. Peace Treaty
- c. Cold War
- d. Communists

Speakers of all parties are commenting on these four points.

Ikeda made a statement three months ago which he retracted later in the Diet. The Socialist candidate in this area is now throwing the statement back in his face (something about small enterprises - did not go into details)

A liberal candidate has made the statement that the Government and GHQ have already got together to solve the problem on how to reduce the taxes. In this area the Socialist candidates are getting more applause than the Liberals.

65% to 70% of the people will vote in all prefectures except Tokushima - where it will be about 55%. The reason for this abstention is due to harvest of crops. - In the towns ~~some~~ an 80% turnout is expected.

26 May 1950

KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Yokohama Municipal Police reported 135 cases of minor violations - a number of these (about 50) were of house to house canvassing. About 56 cases were putting up posters on public buildings and telephone poles. The police are watching carefully the pre election violations.

27 May 1950

TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Mr. Nakamura called to say that two party members of the C.P. were arrested some time ago by the CIC and released later on bail of ¥25,000. They were released 25th of May, names were Miyoshi and Maruyama. After their release Maruyama went back to Hiroshima and made a speech which lasted 30 minutes in front of the Hiroshima station. In his speech he gave the reason for his arrest - saying it was because he used the word Kuso kurae to Lt. Martin at an anti-tax meeting.

The incident he was referring to took place at an anti-tax speech meeting in front of the Childrens Cotel Home in Hiroshima. Lt. Martin appeared in a jeep and a crowd gathered round so that he could not proceed. He told the Japanese to evacuate the area and it was then that Maruyama used this word - saying that the meeting was none of CIC's business.

Mr. Nakamura feels that the CP is endeavoring to show the general public that they can get away with criticism of the Occupation Forces.

30 May 1950

Mr. Scott reported as follows:-

OSAKA: Incumbent Liberal, Mr. Sato, is believed to be the strongest candidate and Mr. Murao (Incumbent Socialist) is given second place. Third place is doubtful - it lies between Mr. Oyo, who is a liberal and presently a councillor, and Mr. Mitani, JCP, and Mr. Nakata, Democratic Party.

The Local Election Administration Commission complains about lack of information and liaison with National Election Administration Commission regarding candidates of National constituencies (In other words they don't know much about the local candidates)

There is some dispute about election law. Interest is high on the local candidates and low interest is shown regarding national constituency candidates.

The JCP are carrying out their usual tactics - slogans such as "Overall peace treaty", "No bases", etc. In addition they have come out strongly in the Local Tax Law (they are against it). The CP also states that the major part of Japanese taxes are going to support the Occupation.

Minor violations have been reported, these consist of posters on telephone poles which are removed by the Election Commission without difficulty; posters are being posted here and there without the stamp of approval of the Election Administration Commission.

KYOTO: In Kyoto it is difficult to predict who will win because in the general election there was the so called Peoples Democratic Front which was made up of Socialists and Communists. In the forthcoming election that colition seems to be broken up because the Socialists have their own candidate, Mr. Kentaro. Umatami and the JCP are backing Mr. Oyama. The latter is running a strong,

22 May 1950

KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

A company, the Suzuki Spinning Co., in Kami Village, Hamana-gun, Shizuoka, has been having labor troubles since last February. The trouble arose over the discharge of the employees who are no longer needed - (the Co. is reorganizing).

On May 21 one hundred and forty (140) labor union members went to the president of the Co. while he was at lunch, seized him and "elevated him high in the air" and dropped him on the floor. His ribs on one side were broken.

Mr. Yoshida, another executive of the firm was taken out of the room by force. Workers held him for a kangaroo court, forced him onto the back of a truck and made him explain why there was a non-payment of wages.

148 policemen (NRP) were called out during the labor trouble and ten or twelve ringleaders were arrested and lodged in jail.

The charges were: Illegal confinement
Injury by violence
Injury by violence

Three out of the eleven are known members of the C.P.

This information came from Kawasaki, Kanagawa-ken 19th May (date of incident) but was only just reported to Dr. Featherstone.

200 Free laborers moved into the Kawasaki Municipal Office and refused to move out. At 1800 hours on 21st Kawasaki Municipal Police sent 140 policemen to break it up. Three ringleaders were arrested on the following day, May 20th.

23 May 1950

KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Hosei University Case: Three Korean students, probably under the direction of the Communist Party were arrested by Koji-machi Police on a charge of suspicion of murder concerning the Hosei University incident.

The Korean students of the league filed a complaint with the Koji-machi police that there is no evidence of murder and that the three arrested must be released at once. The police refused to do so.

CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Mr. Fujimoto called in to say that Mr. Porter required further information on the five Koreans released from prison last month because they went on a hunger strike. The Koreans were released until the 20th of the month on which date they were to report back to the prison. However they did not come back until the 22nd of May (yesterday). The five Koreans are back in prison.

Mr. Chelis of PSD (G-2) mentioned the fact that last November he and the Governor told the Welfare Chief that he only needed 300,000 yen. The Welfare Section Chief did not know where to get the money and finally got it from the Community Chest Fund. Mr. Chelis knew of this and should have informed Legal and Government Div. as a matter of courtesy instead of returning to Tokyo with the information.

24 May 1950

KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

The Tokyo High Court reversed the decision of the Tokyo District Court yesterday, sustaining the arbitration award for 300,000,000 yen for the Railway Workers.

22 May 50

KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Mr. Scott reported that there has been no change in their report of Thursday - as given to Mr. Porter when he was down there last week.

Last Saturday there were high winds and very heavy rain. Slight damage was done to transformers and power lines and a few of the latter were blown down. Some damage was done to rooves but there were no casualties and no floods reported.

Mr. Scott told Miss Burke about the sickness of students at the Police Training School (see 16th May report). Sixty six (66) students are still suffering from fever, they have been ill for five days but the complaint has not been diagnosed yet. The symptoms are similar to those of scarlet fever.

22 May 50

KANTO:

Dr. Featherstone reported that the name of the Korean who was hit on the head was Ri Shok. He was taken to hospital and died at 7.30 this morning. No one was arrested as the police were unable to find out who struck the Korean - everyone was hitting everyone else. Six hundred leftist Koreans and 130 rightist Koreans were at the meeting. At 1310 the rightists demanded the meeting closed. 30 rightists were driven from the hall. 70 rightists forced their way in and that is when the fighting started.

KURE:

Mr. Fujimoto called to say there was a negative report for last week except for violations of the Election Law (10 of them). Three were for house to house visits one a violation by Civil Service Person who was reported to be passing documents around and six others for passing documents around.

30 May 1950

Mr. Scott reported as follows:

Osaka: Incumbent Liberal, Mr. Saka, is believed to be the strongest

The CIC is investigating this case and is questioning the ringleaders. Rumors are prevalent that the CIC arrested three of the students. CIC is continuing the questioning.

Yesterday the students had a meeting of 1300 to tell the truth about this incident. A lot of arguments went back and forth. The students in the Medical Department objected to the undemocratic action of the students in the incident.

The Legal and Government Section of Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region is sitting tight.

Okimoto said he would like to call attention to the translation of Imperial Ordinance #311, which was sent to them. He felt that Article I par 6 of the Ordinance should be as follows:

"Interfering with or obstructing the official duty of; refusing information required by or making false or misleading statements orally or in writing; defrauding in any manner any member of the Occupation Forces or any person attached to or accompanying such Forces in a matter of official concern."

19 May 50

KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

1. Yokohama City Police report that Dr. Hirayoshi, an Okinawan, residing in Yokohama, with others, recently formed an Okinawa Liberation League in Tokyo. The main rallying slogan seems to be opposition to making Okinawa a military base. It is rumored that a Yokohama Branch will be established. Yokohama Police say that the Okinawans in Yokohama are not particularly interested.

2. The Yokohama Provost Marshal has sent a memorandum to this headquarters requesting an increase in the number of Kawasaki City Police. The present number is based on the 1946 census of 210,157 persons which means under Art. 46 of the Police Law about 525 policemen. Kawasaki's population is now 316,127 and Chief Kojima recons that they need an additional 626 policemen. Kawasaki's mayor and assembly are in high approval and the city can well afford additional police protection. Situation now is really dangerous in this highly industrialized area which has the lion's share of Japan's big companies. Data is being prepared for SCAP Civil Affairs Section to take urgent action.

3. Officials of the Hitachi Co. with plants in Hitachi, Ibaraki, Shimizu, Shizuoka and Tokyo visited the Labor Section to relate their latest labor troubles when they announced a 'lay off' of many hundreds of employees. They were subsequently sent to this office because of the government and political aspects. In Hitachi, Ibaraki Ken the workers barricaded themselves in the factory on the morning of 17 May and refused to allow plant officials and clerks to gain admittance to the buildings. In Shimizu, the plant superintendent was seized on 16 May. The workers formed a kangaroo court, held him incommunicado for several hours and adjudged him to be 'guilty' and then released him. In Tokyo on the night of 16 May the transformer room caught fire. Foul play is suspected. This section notified the appropriate police units and all said they were aware of the tense situation and keep strict watch over the proceedings.

4. Much intensive work has been spent by the Legal Section over the past week on the 'war housing' report. Legal investigators queried over fifty persons in Tokyo and Yokohama. Exhibits for Yokohama number about eight while for Tokyo they will amount to about sixteen. Some of those interviewed were purgees.

19 May 50

HOKKAIDO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

At 1300 hours on 16 May approximately 900 persons were assembled in the Central Hall of Hokkaido University. Professor Matsumura, head of the Science Department, was acting as Master of Ceremonies. He gave the opening address. While he was speaking seven or eight students demanded of Matsumura that the discussion hour be extended for 2 hours.

Matsumura stated that he could not grant request. These 7 or 8 students demanded that Matsumura ask Dr. Ells personally, which Matsumura did. Dr. Ells responded that the school had planned the meeting, therefore, it was the responsibility of the school to determine whether the discussion hour should be extended.

Then the students said that since it was the responsibility of the school, then the President should be asked. The President, who was present at the meeting, answered as Matsumura answered. However, in spite of that, the students strongly demanded that President Ito personally ask Dr. Ells. President Ito conferred with Dr. Ells and Dr. Ells stood up and said that he understood that this meeting was primarily for the faculty, therefore, he wished the meeting to be carried out as the Master of Ceremonies stated.

Then one of the students asked in a loud voice to all the students, "How is that?" One student shouted that since it was a faculty meeting why not ask the faculty about it. Two or three students stood up and asked the faculty, but none of the faculty answered. The students said that since their wishes were not acknowledged they wanted a voice vote of all the students. Encouraging voices were raised demanding that their request be acknowledged. Two or three voices cried out to continue the meeting, whereupon voices rang out from all over the audience. Finally, Dr. Ells took the stand and stated to the students that they should write their questions in English, saying also that 30 minutes had been lost. Dr. Ells started giving the lecture.

About twenty students in the rear of the hall left from the rear to go to the adjoining building, where they conferred secretly. In the meantime, from the right rear second floor a 9' x 3' placard was lowered stating in Japanese, "Dr. Ells is the enemy of democracy." The twenty odd students who went out, came back five minutes later. Dr. Ells was still talking. The time was approximately 1340 hours.

The twenty students went to the middle of the hall. One student began making a noise with his desk. Then the student moved the desk as a signal. Whereupon the students stood up. The student who had given the signal then ran toward the Master of Ceremonies followed by 7 or 8 students. They clambered up to the stand where the Master of Ceremonies was and took charge of the microphone. The Master of Ceremonies stated immediately that the meeting would end.

Five or six students stood up in front of Dr. Ells. Dr. Ells stopped speaking. By this time there was commotion all over the hall. Dr. Ells and the rest of the Japanese officials moved out. The students took over and began shouting into the microphone.

Voices in the microphone said Dr. Ells was one sided, that two days of this was enough for them, that there was no recognition of their wishes, that this was the reason why martyrs came out of Hokkaido.

A voice said the students should go to the Agriculture Department and demand an apology from President Ito because he was the cause of it all.

Later outside of the hall at the Agriculture Department, students gathered and did a terrific amount of talking.

of the word "signature" in Article XIV of the Trade Union Law. Judge Inomata stated that a scholar from Tokyo University and an official of the Labor Ministry had interpreted "signature" to mean the hand written name of the individual party to the contract. He said there had been no judicial interpretation of the word.

This information was passed on to Tokai-Hokuriku as information for them. They were told that they should in no way get involved in the case because it was a purely Japanese matter.

17 May 1950

HOKKAIDO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

At 1440 on 16 May Dr. Ells was speaking at the University in Sapporo. During the question and answer period, the students demanded the right to ask any question they wanted to. At first their request was granted, but finally Dr. Ells asked that the students write down their questions. Whereupon, one student rushed up to the stand and immediately began asking questions of Dr. Ells.

The professor in charge immediately stopped the proceedings and escorted Dr. Ells and party out. As Dr. Ells and party were going out, about 10 or 15 students rushed up to the stand clapping and being rowdy. Col Switzer and Mr. Niblow attended the session. Civil Affairs knows the boy who was the ringleader. They would like to know whether to arrest him for interference with official business or under #311, or to let the matter drop.

The division informed Hokkaido that Civil Affairs was not to do anything about the matter; that General MacArthur had ruled in the Sendai case, which was worse, that there should be no prosecution; and that the whole problem was being handled on a higher level.

18 May 1950

KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

1. Mr. Nolan reported that the Tokyo-to Assembly passed the Construction Bill at 4.45 p.m. on 17 May in ten minutes. It all took place so fast there was no time for a disturbance.

2. The Tatsuka Tax Officials were interfered with by Waseda University students yesterday afternoon when the tax officials went to make an attachment at a store. 6 of the students were arrested last night.

3. Free laborers interfered with Honda employment office at 1710 last evening. Six men were arrested. Thirty of the free laborers came to the police station and beat up a policeman when the arrested men were not released. Whereupon one more person was arrested.

1650 - 18 May 1950

KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Mr. Nolan reported a student demonstration at Tatsuka Police Station. There were 100 students at noon. At 1645 there were 350 demanding release of students arrested yesterday. 102 police are there now.

2135

Mr. Nolan reported that a Japanese from his building had called to inform him that word had been telephoned in that a plane with 2 pilots went down at Nikatara - village, Hamana-gun, Shizuoka-ken, at 1410. There were no casualties.

This information was telephoned immediately to FEAF duty officer.

TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

The Toyota Automobile Company in Koromo, Aichi-ken, has a factory with some 8,000 employees, 1,600 of whom they want to lay off. The Company signed a contract with the Union last December. Article XIV of the contract provides that the hiring, firing, appointments and management - all administrative matters have to have the consent of the union.

At this time the company cannot live up to the terms of the contract because of its financial condition. Now the company wants to know whether the contract is legal.

Article XIV of the Trade Union Law, passed last June, concerns the validity of contracts and provides that the contract "has to have the signature of both parties."

In accordance with Japanese custom, hans and not signatures were attached to the contract in question. The company wants to declare the contract invalid by saying they did not sign as required by law.

Tokai Hokuriku would like to have an interpretation of the word "signature" in the law.

KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Additional report on Nippon - Hensan Case

Police transferred the case to Osaka District Procurators Office on 27 April. Procurator Saito released the two accused, Mitsuo and Shojo, on 28 April and the case is now under investigation.

SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

In reply to information concerning five Koreans reported by NRP as being held for Matsuyama court, Mr Campbell stated:

The five Koreans - Boku Seiretsu, Gen Kokichi, Ryo Eiko, Kyo Mangen, and Kyo Maukei - entered Japan illegally on 27 October 1949. Shikoku suggested that they be deported administratively. Boku Seiretsu filed an objection to the deportation order, which was denied. He has until 22 May as a deadline to appeal.

The other four also filed similar suits, the first hearing on which will be on 25 May. The last three also have filed a petition with the Attorney General's Office to set aside the deportation order - hence the delay in deporting them. No petitions for them have been filed through Civil Affairs Region.

16 May

KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Mr. Scott reported for the information of this division that he had just learned that as of 1430 hours today 463 of the 1,000 students at the Regional Police Training School in Osaka area were suffering with a high temperature. It is thought that it is probably scarlet fever. The Public Health authorities are looking into the matter.

TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Mr. Van Benschoten was called and told that this division had gotten in touch with Liaison Judge Inomata of the Tokyo High court for an interpretation

amalgamated into Hijikawa-mura.

On the 17 April 1950 people in Kawabe section including the two blocks started a movement from Hijikawa-mura

On 28 April 1950 a second separation movement to separate only Kawabe from Hijikawa-mura was started.

There are now two separation movements in progress. The people in Kawabe are signing petitions in both movements. The question raised is whether signing one petition invalidates that person's signature on the second petition. The Ken government has received a ruling from the Local Autonomy Agency to the effect that legally signing one petition does not invalidate the signature on the second petition.

Mr. Campbell thinks there is a loophole some where that makes such a situation possible.

15 May 1950

KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

The following report Kinki Civil Affairs Region received from the police:

The Densan, Kinki Headquarters, was negotiating from the 19th of April for three days on the matter of payment of wages during the strike. All negotiations were broken off on 22 April.

On 24 April the Union assembled at the factory and decided to walk out until settlement could be made. Management was in process of interviewing the family members of the workers. The union criticized the management for not directly negotiating with the Union.

On 25 April at 1715 hours management stopped all interviewing of family members. About 200 union members who were in the vicinity of the building rushed after management, whereupon management closed the doors to the office. Then the union began rioting and breaking windows.

Mr. Greenberg brought up the following report received from ESS/Labor Division.

On 25 April one Mitsuo, Executive Committee member of Amagasaki Branch of Densan, and one Shojo, vice chairman of Osaka Branch of Densan, were arrested for holding management captive in connection with Nippatsu labor dispute. Two days later they were released. The report stated that the police refused to give any aid because numerically they were not equal to the workers involved.

Mr. Scott was called. He said he would make report tomorrow.

16 May

The Tenma Police Station received information of the rioting and rushed to the scene at 1800 hours with the Chief of the Police Station and a mobile force. After investigating the situation, the police arrested Miki Shojo, vice Chairman of Executive Committee, Densan, Kinki Branch, and Matsumoto Mitsuo, Chief Editor of organ paper, Amagasaki Power Plant, Densan.

The mobile force quieted down the rioting and left the scene. After the police had left, the union members began rioting again at 2100 hours. A small mobile force was dispatched again - everything was quiet after that.

A report will follow on the two men who were arrested.

the city plan and has not allowed himself to be distracted by entreaties of private land owners. These complaints of the group of landowners stem from this act. No political influence is in evidence.

2. The governors of the 7 Tohoku Prefectures met at the Prefectural Hall in Tokyo on 6 May in a preliminary meeting prior to participating in the National governors conference.

Two days later the matters discussed at the preliminary meeting which were later presented in the National Conference were concerned with unemployment counter measures, farm security and reforestation. A petition for action by the Central Government in initiating an appeal for the return of the Habomai Islands and the Kurile group to Japan was also presented.

TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

1. By election for village assembly in Ishikawa-ken, Aiden-mura. The assembly wanted to have part of village separate. The mayor objected. There was a vote of non confidence on 29 March. Nine new members of assembly with mayor, therefore, no separation. Over 90% of voters went to the polls, 2,162 out of 2,295 eligible voters.

2. By election for Kokubu-village mayor in Ishikawa - three candidates, all Independents. 3,802 out of 3,981 eligible voted.

3. In Ishikawa, Kanagu-village, an election for mayor and assembly because of separation from Takamatsu-cho. 4 Democrats and 8 Independents elected out of 16 candidates.

4. By election for Oguchi-village mayor, Fukui-ken. Independent won.

5. By elections for mayors in two villages in Toyama. Independent won both elections.

6. By election for village mayor in Aichi-ken. From 3 candidates, an Independent won.

7. In Chiaki village in Aichi-ken the village mayor resigned when school budget was not approved. There were three candidates for the election on the 10th of May, but two candidates withdrew so that on the day of the election there was only one. In accordance with Article 53 of the Local Autonomy Law the election was postponed 5 days, they are expecting more candidates by the 15th.

SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Some time ago Shikoku reported that a group in Ehime ken had wanted to have, during the latter part of April, a bull fight, now called "Bull wrestling." The group reported that they did not have the "bull wrestling" because the NRP had a ruling issued in 1948 by the Tokyo Municipal Police Headquarters, prohibiting bull wrestling on the grounds that it was cruelty to animals. Now they want to hold the bull wrestling some time in June in Ehime ken.

Mr. Campbell would like to know whether such a ruling was issued and whether it is binding.

2. On 1 April 1943 two blocks from a neighboring town joined Kawabe town. On 27 April 1943 several towns together with the two blocks and Kawabe town were

The meeting adopted a Peace Proclamation along the lines of peace statements usually coming out of Hiroshima. Mr. Baugess stated this was a most gratifying meeting in every particular.

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

1. Mr. Rourke reported that there was a conference in Fukuoka on 12 May of Mayors of 39 cities in Kyushu. Of 24 items on the agenda, the majority involved requests for additional national subsidies for unemployment relief, relief to small and medium enterprises, national health insurance, housing and construction of schools.

2. The Maritime Safety Bureau accepted a new 700 ton ship, the Daio Maru, assigned to that area. The Maritime Safety Bureau stated that they urgently need many small speed boats to control smuggling and illegal entry.

3. Mr. Rourke said he wanted to make a correction of a previous report, namely, the Nagasaki Prefectural Assembly passed a resolution, and not a bill, urging the governor to attend the Moral ReArmament Conference in Switzerland and stating that they would expend for this purpose as great a sum as had been appropriated by the Hiroshima Prefectural Assembly for their governor to go. A special report follows.

15 May 50

SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

On the 3rd of May the Kochi General Affairs Section Chief met the Free Labor demand for work or payment of wages by paying 50,000 yen, which he says he took out of his own pocket, but which the Ken Assembly will probably approve.

Now Free Labor has demanded 130,000 yen more on the basis of this former action of the General Affairs Section Chief. It is believed that this will not be paid.

The Governor of Kochi has been out ill from a stroke. The Vice Governor has been in Tokyo, so the General Affairs Chief has been running the whole show.

This is the most flagrant action in the region meeting the demands of the Free Labor. The governor, who is back on duty, is terribly upset over the whole matter.

Statements are being taken from persons concerned. A report will follow.

TOHOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

1. A complaint was filed with the Ichinoseki Branch Office of the Morioka District Procurator's Office on 6 May by 20 land owners in Ichinoseki City, Iwate Prefecture, against Tokiichi Abe, Mayor of Ichinoseki City. Mayor Abe was charged with violating the Farm Land Adjustment Law in connection with the construction of city roads on farm lands owned by the plaintiffs.

The roads are being built in accordance with duly approved city plans. No difficulty should be encountered by the Mayor in nullifying the charges filed against him.

A complaint charging the Chief of Police of Ichinoseki City with abuse of authoritative powers in arresting the municipal officials in enforcing clearance of land and property for the passage of the roads was also filed by the same group of landowners on the same day. The mayor has taken a firm attitude in carrying out

KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

1. There is nothing new on the arrest and confinement of Iwata reported earlier in the week.

2. The election campaign is going fast and furious throughout the region. The number of candidates is now:

Osaka - 7 candidates	Wakayama - 4 candidates (1 JCP)
Kyoto - 4 "	Shiga - 6 " (2 JCP)
Hyogo - 6 " (1 JCP)	Nara - 3 " (1 JCP)

3. In connection with the Election Law, the following questions are raised:

a. Can a person who is detained by Occupation forces for possible trial by Provost Court have the right to vote? (Kinki has interpreted this that he can, anybody not sentenced can vote).

b. In the processing of Election Law violations, there is some argument as to whether the Election Administration Commission or the police should take the initiative in enforcing the law. (Kinki takes the position that the law provides certain administrative acts on the part of the commission, and those persons who are responsible for the administration of the law should first attempt to administer it. If they are unsuccessful, then they should ask the assistance of the civil police) - Different treatment of major and minor violations.

4. In Kyoto something new has come up. The Mayor and the Governor "sponsored" some entertainment for the free laborers in Kyoto. The entertainment was conducted by repatriates who dressed in Russian costumes, sang Russian songs and danced Russian dances. There is an unconfirmed report that this entertainment was paid for from government funds normally set aside for entertainment.

During the entertainment there were two speeches, which, in Mr. Scott's mind, can be termed political speeches. The speeches were to the effect that "this is beautiful entertainment and a beautiful get together made possible by the Mayor and the Governor, therefore, elect more people of this type."

5. Apparently the labor problem at the Aboshi Plant has been settled. There is no more information on this matter.

6. The local governments are hurting badly because of the failure of enactment of the Local Tax Law. They are really on starvation diet at this time.

15 May 1950

CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Mr. Baugess stated that there was nothing in particular to report except that the campaign was getting pretty heated, and political activity is increasing.

Mr. Baugess attended a meeting of the All Japan Bar Association in Hiroshima on Friday. There were representatives from all Bar Associations in Japan at the meeting. He believes that this was the first such meeting ever held of the Association.

The discussion centered around the lawyer's obligation to uphold the constitution and to help the courts in their interpretation of the constitution.

Article 40 - Must polling places stay open until 6:00 p.m. even though everybody has voted? ?

Article 49 - how about Provost Court prisoners, are they eligible to vote? - *Yes*

Persons convicted in the court of first instance and have appealed, can they vote? *Yes if stay of execution granted unless section violator*

Article 54 & Article 70 - what should go in the counting minutes? *Time opened*

Articles 77, 80, 81 - there is some confusion about sub meeting election chairman - 2 ballots, 1 for National and 1 for local constituency?

Article 197 - item 1 thru item 4? ?

Articles 202, 205, 206 - interpretation of "validity of election" and "validity of success of election"? ?

? Articles 221, 222, 223 - penal clauses. Are these articles applicable only during campaign period (refer to Articles 146 and 147). - *223 no*

To what extent can members of the Diet who are concerned with this election campaign for candidates? *Any extent within law*

2. The mayor of Kokufu-cho has been arrested finally. The Chief of Police turned over evidence that brought about his arrest.

3. There has been an increase in free labor activity demanding a day's wage for the day of demonstration.

HOKKAIDO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

1. The Election Law is pretty well digested. Some little question about Article 11 as to who do not have the right to vote because of suspended sentence or stay of execution.

2. Yesterday there was a conference with Hokkaido Administration, Economics, and Legal & Government sections and Japanese agencies with reference to caves at Chitose.

At Chitose the Japanese navy had installations for airplane motors as well as bomb explosive storage areas. When the Occupation troops first came in, they bombed the entrances to the caves and tunnels. Recently there have been instances of individuals going into these caves and bringing out scrap metal. Because of the danger of trying to eliminate these entrances, the Japanese have been reluctant to take any action for the reason that there has been no clear cut return to the Japanese of these materials as contemplated by O.D. 54.

The Japanese will make contact with the construction Ministry who will furnish experts on the destruction of these explosive materials, of which there is a sizeable amount. Occupation Ordnance group has offered to give assistance and expert information.

It will take time to get the matter cleared up, but the effort has been made to get the work started and under way.

List of Candidates for Members
of the House of Councillors
by Prefectural Constituencies
(Kanto Region)
as of 11:00, 8 May, 1950

Tokyo-to

<u>Names</u>	<u>Party</u>
1. TOYAMA, Heiichi	Liberal
2. HOASHI, Kei	Green Breeze
3. WATANABE, Tetsuzo	Liberal
4. SHIGEMORI, Toshiharu	Social
5. YATSUNAMI, Tatsuo	National Democrat
6. MORI, Tomita	Other minor parties
7. OKI, Misao	Liberal
8. HORI, Makoto	Laborer & Farmer
9. AGA, Masami	Social
10. YASUI, Ken	Liberal
11. FUKAGAWA, Tamao	National Democrat
12. KONNO, Toshio	Independent
13. SHIMAZAKI, Senzo	Other minor parties

Nagano Prefecture

<u>Name s</u>	<u>Party</u>
1. TANAHASHI, Kotori	Social
2. KINOSHITA, Yōkō	National Democrat
3. ITO, Tomio	Communist
4. FURUMURA, Koichiro	Other minor parties
5. IKEDA, Uemori	Liberal
6. OKI, Yōsuke	Liberal
7. KANEKO, Nobuo	Independent
8. FUJIOKA, Hiraku	Liberal
9. MARUYAMA, Kaiji	Other minor parties

Shizuoka Prefecture

1. KAWAI, Yahachi	Green Breeze
2. HIRAOKA, Ichizo	Liberal
3. SERIZAWA, Takee	Social
4. SUGIYAMA, Mitsuo	Communist
5. NAKAMURA, Kanji	National Democrat

Yamanashi Prefecture

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- | | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| 1. HIRABAYASHI, Taichi | Liberal |
| 2. YUKIE, Yuki | Communist |
| 3. YANAGIMOTO, Mitsuzo | Liberal |

Chiba Prefecture

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- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. TSUCHIYA, Toshizo | Liberal |
| 2. KATAOKA, Fumie | Social |
| 3. SUZUKI, Takashi | Green Breeze |
| 4. SAITO, Teiji | Independent |
| 5. KANO, Kinsuke | Liberal |
| 6. ISHII, Ichiro | Independent |

Saitama Prefecture

-
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. UEHARA, Shokichi | Liberal |
| 2. MATSUZAKI, Akaji | Liberal |
| 3. USHIKUBO, Sokichi | Communist |
| 4. MATSUNAGA, Yoshio | Social |
| 5. OGAWA, Yachiyo | Other minor parties |

Ibaraki Prefecture

-
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. KOORI, Yuichi | Liberal |
| 2. AKIMORO, Tadashi | Liberal |
| 3. IKEDA, Tsuneo | Laborer & Farmer |
| 4. KIKUCHI, Jusaku | Communist |
| 5. KIKUDA, Shichihei | National Democrat |
| 6. OHATA, Nobuo | Social |

Kanagawa Prefecture

-
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. NISHIMURA, Sadao | National Democrat |
| 2. OKAZAKI, Kazuo | Communist |
| 3. ISHIWATA, Seisaku | Liberal |
| 4. MATSUO, Hyogo | Independent |
| 5. SONE, Eki | Social |
| 6. ISHIMURA, Kosaku | Liberal |
| 7. OGURE, Tosaburo | Independent |
| 8. MORI, Shosaburo | Independent |

Additional filing for candidacy
as of 10:00, May 9, 1950

Tokyo-to

OGAWA, Hikaru

Other minor parties

TERADA, Takeo

Green Breeze

KAMATA, Fumio

Independent

Chiba

KONDO, Mitsumasa

National Democrat

Gumma

IIJIMA, Renjiro

Independent

Nagano

WATANABE, Eizo

Liberal

MARUYAMA, Kaiji

Other minor parties

NAKAJIMA, Kesashige

National Democrat

FUJIOKA, Hiraku

Independent

Shizuoka

NAKAMURA, Kanji

National Democrat

Kanagawa

Mr. Shozaburo MORI cancelled his candidacy on May 8.

Kanji used in the
press

地
方
稅
法

Local Tax ~~Bill~~
Law.

abolished
discarded

廢
案

Bill Abolished

Bill

Brief Statement of Facts of Cases

In '946 Kihachiro HAYAMIZU--as P'aintiff brought an action against his son Kisaburo HAYAMIZU--(Defendant) to obtain an officia' decree that the son (Defendant) was not entit'ed to inherit from the P'aintiff (Father). In '949 to High Court sustained the decision of the District Court--that the son was not entit'ed to inherit from the father.

In November '949 the son Kisaburo HAYAMIZU, P'aintiff, brought an action against his father and mother (Kihachiro HAYAMIZU and wife)--De fendants. He asked that the vi''age records be changed to show that a boy named Susumu--who is registered in the vi''age records--as being the son of Kihachiro HAYAMIZU--is in truth and fact the son of Kisaburo HAYA-MIZU and not the son of Defendant. A suit to estab'ish parentage.

There is mere'y a suit between father and son--a Japanese Law suit and no concern of the officer--who signed the letter of '9 April '950-- and sent it to the Chief of Tochigi Law Court.

The Presiding Judge was advised to ignore the letter and not rep'y to the same.

It is the opinion of this office the act of the officer in sending the letter to the Court was entire'y out of order.

Copy of the letter--from Capt Edwin N. Buthorne--F.A. U.S. Army is attached.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
U. S. Army
Office of the Special Service Office
Nikko Kanko Hotel
APO 343

'9 April '950

TO: Chief of Tochigi Law Court

Though Lt Col Price, the Commanding Officer of the Tochigi Military Government Team of the U. S. Army requested the Utsunomiya Law Court to make a speedy Judgment of the affair concerning Kisaburo HAYAMIZU of which the Tochigi Law Court is in charge, it is felt that its progress is being interrupted. So, I hereby request the Members of the Tochigi Law Court who are in charge to make a speedy progress and resolving.

/s/ Edwin N. Buthorne
EDWIN N. BUTHORNE
Capt FA
U. S. Army

Telephoned Maj. Diott - Spec. Serv. F&C said 15 May 1950
Telephoned Maj. Nashburn, Hotel Division, Special Services
of the Army. ^{Nashburn} He will inform his officers of the danger
of this type of letter. ~~He will~~ ~~inform~~

12 May 1950 rm

4 May 1950

#401

SUBJECT: Communist activity and misconduct in office of a public servant in Shizuoka prefecture.

FROM : Judge INOMATA Koichi, liaison officer of the Tokyo Higher Court.

TO : The Legal and Government Section, KCAR.

Report no. 2154 dated 1 May 1950 from UCHIDA Gobun, chief of the Shizuoka District Court to KOBAYASHI Shunzo, chief of the Tokyo Higher Court.

Subject: Illegal confinement of members of the National Tax Bureau committed by communists.

As there were 3,709 persons in Shimizu city who raised an objection to a revised decision of the tax office among those who self-assessed their income tax of 1949 fiscal year, the Nagoya national tax bureau despatched 30 officials led by SUGITA Umematsu of the bureau on 13 Apr to investigate the actual circumstances in Shimizu city.

They, aided by tax officials of the Shimizu office, began their investigation from 14 Apr. But about 650 members of the livelihood protection society led by chairman MIYAGIJIMA Tadao of the Shizuoka prefectural committee of the Nippon communist party and president SAITO Shuji of the livelihood protection society, took an attitude of rejecting the investigation of the national tax bureau officials.

The reason was that if the national tax bureau's officials, quite ignorant of actual circumstances, made investigations, improper assessments would be given, and therefore they wanted this business to be done by officials of the Shimizu office.

But the national tax bureau officials carried on their investigation, rejecting the request of the society members, refuting that it was not only quite proper for them to make direct investigations so far as the chief of the national tax bureau was authorized to make revised decision but through this steps fairer assessments were possible and therefore tax payers ought to welcome them.

In this while a lot of troubles came out. Around 4 p.m. on 19 Apr. when SUGITA came back from his investigation trip, several tens of the above society members thronged the Shimizu tax office and an incident as reported ~~previously~~ occurred.

already

The incident occurred at 1, Yamato-cho, Shimizu city, about 4-500 meters from the Shimizu station of the national railway. In front of the tax office, there are the Shimizu municipal police and Anbara district police stations.

Suspects were arrested by the procedure for a flagrant offence recognized by a procurator. At 9 PM on 20 Apr. the request of detention was made for 28 suspects and the next day 27 suspects were detained excepting one.

The above one was not detained for the reason that there was no sufficient evidence. But the procurator took a necessary step to detain him.

Following the 1st round-up, three suspects were arrested and detained on this case.

On 24 Apr. all of suspects requested to disclose the reason for detention. And on 27 and 28 Apr. the reason was explained.

Defence lawyers are IKETANI Shinichi of the Shizuoka Bar Association and SASAKI Shigeru and OKURA Toshihiko of the Liberal Bar Association.

An application to extend detention terms was presented on 28 Apr. and 5-7 days were extended.

Translated by Y. Ito dtd, 11 May 50
Y. ITO

Charge sheet (dated 29 Apr. 1950)

The accused: AOKI Tokutaro (now detained, 43 years old)

Domicile : 82, Tamachi, Hamamatsu city.
Address : 40-6, Tamachi, Shizuoka city.
Occupation: Wooden-products maker.

The accused: KAKEMURA Katsuo (now detained, 26 years old)

Domicile : 20, Sakaki-cho, Hamanaka-mura, Atsugishi-gun, Hokkaido.
Address : 95-1, Tamachi, Shizuoka city.
Occupation: Technical police official.

The accused: KATSUMI Tadao (now detained, 24 years old)

Domicile : 8-2, Tamachi, Shizuoka city.
Address : " " "
Occupation: without occupation.

(1) AOKI Tokutaro and KATSUMI Tadao, getting wind of a violation case of the labor standard law of the Shizuoka plant of the Hayaishi-kane Marine Products Company regarding the non-payment of over-time allowances and trying to blackmail the company, threatened HANAOKA Yoshitaro and KISHI Hiroto, superintendent and assistant one of the plant respectively, three times Sept. 1949, pointing out the violation of the labor standard law and showed such an attitude as to disclose it if HANAOKA and KISHI did not comply with their request.

But as the plant head was not aware of the fact of the violation, he offered no money.

Then the above two blackmailers, in conspiracy with KAKEMURA Katsuo, threatened HANAOKA Yoshitaro and another one, at the plant toward the end of Oct. pointing out the violation of the labor standard law and black-market transactions, and used intimidating words to arrest them if they did not comply with their request.

In this way they succeeded in receiving yen 5,000 in cash and a cheque of yen 30,000 on the next day from KISHI Hiroto at the AOKI Tokutaro's house.

(2) KAKEMURA Katsuo threatened HANAOKA Yoshitaro, superintendent of the plant, towards the middle of Oct., by telephone from the Shizuoka prefectural office, to offer some money, saying that the violation of the labor standard law leaked out and he would be arrested if he did not comply with his request.

In this way he received yen 10,000 in cash from KISHI Hiroto at the Shizuoka prefectural office.

(3) AOKI Tokutarō suggested KANDA Yasuo and another one on 25 Feb. 1950 at his house to extort yen 50,000 from KUSHIDA Hiroshi, chief of the general affairs section of the Fujiwara tax office, 118, Midori-cho, Shizuoka city, showing a document in which was described a fact that KUSHIDA had taken a bribe from OKA so-and-so of the Shioyama Dock Company, Miho, Shimizu city while serving in the Shimizu tax office.

KANDA Yasuo and another one visited KUSHIDA at his house on 1 Mar. and requested to offer yen 50,000 in cash.

Threatened KUSHIDA handed yen 50,000 over to them on 2 Mar. at the restaurant "FUTABA", 7-2, Gofuku-cho, Shizuoka city.

Translated by

Y. Ito
Y. ITO

dtd, 12 May 50

here on effect of a dissolution. Some say, so what, we are underground anyway. Others think it will be very bad for them. MPB says situation is serious for police either way.

On the morning of May 1 a reporter unknown to Mr. Kori of MPB came to ask if he knew that Gen. MacArthur was going to issue a strong statement against the C.P. on May 3rd. It is possible the C.P. had a leak on the statement in advance and caused them to go easy on May Day in order not to create a provocation.

*Attached hereto is a list of the candidates for the house of Councillors election in Kanto Region as of 9 May.

Mr. Yamamoto of the National Town & Village Association came in to report that Gen. MacArthur's statements on the Local Tax Bill have been badly translated and misunderstood by the Japanese. He claims the language used is strictly "bureaucratic" and vague. The result is that the ordinary citizen has come to the conclusion that local taxes are now abolished. I am attaching his description of the Kanji used by the newspapers.*

From Monday of this week to Friday noon we have had 65 Japanese come into the office with oral petitions or complaints in regard to public officials or legal matters. Since May 1 we have received thru the mails 130 written petitions or letters of the same kind. This is proof that the public were not going to the Japanese Liaison Offices or if going the complaints were not coming in. There was a marked decline in complaints received in the last three months. C.I.&L inserted a news story advising the public to send complaints direct and this is the result. The Liaison Offices are in a position to screen complaints and keep civil affairs from knowing what is going on if direct contact is not made with the public.

Shizuoka NRP report that on May 11 thirty five Koreans illegally entered Japan at Hase Beach, Shizuoka town, they have all been arrested and are now in jail.

Attached thereto are some facts concerning a letter sent to a Japanese court by a non-civil affairs officer at Tochigi.*

*See following pages. - Also report of Communist activity and misconduct in office of a public servant in Shizuoka prefecture.

SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

1. Mr. Campbell requested information as to whether there would be written orders from this headquarters for him to attend L & G conference on 18th. He was told the orders were verbal. He expressed the opinion that the colonel might not be willing to cut orders for him on verbal orders. He will let this office know.

2. Mr. Campbell has the following questions on the Election Law:

Article 6 - what measures the Election Commission can take to prevent abstention from voting. *Literature, posters, radio, etc*

Article 7 - can the procurator, PSC, or the police act without the request of the Election Administration Commission or Ballot Counting Commission?

Yes
Article 9 - there has been a new Diet law on age of Japanese, what effect will it have on this election?

None - Diet law prevails as to age - ages adjusted according to law

11 May 50

TOKAI-HOKURIKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

Mr. Van Benschoten reported that in a labor dispute involving production control in the Farm Implement and Footlocker Plant, the company management charges about three violations of the Criminal Code.

Management has reported theft of confidential papers pertaining to reparations equipment by union in an agreement and that the police won't take any action.

Mr. Van Benschoten was told that the matter of the theft of the reparations papers was reported to CPC, who will give CA instructions if they want anything done about it. CA is involved in these matters only through surveillance.

Mr. Van Benschoten was told that the Japanese police were not to be involved in labor disputes, that their job was only to see that the Japanese laws were enforced.

13 May 1950

KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

The MPB report that the Day Laborers were quiet from the 3rd to the 9th except for one demonstration at Ikebukuro and Sugamo Police Stations. On the 11th however a group of 300 attempted to enter the labor office at Ikebukuro. They refused to get out, 120 policemen were called to expell them and 2 arrests resulted. At 8 pm 200 returned to demand the release of their comrades. As a result 5 more leaders were arrested.

The city of Yokohama reports to us that they are filing a petition with the Central Government and with GHQ on behalf of the five major cities to obtain more funds to meet the labor emergency. This is a sensible step. ESS/Fi, Labor and Welfare Sections should call in the respective Ministry officials and urge a coordinated program to allot more funds on a national basis to meet the problem.

The MPB report that the unions in the private railroad companies have filed a petition to strike with the Labor Committee and will have the right after 30 days. The strike will occur on 22 to 26 June.

The Joint Dite Struggle Committee which is anti-CP is losing ground. At the conference at Nikko the C.P. mustered 38 votes of non-confidence against the organization, out of a total of 117. This is a bad trend. It calls for a change of Occupation emphasis from securing more contracts to that of getting positive results out of existing contracts.

The MPB report that the Conference of Korean Associations has been formed this past week in Tokyo. This will serve as a policy group for all Korean organizations that have sprung up since the dissolution order. The first program is to solicit funds from Koreans in Japan to send to C.P. Koreans in South Korea to help them in the election to be held there on May 31. They claim to be impoverished here yet are collecting money to be used in South Korea.

The dissolution of C. P. cells in Waseda and Tokyo Universities this week is the first outward expression of the split between Tokuda and Shiga. The cells were considered "diviationists". (not following the party line). they are to change their course slightly but it will still be due left.

The Akahata has made no comment on the MacArthur Constitution Day Address. MPB feels they are waiting orders from Moscow. Opinion is divided among C.P.