

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

RVL/mi

18 March 1949

SUBJECT: Attendance at I Corps Conference, 8 April 1949

TO: Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301
ATTN: Legal & Government Section

Joseph G. Featherstone, Legal and Government Officer, this Hq will attend 8th Army Military Government School for a period of two weeks and hence will not attend the I Corps Conference on 8th April. This Hq will be represented by Lt. Ralph Long-botham.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

BERALD J. FICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant

Info copy to
Commanding General 8th Army
Attn: Legal & Gov't Section

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu) BME/ml

AG 015

18 March 1949

SUBJECT: Establishment of Military Occupation Courts.

TO: Commanding Officer, Aichi Mil Govt Team, APO 710
Commanding Officer, Mie Mil Govt Team, APO 710
Commanding Officer, Gifu Mil Govt Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Toyama Mil Govt Team, APO 301
Commanding Officer, Ishikawa Mil Govt Team, APO 301
Commanding Officer, Fukui Mil Govt Team, APO 301

1. In order that this Headquarters might comply with the letter from Headquarters, 25th Infantry Division, subject as above, dated 16 March 1949, it is requested that you furnish the information set out below within your zone of responsibility and also, when applicable, the 25th Division's zone of responsibility:

a. The location and address of each Occupation Force Court Authority.

b. Name, rank, permanent assignment and telephone number of each officer serving as local Occupation Force Court Authority.

c. The exact names and locations of places of confinement customarily utilized for pretrial confinement of Japanese nationals, enemy nationals, neutral nationals and stateless persons; and the same information as to places utilized for pretrial confinement of United Nations nationals.

d. Exact names and locations of places of confinement utilized for persons convicted and sentenced in Provost Court to confinement.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DUMONT:

GERALD J. FICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

FRB/m1

AG 012

17 March 1949

SUBJECT: Reassessment of Taxes.

TO: Commanding Officer
Aichi Mil Govt Team
APO 710

Action deemed necessary.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DUMONT:

GERALD J. FICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant

Incl:
Letters received this Hq.

Please let me report without thinking of causing you so much trouble. Would you please investigate my income tax concern. I am working in the Komaki Station of Nagoya Railway Company. Following table is showing my family.

	name	age	occupation
host:	Masao-Suga	28	Nagoya Railway Company
wife:	Tamiko-Suga	24	No
dauter:	Taiko-Suga	2	No
father:	Hideo-Suga	63	Cigarette selling
mother:	Miki-Suga	51	No
sister:	Sigeko-Suga	24	Nagoya pocelain Company
" :	Taiko-Suga	13	School girl

On the 25th of January I submitted a receipt and a income expectation by cigarette selling to the Komaki tax office to have it investigated. He said that I need not to state, because I am not applied considering have to support four persons and our total income, 94,845 (one year).

But I received a note on the 11th of March. The note said that I must pay 4,666 yen for the income tax of cigarette selling.

The real income of cigarette selling is estimated at 33,000 yen. I requested a explanation about the defference between 33,000 yen and 18,462 yen. Because the real income of cigarette selling is 18,462 yen.

But they just saing that I did not state about my income and also call me antax evader. That is unreasonable, because they said that I need not to pay for the income tax and they don't care what I say. Please investigate it by your order.

The pay of Masao-Suga

pay: 53,898 yen tax:1,763 yen (The total he got in 1948)

The pay of Shigeko-Suga

pay: 2,6775 yen tax: 2,526.

To Hideo-Suga

The pure income by selling cigarette.

From January to December of last year.

The profit of selling ration cigarette: 15,400 yen

The profit of selling high class cigarette: 3,062 yen

Hereby we certify the above figures are true.

The Komaki Cigarette Supply of the Nagoya Monopoly Bureau.

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

JGF/mi

17 March 1949

SUBJECT: Matters Discussed on 14 March.

TO: Commanding Officer
Mie Mil Govt Team
APO 710
ATTN: Legal & Govt Sec. Capt. Wade

Here are some answers to matters discussed on my last visit of March 14th.

1. According to the high Procurator here, Mr. Kanno, the local procurator has full authority to proceed with an Anti-tax League prosecution. There is no requirement that he must seek authority from higher levels although he may do so because of his uncertainty.
2. On the "Press Code" violations SCAP has instructed the Supreme Procurator that, the latter, will grant permission in all cases for a prosecution. The Supreme Procurator was told that it was the desire of GHQ that full freedom be accorded the press hence the control is lodged in Tokyo.
3. I am to receive a weekly report on the progress of the prosecution of the 17 Kuwana Koreans from Mr. Kanno, the high procurator.
4. There is no provision for deportation of a Korean convicted in a Japanese Court. However, upon conviction a request could be sent to SCAP thru channels for such action and deportation would unquestionably be granted.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DUMONT:

GERALD J. FICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

FRB/m1

AG 319.1 - BA

16 March 1949

SUBJECT: Study of Tax Laws and Collections.

TO: Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301

1. In compliance with letter your headquarters, dated 10 February 1949, subject, "Studies of Military Government Programs", the following report is submitted.

a. In all prefectures there has been noted a shortage of qualified and competent personnel to carry on the functions of a well established organization. It is recommended that a plan be established for the education of all Japanese. In such a plan the following ways could be used, Newspapers, Motion Pictures, Civic Minded organizations, Radio Plays and talks. It is believed that if this plan is put into effect, it will help to enlighten, encourage the payment and honest declaration of taxes. At the same time information should be given as to the need for tax collections and how they are expended.

b. To have the Tax officials trained by the next higher department head, such as, Chief of General Affairs Branch, city Tax office, instructed by The Chief of General Affairs Branch, Regional Finance. Also closer supervision of personnel that were not busy so they could help in other departments that were busier.

c. In view of the fact that the general anti-tax movement is growing recently, drastic control over such movements should be carried out, keeping closer contacts with the offices concerned. It is believed that such a movement would strengthen the control against the anti-tax movement.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

GERALD J. FICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION RJD/mi
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

AG 319.1 - BA

12 March 1949

SUBJECT: Study of National Rural and Municipal Police.

TO: Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301

1. In compliance with letter your headquarters dated 10 February 1949, subject, "Studies of Military Government Programs", the following report is submitted.

N. R. P.

a. Personnel.

- (1) All prefectures have a shortage of qualified personnel and are unable to carry on the functions of the police as effectively as they would like. This is due in one respect to the low salaries paid to the members of the police force. Their wages are found to be very low in comparison with other civil service workers, and also low in comparison with the cost of living in Japan today. This it is felt also tends to keep good men out of the police set up. It is recommended that the salaries of the police be raised to enable them to draw a higher caliber men into the force.
- (2) The actual strength of the NRP throughout the region is 96% of the authorized strength; but many of these men are in school each month and as a result the total strength actually on duty, is very low. It is recommended that more police be allowed in order to enable them to do their job correctly, and more efficiently.

b. Equipment.

- (1) There is a tremendous need for pistols among the police force. At present there is one pistol to approximately every six policemen in the region. This figure varies as to prefecture, from one pistol to approximately every three men in Mie Prefecture, to one pistol to approximately every eight men in Aichi Prefecture. It is felt that these men are unable to diligently and efficiently perform their job without the proper armament. It is also felt that they would feel much more secure when called out to quell riots and uprisings if they had this particular item of equipment.
- (2) In numerous areas throughout the region there is a definite shortage of vehicles available to the police. Frequently in mountainous areas, the police must go on foot or bicycle as the vehicles they have are unable to make the grade. This results in a great amount of lost time, and tends to break down the efficiency of organization. It is suggested that the distribution of trucks and small autos be made according to need and also according to the type of country. For example, smaller cars could be used to a great advantage in mountainous areas, where heavy trucks would be no good. It is recommended that occupation force vehicles that are not needed by occupation forces be turned over to the Japanese police.
- (3) Vessels, such as patrol boats, are badly needed in the Fukui and Ishikawa and Toyama Prefectures. These Prefectures have great areas of coast line. And the police boxes in the smaller villages are unable to watch the areas between the villages. There is much opportunity for smuggling and illegal entry in these isolated spots. These areas have a few small craft, but they are slow, and are unable to patrol any distance out from shore. It is recommended that larger ships be allotted to these Prefectures to enable them to do a more efficient job.

- (4) Communications between the NRP stations within each prefecture are fair, but it is virtually non-existent between prefectures. For example, NRP stations within Aichi Prefecture can call one another on telephones, but they are unable to call an NRP station in Toyama, without great difficulty. It has been requested that direct telephones be installed in the major NRP station in each prefecture. This would facilitate the operation of the police system, and would provide greater cooperation between prefectures. Thus in the event of a large riot or disturbance greater mobilization of forces could be effected in a minimum length of time.

c. Education.

- (1) There are adequate schools in operation to train the new men entering the police service, however, the training in these schools is out dated. They are teaching under the old set up, and therefore the new police do not know their rights or duties under the new laws. These new police are unfamiliar with the subjects of searching and arresting violators of the laws. As in cases of black-market investigations, they seem to interpret the laws too literally. For example a woman may carry many blackmarket goods around her waist, and get away with it by pleading pregnancy. The law states that the police will not lay a hand on the body. Therefore the blackmarket goods get through the guard.

It is recommended that the courses at the various police schools be checked and rewritten so as to clearly state the powers of the police under the new system.

d. Recreation.

- (1) It was noted that there are no facilities for recreation at the present time for the police.

M. P.

a. Personnel.

- (1) As in the NRP, the MP also has a shortage of personnel. The training that these men receive is fair, but does not fully cover all of their duties in detail. The majority of police on duty inside the cities are unfamiliar with their duties as policemen. They are familiar with the general duties of traffic direction, guard duties etc., but when it comes to making arrests for crimes, they are very doubtful as to the procedure.
- (2) It is also very difficult to get men of high caliber to join the police force due to low salaries. However, after the last pay raise, it was found the average applicant was of a higher caliber than the previous applicants. This indicates that with a salary large enough to enable them to live, good men would join the police force.
- (3) Every town, no matter how small must have a police system. Without a police system, criminals would have the run of the towns. The larger cities are able to support a police force of a small size, but the smaller towns are unable to do this. As a result many of the police officials of small towns are easy prey for the political bosses and wealthy business men. This result in favoritism being shown to certain individuals. A greater allocation of the budget for MP is recommended.

b. Equipment.

- (1) A tremendous shortage of weapons, mainly pistols, was noted during this survey. The minimum requirement as to weapons must be one pistol per man. In all of the police organizations there is approximately one pistol for every four men. This presents a very difficult problem for the police in as much as they are called on to quell riots, disperse mobs, etc., and must appear on the scene with a very limited number of weapons. As a result of this, the mobs usually ignore the police intervention.
- (2) Vehicles are in great demand by the police or-

ganizations. They are unable to get to designated points quickly. Again in the case riots or disorders, if the police had the means of arriving at the scene quickly and with sufficient weapons, the disorder could be stopped. With the transportation as it is, the rioters can and usually do make great headway before the police arrive at the scene.

- (3) Telephone communication is fair. The majority of police boxes have phones, and they serve the purpose as long as no emergency arises. It has been requested that short distance radios be installed in the MP police boxes for use during emergencies, or when the telephone system is not of order.

c. Conclusions.

The three main draw backs at present seem to be a lack of information getting down to the actual policeman on the job as to his powers; the lack of weapons which the police need in fulfilling their job; and the lack of transportation.

It is recommended that a orientation course be set up to instruct policemen periodically as to changes in the current regulations.

The present Police Law prohibits the NRP and MP from cooperating with each other. This is a serious handicap and should be remedied.

It is also recommended that the present law be changed in respect to powers of the police man. Under the present set up, when a police man is called to another prefecture to work with the police, he loses all his power of authority.

Recommend that the Public Safety Commission remain in force as it now stand.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

GERALD J. FICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant

Report Control Symbol MG-13

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION FRB/mi
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

AG 012

11 March 1949

SUBJECT: Surveillance of Japanese Tax Administration

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343
ATTN: Military Government Section

1. In compliance with OD #48, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 17 August 1948, subject as above, the following report is submitted.

a. Total National taxes collected at beginning of the period: ¥20,637,964,000.

b. Total National tax collection during the period 1-28 February 1949 in Tokai-Hokuriku Military Government Region: ¥6,017,570,000.

c. Total National taxes collected for fiscal year through 28 February 1949: ¥26,904,106,000.

2. Major Problems:

a. Recently it has been noted that the larger business concerns are very reluctant in paying taxes. Reason for such action is the fact that the men owning these said business concerns would rather keep the money circulating in their own establishments rather than pay it out in taxes. However when these men understand the need for paying these taxes, they usually pay without hesitation.

b. Another problem concerning the collection of taxes is that information for such collections has not been made clear to the people by the tax officials. It is desired that the tax officials put more effort in clarifying why the taxes are collected and what they are used for.

c. There has been a rising trend in the anti-tax league. As yet there hasn't been too much serious trouble.

3. Operational assistance given local tax offices and regional finance bureaus by Military Government Team: Short conferences were held with the officials of the Nagoya Finance Bureau concerning tax collection progress.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

GERALD J. FICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant

Report Prepared By:

FRED R. BAYER
1st Lt FA
Assistant Finance and Civil Property Officer

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

JGF/mi

10 March 1949

SUBJECT: Violation of Economic Laws

TO: Commanding Officer
Ishikawa Mil Govt Team
APO 301

Pursuant to our telephone conversation with regard to Price Control Laws and the Table of Punishments advocated by your office the following information is supplied:

1. Imperial Ordinance #118 (3 Mar. 1946) provides for a fine or prison sentence or both.
2. In Aug. 1948 the Chief Procurator in Tokyo advised all regional procurators that where a particular procurator asks for a fine that it should be three times the amount in excess of the price ceiling.
3. On 10 Sept. 1948 ESS (SCAP) sent out a PD Enforcement Memo #2 (Price and Distribution) which referred to a letter written to all regional prosecutors urging the use of a fine of three times the excess over the ceiling price.
4. The High Procurator in Nagoya tells me that imprisonment is demanded where the amount involved is ¥500,000 or more and also where any offense is committed the second time.
5. If you feel that the penalties are inadequate we can ask for immediate stiffening thru 8th Army Channels. However a table of new penalties such as advised by your office is violative of the spirit of ESS (SCAP) instructions to the Chief Procurator in the Central Government. Moreover it causes confusion in the Japanese law and a lack of uniformity. If the Military Government Teams in each Prefecture set up their own table of punishments a chaotic condition would, indeed, be the result.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DUMONT:

GERALD J. FICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant

HEADQUARTERS
ISHIKAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 301 (Kanazawa, Honshu)

HLR/rs

7 March 1949

SUBJECT: Special Report of Penalties to be demanded for
Economic Crimes

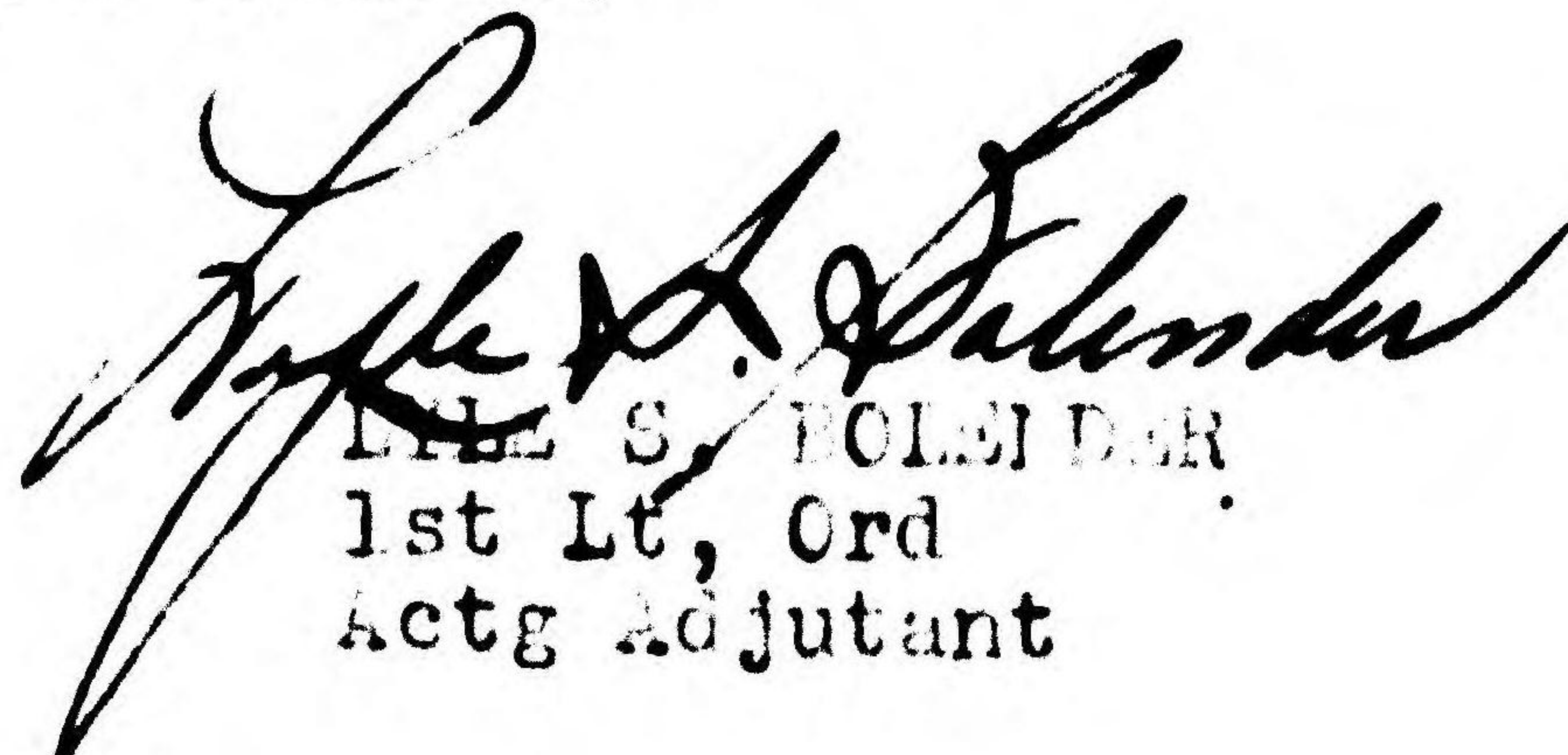
TO: Commanding Officer
Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Region
APO 710

1. After a through study of blackmarket operations in this Prefecture and the penalties demanded by prosecutors when prosecuting these crimes a suggestion was submitted to the Procurators that they demand penal servitude and heavier fines which is provided for in existing laws. The Procurators were reluctant to take action at the beginning of discussions, but have now acted upon the suggestion.

2. Attached hereto as an inclosure is a copy of the standard penalties to be demanded by Procurators in this Prefecture when prosecuting blackmarket cases.

3. In view of the fact that many of the cases prosecuted in accordance with attached list will be appealed to the Nagoya High Court it is recommended, that all Procurators in the Region be urged to demand penalties in accordance with those shown in attached list. It is believed that if such action is taken that blackmarketing can be effectively controlled and food and material will be diverted from blackmarket to official distribution channels. It is evident that the relatively small fines previously demanded had little or no effect in eliminating blackmarketing. Japanese fear imprisonment but they do not fear fines.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:


LYLE S. HOLMDER
1st Lt, Ord
Actg Adjutant

1 Incl:
List of Penalties

Karazawa District
Public Procurators' Office

4 March 1949

SUBJECT: Report on standard of penalty as shall be demanded
upon case of violation of economic control

TO: Commanding Officer, Ishikawa Military Government Team

In compliance with your instruction, enclosed we cordially
submit to you the report on the subject case after amendment.

STANDARD OF PENALTY AS SHALL BE
DEMANDED UPON CASE OF VIOLATION OF ECONOMIC CONTROL

A. In case of violation of controlled price:

<u>Case</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
(1) The exceeding price is under 10,000 yen.	More than (three (3) months' imprisonment at hard labor and concurrently fine of more than three (3) times as much as the exceeding price.)
(2) The exceeding price is more than 10,000 yen and under 50,000 yen.	More than (six (6) months' imprisonment at hard labor and concurrently fine of more than three (3) times as much as the exceeding price.)
(3) The exceeding price is more than 50,000 yen and under 150,000 yen.	More than (one (1) year's im- prisonment at hard labor and concurrently fine of more than three (3) times as much as the exceeding price.)
(4) The exceeding price is more than 150,000 yen and under 300,000 yen.	More than (three (3) years' imprisonment at hard labor and concurrently fine of 150,000 yen)
(5) The exceeding price is more than 300,000 yen and under 700,000 yen.	More than (five (5) years' imprisonment at hard labor and concurrently fine of 150,000 yen)

(6) The exceeding price is more than 700,000 yen. Extreme imprisonment at hard labor and fine as provided by law.

B. In case of violation of distribution:

<u>Case</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
(1) The dealing price is under 10,000 yen.	More than (three (3) months' imprisonment at hard labor and concurrently fine of half of the dealing price.)
(2) The dealing price is more than 10,000 yen and under 50,000 yen.	More than (six (6) months' imprisonment at hard labor and concurrently fine of half of the dealing price.)
(3) The dealing price is more than 50,000 yen and under 150,000 yen.	More than (one (1) year's imprisonment at hard labor and concurrently fine of half of the dealing price.)
(4) The dealing price is more than 150,000 yen and under 300,000 yen.)	Three (3) years' imprisonment at hard labor and extreme fine as provided by law.
(5) The dealing price is more than 300,000 yen and under 700,000 yen.	Five (5) years' imprisonment at hard labor and extreme fine as provided by law.
(6) The dealing price is more than 700,000 yen.	Extreme imprisonment at hard labor and fine as provided by law.

C. In case the amount of fine be, according to the above-mentioned standard, above the extreme amount of fine as provided by law, the latter shall be demanded.

s/ Takiji Kano
t/ Takiji Kogoshi
Chief Public Prosecutor,
Kanazawa District
Public Prosecutors' Office
s/ (Acting)

Translation of letter from
ESS.

12. August 19 48. Tokyo.

This was reinforced by PD enforcement
Memo #2

To the chief prosecutor and the prosecutors
in every prefecture.

Title:

----- The prosecutions to the violation of the Official
Price.

According to the result of reviewed these report that are
sent from each Public Prosecutors' Office, concerning the
prosecution and sentence to the violation of the Official
Price;

It is a great regret to us that a fine will not reach at a
Surplus.

The G.H.Q. also has a great interest to this point and will
notice about this point to all Military Government Team in
Japan. Therefore, all the chief prosecutors will have to
show the meaning of this point to all their subordinates.

On the time when a prosecutor will prosecute a offender with
a moneytary penalty, he must demand the fine will be two times
or three times of a Surplus, at least, not below a Surplus.
At the same time have to explain the reason of the prosecution
and the sentence should be reasonable.

The G.H.Q. must be informed the cases, the moneytary penalty
limited, from coming August for the time being.
And the report, including one month, must be reached the G.H.Q.
by 15 of the next month.

The details of a report are as follows:

1. The number of the prosecution.
2. The number of these prosecutions that are demanded a reasonable
fine to the Surplus.
3. The number of these prosecutions that are demanded one time
or two times of the Surplus.
4. The number of these prosecutions that are demanded two times
or three times.

The chief prosecutor, Hukui, in the Supreme
Public prosecutors' Office.

*Table of Punishments set
up by Ishikawa MG Team*

Instruction given by the Ishikawa Military government to the Kanazawa Chief Procurator's Office under the date of March 4 in connection with handling those Economic Crimes:

1. Over-price of ceiling price.

a. ¥10,000 or less (confinement at hard labor for 3 months or more and the fine of three times of the amount exceeded the ceiling price or more).

b. ¥10,000 to ¥50,000 (6 months hard labor or more, and a fine of three times or more of the amount exceeded the ceiling price).

c. ¥50,000 to ¥150,000 (one year hard labor or more, and a fine of three times or more over the amount exceeded the ceiling price).

d. ¥150,000 to ¥300,000 (three years hard labor or more, and a fine of ¥150,000 or more).

e. ¥300,000 to ¥700,000 (five years hard labor or more, and a fine of ¥150,000 or more).

f. Over ¥700,000 (maximum punishment at hard labor and maximum amount of fine).

2. Illegal transaction of rationed goods without official license.

a. ¥10,000 or less (three months hard labor or more and a fine in the amount of one half of the price involved).

b. ¥10,000 to ¥50,000 (six months hard labor and a fine amounting to one half of the price involved).

c. ¥50,000 to ¥150,000 (one year hard labor and a fine of one half of the price involved).

d. ¥150,000 to 300,000 (three years hard labor or more and a fine of maximum amount).

e. ¥300,000 to ¥700,000 (five years hard labor and a fine of maximum amount).

f. ¥700,000 or more (maximum punishment at hard labor and fine).

3. The amount of fine should not in any case exceed the maximum amount of ¥100,000.

Punishment Mar. 11 1949
Present table used by all
Prosecutors

In compliance with the GHQ order of July last year, the following general principle for punishment on economic crimes has been applied:

Violation of ceiling price but first offender:

A fine of one to three times of the amount exceeded, but in case of bad cases, in addition to a fine, confinement at hard labor too. Even in the first offence, if the exceeded amount involved amounts ¥500,000 or over the offender is punished to confinement at hard labor.

Repeated violators of the ceiling price:

A fine of four times of the amount exceeded or more and confinement at hard labor.

Letter from Tokyo High Procurator
to Regional Procurators
advised from ESS(SCAP) Aug. 12

最高検察庁 日記紙第五六三號
昭和二十三年八月十二日

検事総長 福井 盛太

各高等検察廳 検事長
各地方法検察廳 検事正

統制價格違反事件の求刑に關して

(前略)

過去數ヶ月間に各検察廳より報告せられた主要價格違反事件の求刑並に判決を檢討した結果によると超過額を
下廻るもの極めて多し、事は誠に遺憾又至りしものあり。
連合國最高司令部は此の点に重大關心を有し、全
國軍政部に宛宛、何介の指示をするとの事であるから、

一 命 察 廳

各位は部下懸察官(支那)及び区検察廳に至るまで、
 よく此の趣旨を徹底し、本通牒入手後は價格違反
 事件につき罰金刑のみを求刑する場合は特別な事情
 なき限り原則として超過額の二倍乃至三倍の罰金刑
 を求刑し、おととも超過額を下すとする求刑を為すと共
 に公判に際しては求刑の根拠を説明して適正なる判決
 を得ることに努められたい。

尚總司令部に報告の必要上價格違反事件中罰金刑
 のみを求刑する事件につき本年八月一日より當分の間
 毎月末日迄一ヶ月分を翌月十五日必着の見込にて
 左記事項を報告せられたい。

一) 起訴件数 記

一) 超過額相當の罰金を求刑した事件数

三) 超過額の二倍乃至三倍の罰金を求刑した事件数
 四) 超過額の三倍乃至三倍の罰金を求刑した事件数

以上

一 食 家 監

File

**HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
AFO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)**

JGF/m1

8 March 1949

SUBJECT: Travelling Exhibit

**TO: Commanding Officer, Aichi Mil Govt Team, AFO 710
Commanding Officer, Mie Mil Govt Team, AFO 710
Commanding Officer, Gifu Mil Govt Team, AFO 25
Commanding Officer, Toyama Mil Govt Team, AFO 301
Commanding Officer, Ishikawa Mil Govt Team, AFO 301
Commanding Officer, Fukui Mil Govt Team, AFO 301
Commanding Officer, Shizuoka Mil Govt Team, AFO 1007**

The National Personnel Authority and the Prefectural Governments have sponsored a travelling exhibit dealing with proposed reforms in the Japanese Civil Service. Your Cooperation is solicited. They expect to make use of slides, cartoons and other media along with lectures. The tentative schedule calls for conferences in Mie Mar. 9th and Gifu on Mar. 11th. There will be public showings in Mie, Mar. 14-16 and Gifu Mar. 18-20. Other conferences and showings for other Prefectures will be decided later.

A conference is scheduled for Shizuoka on Mar. 14-15 and the showing in that place is to be Mar. 28-30.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DUFONT:

**GERALD J. FIGO
Capt, INF
Adjutant**

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Region, APO 710,
Subj: "Anti-Tax League Organization", dtd 18 Feb 49.

AG 012

2nd Ind

RJD/mi

Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Region, APO 710, 7 Mar 49

TO: Commanding General, Hq I Corps, APO 301

Forwarded for your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

GERALD J. FICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant

124

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Region, APO 710, Subj: "Anti-Tax League Organization", dtd 18 Feb 49.

1st Ind

WOW/tk

Hq Mie Military Government Team, APO 710, 28 Feb 49

TO: Commanding Officer, Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Region, APO 710

1. In compliance with Par 3, basic letter the following report is submitted.

a. The so called "Anti Tax" League in Matsuzaka has been under investigation since on or about 15 January 1949. It is believed that sufficient evidence has been obtained and turned over to the Japanese officials to indict the "Anti Tax" League officials for violation of Art. 5, Imperial Ordinance No. 101, 1946. Evidence of tax evasion and/or filing of false returns on the part of four of the five league officials has been obtained and turned over to the Japanese officials for action. (See Incl. 1) The procurator in charge of tax matters has promised immediate action.

b. A translation of the original police report on the activities of the "Anti Tax" League is submitted as Incl. 2. Subsequent investigation substantiates all facts shown in the report and reveals that the present membership is now 207. The secretary of the league is employed on a free time status and allegedly receives ¥2,000 a month salary. He is also a tax evader.

c. Information was obtained from the Procurators that there is to be a meeting held in Nagoya on 4 March to discuss tax matters. This meeting is to be attended by all procurators who handle tax cases and a member of the Supreme Court Procurators office will attend. It is recommended that a member of the Region staff attend this meeting and give the procurators some impetus in the performance of their duty.

2. All action possible is being taken by this headquarters to locate and expose all elements of so called Anti-Tax Associations.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

DESMOND P. WILSON
Major, FA
Adjutant

2 Incls:
Incl 1. Statement.
Incl 2. Translated copies of Anti-Tax Movement.

STATEMENT

The following information reference the status of five (5) officials of the Matsuzaka "Anti Tax" League was obtained from the files of the Tax office, Matsuzaka and other information furnished by the Matsuzaka Police.

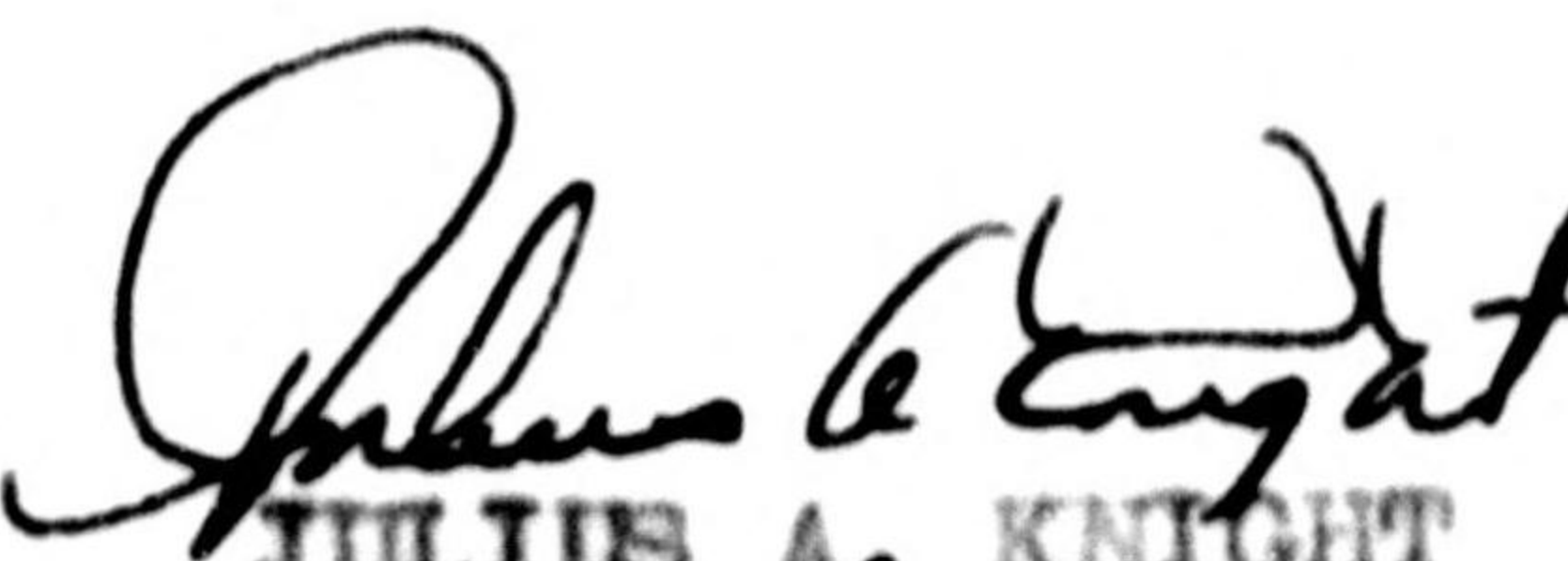
(1) ISHIGAKI, Kuniichi is the alledged leader and president of the movement and is a member of the City Council. It has been reported that he is also a member of the Communist Party. His reassessed tax for FY 1948-49 is ¥42,828; tax paid to date, None.

(2) NAKANISHI, Goro is the alledged secretary of the league and reportedly receives about ¥2,000 per month salary as a full time official. Records of the tax officials show that he has never filed a return nor paid any taxes during FY 1948-49.

(3) YOSHIMURA, Kametaro is a merchant, member of the Communist Party and evidently one of the leading advocates of the movement. His reassessed tax for FY 1948-49 is ¥10,122 of which ¥8,734 is still unpaid.

(4) UCHIDA, Katsuzo is a member of the Communist Party and has no visable means of support, according to the police. He has neither filed a return nor paid any taxes during FY 1948-49.

(5) KAJITA, Shigeho, is the Communist Party Candidate who was defeated in the recent election of Diet Members. His activities at present are not too clear. He has neither filed a return nor paid any taxes for the current year.


JULIUS A. KNIGHT
Capt., Ord
Tax Surveillance Officer

21 January 1949

TO : Legal-Government Section
SUBJECT: Anti-tax Movement
FROM : Chief of Matsuzaka MP

The office of Matsuzaka Anti-tax League is located at Yoshimura Kametaro's house (Atago-cho, Matsuzaka City) and seems to be giving advice to the farmers, fishermen, and merchants in and around Matsuzaka City, concerning the various kinds of income tax problems.

Their activities tend to develop into the anti-tax movement to a large extent and we are paying much attention to this tendency.

1. Office Location: Yoshimura Kametaro's house
(Atago-cho, Matsuzaka City)

2. Address & Name: Title of Representatives

ISHIGAKI, Kuniichi - Nishi-machi, Matsuzaka City; member of city assembly; Communist Party

UCHIDA, Katsuzo - Kiyu, Matsuzaka; clerk of Mie-Ken Farmer Cooperative; Communist Party

NAKANISHI, Goro - Hanaoka-cho, Iinan-gun; clerk of Matsuzaka Branch of All-Japan Farmers Cooperatives

KAJITA, Shigeo - Nishi-machi, Matsuzaka; candidate of House of Representative; committeeman of Communist Party Mie-Ken Nansei District

3. Member:

Approximately 160 at present. Most of them consist of the so-called small or middle-sized enterprisers whose final returns amount to less than ¥12-130,000. (Carpenter, plaster, waggon-men tinner, painter, green-grocer and shoe-makers)

4. Purpose:

The final returns imposed upon us this year is utterly of such a nature that they carry with them a series of complaints on the part of tax payers. Nothing could be more worse than these kinds of unfair and unilateral impositions. As every tax payer cannot reach a favorable conclusion by means of the direct negotiations with the tax office, we, united in all, are determined to attain our purpose.

5. Activities:

They are posting the leaflets on the main street in Matsuzaka, stating the following slogans.

Ref. Copy Tax Sec 1

(cont'd)

- a. To expose the confidential talk between the tax-office and town bosses.
- b. To get back the tax officials on the democratic way.
- c. Taxpayment League should be present at the tax-assessment conference.

To make possible use of the farmers meeting, they are agitating the people to lead them to their desired atmosphere. They make it a rule to cry out the unfair tax imposition in this occasion. It seems that they are collecting about ¥10 a month per person as the membership expenditures.

6. Influence:

The representatives of this league consist of the members of Communist Party. Some of the citizens, therefore, are showing no sign of joining in this association, but small or middle-sized enterprisers are somewhat in favor of this movement, anticipating the less tax imposition.

Nakanishi Goro, a member of this association, has reportedly told as follows. "Matsuzaka Tax Office is at a loss to handle the excessively collected income tax during FY '47-48 and there is no need of declaration this year."

Influenced somewhat by his talk, some of the farmers in Hanaoka-cho seem to have not declared yet this year.

I certify that the above translation is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. Hosi
Translator

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

FGD/ing

18 February 1949

SUBJECT: Anti-Tax League Organization

TO: Commanding Officer
Mie Mil Govt Team
APO 710

1. Report submitted to the undersigned by First Lieutenant Carey W. Milligan, of my Staff, indicates that in the City of Matsuzaka an organization called "Anti-Tax League" has been established. Three of the four league officials are members of the Communist Party, and one of these three is a national committee-man for the Prefecture, and was a candidate for the Diet at the last election. The league has approximately 160 members at present, and 10 Yen per month dues are collected. The activities of this league apparently include advising the members on tax questions and attempting to obtain a decrease in their taxes. My records indicate that a copy of the above report should now be in your possession.

2. In view of the above, it would be useful to ascertain whether this organization has obtained registration from prefectural authorities, whether the aims and purpose of that league are stated clearly, whether a roster of its officials has been submitted, who is backing this organization, what dues are expected from its members and the purpose for which this money is spent. I wish likewise to bring to your attention the fact that advice on tax matters must be done through a licensed organization and anyone giving advice, even for a fee of ten Yen, should ipso facto be prosecuted for violation of Japanese law. It might also be very useful to ascertain from the tax people whether the officials of that league have paid their Income Tax for 1948, or whether the status of payment is not yet determined. Also, that anyone obstructing the collection of income taxes, or advising anyone to evade those taxes, is liable under the Japanese law.

3. You are therefore requested to send above report to

Ltr to CO, Mic Mil Govt Team, APO 710, 18 Feb 49

this headquarters without delay and information is desired as to whether the local procurator has been advised of these alleged violations and if alleged violations have been found to be definite, what steps have been taken to remedy this situation.

F. G. DUMONT
Colonel, INF
Commanding

**HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
A.O 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)**

RJD/ml

7 March 1949

AO 012

SUBJECT: Letter of Transmittal.

TO:

**Commanding Officer, Aichi Mil Govt Team, APO 710
Commanding Officer, Mie Mil Govt Team, APO 710
Commanding Officer, Toyama Mil Govt Team, APO 301
Commanding Officer, Ishikawa Mil Govt Team, APO 301
Commanding Officer, Fukui Mil Govt Team, APO 301
Commanding Officer, Gifu Mil Govt Team, A.O 25**

For your information.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DUMONT:

**GERALD J. PICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant**

**Incl:
TWX concerning Tax Report.**

-C-C-P-Y-

FROM: CG 1 CORUS

TO : CO TORAI HOKUFIKU MIL GOVT REG

CITE: ICBA-464

DTG : 030555Z

Para 1. Effective 1 Mar 1949 periodic reports of National Tax collections by prefecture within your zone of responsibility will be compiled and telephoned this headquarters, attention military government section, Kyoto 26 522. The three reporting period of each month will correspond with the present tax day periods used by the Japanese, that is one to 10, eleven (11) to 20, 21 to end of month. The reports will be telephoned no later than 1200 on the 15th, 25th, 5th day of each month respectively.

Para 2. Reports will include:

- a. Total taxes collected for the period, exclusive of transaction tax (stamp).
- b. Self assessed income tax collections for the period.

Para 3. The first report will cover the period 1 to 10 March.

file:

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

AG 012

3 March 1949

SUBJECT: Tax Collections

TO: Colonel Dumont

1. Mr. Yoshihashi of the Nagoya Finance Bureau, Chief of Finance Administration, has directed all banks to have certain departments remain open on Sunday, as well as every other day of the week, in order to facilitate the collection of taxes. It has also been suggested that this action be taken in Mie and Gifu Prefectures.

2. This action was approved by all concerned.

JOSEPH G. FEATHERSTONE

(122)

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

FRB/mi

3 March 1949

SUBJECT: Mistreatment of U. S. Prisoners of War.

TO: Commanding Officer
Aichi CIC Det.
APO 710

1. Attention invited to Par. 13 of inclosure 1 (2).
2. For investigation deemed necessary.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

GERALD J. FICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant

1 Incl:

Statement

Capt. Wass, Chief of Legal Section, A.M.G.

Jiro Irai (Age: 42 years)

Chief of Shintenchī, Jotoen,
4-chome, Sugisakae-cho, Kitaku, Nagoya.

Chokichi Tanaka (Age: 58 years)

Assistant of the Chief of the Shintenchī. Jotoen.

1. Date: 14 May, 1945, 9.00 a.m. - 11.00 a.m.

2. Place: Between Ruriko-Bridge (along the road)

3. Spot of the air-plane dropped:

Koshin, Moriyama-cho, in the suburb of Nagoya (near
the Tenjin Bridge)

4. 14 May 1945, 9.00 a.m.

Air raid by 450 B-29 according to the Japanese Military
Announcement.

5. One of the first Unit (Altogether 15 planes)
was shot down.

6. In time of No. 4 wings attack of the U. S. Air Troops a
fire broke out at 8.30 a.m. around the Jotoen, Shiroida-cho,
Kitaku, Nagoya, and all of the houses were burnt down. And
therefore all of the Jotoen residents and a greater part of
the neighbouring people took refuge near the No. 2 place.
Then one or two of the policemen and 3 or 4 of the guardians
happened to pass near accompanied by 3 air-men (one of them
was wounded and carried on the bicycle) the above mentioned
Jiro Irai and Chokichi Tanaka struck violently the walking
air-men without listening to the advice of the policemen
and the guardians. They kicked them with their shoes, and
dragged them down, so the policemen and the guardians
brought them away after great difficulty. We were watching
the sight from the beginning to the end.

7. Jiro Irai was then at the post of the chief of the spy
prevention society (Bocho Kai), and he wore a sword not only
that time but also almost every day, and cooperated with
the Military Authorities with all his heart and soul. I'll
show you below mentioned examples.

He took the advantage of his post of the chief of the Union of the spy prevention and oppressed the people compulsory.

8. Jiro Imai became the chief of the Association (Kuriaiicho) in December 1943 and collected compulsory from each of the association members 10% of his sale's amount (altogether from 206 houses) in the name of contribution planes according to the plan made by Jiro Imai just after the outbreak of the Pacific War. In this way 11 planes were contributed to the army between 1944 and 1945, and the planes were put name either "Joto-go" or "Shintenchi". When some of the member made a mistake in calculating their account of sale he ordered the suspension of business or prohibited to continue their business on the suspicion of making such conscious mistake in the calculation.

9. Nearly 400 employee raids were ordered compulsory to engage from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. every other day in making military dressed in the name of labor service, and when they did not attend the service work they were ordered to leave their job, and their wages in the service were contributed to the army fund through his office.

10. On the other hand each 10 persons of the employers were sent every day in turn compulsory to Saji Tile Factory (the factory was producing munitions that time), and if could not attend the service their employee had to take their master's place (on the employer's account) and all of the wages paid by the Saji Tile Co. was contributed through him. All the time he made use of his power to oppress the people, so everybody had no way but to follow his direction.

11. During the war time Jiro Imai cooperated with military authorities whole heartedly in many ways.

12. Jiro Imai and leading members of the association and members of the Shinsekai, totaling to over 20 persons struck Shiro Uyerura, a member of the Shintenchi Association of the Jotoen, 39, 4-chome, Sugisakae-cho, Kitaku, Nagoya, and arrested by the Crime Search Section of the Nagoya Police Station. and the investigation is being made now.

13. Jiro Imai, Chief of the Association is still collecting 10% of the sales account from each of the members of the Association, while he is in the leading position at which his is bound to promote the benefits and welfare of the association members. Further he induces to buy tickets

for the performances and general commodities. Besides this he is collecting a lot of money and contribution with various causes. By using monetary power and the violent conducts he has now his position deep-rooted in called "Shinseikai", consisting of the leading members (about 30) and young members (about 30), for which he acts as leader. His pressure on the members is day by day increasing to the extent that they are changed into a sort of gang. Their violence against Shiro Uyemura is only an example, and many other outsiders have been struck at the Jotoen office, and yet they are compelled to bear silently for fear of the future trouble. Moreover the management of the association is made by the discretion of Jiro Imai, and if anybody criticizes Imai's conducts, or has different opinions he has to undergo troubles by various means, so all the members are obliged to follow his own way with deep sorry. The state being as mentioned above we request you to please investigate this matter.

We certify the above statement is a correct information.

Seitaro Tanabe c/o Natsu Ninoriya

Oroto-cho, Inuyama-cho, Niwa-gun,
Aichi-Prefecture

Iyo Fukui c/o Watsuoka
Mitsu Otaki -do-
Yuri Takeuchi -do-

1, Kita-Takaiwa-cho, Gifu-shi,
Gifu Prefecture.

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Region, APO 710, Subj: "Anti-Tax League Organization", dtd 18 Feb 49.

1st Ind

WOW/tk

Hq Mie Military Government Team, APO 710, 28 Feb 49

TO: Commanding Officer, Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Region, APO 710

1. In compliance with Par 3, basic letter the following report is submitted.

a. The so called "Anti Tax" League in Matsuzaka has been under investigation since on or about 15 January 1949. It is believed that sufficient evidence has been obtained and turned over to the Japanese officials to indict the "Anti Tax" League officials for violation of Art. 5, Imperial Ordinance No. 101, 1946. Evidence of tax evasion and/or filing of false returns on the part of four of the five league officials has been obtained and turned over to the Japanese officials for action. (See Incl. 1) The procurator in charge of tax matters has promised immediate action.

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2. All action possible is being taken by this headquarters to locate and expose all elements of so called Anti-Tax Associations.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

DESMOND P. WILSON
Major, FA
Adjutant

2 Incls:

Incl 1. Statement.

Incl 2. Translated copies of Anti-Tax Movement.

120

STATEMENT

The following information reference the status of five (5) officials of the Matsuzaka "Anti Tax" League was obtained from the files of the Tax office, Matsuzaka and other information furnished by the Matsuzaka Police.

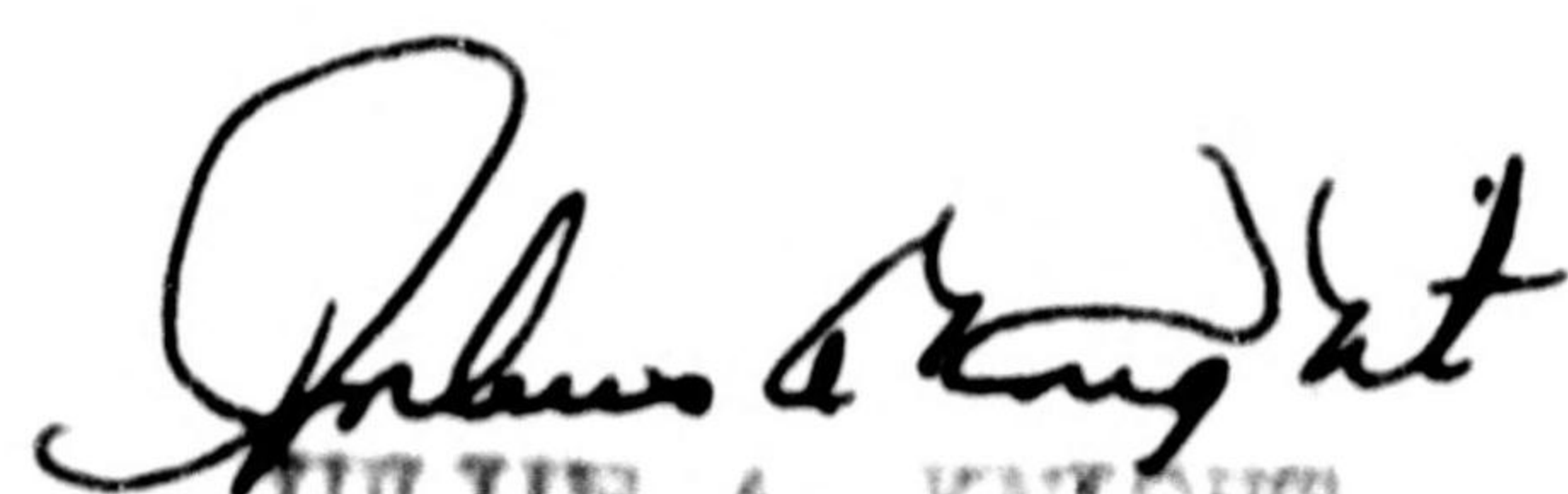
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JULIUS A. KNIGHT
Capt., Ord
Tax Surveillance Officer

21 January 1949

TO : Legal-Government Section

SUBJECT: Anti-tax Movement

FROM : Chief of Matsuzaka MP

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(Atago-cho, Matsuzaka City)

2. Address & Name: Title of Representatives

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3. Member:

Approximately 160 at present. Most of them consist of the so-called small or middle-sized enterprisers whose final returns amount to less than ¥12-130,000. (Carpenter, plaster, waggon-wagon tinner, painter, green-grocer and shoe-makers)

4. Purpose:

The final returns imposed upon us this year is utterly of such a nature that they carry with them a series of complaints on the part of tax payers. Nothing could be more worse than these kinds of unfair and unilateral impositions. As every tax payer cannot reach a favorable conclusion by means of the direct negotiations with the tax office, we, united in all, are determined to attain our purpose.

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- a. To expose the confidential talk between the tax-office and town bosses.
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6. Influence:

The representatives of this league consist of the members of Communist Party. Some of the citizens, therefore, are showing no sign of joining in this association, but small or middle-sized enterprisers are somewhat in favor of this movement, anticipating the less tax imposition.

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I certify that the above translation is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.



Translator

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710, (Nagoya, Honshu)

FGD/lmg

18 February 1949

SUBJECT: Anti-Tax League Organization

TO: Commanding Officer, Mie Mil Govt Team, APO 710

1. Report submitted to the undersigned by First Lieutenant Carey W. Milligan, of my Staff, indicates that in the City of Matsuzaka an organization called "Anti-Tax League" has been established. Three of the four league officials are members of the Communist Party, and one of these three is a national committee-man for the Prefecture, and was a candidate for the Diet at the last election. The league has approximately 160 members at present, and 10 Yen per month dues are collected. The activities of this league apparently include advising the members on tax questions and attempting to obtain a decrease in their taxes. My records indicate that a copy of the above report should now be in your possession.

2. In view of the above, it would be useful to ascertain whether this organization has obtained registration from prefectural authorities, whether the aims and purpose of that league are stated clearly, whether a roster of its officials has been submitted, who is backing this organization, what dues are expected from its members and the purpose for which this money is spent. I wish likewise to bring to your attention the fact that advice on tax matters must be done through a licensed organization and anyone giving advice, even for a fee of ten Yen, should ipso facto be prosecuted for violation of Japanese law. It might also be very useful to ascertain from the tax people

Ltr to CO, Mie Mil Govt Team, APO 710, 18 Feb 49

whether the officials of that league have paid their Income Tax for 1948, or whether the status of payment is not yet determined. Also, that anyone obstructing the collection of income taxes, or advising anyone to evade those taxes, is liable under the Japanese law.

3. You are therefore requested to send above report to this headquarters without delay and information is desired as to whether the local procurator has been advised of these alleged violations and if alleged violations have been found to be definite, what steps have been taken to remedy this situation.

F. G. DUMONT
Colonel, INF
Commanding

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

RJD/m1

24 February 1949

AG 333.5

SUBJECT: Statement of Evidence

THRU: Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301

TO: Commanding Officer
Kinki Mil Govt Region
APO 25
ATTN: Claims Officer

1. It is requested that you submit to this Headquarters three copies of statement as per example attached hereto.

2. Subject EM (Rct. Theodore C. Rodgers RA 1326968) was recently transferred to your command.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

GERALD J. FICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant

1 Incl:
As indicated

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

614

17 February 1949

SUBJECT: Town Meeting-Japan ---- Regional Plan

TO: Commanding Officer, Aichi Mil Govt Team, APO 710
Commanding Officer, Gifu Mil Govt Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Mie Mil Govt Team, APO 710
Commanding Officer, Fukui Mil Govt Team, APO 301
Commanding Officer, Toyama Mil Govt Team, APO 301
Commanding Officer, Ishikawa Mil Govt Team, APO 301

1. Reference: Headquarters, Eighth Army, ltr 21 Jan 49, Reprint, "Town Meetings on the Rhine".

2. In order to provide information for the residents of the various communities in Japan, particularly in this region, which will enable the people to know more about the functions of their local government, its scope and limitations, and to air publicly, alleged or real grievances of the people against the government and its officials, the American "Town Hall" plan is suggested as a sounding board of local reactions.

3. Numerous ideas suggest themselves in the reference letter referred to herein above. A general framework is suggested for application in this region in the following items.

4. The Town Hall meeting should enable the citizen to ask questions of their local, prefectural and central government personnel and to receive answers that will provide or indicate solutions to those questions.

5. At least one Military Government Officer should attend the meeting to act as moderator, maintain order and progressive action and guidance. The Officer should guide the meeting in such a manner as to limit the questions asked to Japanese instead of Military Government operations. Questions are often asked of Military Government which could be answered by Japanese officials who are glad that the question is asked of Military Government, instead of them. One suggested plan, when such a question arises, is for the Military Government Officer to declare: There is a time and place for everything. This is not the time nor the place for the question. Is there another question?" The purpose of this scheme is to encourage the Japanese to direct their questions to Japanese officials and to receive answers, aiming at the time when no Military Government personnel will be at hand to answer such questions.

6. Another suggestion is to select two communities for trial experiments of the Town Hall meeting idea: one in a city of 30,000 population or more, and another in a town of 15,000 to 30,000 population. The experiences gained in these two types of communities will serve as guides in conducting meetings in like communities. In other words, it is suggested that the Town Hall idea be firmly, solidly implanted and nurtured in such a manner as to promote its perpetuity, carrying on under its own successful operation.

7. The frequency of these meetings can be determined by popular voice, that is, by the demand of the local residents. However, at least once a month, a meeting should be held, for there are numerous questions local residents want answered. Military Government can maintain a list of Town Hall meetings to enable a check in the form of SUGGESTION, SURVEILLANCE, STIMULATION, SUPPORT.

8. No effort should be spared to publicize the Town Hall Meeting. The daily and weekly newspapers should carry advance notices of such meetings, reporters should cover the meetings and publication of the reports should follow.

9. Radio should be utilized to carry advance notices of the meetings as well as a report of the highlights of those meetings after they are held. If convenient, 15 minutes or more of local radio time should be given to broadcasting a part of the meeting for radio listeners.

10. Town mayors and village headmen should publicize Town Hall meetings by publishing posters, cards or other advertising material on local bulletin boards giving time and place of such meetings.

11. A prefectural Town Hall meeting can be arranged at suitable locales and times and these should receive full publicity.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DUMONT:



GERALD J. FICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:

- 1 cy. ea. - CO. ea. Team
- 2 cys. ea. - CIO. ea. Team
- 26 cys. - I Corps
- 3 cys. - file



HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

CWM/m1

23 February 1949

SUBJECT: Extra Food Rations to Foreign Nationals and Sales Tax.

TO: Commanding Officer
Gifu Mil Govt Team
APO 25, Unit 2

The following extract from "Resume of Conversations at the Regular Weekly Liaison Meeting held at the Eighth Army Military Government" is included for your information:

At the Prefectural Liaison Chiefs Conference of the Tokai-Hokuriku Region held on 29 November 1948, a question was raised by Gifu Prefecture as to whether Sales Tax was to be levied on extra food rations to foreign nationals.

The opinion of the Finance Ministry on this question was relayed to the Tokai-Hokuriku Liaison Office from C.L.C.O. Content of the answer in brief is as under:

1. The items shown below are exempted from Sales Tax in accordance with the paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Sales Tax Law:

a. Rice, wheat, barley and the like, potatoes, etc. to be rationed to foreign nationals as staple food are included in the Article 2 of the Food Control Law;

b. Edible oil and fat, soya bean sauce, fish and shellfish and other items distributed on the basis of the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Law.

2. In the case of meat, butter, eggs, sugar and other items not mentioned in a. and b. above, Sales Tax is levied in accordance with the Article 1 and 2 of the said law.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DUMONT:

GERALD J. FICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

LG FILE
RML/m1

AG 014

18 February 1949

SUBJECT: Howa Industries Dispute

TO: Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301
ATTN: Legal-Government Section

The enclosed letter from the Procurators Office, Nagoya District, Nagoya, Honshu, dtd 12 Feb 1949 regarding the Howa Industry Co. labor dispute is forwarded for your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

GERALD J. FICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant

Incl:
1 Ltr from Procurators Office re Howa Dispute, dtd 12 Feb 49

C-O-P-Y

NAGOYA DISTRICT PUBLIC
PROCURATOR'S OFFICE
NAGOYA HONSHU JAPAN

12 Feb 1949

Report of situation of tanglement
occured in Hoowa Technical Company

I hereby report you the above subject as follows:

1. THE OUTLOOK OF THE SITUATION BEFORE ISSUING THE WARNING OF THE CHIEF OF SHINKAWA-POLICE STATION

The dispute between the 1st Union and the 2nd Union of the Howa Industry Co. still continues.

The Company has been barring the entry into the plant of the discharged persons, Hirata & 16 men, because those persons are no longer the operatives nor members of the union.

Trying to force their way into the premises, the majority of members of the 1st Union gathered around the factory and broke through the gate of the plant and invaded the office of the 1st Union over and over again; And there always followed scrummages. The Company was helpless, when Hirata and others invaded the office.

On 31 January 1949, the Local-Labor Relations-Committee arbitrated that dismissal was not to be regarded as violation of Labor Association Law (Article 11) and of Labor Adjustment Law (Article 40); and also on 5 Jan. 1949, the Nagoya Dis-

trict Court decided to drop the application of "provisional invalidation of Dismissal."

In conformity with the decision of the Court and the Committee, the Company's action in discharging Hirata and others was authorized by the Court and the Committee; and the Company has been taking rigorous measures to check the invasion into the Company and the Plant premises by those discharged, increasing the number of garrisons; and also the members of the 2nd Union have been keeping pace with the Company.

Then it became clear to occur any collision appealing to brute force between the Company and those Discharged.

We the authorities happened to catch the information that on the day of 7, & 8, Feb. 1949, the Central Execution Committee of All Japan Metal Labor Union was held in the Hoshizaki Labor-hall, Daido-Steel-Manufacturing Company, (Motohoshizaki-cho, Minami-ku, Nagoya-city), and at the meeting, this entanglement became the chief subject for discussion, and about forty (40) persons of the attendants of the assembly were to march against the Company.

Then we the authorities took measures to meet the situation with the Shinkawa-cho Police Authorities and Headquarters Aichi Prefecture, National Police.

2. CIRCUMSTANCES OF ISSUING THE WARNING AND
OF TAKING WHOLESALE ARRESTS ATTITUDE

We the authorities caught the informations as follows:

On 8 Feb. 1949, about forty (40) members of Friendly Associations of 1st Association marched against the office of the Company, and five (5) representatives of them had an interview with the staffs of the Company, and at that time One (1) member of the Friendly Association made a catcall speech to the members of the 2nd Union in the meal time; there occurred a collision between garrisons who tried to check the speech and those members of 2nd Union.

And war-clouds hang heavy between 1st Union, Friendly Association and 2nd Union; and there was a fear of occurring any illegal action to be taken in the situation.

We the authorities still more examined many informations, and we were led to the conclusion that this entanglement influences to the public peace problem and the Warning was issued by the chief of Communal Police to 1st and 2nd Union, and at the same time Wholesale Arrests Attitude was taken, mobilizing the police-men of the Communal Police and of Hq. Aichi-prefecture National Police. And the warning Letters were delivered to the concerned by documents or by oral.

The Police-men dispatched to the spot numbered 50 firstly, but afterwards 620 Police-men were dispatched in the scene and another five hundred 500 Police-men assumed a

watch-and-wait attitude.

3. THE OUTLOOK OF THE SITUATION AFTER
ISSUED THE WARNING

On this date of 11 Feb. 1949, the members of the 1st Union found the Warning-letters posted up near the Gate of the Plant, and they began to move to request the explanation of the Warning to the chief of the Police Jurisdiction or to march against that Police Station; and afterwards those members communicated to members of Aigi (Aichi and Gifu) Branch of All metal Labor Union, and from the time of about 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon about 400 members of the Friendly Association under the influence of the Branch, flocked together successively by the instructions of the Branch Union.

And they all broke into the premises of the Company and the Plant, neglecting the advice of restraining of illegal entry of the Company and the Police.

So we the authorities set about the wholesale arrest of those flagrant offenders of illegal entry; those offenders who were arrested in the time from 3 o'clock to as of 4 o'clock in the afternoon numbered about 100, and they were all immediately investigated, eventually the number of the arrested reached 120.

4. INSIGHT OF THIS SITUATION IN FUTURE.

1st Union is the "Sambetsu" (CIO) Affiliate Labor Union; and every Branch under the influence of All-metal-Labor-Union is now joining together successively.

There are found many indications of enlarging the entanglement, so we the authorities are expecting the absolute security of prevention of enlargement of the complication by filling up the Police powers.

EIZO YASUI
CHIEF PUBLIC PROCURATOR
NAGOYA DISTRICT PUBLIC
PROCURATOR'S OFFICE
NAGOYA HONSHU JAPAN

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

614

17 February 1949

SUBJECT: Town Meeting-Japan — Regional Plan

TO: Commanding Officer, Aichi Mil Govt Team, APO 710
Commanding Officer, Gifu Mil Govt Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Mie Mil Govt Team, APO 710
Commanding Officer, Fukui Mil Govt Team, APO 301
Commanding Officer, Toyama Mil Govt Team, APO 301
Commanding Officer, Ishikawa Mil Govt Team, APO 301

1. Reference: Headquarters, Eighth Army, ltr 21 Jan 49, Reprint, "Town Meetings on the Rhine".

2. In order to provide information for the residents of the various communities in Japan, particularly in this region, which will enable the people to know more about the functions of their local government, its scope and limitations, and to air publicly, alleged or real grievances of the people against the government and its officials, the American "Town Hall" plan is suggested as a sounding board of local reactions.

3. Numerous ideas suggest themselves in the reference letter referred to herein above. A general framework is suggested for application in this region in the following items.

4. The Town Hall meeting should enable the citizen to ask questions of their local, prefectural and central government personnel and to receive answers that will provide or indicate solutions to those questions.

5. At least one Military Government Officer should attend the meeting to act as moderator, maintain order and progressive action and guidance. The Officer should guide the meeting in such a manner as to limit the questions asked to Japanese instead of Military Government operations. Questions are often asked of Military Government which could be answered by Japanese officials who are glad that the question is asked of Military Government, instead of them. One suggested plan, when such a question arises, is for the Military Government Officer to declare: There is a time and place for everything. This is not the time nor the place for the question. Is there another question?" The purpose of this scheme is to encourage the Japanese to direct their questions to Japanese officials and to receive answers, aiming at the time when no Military Government personnel will be at hand to answer such questions.

6. Another suggestion is to select two communities for trial experiments of the Town Hall meeting idea: one in a city of 30,000 population or more, and another in a town of 15,000 to 30,000 population. The experiences gained in these two types of communities will serve as guides in conducting meetings in like communities. In other words, it is suggested that the Town Hall idea be firmly, solidly implanted and nurtured in such a manner as to promote its perpetuity, carrying on under its own successful operation.

7. The frequency of these meetings can be determined by popular voice, that is, by the demand of the local residents. However, at least once a month, a meeting should be held, for there are numerous questions local residents want answered. Military Government can maintain a list of Town Hall meetings to enable a check in the form of SUGGESTION, SURVEILLANCE, STIMULATION, SUPPORT.

8. No effort should be spared to publicize the Town Hall Meeting. The daily and weekly newspapers should carry advance notices of such meetings, reporters should cover the meetings and publication of the reports should follow.

9. Radio should be utilized to carry advance notices of the meetings as well as a report of the highlights of those meetings after they are held. If convenient, 15 minutes or more of local radio time should be given to broadcasting a part of the meeting for radio listeners.

10. Town mayors and village headmen should publicize Town Hall meetings by publishing posters, cards or other advertising material on local bulletin boards giving time and place of such meetings.

11. A prefectural Town Hall meeting can be arranged at suitable locales and times and these should receive full publicity.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DUMONT:



GERALD J. FICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant

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HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

014

17 February 1949

SUBJECT: Town Meeting-Japan --- Regional Plan

TO: Commanding Officer, Aichi Mil Govt Team, APO 710
Commanding Officer, Gifu Mil Govt Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Mie Mil Govt Team, APO 710
Commanding Officer, Fukui Mil Govt Team, APO 301
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6. Another suggestion is to select two communities for trial experiments of the Town Hall meeting idea: one in a city of 30,000 population or more, and another in a town of 15,000 to 30,000 population. The experiences gained in these two types of communities will serve as guides in conducting meetings in like communities. In other words, it is suggested that the Town Hall idea be firmly, solidly implanted and nurtured in such a manner as to promote its perpetuity, carrying on under its own successful operation.

7. The frequency of these meetings can be determined by popular voice, that is, by the demand of the local residents. However, at least once a month, a meeting should be held, for there are numerous questions local residents want answered. Military Government can maintain a list of Town Hall meetings to enable a check in the form of SUGGESTION, SURVEILLANCE, STIMULATION, SUPPORT.

8. No effort should be spared to publicize the Town Hall Meeting. The daily and weekly newspapers should carry advance notices of such meetings, reporters should cover the meetings and publication of the reports should follow.

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BY ORDER OF COLONEL DUMONT:

Gerald J. Fico

GERALD J. FICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant

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HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

014

17 February 1949

SUBJECT: Town Meeting-Japan — Regional Plan

TO: Commanding Officer, Aichi Mil Govt Team, APO 710
Commanding Officer, Gifu Mil Govt Team, APO 25
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GERALD J. FICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant

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HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

LWC/mi

AG 319.1

18 February 1949

SUBJECT: Laws Contained in Official Gazettes.

TO: Commanding Officer, Aichi Mil Govt Team, APO 710
Commanding Officer, Mie Mil Govt Team, APO 710
Commanding Officer, Gifu Mil Govt Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Toyama Mil Govt Team, APO 301
Commanding Officer, Ishikawa Mil Govt Team, APO 301
Commanding Officer, Fukui Mil Govt Team, APO 301

Transmitted herewith are additions to the index of laws
in the Official Gazettes.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DUMONT:

GERALD J. PICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant

Incl:
As Indicated

LAWS

	Law No.	Year	Issue	Date
Protection Engenic	156	1948	684	7/13/48
Fertilizer Distribution Kodan (A)	157	1948	684	7/13/48
Racing, Horse	158	1948	684	7/13/48
Racing, Horse, State Operated	159	1948	684	7/13/48
Excise, Sugar (A)	262	1948	Ex (49)	12/21/48
Allowances to Diet Members (A)	267	1948	Ex (52)	12/23/48
Public Service Salaries (A)	268	1948	Ex (52)	12/23/48
Judges, Compensation of (A)	269	1948	Ex (52)	12/23/48
Procurators Salary (A)	270	1948	Ex (52)	12/23/48
Finance (A)	271	1948	Ex (52)	12/23/48
Judges, Compensation of	75	1948	Ex (1)	7/1/48
Procurators Salary	76	1948	Ex (1)	7/1/48
Administrative Agency Establishment	77	1948	Ex (1)	7/1/48
Fisheries Agency Establishment	78	1948	Ex (1)	7/1/48
Accounts (A)	79	1948	Ex (1)	7/1/48
Debitures, Measures for Reduced	80	1948	Ex (1)	7/1/48
Litigation, Regulations Concerning	81	1948	Ex (1)	7/1/48
Agricultural Chemical Regulation	82	1948	Ex (1)	7/1/48
Accountants, cp (A)	217	1948	Ex (38)	12/1/48
Allocation of Paper	211	1948	702	8/3/48
Repatriates Commission	212	1948	702	8/3/48
Administrative Personnel	247	1948	817	12/18/48
Finance Committee, Local (A)	248	1948	817	12/18/48
Criminal Procedure, Enforcement of	249	1948	817	12/18/48
the Code of				
Police Officials, Judicial	250	1948	817	12/18/48
Fire, Temporary Measures	251	1948	817	12/18/48
Juvenile (A) (A)	252	1948	817	12/18/48

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HONRIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

RML
LNC/mi

AG - 015

10 February 1949

SUBJECT: Abuse of Rights of Postponement and Appeal

TO: Commanding Officer, Aichi Mil Govt Team, APO 710
Commanding Officer, Mie Mil Govt Team, APO 710
Commanding Officer, Gifu Mil Govt Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Toyama Mil Govt Team, APO 301
Commanding Officer, Ishikawa Mil Govt Team, APO 301
Commanding Officer, Fukui Mil Govt Team, APO 301

1. It has come to the attention of the ^{HQ} Region that in some ~~cases~~ a pattern is being set up by Communists who are awaiting court action. They are endeavoring to postpone cases by Appeals, to the Supreme Court if necessary, in the hopes that the delay will work to their advantage.

2. An example of another type of delaying tactics employed by the Communists occurred in Fukui Prefecture. An attorney, Tatsuji Fuse, a member of an organization known to be fellow travelers, the Liberal Lawyers, now has been granted a third postponement in the trial of a case involving a Communist.

3. Tactics of this nature slow down the functioning of the courts and resultantly increase the backlog of cases on the dockets.

4. It is therefore requested that a report be submitted by each team to this Headquarters by 28 Feb 48 containing the following information:

a. Any evidence of excessive requests for postponement of trial of cases involving Communists.

b. Excessive use of the Right of Appeal in cases involving Communists.

c. The extent of participation by members of the Liberal Lawyers organization in (a) or (b) above.

d. Action taken to preclude continuance of abuses of the rights of appeal and postponement.

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HONSHU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

RML
LWC/mi

AG - 015

10 February 1949

SUBJECT: Abuse of Rights of Postponement and Appeal

TO: Commanding Officer, Aichi Mil Govt Team, APO 710
Commanding Officer, Mie Mil Govt Team, APO 710
Commanding Officer, Gifu Mil Govt Team, APC 25
Commanding Officer, Toyama Mil Govt Team, APO 301
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d. Action taken to preclude continuance of abuses of the rights of appeal and postponement.

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Region, APO 710,
Subj: "Abuse of Rights of Postponement and Appeal",
dtd 10 Feb 49.

- Negative reports are required.*
5. ~~Negative report is necessary if in order.~~

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DUMONT:

GERALD J. FICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

CWM/m1

8 February 1949

SUBJECT: Official Gazette

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343

1. Copies of the Official Gazette received by this headquarters are consistently dated from three to four months before their arrival.

2. Problems frequently arise concerning recently enacted laws and since this delay is present in the distribution, this headquarters is considerably hampered in the execution of its duties by this information not being immediately available.

3. Request that distribution of the Official Gazette be carried on in such a manner that this headquarters will receive them within a reasonable length of time after enactment of the laws contained therein.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

GERALD J. FICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

CWM/mi

4 February 1949

MEMO:

TO: Colonel Dumont

1. Reference: Ltr, Hq Eighth Army, Office of the commanding General, APO 343, dtd 21 January 1949; Subject: Reprinter "Town Meetings on the Rhine."

2. The local autonomy program in the region has not yet shown the desired results. Local governments generally show insufficient initiative in dealing with problems. They either do next to nothing or attempt to get instructions from some higher level. It is true that their activities are hampered by their dependency upon the Central Government for funds, however it does not preclude activity on their part.

By this time the local officials should, and apparently do, have a reasonable knowledge of the principles of democracy. The people as a whole do not, however. The lack of newsprint and other conditions prevalent in Japan today has led to a lack of information on the part of the public. In order to make their local governments work, the people must be informed and they must take an active interest in the operation of their local governments.

3. In the earlier days of the United States, and to some extent even today, the people of a community held Town Meetings. Here problems confronting the community were discussed and solutions arrived at. This was one of the most fundamental forms of democracy at work.

A variation of this same principle can be used here in Japan at the present and should produce beneficial results. The people could be acquainted with the necessity of their participation in the local government, and of its connection with their everyday life. Here they could discover where their tax money is spent, why officials do, or do not do, many things, and many of the whys and wherefores of a government in action. And with the participation of Military Government in these meetings, an excellent outlet is provided whereby propaganda and vicious rumors, spread chiefly by Communists and their sympathizers, can be countered before any great damage has been done.

(111)

4. Civil Information and Education Officers and Legal-Government Officers should co-operate to the fullest extent in the operation of this program. It is recommended that initially this program be confined to a few representative areas. In this manner the local problems encountered in holding such meetings can be overcome before it is tried on a large scale.

Public Halls exist in many villages and cities and frequently have an active committee supervising them. This committee could be used to initiate the meetings, both in inviting the local officials and in obtaining attendance of the general public. Representatives of nearby towns and villages should be invited in order to introduce them to the procedures to be followed. If these committees are insufficient to meet the needs, a citizens committee of representatives of the PTA, Labor Unions and other local organizations could be formed to achieve the same purpose. These meetings should be sponsored by the Japanese themselves.

During the initial meetings, the following procedure should be followed:

a. A representative of Military Government should open the meeting by explaining the purpose and the procedure for conducting the meeting.

b. The meeting should then be opened for questions from the audience. In so far as is possible for the local officials to answer these questions, they should do so. However, it will undoubtedly be frequently necessary for the Military Government representative to answer their questions, especially where Military Government projects are concerned or where the local officials lack the general knowledge.

It is possible that the people may be reticent about asking questions. And in order to get the meeting going, the Military Government representative should have already prepared a list of his own questions that he can ask, either of the officials or of some member of the audience. Once the discussion is started it should not require further supervision other than to confine the discussions to pertinent questions.

5. It is to be emphasized that these meetings are not something to be held in one or two localities and then be allowed to die. It will be necessary to hold them in many areas in order to reach any appreciable number of people. And, in order for them to achieve any real results, they will have to be repeated at intervals in each area.

CAREY W. MILLIGAN
1st Lt. FA

**HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)**

**CWV
LWC/ml**

1 February 1949

SUBJECT: Illegal Publications

**TO: Commanding Officer, Aichi Mil Govt Team, APO 710
Commanding Officer, Gifu Mil Govt Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Toyama Mil Govt Team, APO 301
Commanding Officer, Ishikawa Mil Govt Team, APO 301
Commanding Officer, Fukui Mil Govt Team, APO 301**

1. It has come to the attention of the region that some Japanese book stores are selling a pulp magazine called "Unveiled Mystery of Shinse" containing a picture of the "North Korean Flag".

2. It is recommended that all Japanese Police be on the alert for this magazine and if found this Headquarters is to be notified as soon as possible.

BY ORDER /OF COLONEL DUMONT:

**GERALD J. FICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant**

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

RML/m1

31 January 1949

SUBJECT: Post Election Remarks

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343
ATTN: Military Government Section

1. The following is a report of observations regarding the election held on 23 January 1949.

2. Figures quoted in the national Japanese Press that pertain to Tokai-Hokuriku Region are as follows:

Standing by Region in percent voting

Chugoku	80.1
<u>Tokai-Hokuriku</u>	<u>79.9</u>
Kanto	75.2
Kyushu	74.9
Tohoku	73.9
Kinki	71.9

Six highest Prefectures in Japan in percent voting

Shimane (Chugoku)	89.9
Shizuoka (Shizuoka)	85.2
<u>Toyama (Tokai-Hokuriku)</u>	<u>83.3</u>
<u>Aichi (Tokai-Hokuriku)</u>	<u>82.9</u>
Saga (Kyushu)	82.7
<u>Fukui (Tokai-Hokuriku)</u>	<u>82.6</u>

Standing by Prefecture - Tokai-Hokuriku Region

	1949 Election	1947 Election
Toyama	83.3	75.1
Aichi	82.9	77.3
Fukui	82.6	(Not in Region in 1947)
Gifu	79.0	69.4
Ishikawa	76.1	65.6
Mie	75.4	69.6

R.D. Fide

Percentage voting

	1949	1947
National Average	70.0	67.9
Tokai-Hokuriku	79.9	72.7 (Approx.)

Throughout the Tokai-Hokuriku Region school children were in part responsible for the heavy vote turn out. The children would collect the small stubs given to voters and the one collecting the largest number would receive a prize. In order to increase their chances they went from house to house exhorting people to vote.

An almost universal observation from election officials prior to the election was that the election laws favored the incumbent. In this Region 27 incumbents were retained in The Diet and 26 new candidates elected. Two of the twenty-six new electees were former Diet members. That the election laws do not present an insurmountable obstacle for new candidates is borne out by election results in Fukui. There, four candidates were to be elected. All four incumbents ran as candidates. Only one was elected and three new members of the Diet campaigned successfully.

3. The outstanding feature of the general election returns were the phenomenal gain of the Democratic-Liberals and the election of two Communist candidates. The Democratic-Liberal members representing this region in the Diet numbering 17 before the dissolution, have increased to 29. (See Inclosure 1)

Within the Tokai-Hokuriku Region two members of the Communist Party were elected to the Diet. It is noteworthy that both were elected from populous urban districts.

a. Hide Tajima, Communist, from the First District (Nagoya City) of the Aichi Prefecture received more votes than any other candidate of this district. Hide Tajima is a female.

b. Sakujiro Nashiki, Communist, was elected from the First District (Kanazawa City), Ishikawa Prefecture. This man was involved in the engine driver's dispute and is reportedly a trouble maker in this district.

The gains of the Democratic-Liberals and the emergence of two successful Communist candidates were made at the

sacrifice of the Democrats, who lost four seats, the Socialists, who lost three seats, the Peoples Cooperative, who lost one seat, and minor parties who lost three seats.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

GERALD J. FICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant

1 Incl:
Comparison of Party Strength

109
6-01

Liaison
25/1/49

Pre-Dissolution and Post-Election Comparison of Party Strength in Tokai-Hokuriku Region.

Pre-dissolution figures in brackets.

	Region's total	Aichi	Gifu	Mie	Ishikawa	Toyama	Fukui
Democratic-Liberals	29(17)	10(6)	7(4)	4(4)	3(2)	3(1)	2(0)
Democrats	12(16)	5(3)	1(2)	1(2)	1(4)	2(2)	2(3)
Socialists	4(7)	1(4)	1(1)	1(1)	1(0)	0(1)	0(0)
People's Cooperative	2(3)	1(2)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)	0(0)
Communists	2(0)	1(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Farmer's Party	1(0)	1(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Independents	3(1)	0(0)	0(0)	3(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Minor parties	0(6)	0(2)	0(2)	0(1)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)
Total	53(50)	19(17)	9(9)	9(9)	6(6)	6(5)	4(4)

Handwritten mark

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

SMF/mi

531

27 January 1949

SUBJECT: Request for Investigation of Nagoya Railway Bureau

TO: Japanese Liaison and Coordination Office
Tokai-Hokuriku District

1. Attached hereto is a letter received by this headquarters.

2. Request a thorough investigation of allegations made therein and a report made of same to be submitted to this Headquarters as soon as practicable.

3. Request original letter be returned to this Headquarters with the report of investigation.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

GERALD J. FICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant

3 Incls:

1. Subject Letter
2. Envelope
3. Translate copy of Subject Letter

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TRANSLATION OF LETTER RE NAGOYA RAILWAY BUREAU

As the Nagoya High Public Prosecutor's Office cannot be trusted, I'll ask you section to investigate the case of the Nagoya Railway Bureau's illegitimacy, because I had reported several times since the 26th of October of last year against the illegitimacy to the High Public Prosecutor's Office, but it is not yet attended to.

About the illegal act of Hayakawa, president of the Nagoya Railway Industrial Company, in conspiracy with Yoshida, chief of the Executive Office of the Nagoya Railway Construction Department — the branch of the Nagoya Railway Industrial Company (means Yashiki Industrial Company-Translator) which is located in the front of Sekido station of Hokuriku Line, was found about April of 23rd year of Showa, to perhaps have 500,000 yen funds.

Hayakawa in conspiracy with Yoshida, made this company to reconstruct the railways which suffered damage thru the Hokuriku Earthquake, between Hosorogi station and Ushinotani station and Sangoku Line. The expenditures of that reconstruction would be estimated at 10,000,000 yen by an expert, but Hayakawa and Yoshida gave to that company 20,000,000 yen. In spite of Article 13 of the Finance Bureau's Code which says that it is unable to undertake it if tax payment which for the past two years does not come to 500 times of funds, they made the company to undertake it. It is an act contrary to the code of the Finance Bureau which we cannot endure. If it were a "Temporary Reconstruction", we wouldn't charge it. But this is a real Reconstruction. It cannot be endured at all that they made such an unqualified company do it. I hope you punish them adequately.

By doing this, they, Hayakawa and Yoshida, received a lot of bribery. Mr. Yoshida is a very bad and devilish official. When this case was disclosed by a member of the Nagoya Railway Bureau, the president of the Yashiki Industrial Company came to Nagoya and scattered more than 100,000 yen last September to conciliate them.

We can no longer trust the Nagoya High Public Prosecutors Office, because they don't investigate it.

Well! What is the Nagoya Railway Industrial Company doing? They undertook, the service of construction only, the construction whose expenditures mount up to 300,000,000 yen. Because Mr. Yoshida, chief of the executive office of the Nagoya Railway Construction, has a right to order them to undertake the construction, he can do evil as he pleases. Therefore the Nagoya Railway Industrial Company are always bowing their heads to Mr. Yoshida and come to his place. In spite of the fact that the U. S. A. aids Japan greatly for Japanese recovery, such a devil still exists. I think they must be punished.

The construction of public works undertaking concern intends to be devilish. I hope you punish them quickly.

A member of the Nagoya Railway Bureau.

**HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)**

OWM/mi

26 January 1949

SUBJECT: Report on tax evasion cases

**TO: Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301**

Reference letter Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 14 January 1949, subject: "Report on Tax Evasion Cases." the following information is submitted for the Nagoya High Court:

1. Under indictment:
None
2. Under sentence but case appealed to higher court:
None
3. Serving sentence in prison:
None

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

**GERALD J. FICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant**

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HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

CM/lmg

25 January 1949

SUBJECT: Prosecution of Income Tax Evaders

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. During the conference of Regional Tax Officers at Yokohama on 17-18 January 1949, a statement was made by a member of the Eighth Army Military Government Legal Section that the Procurator-General's office had issued a ruling that persons who fail to file their income tax returns will not be prosecuted.

2. According to Article 69 of the Income Tax Law, a person who has evaded the income tax by an act of fraud or other unjust means, shall be imprisoned for not exceeding 3 years, or fined, or forfeit not exceeding 5 times of the tax evaded. This headquarters is of the opinion that failure to file a return is in itself an indication of an intent not to pay the tax and therefore an attempt to defraud the government.

3. If the failure to file a return cannot be punished in any severe manner, it will encourage people not to file returns, thus greatly increasing the burden on already overworked tax offices and making the collection of the self-assessed income an extremely difficult task.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

FRANK M. WILKINS
Major, FA
Executive Officer

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

INC/MI

319.1

24 January 1949

SUBJECT: Laws contained in Official Gazettes

TO: Commanding Officer, Aichi Mil Govt Team, APO 710
Commanding Officer, Fukui Mil Govt Team, APO 301
Commanding Officer, Ishikawa Mil Govt Team, APO 301
Commanding Officer, Toyama Mil Govt Team, APO 301
Commanding Officer, Mie Mil Govt Team, APO 710
Commanding Officer, Gifu Mil Govt Team, APO 28

Transmitted herewith are additions to the index of laws in the
Official Gazettes.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DUMONT:

GERALD J. PICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant

Incl:
As indicated

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	Law No.	Year	Issue	Date
Pension (A)	185	1948	692	7/22/48
Organization, National Govt.	120	1948	Ex	7/10/48
Science Council of Japan	121	1948	Ex	7/10/48
Business, Fuzoku (Moral Hazard)	122	1948	Ex	7/10/48
Narcotic Control	123	1948	Ex	7/10/48
Control, Teine	124	1948	Ex	7/10/48
Spring, Hot	125	1948	Ex	7/10/48
Insurance, Health (A)	126	1948	Ex	7/10/48
Insurance, Self-pay Pensions (A)	127	1948	Ex	7/10/48
Insurance, Unemployment	128	1948	Ex	7/10/48
Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund	129	1948	Ex	7/10/48
Employment Security, Mariners	130	1948	Ex	7/10/48
Criminal Procedure, Code of (A)	131	1948	Ex	7/10/48
Textbooks Publication	132	1948	Ex	7/10/48
Education, School	133	1948	Ex	7/10/48
Schools Secondary, Subsidy	134	1948	Ex	7/10/48
School Personnel, Pay of Municipal	135	1948	Ex	7/10/48
Economy, Imperial House (A)	94	1948	Ex	7/6/48
Workers, Govt Salary and Pays	95	1948	Ex	7/6/48
Judges, Compensation from June 48	96	1948	Ex	7/6/48
Prosecutors, Public, Salaries	97	1948	Ex	7/6/48
Transfer to Cover Deficits (A)	98	1948	Ex	7/6/48
Account, Special, Transfer of	99	1948	Ex	7/6/48
Losses, Covering of	100	1948	Ex	7/6/48
Stamps, Civil Procedure, Non-Continuous	101	1948	Ex	7/6/48
Criminal Procedure, Code of (A)	102	1948	Ex	7/6/48
Accountant, Certified Public	103	1948	Ex	7/6/48
Mail (A)	104	1948	Ex	7/6/48
Telegraph and Telephone Charges	105	1948	Ex	7/6/48
Diet (A)	214	1948	Ex (13)	10/11/48
Money Order, Postal	59	1948	Ex	6/26/48
Savings, Postal Transfer	60	1948	Ex	6/26/48
Autonomy, Local (A)	52	1948	650	6/3/48
Merger,	58	1948	670	6/26/48
Compensation, Underemployed Persons (A)	61	1948	671	6/26/48
Taxation, Special Instances	62	1948	671	6/26/48
Tobacco Monopoly (A)	63	1948	671	6/26/48
Profits and Interests, Payment of	64	1948	671	6/26/48
Disease, Preventing of Infectious (A)	186	1948	695	7/20/48
Inspection, Agricultural and Forestry Commodities	210	1948	701	6/2/48
Holidays National	178	1948	690	7/20/48
Autonomy, Local (A)	179	1948	690	7/20/48
Autonomy, Local (A)	180	1948	690	7/20/48
Kiyoshi, (A)	181	1948	690	7/20/48
Food Maintenance	182	1948	690	7/20/48
Pilot (A)	189	1948	696	7/27/48

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

000.1

21 January 1949

SUBJECT: Japanese Elections - Four Day Report

TO: Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301
ATTN: Legal Government Section

1. In compliance with TWX, I Corps, Cite 1CBA, 05052, undated, requesting this headquarters to furnish a report on the Japanese general elections every fourth day, commencing 17 January 1949.

2. The telephonic report covering the substance of this written report was given to Headquarters, I Corps, Legal-Government section, stenographer taking it, at 1515 hours, 21 January 1949. This report is based on information obtained from the Military Government teams of this region.

3. TREND. The intensive publicity has increased voter attendance at competitive street meetings, but audience reaction remains passive. (Gifu)

The Democrat-Liberals and Communists are holding priority interest of the voters. (Mie)

Private speech meetings are being cancelled by the candidates in preference to street speech meetings. (Aichi)

Farmers are apathetic; they do not believe that the coming elections will improve the Diet. (Aichi)

Candidates believe the election law are too stringent and that the "old faces" of political parties are more favored than others. (Aichi)

A conservatism seems to prevail in Toyama with most of the voters rather apathetic. (Toyama)

Voting in the remote areas of Toyama indicate both high and low abstention rates. (Toyama)

4. ACTIVITIES. One independent candidate, a farmer by profession, campaigned on foot, wearing a complete white suit and red garters; he was not using any vehicle for transportation during his campaigning. (Aichi)

A local daily newspaper (Tokai Yukan) sponsored public meetings which enabled the audience to participate during the question and answer period. (Gifu)

Some heckling by unidentified members of the audience was witnessed during competitive speech meetings. (Gifu)

5. LOCAL INTEREST - ATTITUDES.

Labor. Some groups favor the Socialist candidates although some are Left-wing minded. (Aichi)

A certain conservatism appears in urban labor circles with a tendency to support the Democrat-Liberal party. (Aichi)

Koreans. A certain leaning towards the Communists is noted. (Aichi)

There is a total of 6,500 Koreans in Fukui; 1,200 of these belong to the Korean Settlement Corporation which claims that it will have a membership of 90 percent of all Koreans in Fukui by June-July, 1949. The remainder of the 6,500 less 1,200 of today are members of the Korean League. The Korean Settlement Corporation is opposed to the Communists and Korean League, political parties that support capitalism and working masses; only interested in the reconstruction of Japan and Asia. (Fukui)

General. The present election laws are unfair to new candidates. (Aichi)

Only a few of the women's organizations are showing any interest in the elections. (Gifu, Toyama)

Voters are more interested in competitive speech meetings than in the private speech meetings. (Mie)

Voters favor the old type of government leadership. (Mie)

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER

GERALD J. FICO
Capt, Inf
Adjutant

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Henshu)

SMF
CWM/mi

21 Jan 49

SUBJECT: Investigation of statements contained in anonymous postal card.

TO: Commanding Officer
Gifu Mil Govt Team
APO 25, Unit 2

Attached hereto is an unsigned postal card and the translation thereof. A complete investigation will be made of the alleged conditions as set forth in the contents of the card and forwarded to this headquarters as soon as possible.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DUMONT:

GERALD J. FICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant

103

From Seki-machi, Gifu-ken

Let our town purify, rooting out the gamblers and police officials who are connected with bribery and scandal cases.

They defy the freedom of speech, bind the liberal activities of a good citizen and are now getting prosperous in the illicit power.

We are deeply anxious that a bad situation as mentioned above that is undoubtedly a "Hot house" in which gangsterism will be brought up, will make the machinery of society and administration out of gear, furthermore spoil the youth and good manners and customs.

I believe it will surely lead to the dilemma unless it is clarified now. The things which will misguide Japan are Gamblers, Communists and crooked policemen.

Ask the people about the detail

trans. by Ando

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

000.1

18 January 1949

SUBJECT: Japanese Elections - Four-Day Report

TO: Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301
ATTN: Legal-Government Section

1. In compliance with TWX, I Corps, Cite LCHA, 298, 0505Z, undated, requesting this headquarters to furnish a report on the Japanese general elections every fourth day, commencing 17 January 1949.

2. The telephonic report covering the substance of this written report was given to Headquarters, I Corps, Legal-Government section, PFC White at 1410 hours, 18 January 1949. This report is based on reports received from the six Military Government teams in this region.

3. TREND. The voter is more interested in the old established parties than the new ones (Mie); the voter is interested in party affiliations at the date of election (Gifu).

Communists. The Communists are strictly observing rules and regulations of elections laws (Gifu); joining with the Socialists to form a United Front (Toyama); putting strong candidate in each district (Mie, Gifu, Aichi); a vote of 20,000 as against a vote of 11,000 in 1947 is estimated by the Governor of Toyama (Toyama); strong party actions in Aichi.

Democrat-Liberals. Strong in Gifu, Ishikawa, Aichi.

Democrats. Running second best in Gifu and Ishikawa.

Socialists. A cool reception in Gifu and Ishikawa.

Review of Supreme Court Judges. Voter is apathetic towards the issue and is fearful of questioning the right of the emperor in his appointment of the Supreme Court judges (Aichi).

The electioneering is becoming hotter, especially along the sea-coast in Toyama.

Candidates are defending themselves instead of pushing party or individual platforms (Gifu).

4. **ACTIVITIES.** One half of the candidates fail to appear on the platform at competitive speech meetings (Mie).

All candidates are holding **four** competitive speech meetings daily in Toyama.

Candidates are fighting over the sphere of electioneering fields, each claiming that violations of the "gentlemen's agreement" have been made (Gifu).

One candidate dropped his name cards with the slogan on the reverse side of "a vote for me is a vote for democracy" (Aichi).

Another candidate used loud speakers placed in an empty lot adjoining a theater and addressed the theater audience in that fashion. This collusion with theater attendant was stopped by the election administration committee (Aichi).

A Democrat candidate collected funds for the party from the audience during a street speech meeting (Fukui).

5. **LOCAL INTEREST - ATTITUDES.**

Labor. Two strikes are in progress with Communists' interest and assistance (Mie).

All Japan Labor Union (Toyama branch) with its Railway and Communications unions are estimated to be three-fourths Socialists and one-fourth Communists (Toyama).

Textile workers in Toyama are entirely Socialists.

The Japan Agricultural Party is anti-communist and is inclined towards the conservative independents (Toyama).

The government workers are primarily Socialists (Toyama).

Labor is interested in curbing inflation, obtaining higher wages, full employment and reduction of taxes (Aichi).

Business. Interested in conservative elements and in personalities, rather than party affiliations (Fukui); a middle-of-the-road attitude is taken by those in Aichi.

Koreans. They are very much interested in the elections and the establishment of a democratic government, but there are some elements interested in the Communists (Fukui).

General. The impact of election publicity and advertising is at a low ebb according to a poll conducted by Military Government (Gifu).

The snowfall has impeded interest by candidates and voters in Fukui, Gifu, Toyama, Ishikawa.

Women are interested in the campaigns and the election date (Mis, Fukui, Gifu); are interested in the candidate in preference to party affiliations (Gifu).

Private speech meetings are drawing larger crowds than street speech meetings (Aichi).

Competitive speech meetings bring low attendance (Gifu).

Street speech meetings are not creating much interest (Fukui).

Independents at private and street speech meetings do not bring a large audience (Ishikawa).

6. NATIONAL INTERESTS. Considerable interest is evinced in the national radio programs on the elections (Gifu).

A cynical attitude is assumed by the public on the restrictions imposed by the government in the conduct of the elections. (Gifu).

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

GERALD J. FICO
Capt, Inf
Adjutant

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

SMF/mi

17 Jan 49

MEMO:

TO: Colonel Dumont

At the request of Mr. Porter, Legal-Government Division 8th Army, a meeting was held 16 January 1949 at 1400 hours in the Tokai Region Headquarters to discuss the election campaign and election laws pertinent thereto.

The following were present: Mr. Porter, Mr. Forbes, Lt. Drda, Lt. Longbotham (Tokai Legal-Govt); Capt. Wass (Aichi Mil Govt) and the Aichi Prefectural Election Officials.

Mr. Porter conducted an opinion survey and reiterated the SCAP policies applicable to the forthcoming election.

Worthy of special consideration was the reversal of a prior SCAP ruling, concerning the participation of the Press in the coming campaign. The Press is now able to support or oppose candidates and also publicize such political platforms as appeal to the particular editorial staff. This was a complete turnabout of the former policy. Instructions were immediately relayed to the teams through the Tokai C.I. Section.

Mr. Porter in company with Tokai L-G representatives visited several campaign headquarters in the Aichi Prefecture. An opinion survey brought forth from the Japanese that the election laws supported the incumbents and made it difficult for new representatives to bring themselves into popular view.

The following statements represent some pertinent observations:

1. The campaign manager of the Socialist Party seemed well satisfied with the election laws. The reason is that his candidate is a well known man throughout Japan, and is therefore favored by poor publicity of other candidates.

2. A Japanese woman with political ambitions stated that she represented the Home Welfare organization in this

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area. She claimed that Communists were getting lower tax rates and special privileges whereas non-Communists were forced to pay higher rates and pay promptly. The practice is reportedly going on in the Nagoya Tax Office because of Communists in strategic positions in that office. The woman was instructed to bring her complaint in writing to the Tokai L-G Office who would conduct a special investigation of the charges presented.

3. The campaign manager of the Communist Party is satisfied with the election laws although he felt that the requirement of recording all contributions made excessive paper work. He felt that recording only larger contributions would be sufficient.

4. All campaign managers indicated that the Judges Review was regarded by the people as secondary to the Diet election. They further indicated that the voters were not familiar with the decisions rendered by the judges in question.

5. All managers felt that publicity lagged on the general election and that platforms and candidates were not sufficiently in public view for such a serious election.

6. A local theater was also visited. A newsreel was observed which was designed to acquaint the Japanese people with voting procedures. The film pictured the recent election in the United States and exhorted the Japanese people to vote. It was the opinion of the observers that the film did not adequately carry the message for which it was specifically designed.

Forbes.

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

SMF/mi

17 Jan 49

SUBJECT: Blackmarket Operations

TO: Commanding Officer, Aichi Mil Govt Team, APO 710

1. Attached hereto is a translated copy of a letter received of this headquarters. (Exhibit A)
2. It is request that you investigate this matter and submit a report to this headquarters of your findings.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DUMONT:

GERALD J. FICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant

100

C-O-P-Y

TO: Headquarters Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Region.

I was repatriated from Burma one and a half year ago. To my great surprise the present Japan is quite corrupt; there came up a new "Zaibatsu" (Big Financial Combine), who are spending money very extravagantly, while I am very unhappy my house having burnt down and my family lost in the war.

In fact Fishing net makers are getting extraordinary interest by blackmarketing. For instance, they are selling threads by 230,000 yen, which was distributed to them by 20,750 yen of official price. I wonder what the Agricultural Ministry is doing. It has to change the distributing system; if it is left like this, the blackmarketer will never know the real value of money in their lives, as they can earn so much so easily. On the contrary I can earn only 200 yen in a day even though I work very hard.

Doesn't the Government realize that, and it requires the whole nation not to do any blackmarketing?

Everyday Hazu Gyomo Co. (Fishing net maker) is deceiving the Agricultural Ministry by selling thread in black-market. Mr. Hatuji Kinoshita and other six people, right after they received the ration of thread, they separate it in the drawing room or on a vehicle, not by the machine. They sell them to Gamagori or Nishio-cho by forgery. Aichi-Gyomo and Chubu Gyomo are both blackmarketing company. I wish the present distributing system be corrected quickly. I don't care if I should suffer for that change, because I have no dependent now, so I shall imagine I'll be in the battlefield then.

Katsuji Kinoshita in Hazu-gun, Aichi Prefecture is a big blackmarket dealer. So please examine him once, as I know the evidence by checking on that every day. They are making 150,000 yen by just following one ball of thread into a illegal channel and are paying very small tax.

Hazu Police Station is not trustworthy, as it is under the power of Mr. Kinoshita.

Yours truly.

C-O-P-Y

100

SMF/lmg

Jm F

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

17 January 1949

SUBJECT: Tax Collection

TO: Commanding Officer, Fukui Mil Govt Team,
APO 301

1. Your attention is directed to the very low percentage of taxes collected in Fukui for the period ending December 31, 1948. The Fukui prefecture, according to the latest tax returns, is the slowest tax-paying group in the Tokai-Hokuriku Region.

2. In view of the excellent record of the Fukui Prefecture in reaching the required goal in the rice collection program, this Headquarters cannot comprehend the reasons for non-payment of taxes. Farmers are known to receive immediate cash payments as soon as they deliver the rice to government authorities, and their failure to meet their tax payments is a reflection upon the entire Tax Surveillance Program in your Prefecture.

3. You are reminded that the Tax Surveillance Program has been given an A-1 Priority by Eighth Army and I Corps.

4. Your attention is directed to the fact that 9% of your population live in the two large cities, Fukui City and Tsuruga; consequently, 91% of your tax payers are rural dwellers, and by the processes of normal deductions, should derive their incomes either directly or indirectly from agriculture.

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SMF/lmg

Jm F

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

17 January 1949

SUBJECT: Tax Collection

TO: Commanding Officer, Fukui Mil Govt Team,
APO 301

1. Your attention is directed to the very low percentage of taxes collected in Fukui for the period ending December 31, 1948. The Fukui prefecture, according to the latest tax returns, is the slowest tax-paying group in the Tokai-Hokuriku Region.

2. In view of the excellent record of the Fukui Prefecture in reaching the required goal in the rice collection program, this Headquarters cannot comprehend the reasons for non-payment of taxes. Farmers are known to receive immediate cash payments as soon as they deliver the rice to government authorities, and their failure to meet their tax payments is a reflection upon the entire Tax Surveillance Program in your Prefecture.

3. You are reminded that the Tax Surveillance Program has been given an A-1 Priority by Eighth Army and I Corps.

4. Your attention is directed to the fact that 9% of your population live in the two large cities, Fukui City and Tsuruga; consequently, 91% of your tax payers are rural dwellers, and by the processes of normal deductions, should derive their incomes either directly or indirectly from agriculture.

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Subject: Tax Collection

17 January 1949

5. First Corps has called the attention of this headquarters to the continuous lag in the Tax Program in your Prefecture and is severely critical of the progress being made.

6. It is requested that stronger team support be given to the tax officials and, if necessary, additional personnel be assigned to the tax surveillance program. The goal must be met. Progress reports to this headquarters will be made by telephone twice a week.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DUMONT:

FRANK M. WILKINS
Major, FA
Executive Officer

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

SMF/lmg

14 January 1949

File

SUBJECT: Rehabilitation Works Consolation Bonus

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343

1. Reference:

a. Ltr, Hq, Gifu Mil Govt Team,
APO 25, dtd 2 Dec 48, subj: "Rehabilitation Works
Consolation Bonus".

b. Ltr, Hq, 24th Inf Regt., APO
25, Unit 2, dtd 13 Dec 48, subj: "Demonstrations
by Korean Nationals", Par 10.

2. Attached hereto is a copy of a report
from the Office of the Nagoya Chief Procurator con-
cerning the Gifu Prefectural Bonus Scandal. (Ex-
hibit "A").

3. This headquarters does not agree with
the opinion expressed by the Chief Procurator of the
Supreme Court. There is no similarity between the
action of the Toyama Governor a year ago, and the
present action of the Governor of Gifu. In Toyama,
prefectural funds were distributed and the Tokyo
procurator's office issued a ruling that this dis-
tribution was legal. In Gifu national funds were
distributed by the Governor in violation of exist-
ing laws.

4. The Governor of Gifu cannot defend his
present illegal act by using as a defense the past
record of the Governor of Toyama. There is no re-

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SUBJECT: Rehabilitation Works Consolation Bonus, 14 Jan 49

lation either in fact or law between the two cases.

5. This headquarters cannot take any further action under existing directives. Advice is requested.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

FRANK M. WILKINS
Major, FA
Executive Officer

1 Incl:
Exhibit "A"

*Info Copy +
and Toyama*

Exhibit sent to Gpu

12 January 1949

Subject: Gifu Prefecture Case.
To: Mr. Stephen M. Forbes
Tokai-Hokuriku M.G.
From: Nagoya High Prosecutor's Office.

On 6 and 10 January, 1949, I made two trips to Tokyo to have consultation with Mr. Osabe, Prosecutor of the Supreme Prosecuto's Office in connection with the Gifu Prefecture case. On these occassions I stressed on that the case in question should be indicted, and that there are difference in the cases of Toyama Prefecture and Gifu Prefecture and the Toyama case is to be settled without indictment. Mr. Osabe, however had different opinion the outline of which is given below:

1. In the case of Gifu Prefecture, it is still under investigation as there are some angles to be cleared from the interpretation point of view of the concerned law.

2. If the Gifu case be indicted, there comes out a problem whether the Toyama case be indicted too or not. There fore the two cases should be disposed of at the same time. As to the Toyama case, a complain has been received and the case is now under the investigation by the Chief Prosecutor of the Toyama District Prosecutor's Office, which is expected to be completed in a very near future. Under these circumstance please give us a little more time for our final instruction.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Yoshinao Kanno
/t/ YOSHINAO KANNO
Prosecutor
Nagoya High Prosecutor's Off.

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By [unclear] A

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

SMP
LWG/mi

10 Jan 49

SUBJECT: Tax Collection Programs

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301

1. Enclosed herewith are two information copies of the Tax Collection Programs sent to each team by this Hqs.

2. Also enclosed are two copies of inclosures listed on subject letters.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

GERALD J. FICO
Capt, INF
Adjutant

9 Incls.

1. Tax Collection Program, Mie M. G.
2. " " " , Toyama M. G.
3. " " " , Ishikawa M. G.
4. " " " , Gifu M. G.
5. " " " , Aichi M. G.
6. Number of Defaulters in each Prefecture as of Nov 30, 1948
7. National Taxes collected April to November 1948
8. National Taxes collected during November 1948
9. Tax Arrears as of November 30, 1948

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

SMF
LWC/r1

10 Jan 49

SUBJECT: Tax Collection Programs

TO: Commanding General, 8th Army, APO 343

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FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

GERALD J. FICO
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