

MILITARY OCCUPATION ACTIVITIES REPORT, 16 Dec - 31 Dec 1946
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(2) Scrap and Waste Releases:

An additional 34,285 gas and water cans, 5 gal size, and a large quantity of scrap iron have been released during the period covered by this report.

Welfare

a. Japanese Welfare

(1) The greater part of the relief activities for this period consisted of furnishing supplies to earthquake sufferers on Awaji Island and in other prefecture. Separate report has previously been submitted.

(2) A Kencho Welfare official was taken to visit the largest orphanage in this prefecture and needed relief measures were indicated to him.

(3) A shipment of LARA relief items has been received and is stored pending distribution.

b. Foreign National Welfare

(1) Some assistance has been given certain individuals in securing housing facilities to alleviate suffering.

(2) Release of canned foods for Foreign Nationals has not been received for December but regular ration items have been provided.

Labor

1. A revised pay scale for day laborers went into effect the 16 Dec 46. This increase resulted in an immediate improvement in the attendance of laborers working for the Occupation Forces. However, an acute shortage of labor has again been experienced due to the unwillingness of laborers to work during the holiday season. The Japanese people are accustomed to celebrate holidays at the year end and at the beginning of the New Year and day laborers are no exception. The following counter measures were taken to alleviate the anticipated labor shortage:

a. The Central Liaison Office, Tokyo, instructed the Prefectural Office to pay an additional wage of 100% of the regular daily wage or double the regular daily pay scale beginning 30 Dec 46 and continuing through 5 Jan 47.

b. The Japanese Liaison Office inserted advertisements in the daily papers, and made radio announcements of the special holiday pay scale to induce as many laborers as possible to report for work.

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c. Top priority was given to installations doing the most urgent work and supply of labor is being diverted to those installations in so far as is practicable. Operations were cut to a minimum where such would not interfere with the necessary and essential work that must be done irregardless of holidays.

As of 31 Dec 46 Labor requirements were being filled satisfactorily.

2. Letter dated 16 Dec 1946 with attached list of the revised scale for various job classifications was sent from this office to Headquarters Kobe Base and all I Corps Labor Using Units in Hyogo Prefecture.

3. A Japanese National, working as an interpreter for the Occupation Forces, was discovered tampering with time sheets after they had been certified correct by the responsible Officer. This individual had altered the overtime by adding 50 hours to his credit. He was discharged immediately and declared unemployable. Similar action is taken in all like cases, and other instances of misconduct of employees working for the Occupation Forces.

4. Payrolls have been submitted to this office showing excessive and abnormal amounts of overtime. It is the opinion of this office that a reasonable amount of overtime is to be expected in any type of military installation or private industry during rush periods. However care must be exercised and sound business-like policies adhered to so that overtime pay be given for work actually performed and not to compensate employees for some personal reason or to offset the high cost of living. This office questions and revises payrolls, with the personnel concerned, - that are submitted with amounts of overtime far above what is considered humanly possible to attain - in one instance a payroll was submitted showing 25 hours of work performed in one 24 hour day.

5. This office has received Circular 324 Hqs. Eighth Army, dated 16 Dec 1946. Section III of this circular deals with the Employment of Foreign Nationals (other than Japanese citizens). Hereafter no additional Foreign Nationals will be employed without prior approval of Hqs. Eighth Army. Initial Report will be made by employing units of all Foreign Nationals now employed directly to Hqs. Eighth Army attention Civilian Personnel Section. Accompanying this report will be a Position Description W.D. Form No. 74 (in triplicate) for each individual employee. This office will publish instructions for the preparation of Position Description Forms No.74. An adequate supply of Form No.74 is available and will be furnished employing units.

6. Baba Bros. Case, Kobe City.

In an interview with Major Higgins the following information was obtained:

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a. Major Higgins stated that he had no intentions of suppressing union activities. He objected to the method of union representatives of Baba Bros. in dealing with him concerning union demands. The union representatives should have negotiated directly with the management of Baba Bros. inasmuch as Baba Bros. employs the laborers.

b. The reason for discharge of the three men was not for engaging in union activities as stated by the union representatives but because they had been caught stealing Government Property.

c. A sub-committee has been organized from among members of the Labor Relations Committee to deal specifically with the Baba Bros. dispute and will report to Hyogo Military Government Team, when final settlement has been negotiated.

7. During the period for which this report is submitted 27 new labor unions were formed in Hyogo Prefecture with a membership of 1,606 men and 716 women. Three unions having a membership of 126 men and 48 women were closed. This makes a total of 724 labor unions now in operation of which 181,035 members are men and 56,052 members are women. From 19 Dec. 1946 to 25 Dec 1946 the Hyogo Communications Labor Union, in order to gain support of public opinion, conducted a propaganda campaign to inform the general public that the high cost of living is not compensated by adequate wages. Union members gave twenty minute talks at various places throughout the city.

8. The number of workers employed on the last day of the period was 9,988. An average of 9,301 per day were furnished during the month of December.

Civil Information & Education

1. An investigation has been made in a number of the Chonai-kai in Kobe and surrounding area to determine extent of compliance with SCAPIN 1318 concerning "Sponsorship and Support of Shinto by Neighborhood Association". It was discovered that some Chonai-kai are still practicing such tangible means of support of Shinto Shrines as collecting money and distributing charms. Although in many cases collection of funds is not made compulsory upon members of these Chonai-kai, yet social pressure prevents most people from refusing to pay when solicited.

In order to secure compliance with SCAPIN 1318, this office has directed the Social Education Section of the Prefectural Government to publicize fully the contents of the SCAP Directive. One copy has been sent to every Chonai-kai in Hyogo Prefecture and publicity has also been given in the local newspapers. Routine checks are being made by this office to determine knowledge of and compliance with the directive at various Chonai-kai throughout the Prefecture.

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2. In an effort to accomplish routine surveillance over Kami Shibai in this prefecture, the locations of the offices controlling Kami Shibai in this area was ascertained. There are two companies, one operating out of Osaka and the other a local company in Kobe. Interviews with representatives of these companies revealed that they maintain close liaison with CCD in Osaka. Routine checks are being made wherever Kami Shibai are shown to determine whether militaristic or ultra-militaristic plays are used. All plays checked to date have CCD approval.

3. The clean-up program in the schools of Hyogo Prefecture is proceeding. Sanitation conditions, particularly in bombed-out areas, have improved greatly and a general improvement in cleanliness in all schools has been observed.

4. On Saturday, 21 Dec, the Lincoln CI&E Library in Kobe was formally opened to the public. Lt. Col. Scott and the Deputy Mayor of Kobe cut the white tape stretched across the entrance and representatives of Kobe City Office, the City Council, and members of the Hyogo Military Government Team entered and registered their names as the first official visitors to the Library. The Library houses 15,000 books (Armed Forces Editions) and periodicals. This material was secured from the Kobe Base Special Service Office, as well as the private gifts of interested military and civilian personnel in this area. The City of Kobe financed the renovation of the Library site located in a large room of the Public Library, and the Library staff is employed by the city.

Statistics are being obtained concerning the number of persons using the Library facilities, their occupations and interests, and the types of reading material most in demand. It is planned to hold discussion meetings of various interested groups in the Library from time to time in order to determine ways of improving the Library facilities and making them more useful to the citizens of Kobe and surrounding area. When more books and magazines are available, additional reading rooms will be opened as branches of the main Lincoln Library in outlying districts of Hyogo Prefecture.

5. In order to expedite publicity and work more closely with the local press, this office has been designated by the Commanding Officer as the PRO for the Hyogo Military Government Team. Releases from various sections concerning Military Government work and necessary publicity of Military Government activities are handled by CI&E, PRO.

6. The Teacher's Screening Committee of Hyogo Prefecture is at present reconsidering 129 teachers, principals, and inspectors, in addition to screening approximately 300 teachers of reform schools and communication schools. This office has informed the Committee that we shall from time to time present names of teachers to them for recommendation, as evidence concerning them comes to our attention. No decision has been made to re-screen

whole categories of teachers, although this possibility is left open for future consideration. The Committee at present plans to continue screening operations through the month of January.

7. Effective the 24th December, the first five grades of all elementary schools in the city of Kobe were made coeducational. Since the grades 1 - 3 were originally coeducational, this affects only the 4th and 5th grades, where separate classes for boys and girls were abolished. In January it is expected that the 6th grade and the higher two grades of elementary schools in the city will be made coeducational. It is planned that this system will also go in effect in all prefectural elementary schools in the spring, at the opening of the new term.

8. Thirteen schools on Awaji Island were damaged by the earthquake and tidal wave on 21 December, but no schools were completely destroyed. Four elementary schools were partially destroyed and five elementary and four middle schools were damaged to a lesser extent. Total school damages are estimated at 4,790,000 Yen. Repairs are under way and classes will be resumed after the holidays, some schools employing two-shift schedules.

Free Market Control

No significant activities were reported on this subject during this period. The Kobe Harbor Police is continuing vigilance for off-shore black market transactions by fishing boats in the inland sea.

Public Safety

a. The Education, Transportation and Home Ministries have designated 25 Dec. 1946 to 31 Dec. 1946 as a nation-wide Traffic Safety Week. This prefecture is observing this subject week by establishing well-regulated traffic system in principal cities. The theatres, radio stations, newspaper and magazine publishers are giving full cooperation in carrying out this program. Theatres are showing Traffic Safety slides at appropriate intervals and qualified lecturers are giving lectures to the audience on this subject. To promote traffic safety consciousness among school children, the Mainichi Press is collecting posters made by students in middle and primary schools and excellent posters are commended and placed on public display. Copies of Traffic Regulations are distributed to motor vehicle operators, government offices, schools, neighborhood associations etc. The police are encouraging all neighborhood associations to hold at least one traffic safety meeting during this safety week. In order to regulate pedestrian movement, traffic lanes, safety zones and cross-walks have been painted in heavy traffic areas.

b. The Hyogo Military Government branch office at Nishinomiya reported that on 18 Dec. 1946 a new Police Station was completed in Takarazuka. The building was built at a cost of 1,050,000 Yen. The Hyogo Prefectural Government allotted 500,000 Yen and the remaining 550,000 Yen was donated by the people of Takarazuka.

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c. During this period nineteen cases of crimes committed by Occupation Forces against Japanese were reported. The majority of cases are noted to be armed robbery and assault.

d. One-hundred and sixty women were arrested for prostitution during this period. Forty were found to be infected with V.D. Infected cases will undergo hospitalized treatment.

e. For Hyogo Prefecture the latest statistics of the earthquake on 21 December 1946 are 50 dead, 30 seriously injured, and 702 buildings totally destroyed. The town of Sumoto on the island of Awaji suffered most casualties with 41 dead and 20 seriously injured.

f. Par. 2, Letter Hqs I Corps dated 9 December 1946, subject: "Notice of Parades, Demonstrations, and Assemblies" has been complied with.

Public Health and Sanitation

1. Insect and Rodent Control

Insect Control has somewhat slackened because of the arrival of the winter months. On the other hand rodent control measures have been intensified. In Kobe City the rodent control problem has been rather difficult due to the lack of rodent poison. Recently sufficient anti rat poison has been acquired. In accordance with the Rodent control program every family in Kobe City have been instructed through the block association leaders upon the method of use of baits and traps. Also the newly organized rodent control teams of Kobe City have been functioning in a satisfactory manner. In the 10 days period extending from Dec. 16 to Dec. 27 a total of 5,806 rodents have been exterminated. The reports from neighboring cities also indicate that the rodent control program is progressing satisfactorily.

2. Animal Disease Control

Japanese compliance with Eighth Army Directive No.40/1, dated 8 April 1946, has been satisfactory.

3. Communicable Disease Control

No significant outbreak of communicable disease occurred during the past two week period.

a. Smallpox control

No cases of smallpox was reported to this office. All persons living in permanent addresses has been vaccinated, and Japanese Public Health Office is continuing to locate and vaccinate all vagrants. During the two week period 8,896 people have been vaccinated.

b. Cholera Control:

During the past two weeks 5 more cases of cholera were reported and proper precautions were taken. One of the five has died. The virulence of the disease is definitely on the down grade. Quarantines are gradually and cautiously being lifted. All crews of fishing boats are carefully being checked before entering and leaving Kobe ports. 16,934 people have been vaccinated.

c. Typhus Control:

During the past two week period 8 cases of typhus were reported to this office from Hyogo Prefecture. This makes the total number of cases of typhus 22 for the month of December as compared to 53 cases of typhus for the month of November. 16,610 people have been vaccinated against typhus at the present time.

d. Typhoid Fever:

During the two weeks period, 42 typhoid cases were reported from Hyogo Prefecture. 61 new people in Hyogo Prefecture have been vaccinated against typhoid fever at the present time. A meeting was held with the communicable disease officer in charge of typhoid and plans were discussed to reduce the number of typhoid cases in Hyogo Prefecture. It was obvious that vaccination alone against typhoid was not successful. So plans were made which stressed the importance of educating the public on proper sanitary methods and on voluntary examination for carrier state of the disease. Further meetings and execution of plans will take place in the near future.

e. Venereal Disease Control:

During the two week period 89 VD patients were released as cured from the Kawasaki Venereal Disease Hospital. During the same period 67 new patients were admitted bringing the total currently treated patients to 52.

During the two week period 14 VD patients were released as cured from the Amagasaki Venereal Disease Hospital. During the same period 12 new patients were admitted bringing the total of the currently treated patients to 12.

In compliance with the VD campaign that was inaugurated by this office, venereal disease classes have begun at Amagasaki and Kawasaki Venereal Disease Hospital for the education of the girls treated. Classes are held three times a week. The classes consist of Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of Venereal Diseases.

f. Inspections:

The following hospitals were examined:

Municipal Hospital
Hyogo Hospital
Saiseiko Hospital
Shosei Hospital
Minatogawa Hospital
Kobeshi Kotsukyoki Hospital
Sakai Hospital
Sumaura Ryo Sanitarium
Maiko Hospital

The following were the outstanding faults:

1. Patients rooms were very untidy.
2. Kitchen very unsatisfactory.
3. Equipment in very poor condition and upkeep neglected.

g. Slaughter House Inspection:

Shiritsuku Slaughter House and Akashi Slaughter House inspected and found to be in very bad unsanitary condition. Suggestions were made as to the corrections and steps necessary to secure satisfactory conditions.

h. Jail Inspection:

The following jails were inspected:

1. Nada Police Station
2. Fukiai Police Station
3. Ikuta Police Station
4. Suma Police Station.

The following unsatisfactory conditions existed:

1. Police stations and cells very dirty.
2. Latrine and plumbing in deplorable condition.
3. Cells over crowded and poor ventilation.

Vaccinations and spraying of DDT for the prevention of epidemic disease is progressing satisfactorily.

1. Railroad Station Inspection:

Sannomiya and Kobe Stations were inspected and found to be unsatisfactory.

4. Report on Earthquake

a. Records of this office indicate that dwelling houses were damaged or destroyed by the earthquake as follows:

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<u>Town or City</u>	<u>Partially destroyed</u>	<u>Totally destroyed</u>
Sumoto, Awaji Isl.	344	113
Fukura " "	170	149
Gunge " "	131	26
Iwaya " "	40	3
Kakogawa	4	20
Akashi	2	3
Hyogo	2	1
Nagata	0	2
Ako	1	1
Shikama	1	1
Takasago	20	5
Aboshi	37	6
Himeji	7	2
TOTAL	<u>759</u>	<u>332</u>

b. In addition to the dwelling houses listed above, a total of 370 other buildings were destroyed and 242 were damaged

In addition to the damage to building listed above, Hyogo Prefecture suffered a total of 50 deaths and 91 injured. Some livestock was killed and injured and considerable damage done to salt manufacturing facilities.

c. The following materials were sent for the relief of earthquake sufferers:

Medical supplies shipped to Sumoto, Awaji Island, Hyogo Prefecture, 21 Dec. 1946. -

Japanese Supplies:

Cholera vaccine	4,000 persons
Typhoid vaccine	4,000 "
Typhus vaccine	480 c.c.
Alcohol	27,000 c.c.
Lipar	10,000 c.c.
Chlorinated lime	5,000 gm.
Absorbent cotton	20,000 gm.
Gauze 10 meter	10 rolls
Bandages 5 each	100 "
Laxatol (Laxative tabs)	3,000 tabs
Rivanol (Acridiavine)	5 oz.
Exhos (Antiphlogistine)	50 tins
Tinct Iodine	20 bottles
Boric Acid	5 "
Noshin (Headache tabs)	50 "
Mentholatum	200 "
Aspirin 500 grms.	5 "

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U.S. Army Supplies:

Alcohol, ethyl, 5 gal.	1 drum
Merthiolate, tincture, 1 gal.	1 bottle
Sulfathizole, 100 tabs.	3 "
Caffeine and sodium benzoate in- jection, 12 amp.	3 boxes
Cotton, absorbent 1 lb.	10 cartons
Bandages, gauze, roller, 2 in. x 6 yds. 12	10 boxes.

d. Medical supplies shipped to Wakayama:

Japanese supplies shipped 24 Dec. 1946:

Neopoleon injection 5 cc x 10 pcs.	30 cases
Belliberol injection 5 cc x 10 "	15 "
Grape sugar injection 20 cc x 5 pcs.	30 "
Boracic ointment 500 g.	9 cans
Zinc bloom ointment 500 g.	3 "
Thin alcoholic 500 g.	9 bottles
Lysol 500 g.	6 "
Tincture of iodine 500 g.	6 "
Sulphmin 25 g.	12 "
Bitakanph 1 cc. x 10 pcs.	30 cases
Maquro chrome 25 g.	3 bottles
Aspirin tab. 100 tab.	15 "
Oxindole 500 gr.	12 "
Gauze 100 m.	30 packages
Cotton 100 gr.	30 "
Stomachic tab. 500 tab.	3 bottles
Trombogen 5 cc.	253 tubes
Bandage 4 bundles	30 packages
" 5 "	30 "
Ringel injection 500 cc.	5 bottles
Ringel powder 5 sets	40 cases
Tetanic blood 24,000 unit	15 pieces
" " 20,000 "	3 "
Oxindole 500 g.	15 "
Sulfochiazoru tab.	2,000 tabs.

Japanese supplies shipped 27 Dec. 1946:

Tincture oil	41,000 grammes
Kanfeunaru	1,000 pcs.
Sulfachiazoru tab.	2,000 tablets
Oxindole	21,000 grammes

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Three carloads US Army medical supplies shipped by Kobe Base, as per verbal orders, Hq. Eighth Army, 22 Dec. 1946:

e. Clothing and bedding shipped to Awaji, 24 Dec. 1946 from Welfare Section stocks:

Blankets	700 ea.
Coats and Trousers	2,100 ea.
Underwear	2,100 ea.
Socks	12,000 ea.

f. Foods shipped from Japanese Army and Navy stocks; 21 Dec. 1946 to Awaji:

Hard biscuits	10,250 kgs.
Canned goods	6,800 "

24 Dec. 1946 to Awaji:

Hard Biscuits	5,283 kgs.
Canned goods	3,150 "

g. Seventy (70) tons of canned foods, Japanese Army and Navy stocks were shipped to Takamatsu, Shikoku Island, 26 Dec. 1946, per verbal orders, Kinki Military Government Region.

Procurement

1. Expediting Procurement Bulletin

MGP 32 Production and Shipment Status Report forms have been received by this office and have been distributed to the suppliers of critical items. Early returns of completed forms have been satisfactory.

2. Public Utilities

Again it is mentioned that the plan to restrict all private users of electrical current to 150 k.w. per month has caused considerable concern from the general public. It is believed that this restriction, if properly carried out, can be of great value in the saving of electric current.

The major portion of road and highway repairs have been on the Kobe - Osaka highway, Kobe - Himeji highway, which includes the road leading out of Kobe to Shiota.

The new bridge at Namaze, on the road from Takarazuka leading to Sasayama, has been completed.

Two bridges of 35 ton capacity are out on the Kobe-Himeji highway. These bridges are under reconstruction at this time and are expected to be completed in March of this year.

HYOGO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 317

R-18-7

18 December 1946

MILITARY OCCUPATION ACTIVITIES REPORT
For the period 1 December - 15 December 1946

1. STATUS OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

a. Civil administration continues to be satisfactory.

b. At the regular session of the Pref. Assembly from Nov. 28 approval was given to the general budget of the prefectural revenue and expenditure totaling Y389,038,665 and the special account for the sum of Y14,725,600. The session was closed on Dec. 10.

c. From Nov. 5 to Nov. 20 a campaign was held for making the people acquainted with the meaning of the agrarian reform.

2. POLITICAL PARTIES AND ACTIVITIES.

a. No new activities by political organization were reported for this period. During this subject period, one mayor, one town head, and seven village heads have resigned in anticipation of being on the purge list. Many are choosing to resign now rather than face the screening committee and be purged later.

b. The Korean League held a meeting on 10 Dec. with Korean representatives from throughout the prefecture to formulate plans for registering Koreans by cooperating with the police in order to detect Koreans who illegally entered Japan.

3. DEGREE OF COMPLIANCE BY JAPANESE AUTHORITIES AND PEOPLE WITH SCAP DIRECTIVES.

a. Commerce & Industry

(1) Compliance with SCAPIN-1219 definitely improved during the report period.

(2) Numerous directives regarding ship construction and refitting of ships prior to return to allied Nations are being complied with and all construction is authorized.

(3) Compliance with SCAPIN-1291 prohibiting the use of benzene as motor fuel is excellent as far as can be determined. Japanese police are testing gas tanks at road blocks and check points.

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b. Japanese compliance with Eighth Army Directive No.40/1, dated 8 April 1946, on Animal Disease Control, has been satisfactory.

c. It has been found that the Japanese appear to be trying to comply with SCAP Directives regarding procurement matters. However, the Japanese as yet fail to meet our standard of compliance. It is believed the reason is twofold. First their characteristic of delaying action on a task and second their apparent lack of understanding of coordinating the action and activities of several of their agencies or departments. This of course makes "buck passing" very prevalent and action has been taken to attempt to correct this.

d. In compliance with Operational Directive No.75, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 25 August 1946, subject: "Collection, Classification and Disposition of Japanese Swords and Firearms", the appraisal of swords and firearms was completed on 9th Dec., 1946.

4. OTHER SIGNIFICANT MATTERS.

Commerce & Industry.

a. Reparations

Major field activities of the section continued to concern constructive maintenance under SCAPIN-1219. Local reparations plants have formed an association, called the Hyogo Prefecture Designated Factory Maintenance Association, for expediting maintenance. During the report period the Local Commerce & Industry Ministry turned over the following list of supplies to the association for use in maintenance of reparations machines. The association is now distributing these supplies on the basis of number of machines held for reparations:

Kerosene	4,698 liters
Gas Oil	6,390 "
Machine Oil	838 "
Mobile Oil	468 "
Grease	7,088 kg.
Petrolatum	6,288 kg.
Sandpaper	1,500 sheets
Coal Tar	4,650 liters.

In addition to the above distribution the local ministry has issued orders to all reparations plants to cooperate in carrying out the spirit of SCAPIN-1219 and to call upon the ministry for necessary supplies.

A total of 20 inspections were made by field representatives of the section in supervising Japanese maintenance.

A conference was held with Mr. Yamanouchi, head of local branch of General Contractors Association to set up preliminary arrangements for passes and conduct of material inventories in Reparations Plants under the program set up by O.D. 89.

b. Reconversion.

Since the issuance of SCAPIN-1355 which abolished reconversion permits, except for reparations plants, this headquarters has continued to accept reconversion applications and issue letter permits to operate. Prior to the issuance of SCAPIN-1355 informal letter permits to operate were issued to several small plants where no physical reconversion was required and where the activities of the plant were local in nature.

In spite of the fact that permits are no longer required this headquarters continues to issue informal letter permits for the following two reasons:

(1) The issuance of permits and the subsequent submission of production reports facilitates general surveillance of industry.

(2) The I. J. G. tends to favor plants with a permit in the allocation of raw materials, therefore, it is planned to issue permits to all requesting plants in order to equalize their position in obtaining raw materials.

c. Manufacturing, Industry & Natural Resources.

(1) Matches

Efforts are being made to alter the production hours of match factories to coincide with low load demands on the electric power stations. Most match factories have insufficient electric power to operate their machinery. Additional rations have been made available to the workers in an effort to increase production. Match factories in Hyogo-ken are concentrated in the Himeji and Awaji Island areas.

(2) Carbide

Since there are no carbide plants in Hyogo-ken, many basic industries such as ship building in this prefecture depend on the Nippon Carbide K.K., Uotsu Kojo, Toyama Prefecture for welding carbide. Current supplies are inadequate and getting progressively smaller, therefore, local officials of the Comm. & Ind. Ministry and representatives of major carbide consumers are cooperating with Nippon Carbide officials to increase production.

(3) Rubber

Major difficulty in rubber industry, aside from lack of coal for power which is common to all industries, is the acute shortage of carbon black. As rubber is a major industry in this prefecture attention is being given to expediting the production of carbon black. Maruyasu, Akashi City, produced samples during the report period which were unsatisfactory. Tochigi Chemical Industry Co., Arima Village, is now being approached to produce samples.

(4) Ceramics

Production of earthen pipe is reduced to 50% of quota due to lack of coal and industrial salt. No prospect for improvement is in sight until the national coal situation is improved.

Production of tile is confined to producing semi-finished goods ready for the kilns. Experiments are being conducted in firing the kilns with wood, but at present it is impossible to obtain sufficiently high temperature.

Production of tableware can be accomplished with wood as a fuel. Production in Hyogo-ken was 110% of prewar production, until the last month when lack of electric power has reduced production 50%.

(5) Iron & Steel

Production is negligible due to lack of coal, electricity, and iron ore. In addition production is hampered by local labor difficulties and financial restrictions. Improvement depends on increased production of coal.

(6) Mining

In view of the coal shortage the production of lignite is being expedited. Difficulties are encountered in obtaining labor, operating supplies, and power. Approximately 1,000 metric tons of lignite are produced in the prefecture monthly.

The labor union of Mitsubishi, Ikuno Mine, has sponsored a "Larger Output Week" which has materially aided the production of copper and tin.

(7) Textiles

Cotton fabrics and knitted goods produced during 1st quarter of fiscal year 1946 are now being distributed. The following is available in Hyogo-ken for distribution to general consumers. War sufferers and repatriates are given priority.

Cotton Cloth	700,000 yds
Yukata cloth	13,000 rolls
Tabi	250,000 pairs
Cotton yarn	500 kan

Difficulty is being experienced in planned rationing as allocations made by the central government are not received in the allocation period. The greatest demand for cotton is for women's and children's underwear.

(8) Chemicals

A survey was conducted by this section of 22 chemical plants to determine future production of liquid chlorine, caustic soda, and soda ash. The outlook is not favorable for at least two years. Only 3 possible producers were located. A full report was submitted to higher headquarters through channels.

- (9) In view of the widespread lack of electric power and the numerous applications for a favored position due to essential products or production for the armed forces, this team has decided to follow a "hands off" policy except in cases where the Japanese are obviously unable to handle the situation.

The Japanese have set up a priority system, and so far as is possible, it is the intention of this section to insure that the system is followed.

During the report period the following companies which produce for the occupation forces on P.D. have been given priority in power consumption by the Japanese Commerce & Industry Ministry:

Kansai Paint K. Kaisha
Kawakami Toyo K. Kaisha
Toyo Linoleum K. Kaisha
Tochigi Chemical Industry K.K.
Shinto Toyo K. Kaisha
Nippon Zenith Pipe
Nozawa Slate Industry K.Kaisha.

(10) Fisheries

The Japanese Commerce & Industry Ministry has been directed to survey and report on possible measures for the increased production of nets, twine, cordage, and floats. Results will be included in a later report.

(11) Agriculture

The chief of Industry, Commerce & Resources Section attended the Economic Conference held by 8th Army at Atami Hotel, Atami, on December 10, 11, and 12. Upon his return to station on 13 December 1946 an investigation was made to determine the extent of publicity given the coming elections for Local Land Commissioners.

Adequate publicity has apparently been given the elections as spot checks revealed that farmers were aware of the elections and their importance. Posters have been distributed and put up, but it was impossible to determine to what extent in distant areas of the prefecture due to lack of transportation.

Conferences are arranged with the local chief of the Agriculture Ministry and chiefs of Agricultural Sections of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry to give them general information on the Agriculture Land Reform Law, evidence the interest of Military Government, and arrange for closer future liaison.

Plans are in progress for establishing a two men subsection to handle Land Reform investigations, reports, and general agricultural problems.

Investigation reveals that Hyogo Prefecture has 380 agricultural villages which will have local land commissions unless arrangements are made to consolidate some areas. The prefecture has 9 incorporated cities and towns which will not be included.

(12) Sericulture

According to the sericultural industry rehabilitation plan, the mulberry field acreage will be increased from 2,380 chobu to 2,810 chobu (14% increase). For this purpose 3,150,000 young mulberry plants are needed and we expect to supply 500,000 plants for the current year. We conducted

a survey of the sericulturists, which revealed that 17,821 households are engaged in sericulture and turn out 265,888 Kwan of silk cocoons. The four silk factories of this prefecture produced 4,329 Kwan during the month of November, attaining the highest mark since August.

(13) Shipbuilding

Three shipyards were inspected for compliance with ship construction plans. All construction was authorized.

Permission was granted to a private company to sink the concrete hull of a cargo vessel off the beach at Awaji Island. Land will be filled in around the hull, a gate and pumps installed at the stern for flooding and pumping out, and the hull will be used as a small drydock to repair small wooden fishing boats. Prior to this time no boat repair yard on the island had dry dock facilities.

Repair and refitting of the Adm. Y. S. Williams and Hsin-an as directed by SCAPINS-1130 and 1322 at the Mitsubishi Kobe Ship Yard will not be completed by 31 December 1946 as scheduled. S.S. Williams, although in Kobe since July 1946 was not delivered to Mitsubishi until 1 December 1946. The S.S. Hsin-an was delivered to the Kobe Yard 9 Dec. 1946. Mitsubishi was not advised in advance and could not schedule the ships in dry dock immediately.

The Adm. Y.S. Williams is badly damaged and requires straightening of 108 bottom shell plates in addition to extensive super structure repairs. Work is being supervised by Civilian M.M. Committee and Maritime Bureau of Transportation Ministry. Repairs will be completed by 28 February 1947. Japanese officials claim this ship was in bad condition when seized and so are making application to repair only subsequent damage and for a time extension to SCAP through the C.L.O. S.S. Hsin-an will be repaired by 25 January 1947. This ship is 52 years old and leaks at every plate. Propulsion machinery is antiquated and hardly worth repair.

MILITARY OCCUPATION ACTIVITIES REPORT, 1 Dec. - 15 Dec. 1946
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Import & Export

1. During the subject period, all shipping was seriously effected by the U. S. Maritime Strike and practically no ships arrived at Kobe from U.S. Ports. Information recently received by this section indicates that approximately one ship per day will arrive during the next thirty days, or until the backlog of shipping has been cleared. This section was represented at the Economic Conference held at Atami, 10-12 December 1946, at which time a change was announced in number of receipts and shipping documents required to be forwarded.

2. Imports during the period:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| a. Wheat | 19,104,000 lbs. |
| b. Ampera Matting | 300 bales. |

3. Exports during the period:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| a. Bamboo Poles | 250 bundles |
| b. Vegetable Wax | 140 cases. |

Banking and Finance

1. Notes and other collateral from the Wartime Finance Bank of Kobe were transferred by courier to the Liquidation Office, Bank of Japan, Tokyo, in accordance with instructions received from I Corps.

2. Data and initial report on the local Postal Savings Branch were forwarded to SCAP.

Release of Stocks to the Japanese Government during 2 week period.

1. Food releases:

Celery	18,675 lbs (animal feed)
--------	--------------------------

2. Waste oil

21,900 gallons.

Welfare.

1. Japanese Welfare.

a. The Juvenile Protection Committee has a large membership and its activities are continuing.

b. Distribution of surplus Army bedding recently turned over to the Booki Cho is pending until such a time as cost has been determined.

- c. Mr. Batt, a representative of the Licensed Agencies for the Relief of Asia, in the United States was present at a meeting held at the Kencho Auditorium on 12 December, 1946. He gave detailed information relative to the use of 432 tons of foodstuffs, emphasizing the fact that it was to be used as supplementary rations for children and hospital patients. Representatives of the Prefectural Welfare Office and from the various orphanages and relief agencies were present.
- d. Distribution for November rations for Foreign Nationals has now been completed. The assortment received was very satisfactory and recipients (now 2324) were highly pleased.
- e. International Relief Committee is proceeding with the final distribution of Surplus American Red Cross Supplies and their report is expected within a short time.

Labor.

1. On 3 December 1946, a conference was held at the Prefecture Building to discuss labor problems in the Hyogo Prefecture. Lt. Col. Colbert of the Economic & Scientific Section of General Headquarters, on a special trip to our office, was Chairman. Others in attendance were the Hyogo Military Government Team Labor Officer, the Governor of Hyogo Prefecture, the Chief of the Japanese Labor Supply Section, and the Chief of the re-organized Labor Relations Committee. The main problem discussed concerned a dispute between labor and management of Baba Bros who are at present doing work for the Occupation Forces. The management refused to recognize the representatives of the organized laborers. Their problem had already been submitted for consideration and action to the Labor Relations Committee of Hyogo Prefecture. The Military Government Labor Office is investigating this case from the military aspect. Report will be submitted. The Labor Office of Hyogo Military Government Team asked for a complete roster of the newly organized Labor Relations Committee and also a list of the members of this Committee at present working on the pertinent labor problem. Full cooperation was guaranteed by the Chief of the Labor Relations Committee and also by the Governor of the Prefecture and the Chief of the Japanese Labor Supply Section. A request was made by the Labor Officer of the Hyogo Military Government Team that the Labor Relations Committee submit a progress report on the present labor problem and also on any disputes that are presented at a later date. The conference closed with a statement by Lt. Col. Colbert that he was well pleased with the progress being made on this particular problem.

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2. During the first two week period of December, 8 new labor unions were formed in Hyogo Prefecture with a membership of 587 men and 183 women. Two unions having a membership of 812 men and 235 women were closed down. This makes a total of 700 unions now in operation with a membership of 179,555 men and 55,384 women. Especially worthy of note is the part that women are playing in labor organizations. It is our opinion that workers' education is the primary requisite for a truly democratic trade union movement in Japan.

3. A decided improvement in the preparation and prompt submission of monthly labor reports by using units has been encouraging of late. However, stress is being exerted for continuous improvement until the desired standards are achieved and maintained. Reports were submitted as follows:

Kobe Base Units - 55 Labor Using Unit Reports (Form MGI 27)
I Corps Units - 9 " " " " " " " " " " " "

4. At present, the Labor Section is engaged in the gigantic task of checking the security clearance of all foreign and Japanese nationals above the classification of common laborer in the Hyogo Prefecture. To date, some progress has been made, but this is a very tedious job because it is necessary to check the answers to each question on each statement submitted. Few seem to fully understand the necessity and importance of these statements even though a heavy fine and imprisonment are the penalties for false statements. Persons who are employed by the Occupation Forces, and are cleared, through these statements, by the Labor Office, the C.I.C. 8th Area, and the Provost Marshall's Office will be given a permanent identification card signifying eligibility for employment. The issuance of these cards will be the responsibility of the Provost Marshall's Office. The duty of the Labor Office is to check the statements for violations of any directives from higher headquarters.

5. With the advent of cold weather, a decrease in the attendance of common laborers has been experienced during the period. This trend is more noticeable in outdoor operations, such as Japan Oil Storage Co. The main reasons for the decrease are unusually cold weather and low wages in comparison to that paid by private industry. A new daily wage scale which is generally in line with that of adjoining prefectures will take effect 16 December 1946. The increase will range from 20 to 30% and will vary according to job classification. It will be similar to the wage scale of Osaka Prefecture and will be especially beneficial to common laborers. An increase in wages for daily hired laborers will naturally influence monthly wage scale. This problem is being taken up separately with the Central Liaison Office. The revision of wage

scales is necessitated by increase in the cost of living. It is believed that the increase will alleviate the non-attendance condition as referred to above.

6. Commendable is the manner in which the Japanese Labor Section of the Liaison Office is cooperating with the Military Government Labor Section.

7. An inspection tour of Kobe Base installations enlightens those who make the tour on the excellent work being done at the Reclamation & Service Branch of the Kobe Base QM Dept. Under the supervision of Maj Higgins, Maj Green and a staff of enlisted personnel, Japanese labor is restoring to serviceability, thousands of pieces of various items of quartermaster equipment which to the casual observer appear to be rusted beyond repair and of little value. Since this operation began, equipment valued at 15½ million dollars has been restored to serviceability, crated and made available for reissue in this theater or returned to the Zone of Interior for disposition. The equipment being reclaimed includes office machines, hand tools, stoves, water cans, coats, tents, etc. A major portion of this equipment has been turned in by deactivating units. Approximately 600 Japanese laborers are employed at this installation. In addition, the Depot operates a clothing salvage warehouse which is doing an excellent job in restoring items of clothing to serviceability for reissue. The above is cited as one example among many operations in Hyogo Prefecture where Japanese labor is being utilized to the best possible advantage by Occupation Forces. A letter of appreciation was received from Brigadier General Crichlow for transmittal to the Japanese authorities concerned regarding the excellent work being done to furnish Kobe Base with competent employees. Letter was transmitted with appropriate indorsement from Commanding Officer Hyogo Military Government Team.

Education

1. The arrangement of the secondary school system in Japan according to the 6-3-3 (6 years elementary, 3 years lower secondary, 3 years higher secondary) recommended by the United States Education Mission and the Japanese Education Reform Commission has been the subject of much discussion in public meetings, the prefectural assembly and the press. Although the time when this will go into effect is indefinite, prefectural authorities have promised that the schools of Hyogo-ken will be ready by next Spring if the Mombu-sho decides to ask it at that time. Public opinion is brisk on this topic and parents generally favor the plan because of greater number of students that can be accommodated on secondary level.

2. Closely connected with the discussion of the 6-3-3 system is the problem of co-education. Press interviews and public forums are discussing the pros and cons of co-education. Although,

in general, co-education is assumed to be good, opinion is divided on the question of what grades of school should inaugurate it. Some hold that primary and higher schools may establish co-education easily, but doubt its value in the middle schools. Others wish to establish co-education gradually, beginning in the lowest grades. Students themselves have demonstrated great interest in the question of co-education, particularly the girl students. Public discussion has brought the question into the open to the extent that public opinion in this prefecture may be said to favor co-education at the earliest opportunity.

3. The American Education Film circuit has been completed, after a thorough tour of the whole prefecture. Showings were 6 days a week for 5 weeks, and total attendance was approximately 100,000. The last half of the circuit, occurring during the period covered by this report, covered the interior of the prefecture and the Japan Sea side. Audience reaction has not been fully recorded as yet but a study is being made and a report will be submitted.

In general, it has been discovered that the film showings are much more successful in the rural areas than in the cities. Ratio of rural to urban population in this prefecture is about 2 to 1, in spite of the existence of 9 cities over 25,000 population. In view of this, greater stress should be placed upon the large areas outside the cities. Therefore, in order to gain contact with outlying rural school, an additional representative of this Section accompanied the films on the latter half of the circuit, inspecting schools and holding informal conferences with teachers and others in those regions. In this way, a double purpose was accomplished through the film circuit.

4. A student government project is under way in Nishinomiya City, fostered jointly by Kobe Jo-Gakuin and the Education Section of the Nishinomiya Branch Office of Hyogo Military Government Team. Kobe Jo-Gakuin has a student government in operation which serves as model for other secondary girls' schools in the area. Fifteen such schools are participating in the project, and their representatives are observing the student government of Kobe Jo-Gakuin and conferring with Military Government Officers in order to take back to their own schools the manners and methods of practical student government.

5. Resulting from conferences with Education officials, Juvenile Delinquency officials, Public Safety officials and representatives both of the CI & E Section and of Legal & Government Section of this Headquarters a program of student government has been organized in the prefectural schools. Students of both primary and secondary schools will have their own student government organizations, cooperating with local police and neighborhood association, to prevent traffic accidents and child delinquency. Each class and each grade, as well as the whole student body, will be organized in student government. Parliamentary

procedure will be followed in all student government meetings.

6. The routine inspection of schools during the period covered geographically almost the whole prefecture. OI&E personnel from two Branch Offices inspected schools in their areas, extending from the extreme west to extreme east of Hyogo-ken, as well as schools on the Japan Sea coast in the north. CI&E personnel accompanying the Education film inspected schools throughout the interior of the prefecture, in villages, towns and small cities.

Free Market Control

The police are keeping close vigilance of reported smuggling of sugar from Formosa. Other black market activities are well under control except for few petty cases.

Public Safety

a. 1st December to 10th December have been the National Crime Prevention Week. This prefecture observed this subject week by instructing school children and the public by utilizing posters, slides, newspaper publicity and talks by prominent officials. Posters were displayed in train stations, street cars, department store show-windows and other conspicuous places to attract public attention. Newspapers have publicized speeches made by prominent officials of the City and Ken. Crime prevention slides were shown in theatres at 18 different places in Kobe City. The schools have developed a program to promote consciousness of crime prevention by collecting posters and slogans made by students. Extensive talks have been given on this subject by teachers and police officials.

b. The traffic safety and street clean-up program is in progress and some improvements have been noted. Garbage trucks have been noted to be making more frequent rounds in collecting refuses and street cleaning crews are seen at work at numerous places throughout the city. More motor and foot patrol policemen are making frequent patrol of their areas enforcing the policies of this program. However, confusion developed when the police over-zealous of the matter of seeing that no building materials are left on the streets, ordered City road maintenance crews to remove street repairing materials off the streets. To this effect, this office held a conference with the Deputy Mayor, Chief of Police, Head of Public Roads Section of City, Head of Sanitation Section of City, Chief of Traffic Section of the Police Dept., Chief of Public Safety Section of the Police Dept., and the Head of General Affairs Section of the Police Dept. It was emphasized that the City and the Police Department are to cooperate and to keep close liaison with each other on street maintenance, sanitation, garbage disposals, etc. The police are

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to assist by re-routing traffic where street maintenance projects are in progress, protecting City equipments and materials, and by reporting to the City all matters which need be tended by the City.

c. On 12th and 13th December, Dr. Lewis and Capt. Knight from GHQ made a survey of prison system in this prefecture. The Kobe Detention House, Okubo prison, and the branch prison at the Mitsubishi Shipyard were visited and surveys were made on sanitation, medical attention, food allowance, cell conditions, mess facilities, bathing facilities, progressive system, parole system, prison labor, education for prisoners, ratio between guards and prisoners, and treatment of prisoners by guards and prison officials. Concurrently with this survey tour, this section made inspections of the above mentioned institutions. The most common problems are over-crowdedness and food situation. At the Mitsubishi Shipyard 238 prisoners are working on ship building and repairing of American ships. There is a long range plan to increase this number of prisoners to a thousand or more due to the acute shortage of labor in ship building. This shortage of labor is due to very few applications for jobs since Mitsubishi is a reparation plant. The ratio between guards and prisoners at present is 1 guard to 33 prisoners. Spot interviews with prisoners revealed no physical contact or other mistreatment by guards and prison officials.

d. On 30 Nov. a mechanical floating mine was located lying among rocks on the Japan Sea coast near Kinosaki. In compliance with Headquarters I Corps Letter, AG 045.9-BA, dated 7 Sept., subj: "Instruction on Sea Mine Locating and Reporting", the police were earlier instructed when mines are discovered, to rope off the area and post warning signs to keep curious people from endangering themselves and others nearby. Upon discovery of this mine near Kinosaki the police have been reminded to take the prescribed precautionary measures. This office immediately notified the Bomb and Mine Disposal Coordinator at I Corps.

e. The Military Government branch office at Nishinomiya conducted a three day survey on free riders and disorderly conducts on the Hankyu and Hanshin Electric Railway Lines. On the Hankyu Electric Lines, 710 Japanese, 692 Koreans, 71 Formosans and 475 Chinese were detected of riding without tickets. On the Hanshin Line 2141 Japanese, 1327 Koreans, 405 Formosans and 746 Chinese were detected of free riding. The Heads of the Korean League and the Chinese League were instructed to take steps to eliminate disorderly conducts and improve situations in public transportation utilities. As for the Japanese, these transportation companies were instructed to take steps to eliminate free riding and disorderly conducts.

f. Mr. Swing, Vice Consul of the American Consulate, Yokohama, came to Kobe in connection with Foreign Nationals desiring to be repatriated by way of the United States and expecting to sail on 24 December on the Marine Adder. Informations on repatriation and visas to the United States were given to those expecting to leave Japan at a later date.

g. One hundred and eighty-two women were arrested on V. D. control and were given V. D. examinations. Fifty-six were found to be infected and will undergo hospitalized treatment.

Public Health and Sanitation

1. Insect and Rodent Control

Insect and rodent control measures are progressing satisfactorily in Hyogo Prefecture. During the two weeks period the number of rodent teams in Hyogo Prefecture have been increased from 3 to 10 teams. Each team consists of 1 Inspector, 1 assistant, 1 police and 4 laborers. In Kobe City one rodent control team was organized for each KU. The duties of the teams consists of either draining or spraying all pools with a mixture of DDT and oil. Transportation is the limiting factor. These teams also set traps and poison for rodents.

2. Communicable Disease Control

Typhus cases have continued to be reported during the past two weeks. No significant outbreak of the remainder of communicable disease occurred during the two week period.

a. Smallpox Control

No cases of smallpox were reported to this office. All persons living in permanent addresses have been vaccinated, and Japanese Public Health Office is continuing to locate and vaccinate all vagrants. During the two week period 543 people have been vaccinated.

b. Cholera Control

During the two week period 8 cases of cholera were reported to this office. Five of these patients have died. The cholera outbreak occurred among Okayama fishermen. Immediately the whole group was quarantined and all possible contacts were investigated and vaccinated. No cases occurred in the Kobe population. 3,309 people have been vaccinated.

c. Typhus Control

During the two week period 14 cases of typhus were reported to this office from Hyogo Prefecture. This is 11 cases less than the preceeding two week period. 12,280 people have been vaccinated against typhus at the present time.

The following precautionary measures have been taken:

- (1) The typhus patient is hospitalized. Family dusted and house sprayed.
- (2) All persons living within 100 yards of typhus patient were dusted and vaccinated.
- (3) Some areas redusted 10 days later.
- (4) A meeting was held with City and Prefecture Health authorities at which time they were instructed to have a gathering of the block association chiefs of each KU and instructed them to have a meeting in each block at which all the women folk of the block should attend. At the meeting the following things were stressed:
 - (a) Simple methods of keeping clothes and body clean and free of lice.
 - (b) Instantaneous reporting of illness to their family doctors.
 - (c) If rodents extremely prevalent report the condition to health authority and rodent control teams would be dispatched.
 - (d) Keep premises free from garbage.

d. Typhoid Fever Control

During the two week period, 44 typhoid cases were reported from Hyogo Prefecture. 435 new people in Hyogo Prefecture have been vaccinated against typhoid fever at the present time.

e. Venereal Disease Control

During the two week period 84 VD patients were released as cured from the Kawasaki Venereal Disease

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Hospital. During the same period 88 new patients were admitted bringing the total currently treated patients to 74.

The Venereal Disease Hospital at Amagasaki was inspected and found to be in satisfactory condition.

3. Slaughter House Inspection:

During the two week period three slaughter houses were inspected, one in each of the following cities:

1. Amagasaki City
2. Nishinomiya City
3. Kobe City

Sanitary conditions were deplorable. Suggestions and instructions were given as to improvement of sanitary conditions.

An inspection of the Nishinomiya, Ashiya, and Mikage areas south of the Kobe-Osaka Highway revealed that garbage disposal is progressing satisfactorily. Only one garbage dump was seen. Inspection will be continued.

Procurement

1. P.Ds, P.Rs, Release and Revaluation sent to Central Records during November:

Procurement Demands	429
Procurement Receipts & Revalued Receipts	470
Cancelled P.Ds to be sent to 8th Army	<u>21</u>

Total: 920

Processing of all P.Ds for all 8th Army units has been frozen until all receipts have been properly processed and forwarded to Central Records 8th Army.

2. Expediting Bulletin

Producers of critical items have been set up on a ten day schedule to report status of Procurement Demands held by them. Suppliers, Prefectural Liaison Office and Originating Units are being followed to assure speedy processing of GPA Form 2.

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3. Check of Real Property Survey

Copies of Kobe Base Real Property Survey are being processed and reconciled with P.Ds. Numerous variances are being found but report will be completed on schedule.

4. Public Utilities

This office has maintained strict surveillance of Public Utilities Services in Kobe City. All repairs of long range benefit to the Japanese people are referred to the corresponding Japanese Section. This office has been following up on all needed repairs suggested to the Liaison Office to see that they are carried out as directed. The repairing of truck highways and bridges throughout the Ken has been the first concern of this office throughout the reporting period. The new 150 kw restriction of electric current has created a lot of concern in cases where more than one family have the use of only one meter. It has been brought to the attention of this office that no arrangement has been made by the Kansai Haiden to take into consideration such cases. Detailed reports were received from the Liaison Office regarding the power shortage and the action being taken by authorities concerned.

Peter W. Scott

PETER W SCOTT
Lt. Col., Inf.
Commanding

DISTRIBUTION:

CG Eighth Army	- 10
CG I Corps	- 2
Kinki MG Regional Hq	- 1
CG Kobe Base	- 2
CO Itami Army Air Base	- 1
Kobe Metropolitan Provost Marshal	- 1
8th CIC Area	- 1

R-18-6

3 December 1946

MILITARY OCCUPATION ACTIVITIES REPORT
For the period 16 November - 30 November 1946

1. STATUS OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

a. Civil administration continues to be satisfactory. Petitions have been submitted to Military Government Headquarters in behalf of certain city and prefectural officials who will likely be on the purge list. Some officials are planning to resign prior to the action of the screening committees rather than wait to be purged. Mayor Nakai of Kobe City has made it clear that he does not intend to quit his post until it is absolutely necessary.

b. Kobe City is negotiating for the flotation of a bond issue of approximately Y 41,000,000 to help meet the increased cost of Municipal operations for the fiscal year. A substantial part of the loans to be used to cover the expenses of war damages restoration and unemployment relief works of rehabilitation and city improvements. Since the above mentioned works are for the perpetual interests of all present and future citizens of Kobe it is planned to repay the flotation loans over a period of years in increments of Y 10,000,000 to Y 14,000,000 per year. Under this plan the burden would not be so heavy on the present citizens and it would be shared by those citizens who come to Kobe City and enjoy the same facilities and improvements in the future as the present citizens.

c. On November 28 the regular plenary session of the Hyogo Prefectural Assembly for 1946 was convoked and the annual budget of Hyogo Prefecture for 1947 and 39 other bills were deliberated upon.

2. POLITICAL PARTIES AND ACTIVITIES.

There have been no new developments in political parties or activities during the period.

3. DEGREE OF COMPLIANCE BY JAPANESE AUTHORITIES AND PEOPLE WITH SCAP DIRECTIVES.

a. Retail shops were inspected in compliance with SCAP directive. No pearls or pearl articles were being sold or displayed at any of these stores.

b. All shipyards were inspected during the period and all construction was authorized.

c. Degree of compliance with directives pertaining to Commerce & Industry, reparations plants, etc., is covered under the Commerce & Industry part of Par 4, this report.

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4. OTHER SIGNIFICANT MATTERS.

Commerce & Industry.

a. Reparations 1, 2, 3, etc - A Reconnaissance 23 etc
During the report period this section completed reparations inventories of privately owned munitions plants listed in SCAPINS 1134 and 1258. This work completed all inventory projects to date with the exception of dispersed locations of the Osaka Military Arsenal which this headquarters is checking for the Osaka Military Government Team. A comprehensive inventory report has been prepared showing plants inventoried and significant dates in their preparation. This comprehensive report is attached as Incl. No.1.

Results show that 28,885 machines and pieces of equipment have been inventoried by this team to date. In addition approximately 450 machines are being spot checked for the Osaka Arsenal.

The section is now concentrating on carrying out the provisions of SCAPIN-1219. In this connection 54 inspections have been made. In general most plants are making fair progress. Some installations such as the Harima Arsenal are doing an excellent job. This arsenal has placed a box beside each machine, and as accessories, spare parts, engineering data, etc., are collected they are placed in the box for shipment with the machines. Each machine is being overhauled and put in operating condition. When the overhaul is completed, the machine is coated with rust preventative and wrapped in oiled paper.

Other plants, particularly small ex-aircraft plants which are not operating, are doing a poor job. As an excuse for this they say it is impossible to obtain the necessary oils, grease, food for workmen, and funds to pay the necessary maintenance employees. Maintenance costs in an average small plant which is not operating run from 10,000 to 15,000 Yen per month.

This team has repeatedly informed local officials of the Commerce & Industry Ministry and the Economic Department of the Imperial Japanese Government that the carrying out of the provisions of SCAPIN-1219 is the responsibility of the Imperial Japanese Government and to make available to all reparations plants sufficient materials, supplies, and labor to enable the custodial personnel to provide proper maintenance. However, local officials claim they do not have sufficient authority to take the necessary action without orders from the Central Government in Tokyo and the necessary orders are not forthcoming. It is necessary for this team to issue specific maintenance orders to cover each situation, although a general directive from SCAP to the Imperial Japanese Government already exists. This is true not only in the case of SCAPIN-1219, but in all directives issued by the ESS Section of SCAP. During the report period instances have arisen concerning the following:

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- a. Inventory of communications equipment in reparations plants.
- b. Repair of captured vessels prior to return to original owners.
- c. Prohibition of the use of Benzol as motor fuel.
- d. Constructive maintenance of reparations equipment.

In each instance a directive from SCAP was in existence, but local officials were powerless to carry out its provisions, because of lack of authority. It is felt that the Central Government in Tokyo should be made to realize the responsibilities of the local prefectural governments, and grant the local officials sufficient authority to carry out the provisions of SCAP directives.

Conferences have been held with the chiefs of local economic bureaus in regard to this problem, and reports made to the Central Government.

During the report period a complete survey was made of all reparations plants, and a comprehensive report in compliance with O.D. 7, 4 Nov. 1946, covering procurement activities in reparations plants was submitted to higher headquarters. It is felt that the report form does not give an accurate picture because of the wide spread practice of subcontracting, and the many uses of raw materials for procurement items several times removed from the original producer.

During the report period the Commerce & Industry Section cooperated with Dr. Ackerman of the Natural Resources Section in obtaining forestry information and with Mr. Dietz of the Iron & Steel Section in obtaining information concerning the Kobe Steel Works, Ltd.

In carrying out surveillance of Benzene producers as required by O.D. 87 and letter from I Corps, dated 18 Nov. 1946, subject: "Use of Benzene as Motor Fuel", some interesting facts were uncovered at the Kobe Branch of Osaka Gas Co., which is the only producer currently operating in the prefecture. From the period 1 to 15 Nov. 1946, the company turned over 2,475 kg of Benzene to the Control Association (Tar Seihin Hanbai K.K.). From 15 to 30 Nov. 1946, the company has available 7,920 kg for release. Prior to the issuance of the directive the company used approximately 12,000 kg of Benzene per month in trucks used to haul coal to the gas producers. This was 75% of total production. Also during period 1 to 15 Nov. 1946, 3,000 kg were used in mixing paint for maintenance work at the plant, the company has a stock of 14,410 kg available at the plant, but no orders for it. This is strange in view of the fact, that directives were issued because of the scarcity of Benzene.

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The section continues to receive a few applications for reconversion permits. Three reconversion permits were issued during the report period.

Import & Export

a. Imports during the period were as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Wheat | (18,384,000 lbs.) |
| (2) Flour | (720,100 ") |
| (3) Wheat Bran | (824,703 kilos) |
| (4) Phosphate Rock | (12,390 tons) |
| (5) Raw Cotton | (23,000 bales) |

b. Exports during the period were as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| (1) Abalone, dried | (401 cases) |
| (2) Linen Piece Goods | (541 cases) |
| (3) Porcelain Ware | (470 cases) |
| (4) Shark's Fins | (1559 bales) |

c. During this period close surveillance was kept over all import and export shipping. Daily cargo working reports were made to higher headquarters as usual. This period was characterized by much export shipping to countries other than the U.S., China particularly.

Banking and Finance

Action has been taken to secure authority from Eighth Army to transfer liquidated bank securities from Kobe Branch of the Bank of Japan to Bank of Japan, Tokyo.

Release of Stocks to the Japanese Government

1. Food Releases -

(a) The following items of subsistence were released from Kobe Base Quartermaster to Japanese Government:

- | | | |
|-----|-----------|------------------------|
| (1) | 209 cases | Lettuce (animal feed) |
| (2) | 2756 lbs. | Pea Soup, dehydrated |
| (3) | 2514 " | Bean Soup, dehydrated |
| (4) | 28800 " | Wheatmeal, granulated. |
| (5) | 27000 " | Granuma Cereal. |

(b) Several food storage warehouses were visited and a quantity of spoiled canned food inspected. Japanese authorities were directed to sort all stocks of imported canned foods and submit an inventory by name and condition.

(c) Information received from Japanese civilians and Foreign Nationals indicates that in general, all are receiving authorized ration allowance.

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2. Releases of Scrap and Salvage

(a) The following amounts of salvage and scrap were released from the Kobe Base Quartermaster to the Japanese Government during this period:

- (1) Scrap Canvas (110,810 lbs.)
- (2) 31,000 each 5 gl. cans, gas and water.
- (3) 33,000 lbs. helmets.
- (4) 52,000 lbs. Light Sheet Iron.
- (5) 5,000 lbs. Galvanized Iron.

(b) In addition to the items in paragraph a, above, this office coordinated the release of waste gasoline from all motor pools in the area and the release of gasoline drained from vehicles stored at the 73rd Ordnance Depot. Approximately 50,000 gallons will ultimately be released from the vehicles at 73rd Ordnance Depot.

Labor

1. The request of Itami Army Air Base for the retention of two German nationals, whose services are essential to the achievement of occupation objectives, has been approved by Hqs Eighth Army. In another instance, the employment of a German national has been authorized until 31 Dec 46. Additional information substantiating confinement of this German national as a result of anti-Nazi or pro-Ally sentiments or actions is required before permanent retention will be approved.

2. Investigation to determine why Form AGO 2, Month Report of Labor, does not correspond to the Prefectural Report reveals that labor using units have not been including all classes of Japanese labor, common and skilled, clerical, and technical employees, in their unit report. In some instances, units were reporting only day laborers. Instructions for the proper preparation of labor reports have been issued to units. Corrective measures have been taken to eliminate, in future reports, discrepancies that have been brought to light by investigations.

3. A "Help wanted" advertisement for foreign nationals and Japanese nationals to fill clerical positions was inserted in the Mainichi Shimbun. The ad brought response in quantity but was somewhat disappointing otherwise. Most of the applicants were eager to work, but when interviewed, were found lacking in experience. However, through the advertisement, two typists (female) were employed by the Procurement Section. All of these are Japanese nationals. Record file was made of names and addresses of qualified applicants for technical positions, other than those for whom vacancies exist at the present time. It is believed that this file may be utilized to some extent in filling future requirements.

MILITARY OCCUPATION ACTIVITIES REPORT 16 Nov - 30 Nov 1946 dtd
3 Dec. 1946 - Cont'd.

4. As required by letter, Hqs I Corps, file AG 230 - BA, dated 9 Oct. 46, all foreign and Japanese nationals above common laborers were to include 5 one by one inch photos with their Personal History Statements. To accomplish this for Hyogo Military Government Team employees, a photographer was engaged on Tuesday, 26 Nov. 46. The cost of the picture, Y 10.00, to be paid by each individual employee.

5. Effective November 1946, salary increases have been approved for those employees of Hyogo Military Government Team who are eligible to receive periodic increases. In connection with wages, it has been noted that there have been instances where unit labor officers are submitting to this office, recommendations for excessive increases above the maximum allowable under existing wage scales. Also recommendations have been received for change to higher job classification with apparently no consideration given that the employee must be doing the type of work that warrants such change. It is not the policy of this office to restrict pay increases for those employees entitled to receive them or to prohibit employees from receiving the salary commensurate with the job they are doing, but on the other hand, care must be exercised that the privilege of granting pay increases is not abused. This office is limiting amount of increases to what is considered reasonable. Excessive increases, far above what has been standardized, will tend to unbalance the wage scale as it is set up. It is our opinion that abnormally high wages is not the solution to the economic and present inflationary problem in Japan.

6. In order to more fully understand the labor problems arising in the field, the Labor Office has been making inspections at the scenes of actual operations. This means that this office will know the exact nature and source of all complaints of labor shortage or inefficiency of laborers. In addition, this personal contact effects a better understanding between the labor using units and the labor supply agency of the Military Government.

7. The number of workers employed on the last day of the period was 8,933. An average of 9,138 per day were furnished during the month of November.

Welfare

1. Routine checks of the administration of the prefectural relief program reveals compliance with SCAP policy concerning public assistance. Additional relief distribution was made during the period of moderate amounts of former Japanese Army and Navy clothing stocks.

2. Reaction of increased ration of staple food - Itami.

(a) Effects seen in general household - No acute feeling for lack of food is entertained but there are still expressions of shortage of food even after increased ration of 2.5 "go". According to the opinion of Rice

MILITARY OCCUPATION ACTIVITIES REPORT 16 Nov - 30 Nov 1946 dtd
3 Dec. 1946 - Cont'd.

Distributing Depots in Itami, it is feared that among households registered as "poor" and having many children, there might be those who are unable to receive rice ration on a fixed distribution date without having enough cash.

- (b) Effects on pupils - Before the enforcement of ration increase, the number of pupils who brought their own luncheon was only 10% of all the students. As a result pupils were in low spirits at about noon time, with many not listening to teachers on account of hunger. There were theft of lunches. After enforcement of increase in rice ration, 80% of the pupils now bring their luncheon, showing also an upward tendency in their attendance from 76% to 97%. No case of stealing luncheon has been reported and they seem to have regained their spirit and are showing more interest in their study.
- (c) Effects reflected in applications for jobs - Increase of 40% in applying for jobs has been registered at the Itami Labor Office. Majority of these applicants for jobs are ex-black market dealers who seem to seek decent jobs now that food problem is eased to some extent.
- (d) Effects seen from money deposits and savings - No definite change is seen in this direction.
- (e) Effects given on commodity prices - There is no specific effect in free markets.

Education

1. Many public meetings for adult education were held both in cities and rural areas. The promulgation of the new Constitution was the chief topic and the lecturers were professors from Kwansai University, Kobe University, Tokyo Women's College and Kwansai Gakuin University.

2. Many private and semi-public social education agencies have announced broad programs of education, including lectures, classes in English, democracy, art, religion, etc. Two such societies are "American Friendship Associations" and two others are "International Culture Associations". Lectures planned for next month are on these topics: "Livelihood and Nutrition", "Livelihood and Housing", "Home and Natural Science", etc.

3. The reports that neighborhood associations have been collecting funds for Shinto Shrines have been investigated. The Prefectural Government is now publishing the fact that such collections are violations of the Shinto Directive of SCAP. Likewise, the prefectural authorities have been reminded that

MILITARY OCCUPATION ACTIVITIES REPORT 16 Nov - 30 Nov 1946 and
3 Dec. 1946 - cont'd.

such solicitation through the schools also is expressly forbidden.

4. Representatives of this Section addressed meetings of teachers, students and the general public on four occasions during the period covered by this report. The topics covered were: "The Teaching of Civics in Primary and Secondary Schools", "Educational Practices in America", and "The Position of Women in America".

5. The American Educational Film project has completed 2½ weeks, or approximately half its planned circuit. Total attendance to date at all showings is about 40,000, mostly school-age children. Coverage of the prefecture is along the southern coast and several miles inland. This area along the Inland Sea and Osaka Bay comprises the nine chief cities of the prefecture, several fishing villages and many agricultural communities. The last half of the circuit will cover the larger area of Hyogo-ken, including the Japan Sea coast, the mountainous region and small agricultural communities of the interior. Although night showings in urban schools have been unsuccessful in getting out large adult attendance, in the country large enthusiastic adult attendance has been noted at several night showings.

In order to discover and analyze audience reaction, a program has been undertaken whereby all students who attend the film showings write essays, concerning the movies in a school by school contest. Representative essays are read and collected by this office and certificates issued to the best essayist in each school.

Free Market Control

Numerous police stations report that due to the effectiveness of the new control regulations, black market activities are well under control in their respective areas. Sporadic raids are continued to be conducted at few suspicious establishments and areas.

Public Safety

a. A lengthy conference was held on 25 Nov. 1946 to formulate a definite program to combat juvenile delinquency and to inculcate traffic safety system and regulations to school children. At this conference were the Public Safety Officer and the Chief of Welfare and Education Section of Military Government, the Head of Education Section of Kencho, Head of Education Section of Kobe City, Head of Juvenile Crime Prevention Section of the Police, Head of Traffic Division of Police, and the Chief of the Public Safety Section of the Police. Recommendations were made to develop a system of student government and various social agencies to offer proper guidance to school children and to elect student traffic monitors to guide students at street intersections near schools. Policemen in contact with children are to be friendly and instructive. It was emphasized that the various sections concerned cooperate on this program. Definite plans are to be submitted to this office and the program to go in effect 15 December 1946.

MILITARY OCCUPATION ACTIVITIES REPORT 16 Nov - 30 Nov 1946 dtd
3 Dec. 1946 - Cont'd.

b. The Prefectural Police Headquarters building was inspected in regard to the current clean-up campaign which is being intensively carried out throughout this prefecture. The condition of this building was found to be unsatisfactory. The Ishii annex of the Kobe Detention House was also inspected during this period. This detention house is very overcrowded due to unreasonably slow disposition of cases by judicial authorities. The conditions is very deplorable from the standpoint of sanitation and humanitarianism. Some prisoners have been detained since February 1946 without being brought to trial and many of them are now suffering malnutrition. There are fifty-nine sick cases and some contagious sick cases are not properly quarantined. The mess and latrine facilities are definitely unsanitary. The chief warden of the Kobe Detention House and the Superintendent of Judges were summoned to this office and instructions were given to make definite improvements of the conditions at both the Kobe Detention House and the Ishii annex and to take immediate measures to expedite the disposition of cases. Inspection of the Sumoto Police Station on Awaji Island disclosed station clean and in good condition.

c. The Traffic Safety and Street Clean-up campaign have been intensified throughout this prefecture, and extensive publicity has been given to this effect. The Police Department has been instructed to instruct all traffic police and policemen on the beat to see that no sand, lumber, stones, other building materials, debris, and trash are piled on the streets to create unsightly appearance and traffic hazard. The Policemen are to teach the pedestrians to walk on the proper places on the streets, to remain off the street while waiting for tram cars, to look both sides before crossing streets, and to cross at intersections. Signs and posters are to be posted at conspicuous places to remind pedestrians of traffic safety rules. The police are to see that a public thoroughfare is a public thoroughfare only, and not a storage place for building materials, nor is it a garbage and trash dump or playground and that the pedestrians have a definite place on the streets to walk, thereby keeping the streets clear and not jeopardizing pedestrians and motorists.

d. A mass march to the Kobe City Hall by 20,000 members of the War Sufferers Union which was slated for 24th December 1946 was called off by union officials. In place of this mass demonstration a general meeting will be held soon to discuss the winter problems of fuel, food, clothing and shelter and the plans concerning the coming local election. At a later date union representatives will confer with Ken and City officials concerning problems confronting war sufferers.

e. The unsettled labor disputes between the Electrical Workers Union and the Electrical Industry are still being negotiated and if disputes are not settled by 2 Dec. 1946, the strikers will again resort to shut-off of power tactics. Attention was again brought to all local union officials concerned that any interruption of power which would affect the Occupation Forces as a result of strike action would be a violation of Occupation Force Directives. Likewise, shut-off of power to companies

MILITARY OCCUPATION ACTIVITIES REPORT 16 Nov - 30 Nov 1946 dtd
3 Dec 1946 - Cont'd.

working on bona-fide procurement demand for Occupation Forces would be a violation of same directives. The general strike of the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company came to a settlement on 16 November 1946. Union members returned to work 21 November 1946.

f. On 26 November, Mr. Frank S. Buck, Fire Administrator from GHQ gave a lecture on fire prevention at the Eiko Church. A large group of Ken officials and Fire Brigade officials attended this lecture.

g. During this period five cases of crimes committed by Occupation Troops against Japanese were reported. A very significant decrease has been noted.

h. One hundred and sixty-five women were arrested for prostitution and were given V.D. examination. Fifty-two were found to be infected. Infected cases will undergo hospitalized treatment.

Public Health and Sanitation

1. Insect and Rodent Control -

Insect and rodent control measures are progressing satisfactorily in Hyogo Prefecture. There are 3 teams in operation. Each team consists of 1 Inspector, 1 assistant, 1 police and 4 laborers. The duties of the teams consists of either draining or spraying all pools of water with a mixture of DDT and oil. Transportation is the limiting factor. These teams also set traps and poison for rodents.

2. Animal Disease Control -

Japanese compliance with Eighth Army Operational Directive No.40/1, dated 8 April, has been satisfactory.

3. Communicable Disease Control -

(a) An appreciable increase in typhus cases has occurred during the past two weeks. No significant outbreak of the remainder of communicable diseases occurred during the two weeks period.

(b) Smallpox Control -

No cases of smallpox were reported. All persons living in permanent addresses have been vaccinated, and Japanese Public Health Office is continuing to locate and vaccinate all vagrants. During the two week period 3,451 people have been vaccinated.

MILITARY OCCUPATION ACTIVITIES REPORT 16 Nov - 30 Nov 1946 and
3 Dec. 1946 - Cont'd.

(c) Cholera Control -

During the two week period no cholera cases were reported to this office. 1,037 people have been vaccinated against cholera in Hyogo Prefecture at the present time.

(d) Typhus Control -

(1) During the two week period, 25 typhus cases were reported to this office from Hyogo Prefecture. 9,860 people have been vaccinated against typhus at the present time. The following precautionary measures have been taken:

- a. The typhus patient is hospitalized. Family dusted and house sprayed.
- b. All persons living within 100 yards of typhus patient were dusted and vaccinated.
- c. Some areas redusted 10 days later, and revaccinated.

(2) On November 25th 1946, a conference was held and approximately 600 medical officials of Hyogo Prefecture stressing the importance of the various steps in typhus and venereal disease control.

(3) The Nishinomiya Branch Office of Military Government has succeeded in getting the typhus prevention and control program off to a good start in the cities and towns in its area of jurisdiction. Favorable reports showing the work being done have been received from the officials of Ashiya, Amagasaki, Itami, Sanda, Takarazuka, Nishinomiya, and Mikage.

(e) Typhoid Fever Control -

During the two week period, 58 typhoid cases were reported from Hyogo Prefecture. 2,106 new people in Hyogo Prefecture have been vaccinated against typhoid fever at the present time.

(f) Venereal Disease Control -

During the two week period 100 VD patients were released as cured from the Kawasaki Venereal Disease Hospital. During the same period 108 new patients were admitted bringing the total currently treated patients to 74.

MILITARY OCCUPATION ACTIVITIES REPORT 16 Nov - 30 Nov 1946 dtd
3 Dec. 1946 - Cont'd.

4. Hospitals

a. Inspections of hospitals continues and some progress has been made in improvement of sanitary conditions and methods of handling patients. Efforts are being made to improve on the methods of feeding and caring for patients.

b. Applications for assistance in reopening two hospitals have been received by the Military Government Office.

Peter W. Scott

PETER W SCOTT
Lt. Col., Inf.
Commanding

DISTRIBUTION:

CG Eighth Army - 10
CG I Corps - 2
Kinki MG Regional Hq - 1
CG Kobe Base - 2

Enclosure No.1
to
MILITARY OCCUPATION ACTIVITIES REPORT
16 Nov - 30 Nov 1946

COMPREHENSIVE INVENTORY REPORT

Plant No.	Name of Plant	Address	Directive No.	Date Inventory began	Date of 2nd phase	Completion date	Spot check date	Submission date	No. of M/C.
	<u>Aircraft Plants</u>								
2	Gunze Kogyo K. K., Yoka Koku-ki Seisakusho	Yokamachi, Yabugun	OD 5/3	5/7	25/7	31/7	19/9	23/9	163
5	Kawanishi Koku-ki Seisakusho Himeji Kojo	Himejishi	"	"	22/8	2/8	26/8	30/8	641
6	Kashio Kojo	Ryogenmura, Mukogun	"	"	19/7	29/7	23/8	26/8	633 Deleted m/c at Takarazuka Plant
7	Konan Kojo	Honshomura, Mukogun	"	"	23/7	31/7	4/9	6/9	3509
8	Koyoen Kojo	Koyoen, Nishinomiya-shi	"	"	17/7	31/7	4/9	5/9	189 Deleted m/c at Naruo Plant
9	Koshien Kojo	Nishinomiya-shi	"	"	19/7	29/7	5/8	8/8	110 Deleted m/c at Takarazuka Plant

Plant No.	Name of Plant	Address	Director No.	Date Inventory began	Date of 2nd phase	Completion date	Spot check date	Sub-mission date	No. of M/C
10	Kawanishi Kokuki Seisakusho - Namaze Plant	Namaze, Arima-gun	100	5/5	5/7	19/7	29/7	5/9 6/9	194 Deleted m/o at Takarazuka Plant
11	Naruo Kojo	Naruo-cho Muko-gun	"	"	"	17/7	31/7	7/10 9/10	3159
12	Obayashi Kojo	Obayashi, Muko-gun	"	"	"	19/7	29/7	5/8 8/8	174
13	Takarazuka Kojo	Ryogenmura, Arima-gun	"	"	"	19/7	29/7	5/9 6/9	2293
15	Kanai Juyo Kogyo K.K., Tachibana Kojo	Amagasaki	"	"	"	24/7	1/8	5/8 8/8	180
Kawasaki Koku-ki Kogyo K.K.									
16	Akashi Kitai Kojo	Akashi	"	"	"	18/7	20/9	2/10 4/10	1920
17	Akashi Kojo	Akashi	"	"	"	18/7	20/9	23/9 25/9	453
18	Futami Kojo	Futami-cho	"	"	"	18/7	23/9	26/9 28/9	1130
20	Hokuban Kojo	Takino-cho, Kato gun	"	"	"	15/7	3/10	4/10 5/10	966
22	Kobe Kojo	Kobe	"	"	"	16/7	23/9	3/10 5/10	461
24	Nishinomiya Kojo	Nishinomiya	"	"	"	23/7	3/9	10/9 11/9	223
25	Suma Kojo	Kobe	"	"	"	26/7	17/9	18/9 21/9	124

Plant No.	Name of Plant	Address	Directive No.	Date Inventory began	Date of 2nd phase	Completion date	Spot-check date	Submission date	No. of M/C
27	Kawasaki Koku-ki Seisakusho Higashi Kojo	Kamitsugun, Kawabegun	OD 5/3	5/7	19/7	29/7	2/8	5/8	241
28	Nishi Kojo	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	230
29	Kanegafuchi Kikai Kogyo K.Kaisha Itami Kojo	Itami	"	"	18/7	20/9	24/9	-	655 Deleted.
30	Nishinomiya Kojo	Nishinomiya	"	"	25/7	14/9	18/9	21/9	477
31	Kobe Kosakusho K.Kaisha Akashi Kojo	Akashi	"	"	18/7	1/8	12/8	27/8	246
32	Kobe Kojo	Hosodamachi. Nagata-ku Kobe	"	"	15/7	1/8	2/8	27/8	158
33	Miki Kojo	Miki-machi Mino-gun	"	"	23/7	1/8	30/8	6/9	87
34	Kyowa Koku Kogyo K.K. Miki Kojo	Miki-machi Mino-gun	"	"	23/7	4/8	8/8	27/8	211
35	Mitsubishi Denki K.K. Himeji Kojo	Chiyodamachi, Himeji	"	"	22/7	23/9	25/9	28/9	551
36	Nihon Nainenki K.K. Amagasaki Kojo	Shioe, Amagasaki	"	"	11/7	26/8	6/9	11/9	908 Deleted

Plant No.	Name of Plant	Address	Directorive No.	Date Inventory began	Date of 2nd phase	Completion date	Spot-check date	Submission date	No. of M/C	
37	Nihon Kokusai Koku K.Kaisha Kanzaki Kojo	Sonodamura, Kawabegun	00	5/3	5/7	19/7	5/9	10/9	11/9	426
38	Nihon Seidoki K.K.Kobe Kojo	Wakinohama, Kobe	"	"	25/7	30/7	1/8	8/8		343 Deleted.
39	Oji Seiki Kogyo Kobe Kojo	Ohashicho, Haya- shida-ku, Kobe	"	"	15/7	22/8	28/8	5/9		217
40	Showa Seiki Kogyo K.K. Honsha Kojo	Sonodamura, Kawabe- gun	"	"	19/7	29/7	1/8	8/8		440
43	Sumitomo Kinzoku Kogyo K. Kaisha Hirono Kojo	Hironomura, Arima- gun	"	"	25/7	20/8	30/8	5/9		353 Deleted m/o at Kanzaki Kojo
44	Kanzaki Kojo	Kitananiwa Amagasaki	"	"	25/7	20/8	30/8	5/9		1045
45	Teikoku Seimitsu Kogyo KK Nomura Kojo	Shigaharumura, Taka- gun	"	"	15/7	29/7	3/9	5/9		228
46	Toa Kinzoku Kogyo K.K. Uozumi Kojo	Uozumi-mura Akashi-gun	"	"	18/7	29/7	30/8	5/9		300
47	Tokushu Koku Heiki K.K. Amagasaki Kojo	Amagasaki	"	"	18/7	6/8	15/8	21/8		22 Deleted m/o at Itami Kojo

Plant No.	Name of Plant	Address	Directorive No.	Date Inventory began	Date of end phase	Completion date	Spot-check date	Submission date	No. of M/C.
48.	Tokushu Koku Heiki K.K. Itami Kojo	Nagao-mura, Kawabe-gun	OD	5/7	18/7	6/8	15/8	21/8	266
50	Shikama Kojo	Shikama-shi	"	"	22/7	6/8	20/8	21/8	156
51	Yamamoto Koku Buhin K.K. Kobe Kojo	Chitose-machi, Suma-ku, Kobe.	"	"	16/7	29/7	9/8	14/8	107
92	Kawasaki Koku-ki Kogyo K.K. Takatsuki Kojo Dispersed m/c		Hq I Corps Op. In. 1/1.	4/11	-	5/11	6/11	7/11	62
	<u>Military Arsenals</u>								
	Osaka Military Arsenal								
52	Harima Kojo	Arai-mura, Koko-gun	OD	5/3	5/7	12/7	29/7	5/9	811
53	Shirahama Kojo	Shira-hama-cho Himeji	"	"	12/7	30/7	6/8	8/8	1017
	Mure Naval Arsenal -								
90	Dispersed area		Hq I Corps Ltr AG-413.8	27/11	-	27/11	27/11	28/9	7
91	"		Hq I Corps Ltr AG-400.7	11/10	-	11/10	11/10	12/10	11
	Osaka Military Arsenal Dispersed Machines								206

Plant No.	Name of Plant	Address	Directorive No.	Date Inventory began	Date of 2nd phase	Completion date	Spot-check date	Submission date	No. of M/C.
48. 57.	Chuo Kogyo KK. Itami Plant	Sonodamachi, Kawabegun	SCAPIN 1134	24/9 1946	14/10 1946	30/10 1946	1/11 1946	6/11 1946	274
58.	Dainichi Kinzoku K.K. Main Plant	Amagasaki	"	"	9/10	25/11	5/11	13/11	72
59.	Kawanishi Kikai Seisakusho	Akashi	"	"	16/10	1/11	6/11	13/11	274
60	Nihon Shaft Seikoshu, Amagasaki Plant	Amagasaki	"	"	12/10	14/11	14/11	15/11	86 Deleted.
62.	Osaka Kiko K.K., Inagawa Plant	Itami	"	"	14/10	30/10	1/11	6/11	456
63.	Riken Kogyo K.K., Amagasaki Plant	Amagasaki	"	"	31/10	4/11	8/11	13/11	74
65	Suyari Sangyo K.Kaisha Nibuno Plant	Nibuno, Himeji	"	"	10/10	26/11	26/11	30/11	248
65(A)	Shirahama Plant	Shirahama Himeji	"	"	10/10	26/11	26/11	30/11	58
66	Towa Kikai K.K. Amagasaki Plant	Amagasaki	"	"	11/10	21/10	8/11	13/11	108
67	Dainihon Celluloid Co.	Aboshi, Himeji	"	"	4/11	27/11	27/11	30/11	127
68	Takigawa Kogyo K. Kaisha	Mitsumura, Ibogun	"	"	7/11	21/11	21/11	22/11	36
94	Teikoku Seiki Sangyo K.K.	Kurodashomura, Taka-gun	SCAPIN 1258	30/10 1946	-	22/11	22/11	30/11	109
Total.....									28,885

HYOGO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 317 (Kobe, Honshu)

R-18-3

3 October 1946

MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL ACTIVITIES REPORT
For the period 15 September - 30 September 1946

1. STATUS OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

- a. Civil administration continues to be satisfactory.
- b. The Kobe City Rehabilitation Festival from 16 September to 30 September 1946 was carried out in a very orderly manner. No accident or disorder connected with the celebration was reported to this office, and traffic obstruction was kept to the minimum.
- c. The second extraordinary session of the Prefectural Assembly was convoked on 26 September 1946 to deliberate on additional revenue and budget for the fiscal year 1946, additional budget for special accounts, and a bill for the imposition and collection of the prefectural people's tax. All bills were passed in their original form. The prefectural people's tax is chiefly to cover the cost of better treatment of prefectural employes such as teachers, police, etc.

2. POLITICAL PARTIES & ACTIVITIES.

- a. The Nippon Shakai-to (Socialists) held a general meeting of its Hyogo Prefectural branch in Kobe on 22 September 1946. Delegates from all branches in the prefecture, 111 in all, were present, and discussion centered around the election of representatives to the general national meeting. A general meeting of the party branch was also held in the town of Yamazaki, Shiso-gun, and in the City of Nishinomiya. The meeting passed resolutions to oust the conservative Yoshida Cabinet and others, and has started activities to increase party membership through the Farmers' Union.

Hyogo Mil Govt Team, APO 317, Military Occupation Activities
Report for the period 15-30 September 1946, dtd 3 Oct 46, cont'd

3. DEGREE OF COMPLIANCE BY JAPANESE AUTHORITIES AND PEOPLE
WITH SCAP DIRECTIVES.

a. Continued observation is being made of the Teachers' Screening Committee. A routine conference was held with the chairman of the committee and several problems were discussed. The members of the committee had been under the impression that by 7 November 1946 the work of screening was to be completed. It was explained that under the existing regulations the Committee must finish its work before 7 November, but that this is not a deadline, and the screening may continue indefinitely under the regulations.

b. A program is now being carried out whereby check is being made on all Koreans making illegal entry into Japan. Each Korean not possessing a ration certificate is subject to further investigation, and if investigation discloses that he is not a permanent resident of Japan he is liable for deportation.

c. Japanese compliance with 8th Army Operational Directive 40/1, pertaining to Animal Disease Control has been satisfactory throughout the period.

d. A routine inspection was made of all shipyards in Hyogo-ken and all construction was found to be authorized by SCAP.

e. Routine investigation of the foreign food distribution program indicated that the Japanese authorities are complying with the new directives setting up supplementary rations for United Nations, Stateless and Neutral Nationals residing in the prefecture.

4. RELATIONS BETWEEN OCCUPATIONAL FORCES & JAPANESE POPULATION.

a. Relations continue to be friendly and satisfactory. No incidents of violence by Occupation Forces against the Japanese have been reported for the period.

5. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE JAPANESE ORDINANCE FOR EMERGENCY
MEASURES ON FOOD.

a. The ordinance continues to be effective. The percentage delivered to the Government of the quantity allotted for Hyogo Prefecture is now 83.8%. The reason why the percentage of delivery has not shown an appreciable increase above that given

Hyogo Mil Govt Team, APO 317, Military Occupation Activities
Report for the period 15-30 September 1946, dtd 3 Oct 46, cont'd

in the previous report (82.8%) is that a certain quantity has been converted into reserve food to equalize farmers' individual stocks out of the quantity delivered in excess of allotment at the time of the early delivery of food supplies to the government during June 1946.

6. OTHER SIGNIFICANT MATTERS.

Commerce & Industry

a. During the period covered by this report reparations continued to be the main activity of the Commerce & Industry Section. The inventory of aircraft plants, arsenals, and laboratories is nearing completion. Only four plants remain to be spot checked and inventories forwarded to SCAP. It is anticipated that this work will be completed in advance of the 10 October 1946 deadline.

b. On 23 September 1946 a meeting was held in the Kencho auditorium which was attended by all custodial personnel of privately owned munitions plants listed in SCAPIN-1134. At that time full instructions were given on how to prepare inventory sheets, and inventory sheets were issued to the plants. Custodial Personnel were ordered to proceed with the inventory and numbering of machines. Arrangements were made to advise the plants of prefecture and plant serial numbers at a later date. In the future it is planned to check the nomenclature of machines on the plants' rough drafts before sheets are submitted to SCAP. It is felt this will forestall the return of sheets for corrections. Discrepancies in nomenclature were noted in Operational Directive 3 and Operational Directive 4 which resulted in a few sheets being returned from SCAP for correction to standard nomenclature.

c. Applications were received from 10 plants which are listed on the SCAPINs as reparations selections. The section is now investigating the claims made in these applications and letters of recommendation, prior to forwarding them to higher headquarters. The following is a numerical recapitulation of work done in the Commerce & Industry Section:

Permits to operate issued	1
Reconversion inspections made	2
Permits to move machinery issued	3
Inventories forwarded to SCAP	4

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Report for the period 15-30 September 1946, dtd 3 Oct 46, cont'd

Spot checks completed	7
Shipyards inspected	5
Inspections for compliance with OI 1	17
Routine checks of monthly production reports	9

Welfare

d. The International Relief Committee of Kobe has distributed most of the relief clothing received from the American Red Cross. Surveillance of the distribution by the Welfare Office has shown that the distribution program is being carefully carried out.

e. During the period six Japanese warehouses storing relief supplies and imported foods were inspected by members of the Welfare Section. Storage conditions were found to be adequate and supplies stored there in good condition.

f. The Welfare Section of the Prefectural Government distributed 2,664 blankets to 14 welfare institutions, including orphanages, reformatories, dormitories and other relief agencies.

Education

g. The program of physical education at the Minatogawa Kokumin Gakko was observed by members of the Education Section. This school is being used as a testing ground for new ideas and methods in the field of physical education. After a demonstration by the students a discussion was held with the faculty in order to evaluate the effectiveness of their newly organized program of physical education.

h. On 23, 24, and 25 September the CI & E Officer and Education Specialist of Hyogo Military Government Team attended the Eighth Army CI & E Conference at Kyoto.

i. Conference were held in this office with representatives of the Prefectural and City Education Departments. Plans for an expanded program of athletics and physical education were discussed. In particular a plan for the introduction of boxing and softball into the primary schools was drawn up.

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j. On 28 September 1946 an English oratorical contest was sponsored by Ikuta-ku, Kobe City. Members of the Education Section were included among the judges. The orations dealt chiefly with democratic education in Japan.

k. The Education Specialist of Hyogo Military Government Team addressed a meeting of the Hyogo-ken Teachers' Union at Kakogawa. The subject before the meeting was "Education of Free Men in Japan". At the conclusion of the lecture the meeting was opened to the questions and discussion of the 1300 assembled teachers. Also, on 30 September 1946, the CI & E Officer addressed a meeting of primary school teachers held under the auspices of the Japan YMCA. His subject was "Democratic Techniques in Physical Education." Two representatives of the Japan YMCA from Kyoto and Tokyo demonstrated games and sports adaptable to the teaching of physical education in the primary school.

Black Markets

1. On 18 September 1946 a new control regulation of stalls and booths was put into effect. This new regulation has been widely publicized and the Market Association Officials were called upon to cooperate. The object of this new regulation is to promote legitimate business in legitimate areas by enforcing rigid control on prices and commodities, also to discourage the operation of black marketeers from other prefectures. Under this new regulation the police have designated areas which are approved and those which are prohibited to operators. All those who are operating within these prohibited areas must vacate such areas by 1 October. All those operating in the approved areas were given a 10 day preparatory period to dispose of all banned goods and apply for a business permit to operate. This permit is given free of charge by the Police Department, but the applicant must first agree to deal with legitimate commodities only and adhere to the price control regulations. A rigid enforcement of this regulation has been emphasized. Frequent price control inspections will be made, and violators will be subject to imprisonment or fine. 28 September being the termination of the 10 day preparatory period, the police have been very active, and some 1500 policemen are engaged in enforcing this regulation. On 28 and 29 September some 167 dealers were arrested for handling banned goods.

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m. In order to prevent fishing crafts from doing off-shore black market transactions, two patrol boats from the Kobe Harbor Police and one boat from the Akashi Police Station are constantly patrolling around the island of Awaji and off the coast of Kobe. To date 76 persons have been arrested.

Public Safety

n. Spot inspection was made of a theater for fire hazards. Inspection disclosed that the theater was packed far beyond capacity and had only one fire exit. The fire department has been instructed to take immediate steps to increase the number of fire exits, and the number of patrons is to be limited to seating capacity.

o. The Traffic Control Section of the Police Department was instructed to give prominent newspaper publicity on the pedestrians' share in observing traffic safety precautions.

p. During the period covered by this report the following crimes were committed in Hyogo Prefecture:

	<u>Areas outside</u> <u>Kobe City</u>	<u>Kobe City</u> <u>Proper</u>
Assault	4	
Embezzlement	10	1
Fraud	50	25
Gambling	5	
Larceny	1991	873
Murder	1	
Robbery	24	20

Public Health

q. No cases of smallpox or cholera were reported during the period. However 91 cases of typhoid were reported in Hyogo Prefecture.

r. Insect and rodent control activities are being continued and are making satisfactory progress.

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Venereal Disease Control

s. Police are continuing the arrests of prostitutes, and during the period 16-30 September, 317 women were arrested. 97 of them were found to be infected with venereal disease and held for medical treatment.

t. Thirty two venereal disease patients were released as cured from the Kawasaki Venereal Disease Hospital. During the same period 56 new patients were admitted, bringing the total number of patients currently being treated to 67.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Louis C. Hutton

LOUIS C. HUTTON
Major, Cavalry
Executive Officer

HYOGO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 317 (Kobe, Honshu)

R-18-2

18 September 1946

MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL ACTIVITIES REPORT
For the period 1 September - 15 September 1946

1. STATUS OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

- a. Civil administration continues to be satisfactory.
- b. Report on the civilian police force shows the present number of policemen to be 4,193, an increase of 43 over the number previously reported. Sixty nine of these have been newly appointed, and 30 are reappointed demobilized ex-policemen.
- c. Seven incidents were reported where pistols were used by policemen in enforcing the law.
- d. The City of Kobe has begun a rehabilitation festival, and the Mayor's office is displaying keen interest in a rehabilitation program for Kobe City.

2. POLITICAL PARTIES & ACTIVITIES.

- a. Conservatives have not displayed any conspicuous activities except support of their existent foothold. Leftist parties have lately planned to gain considerable ground in agrarian districts. Their activities known up to now are that the Socialist Party held a preliminary meeting in order to organize farmers' unions at Kanji-mura, Kanzaki-gun, and Toyotomi-mura, Kanzaki-gun. They are resisting Communistic farmers' unions.
- b. The Japan Communist Party accused tillage landowners and major landowners of scandalous dealings in Awaji districts, an action intended to curry the favor of tenant farmers.

3. DEGREE OF COMPLIANCE BY JAPANESE AUTHORITIES AND PEOPLE WITH SCAP DIRECTIVES.

- a. As of 15 September 1946, 411 "Hoanden" had been removed from schools in the Hyogo Prefecture area. 255 "Hoanden" still remain, and will be removed in the very near future.
- b. Several members of the Education Section of Hyogo Military Government Team visited the towns of Kaibara and Sasayama.

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Inspections were made of the schools in both cities, and conferences held with city officials to discuss matters of a general nature. It was found that, generally, no militarism or ultra-nationalism was apparent, and sanitary conditions of schools were ideal in comparison with those of the Kobe city area.

c. Routine inspections were also made of schools in Kobe, Suma and Tarumi. At the Tarumi Kokumin Gakko (Primary School) some vestiges of militarism were found to be present. Mass bowing at command, military formations and other semi-nationalistic practices were observed. It is felt, however, that these are probably more the result of long-standing custom rather than a nationalistic spirit. The reasons for the abolition of these practices were explained to the faculty and on subsequent visits to the school improvement was noted. Close surveillance of this school will be continued.

d. Routine inspections were made of five shipyards in Hyogo Prefecture during the report period. All wharfs, ships, dry docks, and outfitting docks were checked, and all construction was found to be authorized by SCAP permits. Particular attention was paid to the construction of railway ferries, steel ships, and wooden ships over 100 tons, as directed by Hq I Corps letter, file AG 560-BA, dated 25 July 1946, subject: "Authorization for Construction of Railway Ferries."

e. All new reparations selections as listed in SCAP directives to the Imperial Japanese Government were notified by the Commerce & Industry Section as to the proper maintenance and security measures to be instituted and inspections are in progress to insure that these directives are being carried out.

f. Japanese compliance with Eighth Army Operational Directive No. 40/1 (Animal Disease Control), dated 8 April 1946, has been satisfactory.

4. RELATIONS BETWEEN OCCUPATIONAL FORCES & JAPANESE POPULATION.

a. Relations in general continue friendly and satisfactory.

b. Seven cases of violence by the occupation forces against the Japanese were reported for the period.

5. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE JAPANESE ORDINANCE FOR EMERGENCY MEASURES ON FOOD.

a. The percentage of quantity delivered to the Government to the quantity allotted by the Government for Hyogo Prefecture is now 82.8%. The reason why the percentage of delivery has not shown an

Hyogo Mil Govt Team, APO 317, Military Occupation Activities Report for the period 1 - 15 September 1946, dtd 18 Sept 46, cont'd.

appreciable increase above that given in the previous report (81.2%) is that 6,786 Koku have been converted into reserve food to adjust the farmers' individual stocks out of the quantity delivered in excess of allotment at the time of the early delivery of food supplies to the Government during June 1946.

b. Amounts of staple foodstuffs at the end of the period covered by this report were as follows:

<u>Grain</u>	<u>Delivered to Government</u>	<u>Reserved to Adjust Farmers' Ind. Stocks</u>
Rice	1,193,650 Koku	341,236 Koku
Barley	4,532,000 "	3,721,603 "
Rye	99,942,030 "	16,806,522 "
Wheat	76,132,349 "	15,872,275 "
Potato	14,548,022 "	-
	<u>196,348,051 Koku</u>	<u>36,741,636 Koku</u>

6. OTHER SIGNIFICANT MATTERS.

a. An intensive black market and price control was conducted during the period covered by this report. A total of 38 raids were conducted in the free market area, and 301 persons apprehended for selling prohibited articles and foodstuffs. The confiscated goods were distributed to controlling agencies. Inspection disclosed all stalls removed from the street area in the Sannomiya Market. Fish and vegetable vendors are being removed from the black market area.

b. The following criminal offenses were committed in Hyogo Prefecture during the period covered by this report:

	<u>Areas Outside of Kobe City</u>	<u>Kobe City Proper</u>
Assault	3	-
Fraud	26	89
Gambling	2	-
Larceny	954	383
Murder	1	-
Robbery	12	11

c. 131 women were arrested for prostitution, 35 of whom were found to be infected with venereal disease and were hospitalized. Twenty-eight were detained for further medical examination.

d. During the above period the Commerce & Industry Section continued the spot checking of aircraft and arsenal reparations inven-

Hyogo Mil Govt Team, APO 317, Military Occupation Activities Report for the period 1-15 September 1946, dtd 18 Sept 46, cont'd.

tories. Thirteen plant inventories were checked and forwarded to SCAP.

e. Arrangements have been completed for a meeting of all custodial personnel of privately owned munitions plants in the area to be held in the Kencho auditorium at 0900, 23 September 1946. At that time inventories instructions will be given to the plants and it is hoped that inventory sheets will be available for issue to the plants at that time.

f. In addition to the above activities the section inspected 3 plants for reconversion permits. Two permits were issued by the section and 1 application forwarded to I Corps. The permit for reconversion was returned from I Corps during the current period.

g. Permits were also issued to 13 industrial plants for the movement of machinery. The majority of these permits were issued for expediting civilian production. Two permits were issued for improved storage conditions for reparations machinery.

h. Insect and rodent control measures are continuing throughout the prefecture, and are making satisfactory progress.

i. No cases of smallpox or cholera were reported during the report period. However, outbreaks of 2 typhus, 95 typhoid, and 53 diphtheria cases were reported.

j. 118 Japanese civilians were admitted to the Kawasaki Venereal Disease Hospital for treatment, bringing the total of currently treated patients to 146. Sixty-five old patients were released from the hospital upon completion of their treatment.

k. Distribution of American Red Cross relief supplies to foreign nationals by the International Relief Committee was carried out under the supervision of the Public Welfare Section. Recipients signed receipts and were given certificates for the clothing and other articles they received.

l. Inspection was made on 5 September 1946 of a Japanese bakery in Kobe City. This bakery produces 40,000 loaves of bread per day, most of which is distributed as extra rations for Japanese laborers. At present imported wheat and wheat flour is being used.

m. Inspections have been made during the period of various local Japanese food distribution centers. Imported beans and flour are being distributed in place of regular rice rations. Posters are displayed naming America as the source of the food, and mimeographed forms were distributed explaining methods of preparing and using the

yogo Mil Govt Team, APO 317 (Kobe, Honshu), Military Occupation Activities Report for period 1-15 Sept 46, dtd 18 Sept 46, cont'd.

ported supplies. The ration centers inspected are keeping complete and detailed records and no complaints by ration recipients were noted

n. Inspections were also made of the Foreigners' Food Distribution Center, which supplies food rations to 2,307 persons. Storage facilities are adequate and distribution is equitable.

o. In order that a closely-knit relationship may be established between Prefectural education officials and the Education Section of Military Government Public Welfare Section, it was arranged that there be bi-monthly conferences in this office. Similar meetings have been arranged for the City Education Department. Current educational problems and a general reviewal of the situation as it exists in the school system will be discussed at these meetings.

p. In response to numerous queries and assertions with regard to Seinen Gakko (Youth School) an investigation was made by this section. At present the Youth Schools in Kobe City are in bad condition due to the lack of financial assistance. In the Kobe City area they are supported in the main by private industries, many of which are on the verge of bankruptcy. The situation of the Youth Schools in the rural districts is somewhat better, being municipally supported. The Social Education Department of the Prefectural Government has been consulted in this matter, and they stated they would henceforth put much effort into the restoration of Youth Schools in the Kobe City area, and would attempt to once more make them active and useful institutions.

q. Papers were processed for the repatriation of a number of foreign nationals during the report period. A total of 6,629 Okinawans (former inhabitants of Okinawa Prefecture) and 780 Amami-Oshimans (Kagoshima Prefecture) were repatriated to their homeland.

Peter W. Scott

PETER W. SCOTT
Lt. Col., Inf.
Commanding

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