

FUNDS BUDGETTED FOR PREFECTURAL LABOR RELATIONS COMMITTEES FOR 1947 FISCAL YEAR

Prefecture	:April from	:Total from	:Total from	:Total for
	:National	:National	:National	:1947 Fiscal
	:Government	:Government &	:Government &	:Year
	:	:Prefecture	:Prefecture	:
	:	:May-June 47	:Jul 47-Mar 48	:
Hokkaido	: 22,545	: 168,532	: 586,515	: 777,592
Aomori	: 11,505	: 62,046	: 218,223	: 291,774
Iwate	: 11,505	: 31,023	: 218,231	: 291,782
Miyagi	: 13,725	: 81,452	: 286,497	: 381,674
Akita	: 11,505	: 59,996	: 212,023	: 283,524
Yamagata	: 11,505	: 59,996	: 212,023	: 283,524
Fukushima	: 13,115	: 77,246	: 271,233	: 361,594
Ibaragi	: 13,115	: 74,270	: 262,243	: 349,628
Tochigi	: 13,115	: 68,848	: 245,037	: 327,000
Gunma	: 13,115	: 82,708	: 287,751	: 383,574
Saitama	: 13,115	: 82,708	: 287,755	: 383,578
Chiba	: 13,115	: 77,680	: 272,569	: 363,364
Tokyo	: 29,072	: 296,798	: 983,217	: 1,309,087
Kanagawa	: 20,615	: 146,774	: 509,383	: 676,772
Niigata	: 17,315	: 95,286	: 342,967	: 455,568
Toyama	: 10,895	: 59,990	: 209,055	: 279,940
Ishikawa	: 10,895	: 53,186	: 203,997	: 273,078
Fukui	: 10,895	: 53,186	: 203,989	: 273,070
Yamanashi	: 10,894	: 51,104	: 182,608	: 244,606
Nagano	: 14,104	: 76,416	: 273,148	: 363,668
Gifu	: 11,884	: 59,984	: 213,864	: 285,732
Shizuoka	: 17,314	: 91,858	: 333,042	: 442,214
Aichi	: 21,959	: 181,786	: 620,174	: 823,919
Mie	: 13,114	: 74,270	: 262,242	: 349,626
Shiga	: 10,894	: 56,132	: 197,796	: 264,822
Kyoto	: 20,614	: 110,894	: 398,416	: 529,924
Osaka	: 26,306	: 213,764	: 734,546	: 974,616
Hyogo	: 22,795	: 181,950	: 624,256	: 829,001
Nara	: 10,894	: 53,252	: 188,700	: 252,846
Wakayama	: 10,894	: 59,892	: 209,158	: 279,944
Tottori	: 10,894	: 51,098	: 182,600	: 244,592
Shimane	: 10,894	: 56,132	: 197,794	: 264,820
Okayama	: 14,104	: 25,788	: 301,458	: 401,350
Hiroshima	: 17,314	: 98,598	: 353,394	: 469,316
Yamaguchi	: 14,103	: 96,282	: 333,161	: 443,546
Tokushima	: 10,893	: 56,136	: 197,791	: 264,820
Kagawa	: 12,503	: 63,276	: 225,647	: 301,426
Ehime	: 10,893	: 59,894	: 209,155	: 279,942
Kochi	: 10,893	: 56,136	: 197,793	: 264,822
Fukuoka	: 25,469	: 172,102	: 604,825	: 802,396
Saga	: 10,893	: 58,264	: 203,921	: 273,078
Nagasaki	: 15,333	: 84,948	: 302,875	: 403,156
Kumamoto	: 10,893	: 62,040	: 215,255	: 288,188
Oita	: 10,893	: 59,892	: 209,159	: 279,944
Miyazaki	: 10,893	: 53,150	: 188,811	: 252,854
Kagoshima	: 10,893	: 60,056	: 209,159	: 280,108

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic and Scientific Section

14 File
TEGA LETTERS
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APC 500
15 August 1946

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Military Government Labor Officers.

SUBJECT : Abolition of Labor Boss System in Supply of Labor to Occupation Forces.

1. The Welfare Ministry has informed the Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, that on 30 July 1946 the Cabinet of the Japanese Government approved policies and procedures designed to eliminate the labor boss system in supplying labor to Occupation Forces. These policies were planned by the Welfare Ministry to disassociate this labor supply from undesirable practices while maintaining the regular supply to the Occupation Forces.

2. Inclosed for your information and guidance are the policies approved by the Cabinet of the Japanese Government. The Welfare Ministry reports the policies are to become effective in all prefectures within one month after Cabinet approval.

THEODORE COHEN
Chief, Labor Division

1 Incl
Policies of supplying
Japanese laborers to
Allied Forces

(Copy of Translation)

WELFARE MINISTRY
IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

RE LABOR MANAGEMENT PERTAINING TO ALLIED FORCES

(Draft for Cabinet Conference)

As for the supply of labor demanded by Allied Forces, the Government has endeavored firmly to establish a system of supplying labor through Casual Labor Exchange Offices and to abolish the system of supplying labor through labor supplying agents as soon as possible. Accordingly, local authorities are doing their best in putting this into practice steadily, but to our regret some of them are still sticking to their old customs. So we determined to arrange and strengthen the organization of labor exchanges and welfare facilities for laborers for some necessary areas in haste and are going to realize the established principle of supplying labor for Allied Forces rapidly.

Submitted to Labor Division, ESS, GHQ,
SCAP, 25 July 1946

(Copy of Translation)

WELFARE MINISTRY
IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

DRAFT OF THE POLICIES OF SUPPLYING JAPANESE LABORERS TO ALLIED FORCES

Policy.

The Japanese Government for the purpose of supplying necessary labor to the Allied Forces heretofore have encouraged to supply the labor through the casual labor exchange offices and have rapidly abolishing the way through the labor supplying businesses as soon as possible. However, in order to proceed with the definite policy, it shall reorganize those casual labor exchange offices which deal with supplying labor for the Allied Forces and also it shall reorganize and establish the welfare facilities for the benefit of the general labor in order to secure the smooth operation of supplying labor to the Allied Forces.

1. Strengthening the organization of casual labor offices (labor exchange offices as well)

A. It will set up the barracks where the employed get together in the morning and wait to be given the share of their work of the day before going to their respective working places, and also set up the barracks and boxes where the employed are paid their wages for the day before returning home. These services and conveniences are rendered to the laborers in order to secure necessary labor at all times.

B. It shall increase the number of staff members of the casual labor offices. These staff members will do the business of recruiting laborers and paying wages for them. Interpreters and foremen will be assigned to each casual labor office. Foremen will transact the business of controlling laborers as well as having the custody of machines and tools.

C. It will appoint managers of casual labor offices and an official of accounts authorized to make the advance payment of working funds and cause him to pay laborers' wages, allowances and reliefs of accidents.

2. An improvement of the welfare facilities

A. The casual labor offices will render all available convenience to the laborers by supplying such special rations as rice, goods and working needs. The casual labor offices manage and operate central inns and dining halls used exclusively by laborers.

B. It will furnish laborers various types of machines and tools including trucks, carts, shovels and picks and axes, and other implements.

(Copy of Translation)

3. All the personnel employed by the Allied Forces will register at each casual labor office which keeps in touch with the unit of military government. Employment passbook will be kept by them all times.
4. In case such labor is not given regular job on account of convenience of working program of that day, or not given any other job on that day, sixty percent of day wages will be paid.
5. A committee of investigating the ability of laborers will be established at each of casual labor offices in order to differentiate one's wages from another by his ability.
6. Effort will be made to settle the properly qualified laborers to the same jobs as much as possible.
7. The higher priority in comparison with other fields of industries will be given in the way of distribution of additional rice rations and working uniform and goods.
8. With regard to expenditures, the personnel expenses, welfare facilities expenses, and tool expenses will be defrayed out of the general account. Other expenses will be appropriated out from the "funds for handling of business accompanying the termination of war".
9. The organizations of casual labor management committee will be strengthened and will operate actively.