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# CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
# MONTHLY ACTIVITIES REPORT
# FOR SEPTEMBER '49

## ANNEX D
## &
## SUMMARY

SEPT. '49

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KANAGAWA ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOKYO ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SHIZUOKA ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IX CORPS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ✓ HOKKAIDO | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ✓ KANTO | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHIBA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GUNMA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IBARAKI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NAGANO | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SAITAMA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOCHIGI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YAMANASHI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ✓ TOHOKU | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AKITA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AOMORI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FUKUSHIMA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IWATE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MIYAGI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NIIGATA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YAMAGATA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I CORPS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ✓ TOKAI-HOKURIKU | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AICHI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FUKUI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GIFU | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ISHIKAWA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MIE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOYAMA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ✓ KINKI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HYOGO | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KYOTO | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NARA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OSAKA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SHIGA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WAKAYAMA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ✓ CHUGOKU | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HIROSHIMA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OKAYAMA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SHIMANE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTTORI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YAMAGUCHI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ✓ SHIKOKU | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EHIME | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KAGAWA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KOCHI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOKUSHIMA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ✓ KYUSHU | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FUKUOKA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KAGOSHIMA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KUMAMOTO | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MIYAZAKI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NAGASAKI | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OITA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SAGA | | | | | | | | | | | |
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R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

HEADQUARTERS
KANAGAWA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 503

AG 319.1 11 October 1949

SUBJECT: Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report for the Period 1 September to 30 September 1949. (Reports Control Symbol CA-04)

(Filed on 25th

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343
(Attn: Civil Affairs Section)

1. In compliance with Operational Directive Number 43, your headquarters, 1949, the Civil Affairs Activities Report for the month of September is inclosed.

2. Occupational matters that are considered to be of special importance are as follows:

a. Communist - This party's fortune continued to decline. (Par 3. a Annex A)

b. Health Center activities continued to show a decided increase. (Par (a) 2 Annex B-1)

c. The rabies control program is characterized by a continual decline. (Par (b) 6 Annex B-1)

d. The Nursing Affairs Section which was established last December will be an excellent source of information regarding nursing programs in this prefecture. (Par (c) 1 Annex B-1)

e. The Prefectural Adult Education Center has been named, "School of Opportunity" and is offering courses and recreation for all adults between the ages of 16 and 60. (Par 2a. (5) Annex E-1)

f. All producing districts in Kanagawa have surpassed summer crop collection quotas. (Par 1 f. Annex D)

g. The rice crop appears to be normal in spite of "typhoon Kitty."

h. Kanagawa farmers elected no communist party members to fill prefectural land commission seats. At the Special Steel Works, their Reconstruction League scored a complete victory over old communistic dominated union leaders. (Par 8. c. (1) Annex D)

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

i. Agricultural Cooperative Associations lack administrative ability. (Par 1. d Annex D)

j. It would appear that the extension service worker, at present, is not looked upon with favor by the farmer. (Par 1. e Annex D)

k. The Fall webworm (Amerika hitori) is spreading in Kanagawa. (Par 3. a Annex D)

l. Recently, prefectural law enforcement bodies appear to countenance economic crimes (Par 4. b Annex D)

m. Incentive goods program is moving slowly. (Par 4. c Annex D)

n. New fish distribution regulations were promulgated in Kanagawa this month (Par 4. f Annex D)

o. The reallocation of excess critical materials program has not been a success in Kanagawa. (Par 5. e Annex D)

p. The Japanese are being trained to take over the immigration service. (Par 7. a Annex D)

q. Since present packaging of export goods is inadequate, it is contemplated that three experimental packaging laboratories will be established (Par 7. c (3) Annex D)

r. PESOs remain pessimistic concerning the unemployment picture. (Par 8. d Annex D)

s. Since the Japanese have been given more chance to study the Shoup Mission Report, they are better able to understand the aim of the Shoup Mission in their recommendations for revising the tax law and administrative procedures presently existing in Japan. (Par a. (1) Annex F)

Edwin E. Keatley

EDWIN E. KEATLEY
Colonel, Infantry
Chief

7 Incls:
A- Political and Government
B-1 Public Health
B-2 Public and Private Welfare
D- Economics
E-1 Civil Education Activities
E-2 Civil Information Activities
F- Surveillance of Japanese Tax Administration

HEADQUARTERS
KANAGAWA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 503

Annex-D
Monthly Civil Affairs
Activities Report

Period 1 to 30 September 1949

ECONOMICS SUMMARY CA 11 (R2)

(P. S. Kemske, D.A.C.)

1. AGRICULTURE

a. Fertilizer Requirements: First allocation (July-Sept. quarter) of fishmeal fertilizer for Kanagawa prefecture for the citrus industry totalled only 35,000 kan, none of which has as yet been received. However, a second allocation (Oct.-Dec. quarter) has been approved at 51,600 kan. If allocations and distribution proceed at this rate, they will closely approximate the required amount of 200,000-240,000 kan per year. Non-organic fertilizers are not desired by the citrus industry since but a small percentage of their effectiveness may be realize before they are lost through drainage, etc.

b. Crop Conditions: Spot-check of rice fields throughout Kanagawa revealed that crops are normal. Post-typhoon opinions that pollenization of rice plants was hampered by strong winds and that a large number of the ears would be barren as a result, seem to be unfounded. Discussion with village Agricultural Adjustment Committees on the control of leaf hoppers and stem borers, by using experiments advocated by Mr. Ingram (Natural Resources Summary #204) showed that farmers are well aware of these theories. They agreed on all points voiced by Mr. Ingram with the exception of controls for leaf hoppers. Farmers claim that petroleum is preferable to insecticides because it is cheaper and easier to use. When paddy fields are flooded and a thin coat of petroleum spread on, farmers walk through the fields and shake the hoppers into the water, effecting about 90% extermination.

c. Land Reform: Total land purchased to date in Kanagawa under the provisions of the land reform program is 20,778 cho, with an additional 60 cho pending decisions on appeals. Total land resold to date is 20,318 cho. Figures show that only 285.8 cho of government purchased agricultural land has been registered as of 30 September, but these figures do not reflect the true picture. Due to the manner in which this work must be handled, some 50% of the work involved has been accomplished although only 1.4% of the land is completely registered. Indications are that the end-of-the-year deadline will not be met, due primarily to budget limitation of funds available to local land commissions for this work, but it is estimated that only a small percentage will remain undone. Consolidation

of owner-farmer holdings under the provisions of the new Land Improvement Law is expected to meet with some difficulty due to the tendency of the Japanese farmer to stick to the same land which has been cultivated by his family for generation after generation. However, farmers are gradually coming to recognize the law's benefits to them. Pre-election and election details for prefectural land commissions were well handled, with 23 candidates for the ten seats. Strenuous efforts to obtain the maximum turnout were made by all related sections of the Prefectural Government. A postcard was sent to each voter listing the candidates, the date and time of election, and the address of the polling place to be used by that particular voter. Voting was virtually completed by noon. Of the authorized 1,506 voters, only 15 persons failed to vote and only five votes were disqualified at the counting. Seven members were newly elected and three re-elected. Political affiliations were eight Democratic Liberal and two Socialist, thus furnishing the finishing touch to the almost complete disavowal of the Communist and Communist-associated parties by Kanagawa farmers. An investigation instigated by this headquarters concerning 94 residential sites ordered purchased by the Atsugi local agricultural land commission resulted in a Prefectural Government opinion that 50 of these cases should be cancelled. Included among them were an ice candy store, a cake store, a cigarette store, and a shop engaged in the manufacture and repair of agricultural tools. Communists were charged with influencing the decisions of the local land commission in this case, which is still pending, but is expected to be settled during the coming month. Inspections were made of the Miho, Shimizu, Misawa, Kawajiri, and Nakawada local land commission.

d. Cooperatives: Agricultural Cooperative Associations in Kanagawa now total 424 (general - 203, sericulture - 144, reclamation - 42; livestock - 26; agricultural industry - 4; pear - 1; tobacco - 1; mushroom - 1; goat - 1; flower - 1), and Federations total 14 (3 agricultural industry, and 1 each credit, purchase, sale, leadership, livestock production, livestock purchase, livestock sale, sericulture sale, citrus sale, reclamation, and agricultural welfare). Of the 147 old local Nogyokai, transfer of assets has been completed in all but three instances (Yoshihama, Ono, and Kaminizo). Difficulties are being encountered by the cooperatives because of steadily decreasing funds and an inability to effect a ready liquidation of their warehouse stocks. Their greatest problem is unrecognized by themselves: the lack of administrative ability which effectively prevents them from competing with other organizations on an equal basis. Instead of taking an interest in acquiring the knowledge which they lack, their attitude is that simply because they are cooperatives they are entitled to every sort of special privilege and assistance from the government. The old, ever-present cry is that while the government encourages them to engage in various businesses and agricultural industries it prevents them from efficient operation through hampering regulations and practices. Inspections were made of the Kawajiri, Nakata, Misawa, Iida, Shimizu, Izumi, and Miho agricultural cooperatives.

e. Extension Reorganization: With an authorization of 89 employees for the Agricultural Improvement Section there are still 17 vacancies. 14 of these, however, are expected to be filled by mid-October from persons who qualified in the August examinations. The cash amount of the budget allocation passed by the prefectural assembly in June for the purchase of 60 bicycles for the use of extension service workers has finally been received and the bicycles purchased, primarily from the sources from which they were previously borrowed. Field activities during September totalled 767, including 207 on-the-spot demonstrations, 156 farm surveys, and 200 general field instructions. Educational posters prepared by the Agricultural Improvement Section also were exhibited by extension service workers at 20 different locations. Organization of 4-H clubs is presently limited to preliminary plans for the formation of these clubs in 20 villages as test units. It appears that extension service workers have at present an extremely poor reputation with the farmers, who are only too correct in their belief that the extension service men have little or no practical knowledge and ability. This lack does much to nullify the good which could result from their formal agricultural education, and the Agricultural Improvement Section has planned a reschooling under their guidance in an attempt to correct the deficiency. Until such time as the extension workers realize that their duties are to furnish the services needed by the farmer and not to simply parrot their "superior" knowledge (gained in classrooms), extension service can have little effect. It is believed that extension service workers have, because of their attitude, either alienated the farmers in their districts, or worse, become the laughing-stock of the area.

f. All producing districts in Kanagawa have surpassed summer crop collection quotas, with cumulative percentages totalling 132.1% and 121.5% for cereals and white potatoes, respectively. Collection of fall crops included 25.5% of the quota of sweet potatoes while the collection of rice, initiated during the last 10 days of September, totalled 34 koku. The transition from the summer vegetable harvesting season to the fall season showed an upward trend during the month. 2,080,633 kan (132% of the August production) was collected during September. This favorable trend marks the first time during the current year that production surpassed the two million kan mark, reflecting conditions under de-control. During the same period in 1948, only 1,771,754 kan were collected. Crop quota allocations for the 1950 cereal crops were distributed to the village level as of 28 September. Prefectural officials feel that the 20 October deadline on distribution to farmers will be accomplished without incident.

## 2. FISHERIES

a. Supplies: Only 7% of net, 22% of twine, and 64% of the rope allocation for Misaki fishing industries for the second quarter 1949 fiscal year were distributed by 1 September. Percentage of requirements actually filled, however, were a little greater as there were hold-over receipts

from the previous quotas. Delayed distribution was due primarily to lack of money to buy and also to delayed production. Fuel oil allocation to Kanagawa fishing boats for the month of September slightly decreased, but there was a small balance for both Misaki and Yokohama at the end of the month.

b. Despite the ravages of typhoon "Kitty", fish catches decreased only 15% from that of the previous period, due mostly to rapid rehabilitation of fixed nets in the Misaki area. Tour of this area showed that conditions had returned to normalcy by the end of September. Tuna catches decreased due to the seasonal slump, sardines continued to increase, and bonito catches also took a turn for the better. Continued strict surveillance at the Namamugi fish market resulted in the collection of 14,178 kan of fish during the month of August. This figure is 79% of total collections from the period September 1948 through July 1949.

c. The long-existing differences between the two Fisherman's Associations in Komekami flared up during September when the two agricultural cooperatives (which are composed of the same members as those in the fisheries cooperatives) disputed over a small parcel of land adjacent to the area having dominance over fishery rights. It is believed that the two factions (East and West Komekami) are feuding because the East faction, affiliated with the Sokai Fishermen's Cooperative of Odawara, cannot come to terms with the West faction, who are advocating the "Komekami-fishing-rights-for-Komekami" line of thought. It appears to be impossible to successfully mediate between these two factions until the pending "Fishery Rights Law" is enacted. Since a large number of villages in Kanagawa are engaged in both fishing and farming, it is hoped that the fishery rights law will have provisions which will aid in ironing out these differences.

d. Surveillance of the general meeting on formation of the "Misaki Federation of Coastal Fishermen's Cooperative Associations" which is composed of 10 Coop's, revealed that fast action with minimum disputes is obtained at these meetings. The articles of incorporation were approved unanimously. It appeared that all of the subjects discussed had been decided at the preliminary meeting and the only reason for the holding of this meeting was because the law required it.

e. 13 fishermen's associations submitted their articles of incorporation during the month, and 13 were approved, bringing the cumulative total to 51 submitted and 37 approved.

## 3. FORESTRY CONSERVATION PROGRAM

a. In September the Fall Webworm (AMERIKA Hitori) made its first appearance outside the Tokyo-Kawasaki-Yokohama area. Eggplant, soybeans, sweet potatoes, mulberry, and cherry trees, etc., were attacked in Shimomizo and Ono, with infested locations totalling approximately 11 cho.

An inspection of the Fourth Replacement Depot (Occupation Force installation) on the theory that it might have been the source of infection disclosed evidence of an infestation at some earlier date. The fall webworm is now in a dormant stage until next spring. Extension service workers have been furnished with exhibits of this moth and its larva which they will display to the farmers at every practicable meeting during the coming winter. The Agricultural Improvement Section is printing 2,000 copies of a pamphlet for town and village offices and cooperatives, and 30,000 posters for farmers (approximately one for each two farm families in the prefecture), on the appearance and characteristics and methods of combating this pest. These pamphlets and posters will be distributed just prior to the expected appearance of the worm in the spring of 1950.

b. Damages caused by typhoon "Kitty" resulted in much additional work for the forestry people. The pine bark beetle control program was forced to take a back seat temporarily, and half again as many trees were newly infected during the month as were treated. Most heavily infected areas in the prefecture are the Ikego Ammunition Depot and Camp Atsugi, both Occupation Force installations. However, control schedules call for work to be completed in both these areas by mid-October. Efficient utilization of wood derived through this program continues to show improvement, and percentage diverted to charcoal and firewood has now decreased to a reasonable figure. As compared with a year ago, the pine bark beetle situation in Kanagawa Prefecture is now relatively insignificant.

c. All nurseries in Kanagawa-ken were cleaned and weeded during September and straw coverings for protection against snow and frost were set on 15 cho in preparation for winter.

d. At a meeting of the Governor and forestry personnel with members of higher headquarters and this section, the formation of a comparable unit to the C.C.C. in the U.S.A. was presented. The Governor and Agricultural Improvement Section showed great interest, and if assisted by the National Government, are willing to set up a demonstration unit in the Hakone area. Should this idea be put into operation, the 5,000 cho of neglected forests in Kanagawa and many of the 50,000 idle teenage boys can be benefited.

## 4. PRICE AND DISTRIBUTION

a. Economic Investigation Agency:

(1) During the month of September the Kanagawa Economic Investigation Agency was handicapped in it's activities by the lack of personnel. To attain authorized strength EIA needs 10 more investigaters and four minor employees. Publicity undertakings consisted of talks with consumers

and news reporters, round table discussions with representatives of the dairy farmers, meetings to explain the Temporary Restaurant Regulation, and a program to encourage quota delivery of potatoes and barley in Ebina town and Tsukui county. Much time was devoted to economic investigation council meetings, liaison with the public procurator and the police, and special conferences with police officials in charge of economic affairs of the West District of Kanagawa Prefecture. Investigations planned by the Central EIA concerned supplementary rations for fishery laborers, with eight concerns in the Yokohama and Misaki areas being investigated. No violations were noted. Central EIA continued the investigation of plants producing iron and steel and determined illegal transactions involving 6,220 kg of galvanized sheet iron, 304.618 kg of steel plate, and 250 steel drums. These illegal transactions amounted to ¥7,736,121.95 with the excess value being ¥3,619,242.78. Five cases have been referred to the procurator and four others probably will be. The investigations concerning petroleum products centered around four bus companies and four truck companies. These investigations were begun this month and have not been completed. There were no violations discovered in the investigations of wool, with 20 sheep breeders and one processor coming under surveillance. Investigations were conducted of nine plants receiving goods sold by the General Railway Board. One violation was discovered regarding 53,306 kg of ordinary steel valued at ¥539,456.72. The steel will be purchased by the Government. Investigations initiated by the KEIA were concerned with the elimination of the illegal receiving of staple foods. Four stevedore agencies operating at ports and harbors were included but no violations were noted. Nine plants manufacturing soya in Odawara, Hiratsuka and Fujisawa were investigated with no violations coming to light. Seven plants utilizing sugar in the manufacture of drugs were also investigated and one alleged violation was discovered. Several other plants were given warnings. For the first time the KEIA made investigations of frozen fish bait. Data concerning supply and demand was submitted to the Regional EIA. The KEIA, in cooperation with Yokohama and Tsurumi police, made raids directed at black marketing of fish in Namamugi, Tsurumi-ku, and Yokohama City. 85 violations were discovered with the illegal transactions amounting to 2,180 kg of controlled fresh fish. All cases were turned over to the Tsurumi police. The case of Shigetoshi Takahashi, accused of violating the Temporary Commodities Supply and Demand Adjustment Law, is still under investigation. In regard to chemical fertilizers, five manufactures, 10 vendors, and 20 consumers were investigated with no violations noted. At the request of SCAP the KEIA continued the investigation of the illegal receiving of staple foods by Toyohara-gumi. This case will be completed shortly and referred to the public procurator for prosecution. KEIA made investigations requested by this headquarters concerning supplementary rations of staple foods and necessities for stevedores, a clothing shop operated by a third national in Yokohama, the distribution of linked materials, the Specific Clothing Retailers Cooperative Union, and the black marketing of cotton cloth by

the Fuji Trading Co., Ltd. The latter case was referred to the procurator on 21 September. In another investigation, KEIA officials witnessed the excavation of 1,140 meters of cable which had been buried in water lines at Zushi-cho.

(2) During the month of September the Special Enforcement Team and the Blackmarket Control Team apprehended 59 foreign nationals for economic violations (fact sheets being prepared for the Provost Court), while the Japanese police attached to that team arrested 69 Japanese and seven Koreans for economic violations. 183 kgs of staple foods, 17 kgs of marine products, and 134 kgs of cakes and cookies were confiscated from Japanese. To date 1,394 foreign nationals have been apprehended for economic violations. 67 cases were forwarded to the Yokohama Provost Court; 52 cases were tried during September with the fines ranging from 3,600 to 54,000 yen and/or suspended sentences at hard labor of from one to four months. 44 cases were returned from the Yokohama Provost Court in accordance with the policy of the court of not prosecuting cases which they consider trivial.

b. Restaurant Control: On 18 September the first meeting of the Kanagawa Prefectural Food Dispensing Business Management Public Hearing Committee was held. This committee was appointed by the Governor in accordance with Article 11, of the Restaurant Control Law No. 52. It is composed of the chiefs of the Food Section, Public Sanitation Section, Crime Prevention and Statistics Section, NRP, Yokohama Municipal Police, Safety Section of the YMP, EIA, four prefectural assemblymen, and representatives from the Chinese Association and the Coupon Restaurant Association. The Committee reviewed eight cases. In six of the eight cases no action was taken while in the two remaining cases licenses were suspended for seven days. This leniency on the part of the Committee constitutes an open invitation for continued operation of illegal activities. Approximately 35 restaurant operators attended the hearing and were pleased to hear the action taken by the Committee. Recent trends of the activities of all prefectural law enforcement bodies indicate that economic crimes, in general, are being countenanced, and in an effort to make things "look good", arrests are distributed evenly among violators. The fact that surveillance on the part of Civil Affairs Teams will be reduced is very good news for the restaurant operators. Immediately after the meeting, a representative of this section held a conference with the committee officials. It was pointed out that the action of the committee was entirely too lenient and that it appeared as if they actually encouraged violations. The collapse of the fish distribution program was cited as an example of what can occur when economic enforcement laws are not properly enforced. As usual, the Japanese officials promised to be more rigid in considering cases brought before the Committee. From previous experience, it is believed that if the Committee does exercise

stricter control, such control will be temporary and will vanish with the local Civil Affairs Teams.

c. Incentive Goods:

(1) US-Army-released incentive goods for over-quota deliveries of 1948 fall crops progressed at the same slow pace. Prefectural officials' contention that monetary stringency is the cause of this slow progress seems to be a very poor reason since 1949 summer-crop incentives, under the new coupon system, are rapidly being purchased. The officials appear to be unwilling to do anything towards promoting the rapid distribution of incentive goods. Transactions on all echelons, starting with the national level, are handled entirely by private agencies or cooperatives. Government offices receive statistical figures from these agencies. There seems to be no effort on the part of prefectural officials to check on the accuracy of those reports.

(2) An average of only 63% of incentive good quotas for the fisherman for the 1948 fiscal year was filled by the end of July. For the 1st and 2nd quarters of the 1949 fiscal year, sake and cigarettes were allocated by the end of August, although the new distribution regulations for both items had been effective since 1 July. An average of 75% of quota brought forward from the previous fiscal year for cotton textiles, gloves, long boots and shoes was filled by the end of August (all other items were cancelled).

d. Fertilizer Distribution: Damage to citrus groves by typhoon "Kitty" was such that additional fertilizer was essential if the mika industry was to meet its production requirements. 45 tons of nitrogen sulphate and 30 tons of superphosphate were approved as an emergency supplemental allocation and have already been distributed. Contrary to the situation of past years, some farmers now complain that fertilizer is reaching them too early in the season. They maintain that fertilizer distributed too far in advance of the harvest arrives at a time when they have no cash available for purchase, necessitating their borrowing money and thus increasing their costs. They also state that they do not have adequate storage facilities to properly care for early deliveries. All spring fertilizer (Jan-Jul 49) was completely in hands of the farmers by 30 September 1949. Fall fertilizer (Aug-Dec 49) in the hands of the farmers on September reached 57% for ammonium sulphate, 46% for superphosphate, and 49% for potassium chloride.

e. Food:

(1) 33.5 days' supply of staple food (averaging 765,619.1 kgs per day) were distributed during September with an average of 2.7 days'

advance in rations existing throughout the prefecture at the end of the month. Stocks on hand totalled 62.11 days' supply, including 48.01 days' in government accounts (of which 2.7 days' are exchange rice), and 14.1 days' in Food Distribution Kodan stocks. The main difficulty in finding discrepancies in operations of the staple food program is that neither the consumers, the ration point operators, nor the prefectural authorities are willing to give a concise picture of their problems to investigators. Government accounts have generally been found too complex to give an accurate view. In Kanagawa Prefecture there are now 518 staple food ration points, sponsored by seven gun kodans and 43 district kodans.

(2) 8,500 m/t of Formosan sugar was imported during September, of which 3,500 m/t will be transhipped to Tokyo and the balance will remain in Kanagawa for household consumer distribution. Kanagawa stocks now total 2,393 m/t of sound and 87 m/t of damaged Cuban sugar; and 620 m/t of sound and 240 m/t of damaged Formosan sugar. This headquarters released 197,285.65 kgs of damaged imported grains, originally valued at ¥4,645,203.15, and sold by the Japanese Government for ¥4,288,336.95. During September, 882,836.25 kgs and 13,866 meals (ex-U.S. Army field rations) of damaged imported food remained in reprocessing channels. In compliance with Operational Directive 50, dated 26 September 1949, no further releases of damaged imported food are being made. The Kanagawa Food Office reports that 21,882,410 lbs (canned food) and 119,584 meals (ex-U.S. Army field rations) of damaged imported food and 941,409 lbs and 8,496 meals of sound food remained in the hands of the Japanese Government in Kanagawa Prefecture, as of 30 June. No releases have been authorized by this headquarters from this lot. Of the 16,081 m/t of imported Siamese rice, 8,006 m/t were retained in Kanagawa and the balance forwarded to Tokyo, Fukushima, Gunma, and Saitama Prefectures. Of the Kanagawa allocation, 3,066 m/t were damaged, and 7,247 m/t have been distributed.

f. Perishable Food: The average daily per capita distribution of fish during September was greater than August. Distribution to designated areas again exceeded the ministrial target (nine monme) with 12.5 monme distributed daily, while distribution to non-designated areas was 42% below the prefectural target (10 monme). Vegetable receipts at the Yokohama Central Market showed little change although prices dropped about 5%. New fish distribution regulations were promulgated by KPG to become effective on 15 October. The Kanagawa standard for "registered" retailers will be a minimum of 100 households and 500 rationees per ration point for Yokohama, 70 households and 350 rationees for Yokosuka and Kawasaki, and 60 households and 300 rationees for all other areas. For distribution of controlled processed fish, a minimum of 80 households and 400 rationees are required for Yokohama, Yokosuka and Kawasaki. Per capita ration of fresh fish will be five monme per day in Yokohama, and 3.3 monme in all other areas. In event processed fish are not sold within five days after receipt, they may be placed on free sale, and fresh

fish may be put on free sale two hours after receipt during June to October, and three hours during November to May. However, since these include controlled items, the official prices may not be exceeded. "Permitted" retailers must comply with sanitation regulations and will not handle rationed fish. Registration fees are 100 yen for "permitted" shops, 200 yen for "registered" shops and 300 yen for those having both "permitted" and "registered" licenses. Fish retailers must make payment to receiving agencies within two days.

## 5. INDUSTRY

a. Liquid Chlorine: The four liquid chlorine manufacturers in Kanagawa ceased operations during the first week of September due to damages incurred during the Kitty typhoon, but when operations were resumed the favorable supply of electric power enabled all companies except Showa Denko to exceed their previous month's production. Greatest increase was made by Tsurumi Soda. Total production was: Ajinomoto 26.35 tons, Hodogaya Chemical 42.25 tons, Showa Denko 44.72 tons, and Tsurumi Soda 31.15 tons. Total increase for the four companies was over nine tons.

b. Mining Machinery: Total production of the seven designated plants in Kanagawa amounted to ¥6,108,859. During September these companies received new orders amounting to ¥23,829,971, leaving a total of ¥123,083,190 in outstanding orders. This figure is nearly the same as last month's, but about 30% lower than the average for the past six months. It is expected that this downward trend will change during the coming quarter of the fiscal year.

c. The Kawasaki Plant of Nippon Steel Tube Co. consumed 16,966 tons of imported coke and 27,856 tons of domestic coke during the past month. The percentage of imported coke consumed (38.5%) remained within the 40% authorized by SCAP.

d. Permission to use pig-iron up to 40% was given to the Kawasaki Plant of Nippon Steel Tube Co. and all others using melted pig iron for making steel. Consumption of pig-iron during the last month was 34.86%.

e. Redistribution of Critical Materials: Evidence of the failure of the critical materials redistribution program in Kanagawa is found in a report by the Kanagawa Branch of the International Trade and Industry Ministry. During the past nine months the only allocation approved by the Tokyo Bureau of the International Trade and Industry Ministry was one request for 60 tons of ordinary steel. By contrast, the Kanagawa ITI Branch alone allocated 1,703 tons of all types of excess material to Kanagawa industries in the nine months preceding the 22 December 1948 order to transfer all inventories of excess stocks to Sangyo Fukko Kodan.

Economics Summary CA 11 (R2), Annex D Monthly Civil Affairs Act. Report, Hq Kanagawa Civil Affairs Team, APO 503, 1-30 Sept 49, cont'd.

The Kanagawa Branch of Sangyo Fukko Kodan reports that during the period 22 December 1948 to 31 August 1949, a total of 7,101 tons of excess critical materials valued at ¥16,217,441 were purchased in this prefecture. Total cost to the Japanese Government for transferring this material from the original owner to kodan warehouses was ¥2,575,458 (12% of value of the goods) of which labor and transportation cost ¥2,310,392 and warehousing the balance. The transfer project is approximately 85% complete. Of 408 inventories reported by Kanagawa ITI for pick-up by kodan, 211 inventories have been transferred, 136 inventories have been returned to the owner because goods were no longer controlled or were of too low quality for reallocation, and 61 inventories are now pending review and possible release as the result of recent de-control measures. The only releases of materials from Kanagawa Sangyo Fukko Kodan warehouses during the same period have been in cases where regular allocation tickets were presented, and totalled less than 300 tons. Reviewing the work of the past two years in this reallocation of excess critical industrial materials program, it is apparent that in this prefecture the situation is altered from that of September 1947 (when certain private concerns possessed huge stockpiles of industrial materials which were excess to their needs) only to the extent that the Japanese Government, at great expense to itself, has accumulated the greater part of these materials. The original aim of stimulating Japan's war ravaged industry through utilizing all available materials still remains to be accomplished. With the support of this section and through their own efforts, the local branch of the International Trade and Industry Ministry reallocated 2,769 tons of material in the first 15 months period. However, the December 1948 order to transfer all inventories of excess critical materials to Sangyo Fukko Kodan effectively halted all further progress of the program here. Perhaps one reason for this is that Central Government officials on one hand sincerely desire to benefit industry by making materials available, but on the other hand regard these materials now in their custody as a treasure to be jealously guarded and for which maximum prices must be obtained. Another serious consequence of the December order was caused by the "bond transaction" clause requiring private concerns to accept 10 year non-negotiable bonds as payment for their goods. The effect of this additional drain on industry's very scant operating funds should not be underestimated. It is believed that if authority to make allocations of excess goods were returned to the prefectural level, whereby the local branches of the International Trade and Industry Ministry could issue special allocations to all prefectural industries, maximum utilization of the large stockpiles accumulated at great expense to both industry and government, could be quickly effected. That there is a demand for the materials and that the demand can be met by local authorities was demonstrated by the record of the first 15 months. It is hoped that effective measures will soon be instituted to relieve the present deadlock.

f., Reparations:

(1) 34 routine maintenance inspections were made in 31 reparations plants in Kanagawa Prefecture during the month of September. Overall maintenance and custody were satisfactory. The dismantling and packaging costs on integrated facilities under allocation notices 1-72 and 3-40 at the former First Naval Technical Arsenal (19-20) will exceed costs estimated for the operation. Engineers and personnel of the Contract Division, Reparations Section, Yokohama and Tokyo offices, Special Procurement Board, have persistantly ignored suggestions on dismantling methods made by representatives of this headquarters and inspectors from the Reparations Section, SCAP/CPC. The Special Procurement Board has made several attempts to grant supplementary contracts for performing useless and wasteful operations, over the firm protest of this headquarters. The method employed by one contractor to dismantle a large smokestack (from the bottom up) was not only expensive but was dangerous and inconsistant with the basic principles of sound construction practice. Other dismantling suggestions made by K.C.A.T. and SCAP inspectors were adopted only after insistance that the suggestions be given a trial. Engineers of the S.P.B. not only did not cooperate, but on several occasions obstructed efforts of Occupation inspectors. This matter was brought to the attention of the chief director, Yokohama S.P.B., who promised that a complete investigation of the Reparations Section, S.P.B. would be made.

(2) Difficulty is being experienced in reconciling the lists of reparations machinery in authorized use by Occupation Forces in Kanagawa. Records of this headquarters and plant custodian records do not, in many cases, agree with records of using units of the Occupation Forces. It is indicated that many reparations items have been dispersed from the original receiving unit and in a few cases re-dispersed again.

g. Explosives: The Kanto Electric Co., Hodogaya Plant, the only authorized explosive manufacturer in this prefecture, produced 160.94 tons of carlit and 23 kilometers of fuze during this month. Production since January this year totals 1,299.08 tons of carlit and 789 kilometers of fuze.

h. Fertilizer: Production by the five plants in Kanagawa showed an increase in nearly all types of commercial fertilizer. Largest increase was in ammonium sulphate with Showa Donko, Kawasaki Plant, producing 7,850 tons. While this is less than half of the production record established last spring, it is an increase of about one-third over the previous month. Repairs on the ammonia synthesis plant #2 will not be completed until the end of next month but the company is confident that their production for October will exceed 10,000 tons. The Nitto Chemical

Company lost their reserve supply of sulphuric acid during the "Kitty" typhoon but by purchasing 900 tons from Showa Denko was able to resume operations one week after the typhoon and produce 96% of their monthly quota. The Koyasu fertilizer plant of Nippon Kokan produced 1,061 tons of calcium superphosphate over the previous month. This great increase was due to the smooth deliveries of phosphate rock to the plant. Total production of commercial fertilizer by the five plants was: Ammonium sulphate 12,458 tons; calcium superphosphate 6,247 tons; Thomas meal 1,797 tons.

i. Petroleum Storage: Routine inspections of major oil storage facilities revealed no major discrepancies or violations of applicable directives. The Nihon Yuka Kogyo KK at Kawasaki was guilty of a minor violation by painting one storage tank without proper authority. They had however, submitted an application to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry in June 1949 but proceeded to paint before receiving an answer to their petition. Progress of tank repairs and new construction is as follows: (1) The Tsurumi Terminal of the Standard Oil Company is repairing two 20,000 bbl capacity which will be completed within two months. (2) The Caltex Oil Co. has been authorized by SCAP to build four major category tanks; three of the foundations are now under construction. (3) The Shell Oil Co. will complete construction on two authorized major capacity tanks by the end of October. (4) The Fuji Steel Mill at Kawasaki completed construction of their heavy oil tank which was approved by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

j. Shipbuilding: Inspections of 12 major and five minor shipyards in Kanagawa Prefecture during September revealed no unauthorized construction or conversion of steel or wooden vessels of 100 g.t. or over. 26 steel vessels totalling 35,187 g.t. and a floating cassion gate for a drydock have been authorized for construction by SCAP as well as four steel vessels totalling 11,310 g.t. for conversion. Conversion work of an ex-navy tug boat into a tug oil carrier, "No. 105 Showa Maru" was completed on 22 September and a "B" type cargo ship, "Kyoritsu Maru", was successfully launched at the Tsurumi Shipyard on 21 September. Finishing touches are now being carried out on three small steel crafts (Yoshida Dock, 95% completed) and two whale catcher boats for export (Uraga Dockyard, 92% completed) for which a trial run with test shooting is scheduled to be held in early October. Progress is satisfactory on a floating cassion gate for the Asano Drydock and the "Chowa Maru", a "C" type cargo ship (45% completed) which is scheduled to be launched on 7 October, at the Mitsubishi Yokohama Dockyard. The conversion work on the cargo storage facilities of the "Tenyo Maru", a 10,900 g.t. whale meat carrier is progressing satisfactorily at this yard. Initial activities have been started on the construction of two "A" type cargo ships for export (Uraga Dock and Mitsubishi Yokohama Dock) and a 620 g.t. patrol boat for the Maritime Safety Board (Uraga Dock). The keel of another "A" type

cargo ship for export to France is to be laid at the Mitsubishi Yokohama Dock on 15 October. Financial difficulties have halted the construction of eight small type oil barges (Tsurumi Shipyard), one 135 g.t. fishing boat (Mitsubishi Yokohama Dock, 15% completed), two marine product transports (Uraga Yokohama Factory) and two 2,30[illegible] g.t. drodgers (Asano Dock, 40% completed), one of which has recently been towed to the Tsurumi Shipyard for continuance of construction after permission is granted. The present tight money situation has also made it difficult to begin the conversion of a 360 g.t. oil barge ("No. 3 Tosei Maru" at the Hitachi Kanagawa Yard) and a 16 g.t. oil barge ("Nisshin Maru" at the Takahashi Kogyosho). In addition to the three large type cargo ships under construction for export, the shipbuilding industry in Kanagawa has received news that contracts for the construction of two 13,000 g.t. oil tankers and four large type cargo vessels totalling 46,200 g.t. will be awarded to three major shipyards in the 5th allocation of ship construction.

k. Building:

(1) In spite of the setback caused by the "Kitty" typhoon, housing construction planned by city and prefectural housing offices in Kanagawa is progressing at a satisfactory rate. Approximately 65% of typhoon and flood damage to residential dwellings was repaired during September and it is anticipated that 100% rehabilitation will be accomplished during October.

(2) City and prefectural sponsored dwelling houses under construction throughout Kanagawa Prefecture are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yokohama City | (6 wards) | 268 houses |
| Kawasaki City | (5 wards) | 262 " |
| Yokosuka City | (2 wards) | 50 " |
| Hiratsuka City | (1 ward) | 39 " |
| Kamakura City | (1 ward) | 21 " |
| Koza-gun | (2 wards) | 110 " |
| Yokohama City | (reinforced concrete) | 110 units |
| Yokohama City | (reconversions) | 40 " |
| Kawasaki City | (prefabricated) | 20 " |
| | Total | 920 family units |

All this construction is scheduled for completion during October and November 1949.

(3) During September there were 684 cases of illegal construction listed with the KPG Construction Section. Only 220 of these violations occurred during September, the balance being cases held over from previous months. 384 violations were disposed of by administrative action during the month and the balance will be disposed of during October.

Economics Summary GA 11 (R2), Annex D Monthly Civil Affairs Act. Report, Hq Kanagawa Civil Affairs Team, APO 503, 1-30 Sept 49, cont'd.

1. Public Works:

(1) The Road Section of the Kanagawa Prefectural Government has on its maintenance schedule 95 roads which must be worked on. The total budget for this work is only ¥194,993,250, consequently the cheapest method has to be sought for each individual project. The most important roads currently being repaired are: Uraga to Misaki; Zama to Totsuka; Zama to Yokohama; Odawara to Atami; Kamakura to Misaki; Kamakura to Fujisawa. Road repairs under the 5 year plan were completed in Yamashita-cho, and Tsurumi-cho. 39 other projects are now in progress including route one from Kanagawa to Mizonokuchi, and Kawa[illegible] to Nakayama with a budget of ¥54,378,000. Bridge repairs are in progress at Tokiwa (Hatano), Ayutsu (Atsugi), Sakawa (Odawara), and seven others. The budget for these repairs is ¥12,215,000. The Yokohama City Road Section started repairs on the following bridges: Kajima, Chigasaki, Hoshino, Nagashima, Hitotsu, Nakaya and Aoba. Total budget for these repairs is ¥146,495. Anti-erosion projects completed during September included reinforcing the banks of the Mizunashi-river at Hatano at a cost of ¥2,470,000 and the Sakawa river in Ashigarakami-gun at a cost of ¥1,833,000. Dredging of the Hayakawa river at Odawara was also completed with a budget of ¥1,698,100. There remain five other anti-erosion projects which are expected to be completed by the end of 1949 with a budget of ¥218,998,900. Improvements are currently in progress on the Sagami and the Sakai rivers. About 50% of the work scheduled has been completed to date. Rehabilitation work is being done on the Nana, Sagami, Sakawa, Karikawa and eight other rivers. About 28% of the repairs remaining in Odawa, Misaki, and Hiratsuka were completed in September. According to the Prefectural Government there were 474 places in Kanagawa damaged by the "Kitty" typhoon. It is expected that ¥780,899,500 will be needed to make all necessary repairs (damage done to Yokohama Public Works totalled ¥25,085,605). All the urgent repairs throughout the prefecture have been completed but reconstruction will not be started until money has been appropriated.

(2) Immediately following the "Kitty" typhoon the Yokohama Municipal Water Works had only four days supply of liquid chlorine in reserve instead of the 30 days supply they should have had. The prospects of increasing their stock were dim when it was learned that local manufacturing facilities had been damaged. However, Showa Denko made available several tons and Asahi Denka of Tokyo furnished several more tons. The total deliveries in September created a two weeks reserve. The failure to create an adequate supply in the past was not been due to unavailability of liquid chlorine but rather to lack of cylinders. Cylinders now in possession by Sangyo Fukko Kodan were inspected by the Yokohama Water Works but they found the quality inferior and the price nearly as high as that of new ones.

m. Electric Power: Power generation in Kanagawa remained in the DE stage throughout September but there was enough rainfall to make operation of thermal power plants unnecessary except for four days. Total outstanding fines at the end of the month totalled ¥54,855,080. It is expected that by the end of the year all fines will have been paid. The Commanding Officer of the 5th Construction Engineer Group presented a commendation to Kanto Haiden, Kanagawa Branch, and the Naka Service Station for the outstanding work performed in making immediate repairs necessary to restore power service in Kanagawa after the "Kitty" typhoon.

## 6. CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS

Through 30 September 1949, the Relation Service Section, Kanagawa Prefectural Government, reported the registration of and submitted forms on a total of 511 basic control associations. 111 associations were dissolved. This figure includes several associations ordered dissolved by the Closed Institutions Liquidation Committee and the street stall associations ordered dissolved by SCAP directive. Since some of the basic associations are actually multiple unions, (i.e. Cultivated Land Adjustment Union, Kochi Seiri Kumiai, 250 separate unions) the total of associations in the prefecture is slightly over 1,000. Not included in the 111 basic associations dissolved are approximately 150 dissolved associations belonging to these multiple unions. Out of the 111 dissolved, 27 have reorganized into new cooperative associations.

## 7. CUSTOMS, IMMIGRATION, QUARANTINE AND TRADE

a. Traffic in passengers continued steady with a slight increase at Haneda. Approximately 5,000 persons were processed in and out of Japan through the Airport at Haneda and the Sea Port of Yokohama. In compliance with OD 38, Hq Eighth Army, 23 July 1949, continued emphasis was placed on training the Japanese to take over the operation of immigration service on 1 November 1949. Class room instruction was conducted by the C.I.& Q. officer by 20 hours of lectures, 19 through 23 September. The Japanese personnel then were assigned to Haneda and Yokohama for further on-the-job training. At the end of the month the Japanese personnel showed satisfactory progress and their training on the job will be accelerated through October. A "Central Locator File" was established by the Japanese Government in Tokyo to be the Headquarters Office and Central Records Control for Immigration.

b. Customs work continues to increase. Duty is now being levied on cigarettes and excess luxury items and it is anticipated that more commodities will be subject to import tariffs in the near future. The Japanese are performing all of the Customs processing and inspections in a satisfactory manner.

Economics Summary CA 11 (R2), Annex D Monthly Civil Affairs Act. Report, Hq Kanagawa Civil Affairs Team, APO 503, 1-30 Sept 49, cont'd.

c. Import-Export:

(1) Although it is too early to properly evaluate possible benefits of the simplified export procedure, opinions from local buyers and sellers indicate the new system is a definite improvement. Both appreciate the reduction in paperwork involved and state that the new system speeds up the transactions. Direct certification of export documents by the local trade offices has also contributed to the general speed-up. The Yokohama Office, International Trade Bureau, has been granted authority to validate export contracts for the following additional commodities: sundry goods (184 items), chemicals and drugs (53 items), machinery (35 items), and metals and metal products (6 items). Previously the Yokohama Office could validate export contracts on only 75 commodities. This new list, effective 30 September, brings the total to 355.

(2) Opinions on the advisibility of abolishing the "floor prices" on commodities is sharply divided. The majority of sellers feel "floor prices" must be abolished for the following reasons: world wide recession, devaluation of British currency, normal reduction of the cost of manufactured goods due to the decline of prices and rationalization of industry, prevailing prices are too high for world market conditions. Opposite opinions expressed (by government and semi-government agencies) state that the abolishing of floor prices would result in: dumping of commodities, loss or necessary government controls over enforcement of export regulations and reduction of inspection standards for export goods.

(3) By using the present methods of packaging, the expenses for packaging export goods in Japan approximates 10% of the commodity price. That the present expensive packaging methods are inadequate is seen from the large number of damage claims for improper packaging being submitted to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry every week. The Ministry has requested funds of the Finance Ministry to establish three experimental packaging laboratories in Japan. Locations for two of the laboratories have been decided upon; Kobe City for the Kansai area and Nagoya City for the Chubu area. The location for the Kanto area is a matter of competition between Tokyo and Yokohama. This headquarters indorses the establishment of these laboratories in Japan as such laboratories have proved their value in the United States. Since there are many texts and papers published in the United States on this subject, it was suggested that the Ministry of International Trade and Industry secure this information. This headquarters will supply names of publishers in U.S.A., titles, and price lists.

## 8. LABOR

a. Labor Standards: During September, Labor Standards inspectors carried out 690 plant inspections as compared with the 1,097 inspections made the previous month. This was due mainly to personnel reorganization within the Labor Standards Bureau and concentration of inspections of large enterprises. Labor Standards violations decreased for the fourth consecutive month (1,982 violations compared to 2,912 in August). Late payment of wages and safety deficiencies were the most serious violations. The new local inspection office at Sagamihara was completed in September. This is the fifth of such structures to be completed and occupied by prefectural and local Labor Standards Inspection offices since June of this year.

b. Workmen's Compensation Insurance: A conference was held with claims inspectors of the Insurance Section of Labor Standards Bureau regarding employer's premium payments and accident claims. It was brought out that 430 employers are presently a month late in paying premiums and that 168 are delinquent for three months or longer. The chief of the Insurance Section indicated that he would intensify efforts to force employers to pay premiums on time by attaching property of habitual delinquent employers and of those employers who willfully evade premium commitments. The importance of premium collections was stressed since accidents are increasing, with the rate thus far in 1949, 26% over those of 1948.

c. Women's and Minors' Bureau recently experienced internal difficulties which were caused by the forced resignation of the chief of the bureau. Feeling she was unjustifiably released, she was reluctant to turn over pertinent informational data to the incoming chief. A conference was held with the new chief for the purpose of determing future policies. The bureau had centered too much attention on social problems, which caused constant complications with social and welfare agencies. The new chief, who performed outstanding work in Fukuoka and came to Kanagawa highly recommended, indicated she would concentrate her efforts toward informing the public of the provisions of the Labor Standards Law and also encourage women to participate in union affairs. It was generally agreed that a "fresh" start was needed in Women's and Minors' Bureau.

d. Employment to Unemployment: Public Employment Security Office officials remain pessimistic concerning the unemployment picture. They point out that while personnel cuts in larger industries and the government are virtually complete, the smaller enterprises have not begun their personnel retrenchment programs. Kanagawa Prefecture, a major user of indigenous labor for the Occupation Forces, is faced with the new problem of the impending release of approximately 15,000 employees. The PESOs

are depending mainly on work relief programs to meet the unemployment problem. A special request was recently submitted to the Labor Ministry for increased subsidies for the relief programs. The present subsidies, designed to employ 1,250 persons a day, are decidedly inadequate and will not accomplish the objectives of the Work Relief Program. A conference was held with the Mayor of Yokohama concerning the forthcoming releases of about 8,000 Occupation Force employees in the Yokohama area. Discussion centered around relief and welfare programs to include these employees. Occupation Force employees are fearful of their future because they do not feel that they have proper unemployment insurance coverage and other social security benefits enjoyed by most private-enterprise employees. The mayor was aware of the problem and already had held preliminary meetings with prefectural officials on the subject.

e. Labor Relations:

(1) The Reconstruction League, Special Steel Works, scored a complete victory over the communistic dominated union leaders during a general meeting held 10 September. The league had previously received a vote of confidence from the rank and file, however, because of no clear cut platform and due to intimidation and fear of violence from the communistic elements, the reconstructionists were forced to back down. At the general meeting the reconstruction league platform was accepted by a decided majority of union members. The old leaders resigned, the union was reorganized into a moderate organization, and was readily recognized by management as the sold bargaining agency. The plant, idle for several weeks, resumed production 12 September.

(2) The Keihin Harbor Labor dispute was finally settled. The Labor Relations Committee called both parties together early Sunday morning, 4 September, and negotiations continued throughout the day and night. Both sides agreed to certain concessions based upon overtime, number of barge trips, and ration allowances. The committee, by keeping labor and management together, forced a settlement and averted a strike scheduled to begin 5 September. Because of the bad weather and "Typhoon Kitty", shipping had accumulated in Yokohama Harbor and the strike would have been serious.

f. Education: The All Japan Labor Union conducted athletic and cultural contests in which more than 1,900 union members, both men and women, competed in baseball, volleyball, pingpong and choral singing. Speeches were given by labor, management and government officials. The Labor Officer spoke to two groups on "the Need for Labor Education". The Labor Policy offices promoted labor education mostly through C.I.& E. Labor films. The films, witnessed by 2,580 workers, were exhibited in five of Kanagawa's largest plants. The labor libraries received 27 editions and 166 copies of new books and pamphlets.

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Monthly MG Rept.

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 500

Annex D
Monthly Civil Affairs
Activities Report

1 September to 30 September 1949

ECONOMICS SUMMARY MG 11 (R-2)
GEO. B. NIBLOCK, JR., Major, Infantry

1. Agriculture

a. Fertilizer Requirements and Crop Conditions.

(1) Crop damage caused by the "Kitty" typhoon did not materially reduce overall production. Increased yields in paddy rice and sweet potatoes compensated for the reported 15% loss in the former and 3% in the latter. Damage was most extensive at Edogawa Ward where lower areas were inundated for several hours. Sub-normal vegetable yields were reportedly due to insufficient fertilizer supplies. Fruit crops were 40% destroyed during the typhoon. Harvesting commenced during the period and acreages for major crops were as follows: Paddy rice - 6,787 cho, upland rice - 3,654 cho, sweet potatoes - 4,842 cho and vegetables - 7,200 cho. During the period reclamation of 6 cho of land increased the total for the fiscal year to 73 cho. Reclamation subsidies of ¥1,196,597 were available for 20 of the 73 cho.

b. Agricultural Reform.

(1) Land purchases as of 30 September 1949 were 4,060 cho of paddy land and 11,173 cho of upland. Of the 15,233 cho purchased, 13,199 cho had been sold to eligible tenants, a decrease of 8 cho due to cancellation for occupation force use. Unsold land included 1,289 cho reserved for residential expansion and 745 cho cultivated by garden class farmers. 78,949 tenants participated in land purchases. At the close of the period, ¥58,869,829.00 of the ¥94,733,846.32 due former owners had been remitted to them by the government. Tenant payments totaled ¥61,121,647.35. At the close of the period 11,234 tenant farmers continued to operate 1,498.5 cho of farmland. Local land commissions approved 3,310 tenancy contracts. (Tenancy data does not include Izu Islands, nor for other than professional landless tenants for the total remaining). Registration of purchased land, to the government and new owners, proceeded slowly due primarily to (1) Absence of former owners, (2) Failure to register to heirs, (3) Improper registration descriptions. As of 30 September, local commissions had registered 507 cho to the government and 28 cho to new owners. Estimated time for complete registration, 30 June 1950. The prefectural land commission election was effected without incident.

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Annex 3 to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report - 1 Sept. to 30 Sept. 1949.

(2) Approved cooperatives at the close of the period numbered 216 including 147 investment associations. Membership included 69,822 regulars and 6,460 associates. Federations numbered 7 with 476 regulars and 6 associate members. Four local Nogyokai have not yet completed liquidation. Prefectural Nogyokai assets have not been legally transferred to using federations. Capitalization of local cooperatives (stock issues) totals ¥30,890,921 and the value of other assets totals ¥1,215,871,175. Federations reported assets of ¥413,845,028 including deposits and ¥7,369,400 in shares issued. Increasing commercial activity is the general trend of cooperatives in Tokyo-to as farmers begin to exploit new opportunities voluntary cooperatives have made possible.

c. Extension Reorganization.

(1) Sixty-nine persons were engaged at the two prefectural experimental farms including 33 technicians and assistants. Research projects included 12 in cultivation methods, 1 soil, 1 disease and insect, 2 food processing and 3 in farm management. Relative value of some research is questionable inasmuch as it is continuous for the evident purpose of commercializing crop production. There appears to be no coordination with the MAF or neighboring prefectures regarding research projects. Resistance to change is reflected in the bureaucratic endeavor of prefectural officials to retain control over all phases of research and extension. The Ken Committee exercises no initiative whatsoever in research or extension matters but rather, does the bidding of prefectural officials. Officials say that democratically sponsored committees lack understanding of public matters and are not ready for independent action. This indicates the need for effecting a broader information and education program with each administrative change. Dissemination of information to farmers was effected through 16 crop lectures at the experimental farm (attendance, 900), 13 area discussions and 6 livestock lectures in as many localities. Interest in extension and research activities is becoming evident among an increasing number of farmers. Varied breeding services were extended during the period including 59 milch cows and 14 draft cattle. Milk production from 16 animals at the stock farm was 3,672 kgs. for the period or approximately 4 qts. per head per day.

d. Staple Food Crop Collection.

(1) Collection of staple food crops in Tokyo-to as of 30 September 1949 was as follows: (1949 harvest).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat and Barley | 59,452 koku | 135.7% |
| White Potatoes | 5,967,349 kan | 113.5% |
| Sweet Potatoes | 606,494 kan | 3.7% |
| Rice | --- | --- |



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Annex D to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report - 1 Sept. to 30 Sept. 1949.

(2) Interprectural staple food crop shipments at the close of the period were: (1949 crops).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White Potatoes | 20,819,909 kan | 102% |
| Sweet Potatoes | 4,376,392 kan | 72% of quota to date |
| Rice | 1,588.3 M/T | - partial quota |
| Wheat and Barley | 16,298.3 M/T | 69.4% |

2. Fisheries

a. Supplies

(1) The fish catch in Tokyo waters totaled 423,035 kan (excluding Izu Islands), an increase of 3% over the previous period. Of the total catch, shellfish accounted for approximately 88%, and sardine 1%. 1,203 fishing craft were in operation, a decrease of 99 from the previous period. Local fishermen were busy preparing their areas for seaweed production. Unfavorable tide conditions near the Izu Islands are believed to be the cause of poor horse-mackerel production. Fishermen are desirous of additional fuel for transporting catch to the markets. Due to decreased fish catches and lower temperatures the demand for ice was less than anticipated. 46 fishing craft entered the market area and loaded 1,263 M/T of ice during the period. This was 23 fewer ships and 198 M/T less ice than the previous period. Ice utilized in the markets was 2,104 M/T.

b. Cooperatives

(1) Three preliminary meetings for establishment of fisheries cooperative associations were held during the period to bring the total to 36. Of 3 groups scheduled to hold preliminary meetings, 2 are located in the Izu Islands. Seven constituent general meetings were held during the period for a total of 34 to date. Two meetings are scheduled at the Izu Islands. Four cooperatives were approved during the period. Sixteen cooperatives out of 34 applying have been officially recognized. Members of the team visited 10 cooperatives during the period. No discrepancies were noted. Metropolitan officials had been dispatched to various cooperatives and prospective cooperative associations to render assistance in transfer of property and preparing of documents necessary to establishing cooperatives.

3. Forestry and Conservation Program

a. Reforestation

(1) Continued surveillance in the pine bark beetle program has resulted in the disposition of 147 infested trees, with 283 remain-

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ing. Metropolitan officials have planned an extensive control program for the next period. Citizens will be notified through the medium of radio, press and leaflets. Forest owners and village officials will be given special control instructions through group lectures. Inspections made by team members at rail terminals and sawmills indicated no discrepancies on quarantine measures.

b. Conservation

(1) Nursery area devoted to production of seedlings remained at 39 cho or 92% of plan. The area in actual cultivation to seedlings is 33.3 cho or 84% of the nursery area. The estimated number of seedlings in growth is 9,230,000, and 2,282,000 seedlings are available for transplanting. Inspections made of 5 private nurseries revealed that maintenance of fields and control of pests were satisfactory. Reforestation of 12.0 cho during the period and 705.1 cho in the counties during the current fiscal year reflect increased activity as planting exceeded the fiscal program by 21%. At 3 principal Izu Islands 213.7 cho or 42% of the designated fiscal reforestation area had been completed. Inspection of 4 reforested areas indicated satisfactory maintenance. Maintenance in areas where forest management is actively practiced was exceptionally good.

(2) Application of 13,745 kgs. of benzine hexachloride was effected in control of "Fall Web Worm" affecting 28,050 trees. Improvements in spraying methods were noted in surveillance of operations. Isolated cases affecting mulberry trees and sweet potatoes were treated during the period.

(3) Conversion of charcoal gas vehicles to wood proceeds slowly due to complications involved in enforcement and procedures and availability of charcoal on the black-market. Only 152 of the 1,353 charcoal-consuming vehicles have converted or have been scrapped since 31 March 1949. Failure to convert government-owned or utilized vehicles induces opposition to the program.

c. Forest Products

(1) Local production of lumber, charcoal and firewood increased during the period. Production was: lumber - 24,250 koku, up 6,548 koku; charcoal - 25,801 bales, up 14,205 bales; and firewood - 67,673 bundles, up 36,355 bundles. It was reported that 21,780 koku of lumber was lost during the recent typhoon. Charcoal production has lagged due to price revisions during the period. Producers are busy repairing and improving kilns as well as stocking certain types of wood to



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take advantage of the new prices.

4. Price and Distribution

a. Economic Investigation Agency.

(1) Local E.I.A. enforcement efforts for the period covered 255 food and 59 critical materials cases. Disposition including 65 cases from the previous period listed 5 referred for judicial or police action, 135 administratively handled, 177 dismissed and 62 carried over to the next period. The total value of food and material either purchased or seized was ¥544,130,309 which included ¥539,034,300 of milk and dairy products (black-market value), confiscated as a result of an intensive investigation of milk plants, ¥861,182 of controlled foodstuff and critical materials valued at ¥4,234,827. Special investigations were continued of milk plants, school lunch programs, distribution of cereal and marine products, the iron and steel industry, and woolen products industry.

(2) On 20 September, the monthly coordination conference was held to hear and discuss reports on the enforcement of marine products; investigation of the petroleum industry, the rubber industry, the iron and steel industry and the processing of imported foodstuff; investigation of supplementary food allocations and illegal acquisition of staple food. Clubs and dormitories, government and private, were examined for compliance with the Temporary Restaurant Control Law. On 26 September, representatives of E.I.A., the alcoholic beverage industry and a movie studio drafted plans to produce and distribute a reel depicting the danger of drinking bootleg spirits. Publicity of E.I.A. activities was effected through posters and expansion of this program was underway. Special assignments for October 1949 included investigation of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of rubber goods and the scrap iron and steel industry.

b. Restaurant Control

(1) Surveillance of restaurant activities was continued by the MPD, EIA and this headquarters. Search warrants were issued against 124 foreign nationals resulting in arrest of 108 for violation of Restaurant Control Laws. Japanese operators apprehended, numbered 353. Total arrests were 316 more than the previous period. Amount of food confiscated by the MPD was reported at 585 kgs. Licensing data as of 30 September 1949 is as follows:

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| Classification | Applications Received | Licenses Issued | Rejected | Pending |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meal Coupon Rest. | 555 | 548 | 7 | -- |
| Noodles Coupon Rest. | 234 | 74 | 120 | 40 |
| Hotel | 1,337 | 1,329 | 8 | -- |
| Light Rest. | 18,564 | 18,518 | 24 | 22 |
| Tea Room | 5,121 | 5,108 | -- | 13 |
| Totals | 25,811 | 25,577 | 159 | 75 |

The above figures represent an increase of 4,046 restaurant licenses over the previous period.

c. Incentive Goods and Fertilizer Distribution.

(1) Incentive goods for 1948 staple crops (rice and sweet potatoes) have been distributed with the exception of 2,763 pairs of rubber soled tabis from dealer stocks and certain items not yet in dealers hands, including 2,832 tan of indigenous textiles, 381 imported apparel items and 13,500 pcs. of candy. The 13,500 pcs. of candy have apparently been rejected. 410 pairs of woolen trousers intended for the 1948 fall crop deliveries are to be used for 1949 summer crop incentives. Domestic incentives with the exception of 4 tan of textiles have been received for the 1949 summer staple crops and have been readied for distribution. Sixty per cent of advance allocations for the 1949-50 rice and sweet potato crops have been made to district levels. Notification to farmers is in process.

(2) All domestic items, for charcoal and firewood producers, with exception of 7,650 bars of soap have been made available for distribution. Most stock is still in dealer hands. Lumber producers received 4,065 kgs. of incentive rice, the rate being 210 grams per koku of production.

(3) Fuel and lubricants for the fishing industry were lower than the previous period and below requirements. Receipt of 1,717,460 liters of fuel oil and 18 kgs. of grease reflected a decrease of 155,820 liters and 82 kgs. respectively. Supplies of fuel oil were 235,580 liters below requirements. Fishermen received 72% of the supplementary and 34% of link rice earned in the previous period. 52,816 liters of gasoline, of 84,000 allocated, were used in transportation of 21,732 M/T of marine products. Distribution of 500 pairs of U. S. rubber trousers allocated for September had not been completed.

(4) MAF staple food crop inspectors received 155 of the 424 pairs of army surplus shoes allocated to that group. A plan of

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distribution has not been established for the 224 pairs of shoes released for village officials engaged in incentive goods distribution. Distribution of 2,240 lbs. of candy and nuts to fertilizer industry employees will commence with establishment of official prices. Other incentive goods, imported and domestic, for September were received by 3 plants, the Nissan Kagaku K. K., Oji and Komatsugawa plants, and the Nitto Kagaku K. K., Nakagawa plant. Distribution was in process.

(5) Ice producers (56) who supplied approximately 4,000 M/T of ice for the fisheries industry during the summer season request incentive clothing etc. to compensate for low official ice prices.

(6) Allocation of fall fertilizer, and extent of distribution as of 30 September 1949 is as follows: (unit M/T)

| Item | Ministerial Allotment | Prefectural Allotment | Distribution for Sept. | Cumulative Distribution |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nitrogenous | 8,336 | 6,805 | 1,716 | 4,929 |
| Phosphate | 5,875 | 4,548 | 1,129 | 3,987 |
| Potassium | 727 | 446 | 111 | 379 |

d. Measures to Strength Staple Food Rations.

(1) On recommendation of this headquarters, prefectural officials re-examined the necessity for continuation of the emergency staple food ration to certain categories of consumers now eligible. Allocations have been as high as 120 M/T per month with 93% of the distribution to welfare cases drawing normal staple food rations and not entitled to supplementary amounts. As of 1 October 1949, only those who suffer loss of food by fire or other disaster will be entitled to energency rations.

(2) In an effort to improve the quality and standardize bread weights, 36 registered bakeries were inspected and 5 were advised to improve baking standards. Several months of intensive surveillance of bread rationing has made the bakery associations conscious of their responsibilities.

(3) During the period, 38,177,040 kgs. of indigenous and 22,489,260 kgs. of imported staple food was distributed to a ration population of 5,623,407 persons including 2,687,640 kgs. for supplementary rationing. Per capita consumption was 10.3 kgs. and 4.2 kgs. for each of the 570,432 persons eligible for supplementary food. From 10 to 50% of miso and shoyu rations were being rejected because of poor quality. Staple food stocks at the close of the period were sufficient

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for 4.5 days rations. Vegetable shipments during the period (to markets only) totaled 8,682,694 kan of which 5,470,470 kan was locally produced. Receipts were 734,696 kan less than the previous period and 832,545 kan less than the same period the previous year. Interprefectural marine product shipments to Tokyo-to totaled 3,591,519 kan. Available for general consumers were 3,155,850 kan or 19.2 momme per capita daily. Prefectural officials and marine products dealers prepared to implement the provisions of the recently enacted Marine Products Laws to become effective 15 October 1949. Metropolitan Police surveillance of controlled commodities resulted in 7,915 violation cases being referred to the procurators. Of the total number 5,306 were food control violations involving 88,259 kgs. of staple and 22,870 kgs. of non-staple food. National Rural Police confiscated 1,817 kgs. of staple and 1,728 kgs. of non-staple food and referred 75 cases to the procurators.

(4) The efforts exerted by various government agencies in improving freight services by decreasing delays and maximum use of ice to preserve marine products appeared successful. Cars arriving at Tokyo markets were found to be in better than usual condition. Rejection of marine products by consumer ration shops however, continued at the usual rate. This was due to a decrease in consumer demand.

(5) During the period 46 police stations conducted 99 highway checks. Of 38,803 inspections made 224 were suspected of violating economic regulations. 132 were referred for prosecution, 78 were released, and 14 were under further investigation. 2,614 kgs. of staple foods were confiscated during the period. Security officials of the Tokyo Railway Division made 4,747 inspections at 16 stations and suspected 8 of economic violations. All cases were found not to be in violation of economic laws. No items were confiscated. The Harbor Police made 309 checks and found 8 cases of economic violations. The 16 persons involved were referred for prosecution. Items confiscated included 162 kgs. of rice and 4,892 kgs. of marine products.

5. Industry

a. Production.

(1) Coal mining machinery and equipment produced in 24 Tokyo-to plants during the period was valued at ¥49,000,000 or ¥11,000,000 less than the previous period. Lower production was due to installation damages caused by typhoon "Kitty" and lack of orders. Unfilled orders as of 30 September totaled approximately ¥250,000,000. Remittances for delivery of coal mining equipment continue to lag and failure of coal mine operators to make prompt payment has added to the difficulties in the industry.

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(2) Fifteen railway freight cars (wagon) and one electric locomotive (EF - 58) were produced in Tokyo during September. Repair work on depreciated railway rolling stock was completed on one gasoline car, one tank car, and one 15-ton steam locomotive. The survey indicates that production materials are in sufficient supply, but the companies are sorely in need of orders for new railway rolling stock and repair work on old equipment. This condition is due to the inadequacy of the company sales organizations to cope with current business problems in selling their products to both foreign and domestic consumers.

b. Restricted Industry.

(1) Reparation division activities concentrated on damage to equipment caused by typhoon "Kitty". 218 inspections were made to review damage and expedite corrective action. Producing plants were in normal operation at the close of the period and repair work was performed in anticipation of the Japanese Government assuming cost of repairs. Idle and fundless plants awaited approval from higher headquarters prior to effecting necessary repairs. Fifteen routine custody and maintenance inspections were made by representatives of CPC/RP Section in this area. General condition of installations was satisfactory. Plants were encouraged to apply for use of equipment to effect maximum production.

(2) Releases during the period were as follows: (areas in tsubo)

| | No. of Releases | No. of Bldgs. | Bldg. area | Land area | Value (Yen) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Former Military Property (Final) | | | | | |
| During Sept. 1949 | 14 | 230 | 18,112 | 161,489 | 10,002,795 |
| Total to 30 Sept. '49 | 161 | 1,661 | 112,333 | 2,698,451 | 107,613,887 |
| Former Military Property (Partial) | | | | | |
| During Sept. 1949 | 6 | 175 | 10,971 | 160,352 | 10,611,291 |
| Total to 30 Sept. '49 | 86 | 1,024 | 80,617 | 1,093.359 | 75,677,585 |
| Private Prop. (Final) | | | | | |
| During Sept. 1949 | none | none | none | none | not required |
| Total to 30 Sept. '49 | 5 | 95 | 6,750 | 466,096 | not required |
| Private Prop. (Partial) | | | | | |
| During Sept. 1949 | 4 | 11 | 1,298 | 6,871 | not required |
| Total to 30 Sept. '49 | 38 | 511 | 103,366 | 612,584 | not required |

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Former military supplies and equipment during Sept. 1949:
Number of releases: 5

Supplies and equipment were chiefly as follows:

| Item | Quantity | Unit |
|---|---|---|
| Furniture | 19 | Ea. |
| Electric cable | 132 | Kgs. |
| Marine engine | 2 | Ea. |
| Refrigerator | 2 | Ea. |
| Miscellaneous items | 152 | Ea. |

Former military scrap supplies and equipment during Sept. 1949:
No. of releases - 9 (Unit - kilogram)

| Steel | Iron | Aluminum | Copper | Bronze | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 68,493 | 500 | 78 | 34 | 24 | 1,714 |

Status of real property on 30 September 1949 on former non-reparations military installations not yet released:

Number of installations being utilized by Occupation Forces: 47
Number of release requests in command channels: 41
Number of release requests on hand: 2
Number of release requests that can currently be submitted by the Japanese Government: 1

(3) Surveillance of two explosives plants revealed no unauthorized production. Explosion of the Kyodo Powder Magazine plant in September 1949 destroyed 191.4 square meters of factory space at the Koa Kako K. K. plant (estimated damage loss ¥3,336,050) and curtailed production by that company. Rehabilitation work is progressing satisfactorily.

(4) Five chemical fertilizer plants in Tokyo-to produced 21,265.5 M/T of calcium superphosphate and 68.6 M/T of ammonium Sulphate during the period to establish a second post-war production record. This was accomplished in spite of difficulties encountered as a result of typhoon "Kitty". Increased pyrite ore supplies and more efficient handling of phosphate rock and other materials aided in the production increase.

(5) One steel vessel (42 G/T) and four wooden ships totaling 111 G/T were newly constructed in Tokyo during September 1949. Repair work on 87,791 G/T of steel hulled ships and 2,902 G/T of wooden craft was completed during the period. Ishikawajima Heavy Industry Co., Ltd.



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was most severely damaged by typhoon "Kitty". The installation and ships undergoing repairs suffered damages of ¥3,000,000. Damages to other ship-building facilities in Tokyo were negligible. No unauthorized construction or repair work was evident in 52 ship-yards under surveillance.

c. Construction.

(1) Five housing areas, comprising 332 units, were completed in September at a cost of ¥67,663,910. This brings the fiscal year total to 2,556 units in 46 areas completed at a cost of ¥436,603,180. No new construction was begun during September, but work in eight areas is progressing with 257 units in four areas at least 75% completed. The 598 units in the six remaining areas are less than 50% completed. A supplementary budget in the amount of ¥41,688,800 has been approved for repairs to prefectural homes damaged by typhoon "Kitty". ¥8,688,800 of the latter amount is National subsidy. Typhoon damages are estimated at ¥53,089,085. Additional repair funds will be available from other sources.

(2) Road maintenance and bridge repair projects completed during the period were at a cost of ¥5,301,165 and ¥588,975 respectively. Current Road Repair projects and those to be initiated in October are estimated to cost ¥98,188,456 and ¥66,850,719 respectively. Bridge repairs currently underway will cost ¥27,944,550 and 20 scheduled to begin in October will cost ¥7,991,900. During the current fiscal year 215 km. of road repairs were completed at a cost of ¥72,059,421, and 17 bridge projects at a cost of ¥22,560,453.

(3) Public works projects included twenty-four embankment repair projects which were completed during September at a cost of ¥14,969,882. This brings the fiscal year total to sixty-seven projects completed at a cost of ¥112,075,286. Thirty-seven similar projects to cost an estimated additional ¥46,718,063 are currently underway and twenty-four more are scheduled to start in October at an additional estimated cost of ¥19,182,304. One drainage pumping station project was completed in September at a cost of ¥260,300 and five more are to start in October, at an estimated cost of ¥16,880,000. Harbor project expenditures totaled ¥52,200,000 for the current fiscal year. Expenditures of ¥153,572,545 for water works projects during the current year has been reported by the water works bureau. Of the total, ¥90,795,195 has been used for the Kanamachi Filter Plant, and ¥62,777,350 for the Ogochi Reservoir Project.

(4) High consumption of electric power against low supply has necessitated conservation steps. One hour power stoppages are in effect and more rigid measures are contemplated for November 1949. Flood

damages to the Sumida and Senju thermo generating stations (capacity 38,300 KW) necessitated shutdowns for repair work. Others under repair are the Kuriyama, Hirao, Merigawa and part of the Shibukawa. Operations were continued after repairs at the Yamagata, Konoi, Shibukawa, Iwamoto and Nakatsu #1 hydroelectric generating stations. Approximately 50% of the power generated in the Kanto area is consumed in Tokyo-to.

5. Control Associations

a. Removal of Road Stalls.

(1) Metropolitan authorities completed the plan of eliminating roadstalls from all sidewalks in Tokyo-to. The Tokyo Road Stall Adjustment Liaison Committee composed of appropriate government officials has decided to establish local Road Stall Adjustment Diffusion Committees. These committees will assist stall operators re-establish in areas away from sidewalks. The Governor has issued notices to abolish approximately 90% of all stalls by 31 March 1950. All will be removed by 31 May 1950 upon termination of space rent contracts. The probelem of locating suitable market areas is regarded as insurmountable.

b. Elimination of Control Associations.

(1) The activities of the Tokyo-to Kinro Hodo Kyokai (Tokyo-to Vocational Training Association) were investigated by members of this headquarters. The association operates 26 work shops, 2 machine repair shops and 2 sewing schools. Eighteen of the buildings and the machinery are loaned without charge by the Metropolitan Government. The number of persons utilizing the work shops to make toys, artificial flowers, clothing etc. is 7,750, of whom 6,972 work at home and 778 at the work shops. The main office located in the Welfare Bureau is also on a gratis basis. A total of 209 persons including 3 association officials receive salaries. The Metropolitan government authorized a subsity of ¥29,077,740 for the continuance of this association. Of 15 association officials, 9 are Tokyo-to officials including the Governor who is chief of the organization. The special treatment of this association by subsidy and free loan of government buildings and machinery has placed at a disadvantage 75 other similar organizations operating 125 work shops in Tokyo-to. Immediate dissolution of the association, sale of the government property concerned by bid, and cancellation of subsidies are recommended.

(2) The investigation of associations related to the textile industry is being continued. The complexity of organization and duplication of functions performed by associations on the national and pre-

fectural level have been noted. Present records show a total of 141 national organizations.

7. Customs, Immigration and Quarantine

a. Import-Export.

(1) During the period, four occupational units in the Tokyo area released a total of 837,029 lbs. miscellaneous subsistence, 495,885 lbs. miscellaneous scraps (aluminum, leather, rubber, etc.) 1,134 pairs combat boots, service and low-quarter shoes and 30,000 cubic ft. of scrap lumber to the Japanese Government. Necessary arrangements were made between the releasing units and the Japanese Government covering a total of 16 releases during the period.

(2) Imports by air and ocean freight into Tokyo by the Japanese Government consisted of 8,856 M/T of Anguar and Kita Daito Island phosphate rock, 4,200 M/T Taiwan salt, 3067 M/T Indian pig iron, 1 elephant and 2 cases (200 lbs.) spectrophotometer and accessory set. Transfers to Japanese warehouses or storage facilities have been completed satisfactorily.

(3) During the period, export by the Japanese Government through Shibaura Harbor consisted of 1 shipment of 31,659 pieces and 2,980 kgs. of electrical equipment and parts to the Government of the Republic of Korea, 16 sets flour milling machine parts to U.S.O.S. and 2 sets of boiler feed water pump and ejector pump to USMGIK in Pusan, Korea.

8. Labor

a. Labor Standards

(1) ~~PHW~~ Lab Stds inspectors and members of this headquarters investigated theaters and other amusement enterprises to determine the extent of compliance with labor laws. Observation disclosed a lack of understanding of inspection techniques and this was pointed out to Japanese inspectors. Investigation disclosed a larger number of violations of the Labor Standards Law than the Labor Security Law. With respect to such violations, liaison between the responsible agencies was negligible or too belated for corrective action. At a subsequent conference the discrepancies were discussed with officials concerned.

(2) Inspection of LSI offices in several localities disclosed the need for more modern filing systems and improved filing

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procedures. Changes were recommended and the Japanese effected appreciable improvements in the antiquated and ill kept files.

(3) On 1 September 1949, the second anniversary of the Labor Standards Law was commemorated by a joint assemblage of industry and labor members. The labor officer, this headquarters, addressed the group, stressing adherence to the law and also the need for safety devices to reduce industrial accidents.

(4) Re-registration of industrial firms, as per the provisions of the Labor Standards Law, was stressed during the period. Only 40% of those required to do so had re-registered as of 1 April 1949, the deadline date. The percentage was raised to 80 by 30 September and completion is expected by 31 October 1949.

b. Workmen's Compensation Insurance.

(1) Adverse economic conditions have caused a decrease in collection of Workmen's Accident Insurance premiums. More strenuous efforts to increase collections were recommended with a resultant improvement over the previous period, an indication that Japanese officials can overcome difficulties when prodded sufficiently. Disposition of property, attached to meet premium delinquencies, is becoming a problem.

c. Women's and Minor's Bureau.

(1) Mrs. Toshiko Ito, formerly with the Oita Prefecture Women's and Minor's Bureau, was appointed to the Tokyo Bureau. Two other appointments completed the table of organization. Following a reduction of personnel in the Labor Standards Bureau, discharged employees, including the replaced chief of the latter bureau, attempted sit-down tactics. With union assistance they occupied the office of the Women's and Minor's Bureau and no counter action was taken. Bureau officials were advised to solicit police or judicial assistance.

d. Employment to Unemployment.

(1) PESO officials are canvassing business and industry in an effort to secure placements for the increasing number of unemployed applicants. Contact with 4,838 firms produced 2,155 job openings. Other duties prevent full time attention to this phase of PESO activity. PESO unemployment statistics are considered inadequate due to the fact that many Japanese prefer not to register, either from a sense of pride, or, lack of confidence in obtaining employment in this manner. Many employables too, are being supported by other family members.



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(2) Under close scrutiny during the period were the authorized "fee charging labor exchanges", (private employment services). With the employment of former labor bosses at some exchanges, danger of labor control is ever present. PESO officials have been advised to exercise close surveillance in these matters. With the knowledge that such labor exchanges must be approved, resulting from PESO inspections, associations and employer groups are submitting applications in increasing numbers. It is advisable for the Ministry of Labor to exercise care in authorizing such services.

(3) Korean disturbances were noted at the Omori PESO office at Ota Ward. The League of Korean Women Residents in Japan assumed the lessee position formerly held by the banned League of Korean Residents in Japan, with the ward office, the lessor. The new organization continues the activities formerly carried on by the original league and interferes with PESO operations as well. The procurators office is reluctant to act since the ban order made no mention of Korean Women's Leagues. There is, however, the question of validity of tenancy under the original lease.

e. Labor Relations.

(1) Following the discharge of twelve persons employed by the Labor Relations Committee Secretariat, (personnel reduction program), Sanbetsu representatives and the discharged employees sought the resignation of the Labor Relations Committee chief. Sanbetsu tactics are to force committee resignations until the committee is under its control. This headquarters advised against falling prey to such intimidation.

(2) In the face of strained economic conditions and reduced labor influence, indications are that many unscrupulous employers attempt to undermine union strength by dismissing union officials in general personnel reductions. Surveillance is directed toward an agreeable balance in employer-employee relations.

(3) Among occupation force employee unions, most troublesome is that which represents employees of the Russian Embassy and the Russian Billet (Mitsubishi-Naka #21) in Tokyo. The union protests the 10% personnel reduction ordered by occupation authorities and continues to harass area management officials. Although recommendations for promotions or wage increases have not been submitted by the employer, union officials insist area management officials are responsible for the condition.

HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 500

Duplicate

Reports Control Symbol MG-4

14 October 1949

319.1

SUBJECT: Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report for the Period 1 September to 30 September 1949.

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343
Attn: Civil Affairs Section

1. In compliance with Operational Directive Number 43, your headquarters, 1949, the Civil Affairs Activities Report for the month of September 1949 is submitted.

2. Occupational matters that are considered to be of special importance are as follows:

a. The Tokyo District Procurator's Office had 21,007 cases pending in September. There are 23,288 people involved. (Par 1b (2), Annex A)

b. The administration of the health centers is poor. This is one of the problems that will be dealt with during the refresher courses for doctors starting 7 October 1949. (Par 1a (2), Annex P-1)

c. The recent disaster has shown that Tokyo must install emergency power generators at water plants and pumping stations. The electrical facilities now available are inadequate because once the power is off the area in which the pumps are located becomes flooded. Electrical power units at each location would provide power so that the pumps would run continuously during any emergency. (Par 3a (7), Annex B-1)

d. The repatriates from Communist China are in exceptionally poor physical condition. Eighty per cent are said to be suffering from tuberculosis and venereal disease. (Par 7b, Annex B-2)

e. Prefectural officials have investigated the necessity for continuing emergency staple food ration to certain eligible consumers. As of 1 October 1949 only those who suffer loss of food by fire or other disaster will be entitled to emergency rations. (Par 4d (1), Annex D)

Reports Control Symbol MG-4, 14 October 1949
SUBJECT: Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report for the Period 1 September to 30 September 1949.

f. The League of Korean Women Residents in Japan assumed the lessee position formerly held by the banned League of Korean Resident in Japan. The new organization is continuing the activities formerly carried on by the original league. (Par 8d (3), Annex D)

g. There are 76 Americans teaching conversational English in Japanese schools. (Par 6, Annex E-1)

h. Numerous guns and cities are submitting requests for additional classes for the purpose of teaching democratic techniques.

i. The reading room opened in Shinjuku Ward 15 September 1949 has had an average daily attendance of over 139 persons. (Par 2b, Annex E-2)

j. Incomplete information on tax receipts has delayed the processing of tax accounts. To assist in eliminating costly errors in the tax office records, instructions on the preparation of receipts are being issued to banks and Post Offices in the Tokyo area which receive the tax payments. (Par 2a, Annex F)

FRANK A. HOLLINGSHEAD
Colonel, C.C
Chief

9 Incls:
Annexes:
A Legal and Government Activities
B-1 Public Health Activities
B-2 Public Welfare Activities
D Economics Summary
E-1 Civil Education Activities
E-2 Civil Information Activities
F Surveillance of Japanese Tax Administration

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HEADQUARTERS
TOKYO CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 500

Annex D
Monthly Civil Affairs
Activities Report

1 September to 30 September 1949

ECONOMICS SUMMARY MG 11 (R-2)
GEO. B. NIBLOCK, JR., Major, Infantry

1. Agriculture

a. Fertilizer Requirements and Crop Conditions.

(1) Crop damage caused by the "Kitty" typhoon did not materially reduce overall production. Increased yields in paddy rice and sweet potatoes compensated for the reported 15% loss in the former and 3% in the latter. Damage was most extensive at Edogawa Ward where lower areas were inundated for several hours. Sub-normal vegetable yields were reportedly due to insufficient fertilizer supplies. Fruit crops were 40% destroyed during the typhoon. Harvesting commenced during the period and acreages for major crops were as follows: Paddy rice - 6,787 cho, upland rice - 3,654 cho, sweet potatoes - 4,842 cho and vegetables - 7,200 cho. During the period reclamation of 6 cho of land increased the total for the fiscal year to 73 cho. Reclamation subsidies of ¥1,196,537 were available for 20 of the 73 cho.

b. Agricultural Reform.

(1) Land purchases as of 30 September 1949 were 4,060 cho of paddy land and 11,173 cho of upland. Of the 15,233 cho purchased, 13,199 cho had been sold to eligible tenants, a decrease of 8 cho due to cancellation for occupation force use. Unsold land included 1,289 cho reserved for residential expansion and 745 cho cultivated by garden class farmers. 78,949 tenants participated in land purchases. At the close of the period, ¥58,869,829.00 of the ¥94,733,846.32 due former owners had been remitted to them by the government. Tenant payments totaled ¥61,121,647.35. At the close of the period 11,234 tenant farmers continued to operate 1,498.5 cho of farmland. Local land commissions approved 3,310 tenancy contracts. (Tenancy data does not include Izu Islands, nor for other than professional landless tenants for the total remaining). Registration of purchased land, to the government and new owners, proceeded slowly due primarily to (1) Absence of former owners, (2) Failure to register to heirs, (3) Improper registration descriptions. As of 30 September, local commissions had registered 507 cho to the government and 28 cho to new owners. Estimated time for complete registration, 30 June 1950. The prefectural land commission election was effected without incident.

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Annex 3 to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report - 1 Sept. to 30 Sept. 1949.

(2) Approved cooperatives at the close of the period numbered 216 including 147 investment associations. Membership included 69,822 regulars and 6,460 associates. Federations numbered 7 with 476 regulars and 5 associate members. Four local Nogyokai have not yet completed liquidation. Prefectural Nogyokai assets have not been legally transferred to using federations. Capitalization of local cooperatives (stock issues) totals ¥30,890,921 and the value of other assets totals ¥1,215,871,175. Federations reported assets of ¥413,845,028 including deposits and ¥7,369,400 in shares issued. Increasing commercial activity is the general trend of cooperatives in Tokyo-to as farmers begin to exploit new opportunities voluntary cooperatives have made possible.

c. Extension Reorganization.

(1) Sixty-nine persons were engaged at the two prefectural experimental farms including 33 technicians and assistants. Research projects included 12 in cultivation methods, 1 soil, 1 disease and insect, 2 food processing and 3 in farm management. Relative value of some research is questionable inasmuch as it is continuous for the evident purpose of commercializing crop production. There appears to be no coordination with the MAF or neighboring prefectures regarding research projects. Resistance to change is reflected in the bureaucratic endeavor of prefectural officials to retain control over all phases of research and extension. The Ken Committee exercises no initiative whatsoever in research or extension matters but rather, does the bidding of prefectural officials. Officials say that democratically sponsored committees lack understanding of public matters and are not ready for independent action. This indicates the need for effecting a broader information and education program with each administrative change. Dissemination of information to farmers was effected through 16 crop lectures at the experimental farm (attendance, 900), 13 area discussions and 6 livestock lectures in as many localities. Interest in extension and research activities is becoming evident among an increasing number of farmers. Varied breeding services were extended during the period including 59 milch cows and 14 draft cattle. Milk production from 16 animals at the stock farm was 3,672 kgs. for the period or approximately 4 qts. per head per day.

d. Staple Food Crop Collection.

(1) Collection of staple food crops in Tokyo-to as of 30 September 1949 was as follows: (1949 harvest).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat and Barley | 59,452 koku | 135.7% |
| White Potatoes | 5,967,349 kan | 113.5% |
| Sweet Potatoes | 606,494 kan | 3.7% |
| Rice | --- | --- |



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Initial

Annex 5 to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report - 1 Sept. to 30 Sept. 1949.

(2) Interprectural staple food crop shipments at the close of the period were: (1949 crops).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White Potatoes | 20,819,909 kan | 102% |
| Sweet Potatoes | 4,376,392 kan | 72% of quota to date |
| Rice | 1,588.3 M/T | - partial quota |
| Wheat and Barley | 16,298.6 M/T | 69.4% |

2. Fisheries

a. Supplies

(1) The fish catch in Tokyo waters totaled 423,035 kan (excluding Izu Islands), an increase of 3% over the previous period. Of the total catch, shellfish accounted for approximately 88%, and sardine 1%. 1,203 fishing craft were in operation, a decrease of 99 from the previous period. Local fishermen were busy preparing their areas for seaweed production. Unfavorable tide conditions near the Izu Islands are believed to be the cause of poor horse-mackerel production. Fishermen are desirous of additional fuel for transporting catch to the markets. Due to decreased fish catches and lower temperatures the demand for ice was less than anticipated. 48 fishing craft entered the market area and loaded 1,263 M/T of ice during the period. This was 23 fewer ships and 198 M/T less ice than the previous period. Ice utilized in the markets was 2,104 M/T.

b. Cooperatives

(1) Three preliminary meetings for establishment of fisheries cooperative associations were held during the period to bring the total to 36. Of 3 groups scheduled to hold preliminary meetings, 2 are located in the Izu Islands. Seven constituent general meetings were held during the period for a total of 34 to date. Two meetings are scheduled at the Izu Islands. Four cooperatives were approved during the period. Sixteen cooperatives out of 34 applying have been officially recognized. Members of the team visited 10 cooperatives during the period. No discrepancies were noted. Metropolitan officials had been dispatched to various cooperatives and prospective cooperative associations to render assistance in transfer of property and preparing of documents necessary to establishing cooperatives.

3. Forestry and Conservation Program

a. Reforestation

(1) Continued surveillance in the pine bark beetle program has resulted in the disposition of 147 infested trees, with 283 remain-



Initial

ing. Metropolitan officials have planned an extensive control program for the next period. Citizens will be notified through the medium of radio, press and leaflets. Forest owners and village officials will be given special control instructions through group lectures. Inspections made by team members at rail terminals and sawmills indicated no discrepancies on quarantine measures.

b. Conservation

(1) Nursery area devoted to production of seedlings remained at 39 cho or 92% of plan. The area in actual cultivation to seedlings is 33.3 cho or 84% of the nursery area. The estimated number of seedlings in growth is 9,230,000, and 2,282,000 seedlings are available for transplanting. Inspections made of 5 private nurseries revealed that maintenance of fields and control of pests were satisfactory. Reforestation of 12.0 cho during the period and 705.1 cho in the counties during the current fiscal year reflect increased activity as planting exceeded the fiscal program by 21%. At 3 principal Izu Islands 213.7 cho or 42% of the designated fiscal reforestation area had been completed. Inspection of 4 reforested areas indicated satisfactory maintenance. Maintenance in areas where forest management is actively practiced was exceptionally good.

(2) Application of 13,745 kgs. of benzine hexachloride was effected in control of "Fall Web Worm" affecting 28,050 trees. Improvements in spraying methods were noted in surveillance of operations. Isolated cases affecting mulberry trees and sweet potatoes were treated during the period.

(3) Conversion of charcoal gas vehicles to wood proceeds slowly due to complications involved in enforcement and procedures and availability of charcoal on the black-market. Only 152 of the 1,353 charcoal-consuming vehicles have converted or have been scrapped since 31 March 1949. Failure to convert government-owned or utilized vehicles induces opposition to the program.

c. Forest Products

(1) Local production of lumber, charcoal and firewood increased during the period. Production was: lumber - 24,250 koku, up 6,548 koku; charcoal - 25,801 bales, up 14,205 bales; and firewood - 67,673 bundles, up 36,355 bundles. It was reported that 21,780 koku of lumber was lost during the recent typhoon. Charcoal production has lagged due to price revisions during the period. Producers are busy repairing and improving kilns as well as stocking certain types of wood to

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take advantage of the new prices.

4. Price and Distribution

a. Economic Investigation Agency.

(1) Local E.I.A. enforcement efforts for the period covered 255 food and 59 critical materials cases. Disposition including 65 cases from the previous period listed 5 referred for judicial or police action, 135 administratively handled, 177 dismissed and 62 carried over to the next period. The total value of food and material either purchased or seized was ¥544,130,309 which included ¥539,034,300 of milk and dairy products (black-market value), confiscated as a result of an intensive investigation of milk plants, ¥861,182 of controlled foodstuff and critical materials valued at ¥4,234,827. Special investigations were continued of milk plants, school lunch programs, distribution of cereal and marine products, the iron and steel industry, and woolen products industry.

(2) On 20 September, the monthly coordination conference was held to hear and discuss reports on the enforcement of marine products; investigation of the petroleum industry, the rubber industry, the iron and steel industry and the processing of imported foodstuff; investigation of supplementary food allocations and illegal acquisition of staple food. Clubs and dormitories, government and private, were examined for compliance with the Temporary Restaurant Control Law. On 26 September, representatives of E.I.A., the alcoholic beverage industry and a movie studio drafted plans to produce and distribute a reel depicting the danger of drinking bootleg spirits. Publicity of E.I.A. activities was effected through posters and expansion of this program was underway. Special assignments for October 1949 included investigation of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of rubber goods and the scrap iron and steel industry.

b. Restaurant Control

(1) Surveillance of restaurant activities was continued by the MPD, EIA and this headquarters. Search warrants were issued against 124 foreign nationals resulting in arrest of 108 for violation of Restaurant Control Laws. Japanese operators apprehended, numbered 353. Total arrests were 316 more than the previous period. Amount of food confiscated by the MPD was reported at 585 kgs. Licensing data as of 30 September 1949 is as follows:

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| Classification | Applications received | Licenses Issued | Rejected | Pending |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meal Coupon Rest. | 555 | 548 | 7 | -- |
| Noodles Coupon Rest. | 234 | 74 | 120 | 40 |
| Hotel | 1,337 | 1,329 | 8 | -- |
| Light Rest. | 18,564 | 18,518 | 24 | 22 |
| Tea Room | 5,121 | 5,108 | -- | 13 |
| Totals | 25,811 | 25,577 | 159 | 75 |

The above figures represent an increase of 4,046 restaurant licenses over the previous period.

c. Incentive Goods and Fertilizer Distribution.

(1) Incentive goods for 1948 staple crops (rice and sweet potatoes) have been distributed with the exception of 2,763 pairs of rubber soled tabis from dealer stocks and certain items not yet in dealers hands, including 2,832 tan of indigenous textiles, 381 imported apparel items and 13,500 pcs. of candy. The 13,500 pcs. of candy have apparently been rejected. 410 pairs of woolen trousers intended for the 1948 fall crop deliveries are to be used for 1949 summer crop incentives. Domestic incentives with the exception of 4 tan of textiles have been received for the 1949 summer staple crops and have been readied for distribution. Sixty per cent of advance allocations for the 1949-50 rice and sweet potato crops have been made to district levels. Notification to farmers is in process.

(2) All domestic items, for charcoal and firewood producers, with exception of 7,650 bars of soap have been made available for distribution. Most stock is still in dealer hands. Lumber producers received 4,065 kgs. of incentive rice, the rate being 210 grams per koku of production.

(3) Fuel and lubricants for the fishing industry were lower than the previous period and below requirements. Receipt of 1,717,460 liters of fuel oil and 18 kgs. of grease reflected a decrease of 155,820 liters and 82 kgs. respectively. Supplies of fuel oil were 235,580 liters below requirements. Fishermen received 72% of the supplementary and 34% of link rice earned in the previous period. 52,816 liters of gasoline, of 84,000 allocated, were used in transportation of 21,732 M/T of marine products. Distribution of 500 pairs of U. S. rubber trousers allocated for September had not been completed.

(4) MAF staple food crop inspectors received 155 of the 424 pairs of army surplus shoes allocated to that group. A plan of

distribution has not been established for the 224 pairs of shoes released for village officials engaged in incentive goods distribution. Distribution of 2,240 lbs. of candy and nuts to fertilizer industry employees will commence with establishment of official prices. Other incentive goods, imported and domestic, for September were received by 3 plants, the Nissan Kagaku K. K., Oji and Komatsugawa plants, and the Nitto Kagaku K. K., Nakagawa plant. Distribution was in process.

(5) Ice producers (56) who supplied approximately 4,000 M/T of ice for the fisheries industry during the summer season request incentive clothing etc. to compensate for low, official ice prices.

(6) Allocation of fall fertilizer, and extent of distribution as of 30 September 1949 is as follows: (unit M/T)

| Item | Ministerial Allotment | Prefectural Allotment | Distribution for Sept. | Cumulative Distribution |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nitrogenous | 8,336 | 6,805 | 1,716 | 4,929 |
| Phosphate | 5,875 | 4,548 | 1,129 | 3,987 |
| Potassium | 727 | 446 | 111 | 379 |

d. Measures to Strength Staple Food Rations.

(1) On recommendation of this headquarters, prefectural officials re-examined the necessity for continuation of the emergency staple food ration to certain categories of consumers now eligible. Allocations have been as high as 120 M/T per month with 93% of the distribution to welfare cases drawing normal staple food rations and not entitled to supplementary amounts. As of 1 October 1949, only those who suffer loss of food by fire or other disaster will be entitled to energency rations.

(2) In an effort to improve the quality and standardize bread weights, 36 registered bakeries were inspected and 5 were advised to improve baking standards. Several months of intensive surveillance of bread rationing has made the bakery associations conscious of their responsibilities.

(3) During the period, 38,177,040 kgs. of indigenous and 22,489,260 kgs. of imported staple food was distributed to a ration population of 5,623,407 persons including 2,687,640 kgs. for supplementary rationing. Per capita consumption was 10.3 kgs. and 4.2 kgs. for each of the 570,432 persons eligible for supplementary food. From 10 to 50% of miso and shoyu rations were being rejected because of poor quality. Staple food stocks at the close of the period were sufficient

for 4.5 days rations. Vegetable shipments during the period (to markets only) totaled 8,682,694 kan of which 5,470,470 kan was locally produced. Receipts were 734,696 kan less than the previous period and 832,545 kan less than the same period the previous year. Interprefectural marine product shipments to Tokyo-to totaled 3,591,519 kan. Available for general consumers were 3,155,850 kan or 19.2 momme per capita daily. Prefectural officials and marine products dealers prepared to implement the provisions of the recently enacted Marine Products Laws to become effective 15 October 1949. Metropolitan Police surveillance of controlled commodities resulted in 7,915 violation cases being referred to the procurators. Of the total number 5,306 were food control violations involving 88,259 kgs. of staple and 22,870 kgs. of non-staple food. National Rural Police confiscated 1,817 kgs. of staple and 1,728 kgs. of non-staple food and referred 75 cases to the procurators.

(4) The efforts exerted by various government agencies in improving freight services by decreasing delays and maximum use of ice to preserve marine products appeared successful. Cars arriving at Tokyo markets were found to be in better than usual condition. Rejection of marine products by consumer ration shops however, continued at the usual rate. This was due to a decrease in consumer demand.

(5) During the period 46 police stations conducted 99 highway checks. Of 38,803 inspections made 224 were suspected of violating economic regulations. 132 were referred for prosecution, 78 were released, and 14 were under further investigation. 2,614 kgs. of staple foods were confiscated during the period. Security officials of the Tokyo Railway Division made 4,747 inspections at 16 stations and suspected 8 of economic violations. All cases were found not to be in violation of economic laws. No items were confiscated. The Harbor Police made 309 checks and found 8 cases of economic violations. The 16 persons involved were referred for prosecution. Items confiscated included 162 kgs. of rice and 4,892 kgs. of marine products.

5. Industry .

a. Production.

(1) Coal mining machinery and equipment produced in 24 Tokyo-to plants during the period was valued at ¥49,000,000 or ¥11,000,000 less than the previous period. Lower production was due to installation damages caused by typhoon "Kitty" and lack of orders. Unfilled orders as of 30 September totaled approximately ¥250,000,000. Remittances for delivery of coal mining equipment continue to lag and failure of coal mine operators to make prompt payment has added to the difficulties in the industry.

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(2) Fifteen railway freight cars (wagon) and one electric locomotive (EF - 58) were produced in Tokyo during September. Repair work on depreciated railway rolling stock was completed on one gasoline car, one tank car, and one 15-ton steam locomotive. The survey indicates that production materials are in sufficient supply, but the companies are sorely in need of orders for new railway rolling stock and repair work on old equipment. This condition is due to the inadequacy of the company sales organizations to cope with current business problems in selling their products to both foreign and domestic consumers.

b. Restricted Industry.

(1) Reparation division activities concentrated on damage to equipment caused by typhoon "Kitty". 218 inspections were made to review damage and expedite corrective action. Producing plants were in normal operation at the close of the period and repair work was performed in anticipation of the Japanese Government assuming cost of repairs. Idle and fundless plants awaited approval from higher headquarters prior to effecting necessary repairs. Fifteen routine custody and maintenance inspections were made by representatives of CPC/RP Section in this area. General condition of installations was satisfactory. Plants were encouraged to apply for use of equipment to effect maximum production.

(2) Releases during the period were as follows: (areas in tsubo)

| | No. of Releases | No. of Bldgs. | Bldg. area | Land area | Value (Yen) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Former Military Property (Final) | | | | | |
| During Sept. 1949 | 14 | 230 | 18,112 | 161,489 | 10,002,795 |
| Total to 30 Sept. '49 | 161 | 1,661 | 112,333 | 2,698,451 | 107,613,887 |
| Former Military Property (Partial) | | | | | |
| During Sept. 1949 | 6 | 175 | 10,971 | 160,352 | 10,611,291 |
| Total to 30 Sept. '49 | 86 | 1,024 | 80,617 | 1,093,359 | 75,677,585 |
| Private Prop. (Final) | | | | | |
| During Sept. 1949 | none | none | none | none | not required |
| Total to 30 Sept. '49 | 5 | 95 | 6,750 | 466,096 | not required |
| Private Prop. (Partial) | | | | | |
| During Sept. 1949 | 4 | 11 | 1,298 | 6,871 | not required |
| Total to 30 Sept. '49 | 38 | 511 | 103,366 | 612,584 | not required |

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Former military supplies and equipment during Sept. 1949:
Number of releases: 5

Supplies and equipment were chiefly as follows:

| Item | Quantity | Unit |
|---|---|---|
| Furniture | 19 | Ea. |
| Electric cable | 132 | Kgs. |
| Marine engine | 2 | Ea. |
| Refrigerator | 2 | Ea. |
| Miscellaneous items | 152 | Ea. |

Former military scrap supplies and equipment during Sept. 1949:
No. of releases - 9 (Unit - kilogram)

| Steel | Iron | Aluminum | Copper | Bronze | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 68,493 | 500 | 78 | 34 | 24 | 1,714 |

Status of real property on 30 September 1949 on former non-reparations military installations not yet released:

Number of installations being utilized by Occupation Forces: 47
Number of release requests in command channels: 41
Number of release requests on hand: 2
Number of release requests that can currently be submitted by the Japanese Government: 1

(3) Surveillance of two explosives plants revealed no unauthorized production. Explosion of the Kyodo Powder Magazine plant in September 1949 destroyed 191.4 square meters of factory space at the Koa Kako K. K. plant (estimated damage loss ¥3,336,050) and curtailed production by that company. Rehabilitation work is progressing satisfactorily.

(4) Five chemical fertilizer plants in Tokyo-to produced 21,265.5 M/T of calcium superphosphate and 68.6 M/T of ammonium Sulphate during the period to establish a second post-war production record. This was accomplished in spite of difficulties encountered as a result of typhoon "Kitty". Increased pyrite ore supplies and more efficient handling of phosphate rock and other materials aided in the production increase.

(5) One steel vessel (42 G/T) and four wooden ships totaling 111 G/T were newly constructed in Tokyo during September 1949. Repair work on 87,791 G/T of steel hulled ships and 2,902 G/T of wooden craft was completed during the period. Ishikawajima Heavy Industry Co., Ltd.



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Partial



was most severely damaged by typhoon "Kitty". The installation and ships undergoing repairs suffered damages of ¥3,000,000. Damages to other ship-building facilities in Tokyo were negligible. No unauthorized construction or repair work was evident in 52 ship-yards under surveillance.

c. Construction.

(1) Five housing areas, comprising 332 units, were completed in September at a cost of ¥67,663,910. This brings the fiscal year total to 2,556 units in 46 areas completed at a cost of ¥436,603,180. No new construction was begun during September, but work in eight areas is progressing with 257 units in four areas at least 75% completed. The 598 units in the six remaining areas are less than 50% completed. A supplementary budget in the amount of ¥41,688,800 has been approved for repairs to prefectural homes damaged by typhoon "Kitty". ¥8,688,800 of the latter amount is National subsidy. Typhoon damages are estimated at ¥53,089,085. Additional repair funds will be available from other sources.

(2) Road maintenance and bridge repair projects completed during the period were at a cost of ¥5,301,165 and ¥588,975 respectively. Current Road Repair projects and those to be initiated in October are estimated to cost ¥98,188,456 and ¥66,850,719 respectively. Bridge repairs currently underway will cost ¥27,944,550 and 20 scheduled to begin in October will cost ¥7,991,900. During the current fiscal year 215 km. of road repairs were completed at a cost of ¥72,059,421, and 17 bridge projects at a cost of ¥22,560,453.

(3) Public works projects included twenty-four embankment repair projects which were completed during September at a cost of ¥14,969,882. This brings the fiscal year total to sixty-seven projects completed at a cost of ¥112,075,286. Thirty-seven similar projects to cost an estimated additional ¥46,718,063 are currently underway and twenty-four more are scheduled to start in October at an additional estimated cost of ¥19,182,304. One drainage pumping station project was completed in September at a cost of ¥260,300 and five more are to start in October, at an estimated cost of ¥16,880,000. Harbor project expenditures totaled ¥52,200,000 for the current fiscal year. Expenditures of ¥153,572,545 for water works projects during the current year has been reported by the water works bureau. Of the total, ¥90,795,195 has been used for the Kanamachi Filter Plant, and ¥62,777,350 for the Ogochi Reservoir Project.

(4) High consumption of electric power against low supply has necessitated conservation steps. One hour power stoppages are in effect and more rigid measures are contemplated for November 1949. Flood



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Kanji



damages to the Sumida and Senju thermo generating stations (capacity 38,300 KW) necessitated shutdowns for repair work. Others under repair are the Kuriyama, Hirao, Merigawa and part of the Shibukawa. Operations were continued after repairs at the Yamagata, Konoi, Shibukawa, Iwamoto and Nakatsu #1 hydroelectric generating stations. Approximately 50% of the power generated in the Kanto area is consumed in Tokyo-to.

6. Control Associations

a. Removal of Road Stalls.

(1) Metropolitan authorities completed the plan of eliminating roadstalls from all sidewalks in Tokyo-to. The Tokyo Road Stall Adjustment Liaison Committee composed of appropriate government officials has decided to establish local Road Stall Adjustment Diffusion Committees. These committees will assist stall operators re-establish in areas away from sidewalks. The Governor has issued notices to abolish approximately 90% of all stalls by 31 March 1950. All will be removed by 31 May 1950 upon termination of space rent contracts. The probelem of locating suitable market areas is regarded as insurmountable.

b. Elimination of Control Associations.

(1) The activities of the Tokyo-to Kinro Hodo Kyokai (Tokyo-to Vocational Training Association) were investigated by members of this headquarters. The association operates 26 work shops, 2 machine repair shops and 2 sewing schools. Eighteen of the buildings and the machinery are loaned without charge by the Metropolitan Government. The number of persons utilizing the work shops to make toys, artificial flowers, clothing etc. is 7,750, of whom 6,972 work at home and 778 at the work shops. The main office located in the Welfare Bureau is also on a gratis basis. A total of 209 persons including 3 association officials receive salaries. The Metropolitan government authorized a subsity of ¥29,077,740 for the continuance of this association. Of 15 association officials, 9 are Tokyo-to officials including the Governor who is chief of the organization. The special treatment of this association by subsidy and free loan of government buildings and machinery has placed at a disadvantage 75 other similar organizations operating 125 work shops in Tokyo-to. Immediate dissolution of the association, sale of the government property concerned by bid, and cancellation of subsidies are recommended.

(2) The investigation of associations related to the textile industry is being continued. The complexity of organization and duplication of functions performed by associations on the national and pre-



Partial

fectural level have been noted. Present records show a total of 141 national organizations.

7. Customs, Immigration and Quarantine

a. Import-Export.

(1) During the period, four occupational units in the Tokyo area released a total of 837,029 lbs. miscellaneous subsistence, 495,885 lbs. miscellaneous scraps (aluminum, leather, rubber, etc.) 1,134 pairs combat boots, service and low-quarter shoes and 30,000 cubic ft. of scrap lumber to the Japanese Government. Necessary arrangements were made between the releasing units and the Japanese Government covering a total of 16 releases during the period.

(2) Imports by air and ocean freight into Tokyo by the Japanese Government consisted of 8,856 M/T of Anguar and Kita Daito Island phosphate rock, 4,200 M/T Taiwan salt, 3067 M/T Indian pig iron, 1 elephant and 2 cases (200 lbs.) spectrophotometer and accessory set. Transfers to Japanese warehouses or storage facilities have been completed satisfactorily.

(3) During the period, export by the Japanese Government through Shibaura Harbor consisted of 1 shipment of 31,559 pieces and 2,980 kgs. of electrical equipment and parts to the Government of the Republic of Korea, 16 sets flour milling machine parts to U.S.C.G.S. and 2 sets of boiler feed water pump and ejector pump to USMGIK in Fusan, Korea.

8. Labor

a. Labor Standards.

(1) PESC inspectors and members of this headquarters investigated theaters and other amusement enterprises to determine the extent of compliance with labor laws. Observation disclosed a lack of understanding of inspection techniques and this was pointed out to Japanese inspectors. Investigation disclosed a larger number of violations of the Labor Standards Law than the Labor Security Law. With respect to such violations, liaison between the responsible agencies was negligible or too belated for corrective action. At a subsequent conference the discrepancies were discussed with officials concerned.

(2) Inspection of LSI offices in several localities disclosed the need for more modern filing systems and improved filing

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procedures. Changes were recommended and the Japanese effected appreciable improvements in the antiquated and ill kept files.

(3) On 1 September 1949, the second anniversary of the Labor Standards Law was commemorated by a joint assemblage of industry and labor members. The labor officer, this headquarters, addressed the group, stressing adherence to the law and also the need for safety devices to reduce industrial accidents.

(4) Re-registration of industrial firms, as per the provisions of the Labor Standards Law, was stressed during the period. Only 40% of those required to do so had re-registered as of 1 April 1949, the deadline date. The percentage was raised to 80 by 30 September and completion is expected by 31 October 1949.

b. Workmen's Compensation Insurance.

(1) Adverse economic conditions have caused a decrease in collection of Workmen's Accident Insurance premiums. More strenuous efforts to increase collections were recommended with a resultant improvement over the previous period, an indication that Japanese officials can overcome difficulties when prodded sufficiently. Disposition of property, attached to meet premium delinquencies, is becoming a problem.

c. Women's and Minor's Bureau.

(1) Mrs. Toshiko Ito, formerly with the Oita Prefecture Women's and Minor's Bureau, was appointed to the Tokyo Bureau. Two other appointments completed the table of organization. Following a reduction of personnel in the Labor Standards Bureau, discharged employees, including the replaced chief of the latter bureau, attempted sit-down tactics. With union assistance they occupied the office of the Women's and Minor's Bureau and no counter action was taken. Bureau officials were advised to solicit police or judicial assistance.

d. Employment to Unemployment.

(1) PESO officials are canvassing business and industry in an effort to secure placements for the increasing number of unemployed applicants. Contact with 4,838 firms produced 2,155 job openings. Other duties prevent full time attention to this phase of PESO activity. PESO unemployment statistics are considered inadequate due to the fact that many Japanese prefer not to register, either from a sense of pride, or, lack of confidence in obtaining employment in this manner. Many employables too, are being supported by other family members.



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(2) Under close scrutiny during the period were the authorized "fee charging labor exchanges", (private employment services). With the employment of former labor bosses at some exchanges, danger of labor control is ever present. PESO officials have been advised to exercise close surveillance in these matters. With the knowledge that such labor exchanges must be approved, resulting from PESO inspections, associations and employer groups are submitting applications in increasing numbers. It is advisable for the Ministry of Labor to exercise care in authorizing such services.

(3) Korean disturbances were noted at the Omori PESO office at Ota Ward. The League of Korean Women Residents in Japan assumed the lessee position formerly held by the banned League of Korean Residents in Japan, with the ward office, the lessor. The new organization continues the activities formerly carried on by the original league and interferes with PESO operations as well. The procurators office is reluctant to act since the ban order made no mention of Korean Women's Leagues. There is, however, the question of validity of tenancy under the original lease.

e. Labor Relations.

(1) Following the discharge of twelve persons employed by the Labor Relations Committee Secretariat, (personnel reduction program), Sanbetsu representatives and the discharged employees sought the resignation of the Labor Relations Committee chief. Sanbetsu tactics are to force committee resignations until the committee is under its control. This headquarters advised against falling prey to such intimidation.

(2) In the face of strained economic conditions and reduced labor influence, indications are that many unscrupulous employers attempt to undermine union strength by dismissing union officials in general personnel reductions. Surveillance is directed toward an agreeable balance in employer-employee relations.

(3) Among occupation force employee unions, most troublesome is that which represents employees of the Russian Embassy and the Russian Billet (Mitsubishi-Naka #21) in Tokyo. The union protests the 10% personnel reduction ordered by occupation authorities and continues to harass area management officials. Although recommendations for promotions or wage increases have not been submitted by the employer, union officials insist area management officials are responsible for the condition.

Reports Control Symbol MG-11 (R2)

HEADQUARTERS
SHIZUOKA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 1007

19R

ANNEX D: Economic Survey
To Cvil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 30 September 1949

Prepared by Mr. J. W. Jones
Lt. John L. Gayhart
Mr. Shiro Tokuno
Mr. J. Denekar

## AGRICULTURE

Crops: The percentage of the assigned national quotas collected as of this report are: Wheat, Barley, and Naked Barley 110%; White Potatoes 102.4%; Rice 40 Koku; and Sweet Potatoes 4.5%.

During this reporting period lectures were given to the clerks of the Agricultural Affairs Adjustment Committees in each locality of this prefecture. During these lectures the present food situation was discussed. Revisions of the Foodstuffs Control Law, and the Foodstuffs Delivery Regulations were also discussed with the coming collection of the pre-allocation quota of the 1950 wheat crop decided at the gubernatorial conference was discussed. On September 13, a sub-committee meeting was held and acreages, amount of crops, and retainers were discussed.

A radio speech was also made during the month titled "Collection and Distribution of Prospective Foodstuffs" urging the farmers cooperation in the collection of foodstuffs.

Crop Condition: Although crops in this prefecture have suffered slight damages from insects, disease, adverse weather, and the Kitty typhoon, their condition is considered normal. The sweet potato crop, after a late start, has matured favorably and collection of five percent increase over the preplanting quota is anticipated. Damage to the sweet potato crop by the Kitty typhoon was negligible.

Prefecture Agriculture Officials report that anticipated rice production will fall 6% below preplanting quota due principally to insect and disease damages. Paddy leaf blast and Sclerospore Aryzae Brizi are the predominant diseases while the rice stem borer and leaf hoppers are principal insects. The damage to rice crop from the Kitty typhoon occurred primarily in Kamo and Tagata Guns and was caused from strong winds which damaged the earlier maturing-grain. It is believed that the official reports on both typhoon damage and that caused by disease and insects are exaggerated.

The following data on crop estimations and damages as reported by Prefecture government is submitted:

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ANNEX D: (Cont'd)

## Rice

| Preplanting estimate | | Estimate as of 1 October |
|---|---|---|
| Paddy | 1,295,847 Koku | 1,219,043 Koku |
| Upland | 20,455 Koku | 17,761 Koku |
| Total | 1,316,302 Koku | 1,236,804 Koku |

The reduction of 79,498 Koku or 6% is as caused by following factors.

| Damages | Amount | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Weather | 8,528 | 0.6 |
| Typhoon | 18,070 Koku | 1.4 |
| Disease | 24,380 " | 1.9 |
| Insects | 28,020 " | 2.2 |
| Others | 500 " | 0.4 |
| TOTAL | 79,498 Koku | |

## Sweet Potatoes

| Preplanting Estimate | Estimate as of 1 October 1949 |
|---|---|
| 75,607,000 Kan | 72,387,350 Kan |

3,780,350 Kan or 5% increase

## Vegetables

| Preplanting Estimate | Estimate as of 1 October 1949 |
|---|---|
| 46,878,000 Kan | 44,533,000 Kan |

2,345,000 Kan or 5% of Estimated yield lost as result of seeds and young plants being washed away by Kitty typhoon.

## Citrus Fruits

| Anticipated yield | | Estimate as of 1 October 1949 |
|---|---|---|
| Tangerine | 16,000,000 Kan | 15,695,000 Kan |
| Summer Orange | 550,000 Kan | 528,100 Kan |
| TOTAL | 16,550,000 Kan | 16,223,100 Kan |

326,900 Kan or 2% decrease caused by Kitty typhoon.

Agriculture Extension: The number of farm advisors was increased from 98 to 108 during the month of September. This leaves 44 vacancies which will be filled in the near future. Preliminary examinations will be given during October and final examinations will be given during January 1949.

Administration and coordination are the principal difficulties observed in the extension work of this prefecture. At present the control of the 108 advisors is exercised by the prefecture with the assistance of the local agriculture commissions. It appears that the programs and work of the agents are more or less left to the initiative of the individual except when they are called together for a conference, which is too frequent. Since the work and problems are not uniform throughout the prefecture it is believed that better results would be obtained if a gun supervisor was used in the program to act as coordinator and planner. The present system seems far from satisfactory.

It also seems that the program in this prefecture includes too much of the type of work the experimental stations should do. At present the agents should be more concerned with controlling insects and disease than conducting experiments. This reflects back again to poor coordination.

Dairy Products: Milk production during September was 1,271,880 liters as compared to 1,285,345 liters for the month of August. Distribution of milk was the same as for August. Production of dairy products for the month is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Powdered Milk | 161,868 lbs. |
| Butter | 6,273 lbs. |

Poultry and Poultry Products: Representatives of the seven leading Poultry Associations met with members of this team during the month, at which time problems affecting their industry were discussed. Shizuoka with 500,000 chickens is the second largest egg producing prefecture in Japan. At the present time a feed allocation is made for the shipment of 360,000 eggs per month to the larger cities. This allocation is made at the rate of 250 grams per egg. The poultrymen state that shipment of eggs could be greatly increased if more feed was made available and an adequate supply would still remain for local consumption. The producers receive 12 yen per egg and the retail price is approximately 20 yen. This would also increase the amount of chicken droppings which are in great demand for fertilizer in the citrus orchards and tea fields. This prefecture requires 4,000,000 kan of this type fertilizer, of which 2,000,000 kan must be transported from other prefectures. Prior to the war this prefecture produced a large number of frying chickens, which were shipped to Yokohama and Tokyo for consumption. At present the feed allocation is made only for egg production, and no effort is made to raise cockerels. As soon as the chicks are sexed the male chicks are destroyed with a consequent reduction in high protein food.

The poultry industry is also hampered by the tax on chickens. The back yard poultryman is hit especially hard since a tax is imposed on all over five birds. The prefecture estimates the income of each bird at 250



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ANNEX D: (Cont'd)

yen and imposes a 12% tax. The Central Government estimates the income at 700 yen per bird and imposes a 20% tax. This makes a total tax of 170 yen per bird regardless of sex. This tax together with the critical feed shortage has hampered the back yard chicken raisers, as well as the commercial poultrymen, directly affecting the amount of food available to the people.

## PERISHABLE FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Fish distribution was slowed up during the month in those areas supplied by Ito. This port suffered considerable damage from the Kitty typhoon which hit 31 August. During the first ten days of the month only 14% of the planned distribution was made. Fish distribution adjustments were made during the latter half of the month, and shipments to other prefectures were reduced for distribution in Shizuoka Prefecture.

Reports indicate that a sizable amount of sardines shipped into this prefecture for processing are made into fertilizer. Suspicions of the Kyushu E.I.A. were aroused by the unusually large shipments to this prefecture. Over 800,000 Kan have been shipped as of 30 September 1949, approximately 10% of which are un-suitable for food. The local E.I.A. are working on the theory that local processors are requesting as much bad fish as possible from the shipping agencies. These processors are centered in the Yui, and Kambara districts, where organic fertilizer is in demand for use in citrus orchards. Processors are able to make more profit on decaying fish as fertilizer than could be made on processing good fish. Transportation certificates on fish shipments are obtained more readily than on the fertilizer itself.

## FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Staple Foods: The first shipments of 1949 rice arrived in this prefecture during the month from Niigata and Ibaragi Prefectures. Although all bales were in single containers officials say they are of much better quality than last year. Spot checks indicate that bales average shortage of 300 grams. The bales of poorest quality showed the greatest loss, with one poorly constructed bale showing loss of 6 kg. Those bales loaded in bottom of car have tendency for the straw to separate when bags are of poor construction. This type bale however was in the minority in those shipments. Officials state that the worst bales for the 1948 shipments were of polished rice, although the shipping prefectures are encouraged to use new bales, some of the polished rice was received in used bales. This loss coupled with the loss in rice which required repolishing causes officials to desire as much brown rice as possible. The following data on violations for the month of September is submitted:

| Classification | Persons arrested | Referred to procurator | Reprimanded | Amount Confiscated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Staple Food | 439 | 399 | 40 | 29,734 Kgs |
| Non-Staple Food | 134 | 102 | 32 | 14,841 " |
| Condiments | 150 | 138 | 12 | (2,303 " |
| TOTAL | 723 | 639 | 84 | (15.2 To) |

ANNEX D: (Cont'd)

In the drive to eliminate the ghost population six persons were prosecuted for illeglly receiving 1,259 Kgs of rationed food.

Food Distribution Plan for September 1949

| Item | Indigenous Food | | Imported Food | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons | Days | Tons | Days |
| Rice | 8,365 | 11.5 | | |
| Unhulled Barley | 536 | | | |
| Polished Barley | 1,929 | | 3,071 | 4.3 |
| Wheat Flour | 2,001 | 6.1 | 4,461 | |
| Baked Gluten | 1 | | | 6.84 |
| Dried Noodle | 1 | | 482 | |
| Sweet Potato | 591 | | | |
| Dried & Cut S.Potato | 4 | | | |
| Sweet Potato Powder | 105 | 1.1 | | |
| White Potato | 14 | | | |
| Starch | 78 | | | |
| Pulses | 3 | | | |
| Other cereal | 59 | 0.08 | | |
| Polished Milo | | | 202 | 0.27 |
| Corn Meal | | | 95 | |
| Siamese Rice | | | 1,699 | 2.33 |
| TOTAL | 13,687 | 18.78 | 10,010 | 13.74 |

Grand Total: 23,697 Tons covering 32.52 days.

FISHERIES

Production: During the month of September a total of 2,613,37 kilogfams of marine products were landed in this prefecture of which 490,609 kilograms were shipped to other prefectures, and 1,696,530 kilograms were consumed within the prefecture. The balance of the catch, or 462,198 kilograms consisted of decontrolled marine products of which there are no distribution figures available.



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ANNEX D: (Cont'd)

The following is a breakdown of landings of the principal species of marine products during the month in kilograms:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bonito | - | 698,385 |
| Tunny | - | 105,049 |
| Shark | - | 72,641 |
| Sardine | - | 235,103 |
| Mackerel | - | 209,066 |
| Horse Mackerel | - | 457,600 |
| Yellow Tail | - | 75,060 |
| Cuttle Fish | - | 78,101 |
| Others | - | 682,253 |
| TOTAL | | 2,613,337 |

Supplies: Fishing vessels in operation during the month by types in Shizuoka prefecture consisted of the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Class A | - | 99 |
| Class B | - | 608 |
| Class C | - | 1,019 |
| TOTAL | | 1,726 |

Nine (9) fishing ports were inspected during the month to determine conditions in the field of fisheries supplies included Class A, Class B and non-designated ports. Discussions with fishing association officials and fishermen showed that in general there is no shortage of materials for pelagic fisheries and for vessels over the [illegible] or five (5) ton power driven class. However, vessels used in beach seine operations, shrimp, and other fisheries which do not turn in their catch on the link system are in short supply of fuel, cotton twine, fish nets, incentive goods and other necessary supplies. The smaller associations which do not ship their catch to consuming areas and in many cases have no power driven boats are short supply of twine, nets, rubber boots and other supplies.

The case of illegal activities involving 216 barrels of fuel oil reported last month has been turned over to the Shizuoka District Public Procurators Office for action. The case involved transactions in Shimizu City by a marine transportation Co., the president of which, sold fuel oil to a ships captain residing in Maisaka-cho, Hamana-gun. The transaction took place from November 1948 to July 1949 until the Shimizu police de-

tected illicit activities. A prefectural government official reported that a case involving 50-60 barrels of fuel oil was detected on 15 September 1949 and is presently being investigated. The fuel was purchased by brokers from tankers and storage tanks and sold to operators of fishing vessels.

An official of the Economic Investigation Agency reported that transactions in excess of 225,000,000 yen involving cotton twine, fish nets and rope is presently being investigated. It is reported that the case is so involved that prefectures other than Shizuoka have entered into the case. Several offenders have been arrested but it is expected that the case will not be completed for several months.

Following is a table showing the cost of rehabilitation due to losses inflicted to the fishing industry as a result of the typhoon "Kitty" as of 24 September 1949 in yen:

Cost of Rehabilitation Due to Losses Inflicted to
The Fishing Industry as a Result of "Kitty" typhoon
As of 24 September 49 In Yen

| Location | Port | Vessels | Nets & Lines | Buildings | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Izusan | 15,700,000 | 500,000 | 3,300,000 | 15,000 | 19,515,000 |
| Hatsushima | 150,000 | - | - | - | 150,000 |
| Atami | 24,190,000 | 1,180,000 | 4,830,000 | 650,000 | 30,850,000 |
| Kamitaga | 15,580,000 | - | 6,205,000 | 30,000 | 21,815,000 |
| Ajiro | - | 4,490,000 | 13,250,000 | 16,121,000 | 33,861,000 |
| Usami | 27,790,000 | 3,360,000 | 11,645,000 | 2,640,000 | 45,435,000 |
| Ito | - | 4,400,000 | 9,900,000 | 20,000 | 14,320,000 |
| Kawanaura | 1,650,000 | - | 5,100,000 | - | 6,750,000 |
| Tajima | 40,800,000 | 1,310,000 | 7,600,000 | 2,270,000 | 51,980,000 |
| Kito | 22,460,000 | 320,000 | 11,900,000 | 790,000 | 35,470,000 |
| Inatori | 300,000 | - | - | 200,000 | 500,000 |
| Shimokawazu | 35,975,000 | 435,000 | 5,000,000 | 80,000 | 41,490,000 |
| Shirahama | 5,250,000 | - | - | 40,000 | 5,290,000 |
| Suzaki | 1,000,000 | - | - | - | 1,000,000 |
| Chizuna | 600,000 | - | - | - | 600,000 |
| Ohse | 500,000 | - | - | 20,000 | 520,000 |
| Matsuzaki | - | - | 2,500,000 | - | 2,500,000 |
| Nishinahama | 3,000,000 | 20,000 | - | - | 3,020,000 |
| Saizu | - | - | 500,000 | - | 500,000 |
| Toi | - | - | 2,500,000 | - | 2,500,000 |
| Heda | 100,000 | - | - | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| Nishiura | - | - | - | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Uchiura | 1,500,000 | - | 1,500,000 | - | 3,000,000 |
| Shizuura | 4,700,000 | - | - | - | 4,700,000 |
| Numazu | - | 83,000 | 500,000 | - | 583,000 |
| Kambara | - | - | 1,000,000 | - | 1,000,000 |
| Yui | - | - | 500,000 | - | 500,000 |



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ANNEX D: (Cont'd)

| Location | Port | Vessels | Nets & Lines | Buildings | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nishikurasawa | - | - | 500,000 | - | 500,000 |
| Kogawa | 1,600,000 | - | - | - | 1,600,000 |
| Sagara | - | 100,000 | - | - | 100,000 |
| Jitogata | - | 400,000 | 20,000 | - | 420,000 |
| Omaezaki | - | 482,000 | 200,000 | - | 682,000 |
| T O T A L | 202,845,000 | 17,080,000 | 88,450,000 | 22,996,000 | 331,371,000 |

Source: Shizuoka Prefectural Government

Fisheries Cooperative Association Program: During the month of September seven(7) fishing associations were inspected by this team. The associations visited included Sagara-cho, Haibara-gun; Omaezaki-mura, Haibara-gun; Toyohama-mura, Iwata-gun; Irino-mura, Hamana-gun; Mochimune, Shizuoka City; and Yaizu-machi, Shida-gun. This team was represented at the constituent general meeting held to organize the Ito Fisheries Cooperative Association and the preliminary organization meetings to organize a federation of fisheries cooperatives associations and a federation of fisheries cooperatives associations which engage in credit activities. The federation meetings were held on 20 September and attended by twenty one (21) association representatives out of a total of twenty-six (26) which had completed registration by that date. However, there were thirty three(33) representatives of proposed cooperatives which had not completed registration who were present at the meetings. There is a great deal of rivalry among possible candidates for the presidency of the new federation. It is expected that eighty (80) local coops will have completed registration by 8 October 49 the announced date of the constituent general meeting to organize federations.

There has been a marked increase in the progress of organizing Coops during the month as noted in the table which follows. One hundred and nine (109) coops have been approved as of 4 October, and it is expected that over 120 will be approved by 14 October.

During the month five approvals for transfer of assets were granted as required by article 2 Law 243. Both the applications for approval of transfers and organization are reviewed by this headquarters. The above mentioned transfers include the renting of fisheries association property to the newly organized fisheries coops until such time as procedures for transfer of assets are established by the central government.

On 13 September the prefectural government dispatched notices to city, town, and village mayors informing them that until such time as definite procedures for the transfer of assets are determined fisheries coops may utilize the facilities of fisheries association.

On 13 September instructions were sent by the prefectural government to mayors of cities, towns, and villages informing them that all fisheries coops which engage in financial activities must pay in their shares in full at the time of organization prior to registration. This is required of all financial institutions and is based on the Financial Institutions Reconstruction and Reorganization Law. At the time the instructions were

ANNEX D: (Cont'd)

sent eleven (11) fisheries coops had been approved which had included in their articles of incorporation that payment of shares would be made in installments. Of these eleven only four had completed registration and required an extraordinary general meeting to amend their articles. The instruction requested the amendment of the articles prior to 1 October. The remainder or seven (7) other approved coops required only a change in the articles by the promoters who were designated as representatives.

On 16 September the prefectural government dispatched a notice to mayors of cities, towns and villages setting forth suggested procedures in the election of officials of proposed fisheries coops. The notice states that candidates should be nominated from the floor and should exceed the number of positions to be filled. The full names should be written plainly so that the voters could not make an error in casting their ballots.

Following is the progress shown in the organization of new fisheries cooperatives and pertinent figures thereto as of 30 September 1949.

Number of coops expected to be organized ..... 140

Number of preliminary organization meetings held:

| | |
|---|---|
| During September ..... | 19 |
| Cumulative total ..... | 129 |

Number of constituent general meetings held:

| | |
|---|---|
| During September ..... | 31 |
| Cumulative total ..... | 116 |

Number of applications for approval received:

| | |
|---|---|
| During September ..... | 60 |
| Cumulative total ..... | 113 |

Number approved:

| | |
|---|---|
| During September ..... | 85 |
| Cumulative total ..... | 104 |

Number of fisheries cooperatives which have completed registration:

| | |
|---|---|
| During September ..... | 48 |
| Cumulative total ..... | 55 |

Total number of directors elected:

Number of directors who were directors of fisheries associations ..... 206



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Number of directors who were never directors of fisheries associations ..... 373

Total number of auditors elected: ..... 233

Number of auditors who were auditors of fisheries associations ..... 60

Number of auditors who were never auditors of fisheries associations ..... 173

Membership in Approved Coops:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Voting Members ..... | 24,039 | |
| Associate Numbers ..... | 4,661 | 28,700 |

Presidents of Coops who are Presidents of Gyogyokai ..... 42

Fisheries Cooperative Information Program: In order to further inform fishermen concerning their rights, responsibilities and other pertinent matters relative to the fisheries cooperative program the prefectural government carried out the following information program during the month of September:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Radio broadcasts | - 3 - 10 minutes | = 30 minutes |
| | 6 - 3 " | = 18 " |
| TOTAL | 9 | 48 minutes |

Due to the huge number of applications for approval of fisheries coops received by the prefectural government very little emphasis could be placed on the information program. During October due emphasis is expected to be placed on the Cooperative information program.

## FORESTRY

Forestry Products: Forestry product charts show the production during this reporting period of: Charcoal, 2,268 MT; firewood, 974 MT; bamboo, 13,000 soku; camphor, 511 kg; camphor oil, 418 kg; glue, 209 MT; saw logs, 1,342,422 cu ft; pulpwood logs, 16,706 cu ft; mine timber, 1,964 cu ft; railroad sleepers, 982 cu ft.

Conservation: There is still an increasing amount of land in need of reforestation as very little planting was carried out during September. As of 30 September there were 59,517 acres in need of reforestation as compared to 58,988 acres as of 31 August. The quantity of seeds required to reforest the present cut over area is estimated at 2,173 kilograms. A total of 1,194 meters of roads were built during the month and 404 meters were repaired.

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Discussions with forestry association officials and other concerned personnel in the Tenryu River forestry area showed that all the people concerned are vitally interested in conserving their forests through better forest management practises. No forest fires have been recorded since 1942.

Charcoal: During the month of September a total of 2,268 metric tons of charcoal were produced as compared to 864 metric tons produced during August. The increase was due to the increased number of farmers who have engaged in charcoal production regardless of whether they could work on a paying basis or not as they wished to earn cash.

Pine bark beetle: For this reporting period a total of 1,849 koku was damaged, and 1,088 koku was exterminated. Forest protection campaign began on 15 September and will be carried on until 31 October. During this period early extermination of insects and immediate removal of infected trees as well as transportation control of infested trees will be strictly enforced. Well organized Japanese surveillance teams are working throughout the prefecture in order to accomplish satisfactory results. Two forestry associations in Iwata-gun were inspected by this team and no case of pine bark beetle was discovered. The forests in this area are primarily cedar and cypress with a negligible amount of pine.

## MINING

The following mine data and information is submitted:

| Name | Employee Male | Employee Female | Total | Quantity |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Gold ore (Containg silver) | 900 | 150 | 1,050 | 4,233 Tons |
| 2. Pyrite ore | 907 | 110 | 1,017 | 8,399 Tons |
| 3. Kerosene | 12 | 0 | 12 | 780 Liters |
| 4. Silex | 232 | 79 | 311 | 6,955 Tons |
| 5. Talc | 8 | 4 | 12 | 5 Tons |
| 6. Lime | 77 | 5 | 82 | 1,490 Tons |
| 7. Natural Gas | 69 | 5 | 74 | 94,032 Cu. Meters |
| TOTAL | 2205 | 353 | 2,558 | |

The production of the following product shows a slight increase over last month; gold, kerosene, silex and natural gas.

Members of this team inspected the Kuno Pyrite Mine of the Furukawa Mining Co. located in Sakuma-mura, Iwata-gun. The present monthly produc-



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tion of pyrite ore is in the neighborhood of 5000 tons per month. Financial difficulties encountered by the company has prohibited the much desired improvement of mine facilities. However, due safety measures are being taken. Suggestions were offered for improvements in working conditions which included a better lighting systen for the mill.

## TRANSPORTATION

Transportation Control: Prefectural officials continued their enforcement activities which included the operation of the following: Eighteen (18) permanent railroad check points; four (4) permanent road check points; four (4) permanent port and harbor check points; 1125 periodical check points; and 150 mobile railroad and road check points. Prefectural govermnent officials reported the following results of their investigation.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of cases checked | 43,865 |
| Number of violations | 381 |
| Number prosecuted | 334 |
| Number reprimanded | 47 |

The kinds and amount of goods confiscated and disposed thrugh legal channels are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Marine products | 1.645.7 Kg |
| Staple foods | 7,138.9 Kg |
| Others | 139.2 Kg |
| TOTAL | 8,923.8 Kg |

## SHIPPING ACTIVITIES

The Shimizu Port Customs office was instructed by this team on numerous occasions since July 1949 to initiate the immigration integration as directed in SCAPIN 2019. Nothing had been done in this respect, with the exception of receiving cabinet ordinances from the Japanese Government, until September 13th when Mr. Yoshishige Kawai, who has been in the Japanese Customs service for 26 years was informed verbally from the Nagoya Customs Office that he would be appointed immigration officer at Shimizu port. According to local reports the Nagoya Customs Office does not consider an immigration section at this port to be of importance because there have been no officials entry or exits. The Shimizu Customs office has been supplied with all necessary instruction, regulations and forms for use of immigration work but since there has been no official entry at the port there has been no opportunity to train and supervise the Japanese officials in this activity by this team.

The Japanese officials have been in full charge of the operation of the Shimizu Port Customs, Immigration and Quarantine services since July

ANNEX D: (Cont'd)

1947 with surveillance being maintained by this team. Satisfactory progress has been made and self confidence is being reestablished in the officials concerned.

The Customs, Immigration and Quarantine sections have been operating without a competent interpreter which makes their work more difficult. This team has recommended that each section at Shimizu port request of their regional offices the establishment of interpreter positions at Shimizu port.

ACTIVITY REPORT SHIPPING SECTION

a. Imports:

During this reporting period, five import vessels discharged cargo at Shimizu:

| NAME | CARGO | TONNAGE |
|---|---|---|
| S/S Tjibodas | Bauxite | 8,500 L/T |
| S/S Spalmatori | Salt | 10,530 M/T |
| S/S John W Meldrun | Grain | 9,700 L/T |
| S/S Evergreen State | Am. Nitrate | 9,676 L/T |
| S/S Clarksburg Victory | Wheat | 9,100 L/T |

b. The following is a list of export ships that arrived at Shimizu:

| NAME | CARGO | TONNAGE |
|---|---|---|
| M/S Marchen Maersk | Gen. Cargo | 204 M/T |
| M/S Changsha | " " | 85 M/T |
| S/S Canada Mail | " " | 40 M/T |
| M/S Glenroy | " " | 720 M/T |
| S/S Andrew Jackson | " " | 66 M/T |
| S/S Pioneer Tide | " " | 151 M/T |
| S/S Calchas | " " | 256 M/T |
| M/S Glenroy | " " | 594 M/T |
| M/S Sally Maersk | " " | 398 M/T |
| M/S Talabot | " " | 463 M/T |
| S/S Chinon- | Tea | 991 M/T |
| M/S Arnold Maersk | " | 834 M/T |
| S/S Baluchistan | Plywood | 152 M/T |

c. The following is a list of Import and export commodities:

| EXPORT CARGO | TONNAGE | IMPORT CARGO | TONNAGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Green Tea | 30,676 C/S | Wheat | 10,448 L/T |
| Canned White Meat Tuna | 4,994 C/S | Soya Beans | 8,316 L/T |
| Canned Light Meat Bonito | 2,792 C/S | Am. Nitrate | 9,676 L/T |
| Canned White Peach | 100 C/S | Salt | 10,530 M/T |



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| EXPORT CARGO | TONNAGE | IMPORT CARGO | TONNAGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canned Top-Shell | 122 C/S | Bauxito | 8,500 L/T |
| Canned Mandarin Orange | 450 C/S | | |
| Lauan Plywood | 708 Package | | |
| Sen Plywood | 303 " | | |
| Tea Chest | 250 " | | |
| Dried Garlic | 125 C/S | | |
| Wall Paper (Cloth) | 39 Bales | | |
| Cigarette Paper | 2 C/S | | |
| Artificial Flowers | 4 C/S | | |
| Horse-Radish Powder | 3 C/S | | |
| Bamboo Lunch Basket | 9 C/S | | |
| Colored Chicken Schlappen | 2 C/S | | |
| White Saddle Feathers | 5 C/S | | |
| Agar Agar | 10 C/S | | |
| Habu-Cha | 2 C/S | | |
| Dried Mushroom | 54 C/S | | |
| Tuna Hooks | 1 C/S | | |
| Brass Pipe Squids | 4 C/S | | |
| Piano | 25 C/S | | |
| Organ | 10 C/S | | |
| Minnow Seines | 14 C/S | | |
| Gunny bags, old | 434 Bales | | |

Electric Power: During September industry served by "A", "B", and "C" power lines utilized 2,282,523 KWH above allocation, as follows: (KWH)*

| | Quota | Consumed | Overage |
|---|---|---|---|
| "A" | 3,544,500 | 3,855,820 | + 311,320 |
| "B" | 7,542,081 | 8,200,783 | + 685,702 |
| "C" | 5,503,450 | 6,815,951 | + 1,312,501 |

* (Data from Chubu Haiden KK and Kanto Haiden KK via local branch of Ministry of International Trade and Industry). In addition to the above Nippon Keikinzoku KK used the following: (KWH)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kambara Plant (Reduction) | DC | 19,528,270 |
| | AC | 4,300,060 |
| Shinizu Plant (Alumina) | AC | 13,896,680 |

Mining Machinery: The designated factory (C-4002) of Hitachi Ltd., Shinizu-shi, reported production of ¥ 675,244 in September; orders received ¥ 613,993; orders on hand ¥ 2,524,295. New orders have dropped to one third of last month. Only 4.3% of plant capacity is utilized for nining machinery production. Unpaid account as of 30 September is ¥ 30,905,000.

There is a shortage of 1,000 kg. of moulding oil and 1,620 litres of machine oil.

Construction: September permits totalled 1,358; 1,221 permits required rationed materials, 137 permits received recognition of "on-hand" materials. 26 violations of the construction ordinance were reported, of which 20 were given administrative punishment. Permits were 49.5% (672) for new construction, 33.7% (458) for expansion, and 16.8% (228) for repair or conversion.

Public Works: Satisfactory progress is reported on 24 short term (under 1 year) and on 33 long term (over 1 year) projects. No difficulties are reported. Two of the short term projects (completion March 31, 1950) are still in the planning stage.

Coal Allocation: Solid Fuel Distribution Kodan has ceased its operation as of 15 September 1949. Report from Kodan shows stock of standard coal on hand as of 30 September, 11,563 tons. This stock will be allocated to recognized dealers. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry advises that all coal has been decontrolled except imported coal. Allocation tickets will be issued for the following only: Imported coal, coal for raw material use, coal for gas production.

Economic Investigation Board (EIB): The EIB is still 11 men under authorized strength in class II officials and 2 above strength in class III officials.

The foodstuff section of the EIB conducted 13 investigations during the month, all of which disclosed violations. Two of the cases were prosecuted, 9 were admonished, 1 case prosecution pending, and 1 case action undecided.

The material section of the EIB made 52 investigations during the month, all of which disclosed violation, seven of the cases were admonished, 1 case prosecution pending, and 38 cases action undecided.

## REDISTRIBUTION OF CRITICAL MATERIALS

Critical Materials (OD 27, 13 April 1948): The following materials were redistributed by Sangyo Fukko (SFK) during September: Paper 849 lbs., steel 14,237 kg., oil 8,621 litres. SFK took title to the following materials during the month: Textile 10,250 yds., yarns 24,828 lbs., oil 2,824 litres.

The continued accumulation of stocks by this organ and comparative lack of distribution is not contributory to industrial rehabilitation and it may be that this organization which never fulfilled its mission has outlived its uselessness.

Gasoline Distribution: A Shell Oil Co. Station at Kanaya-machi is a designated station for OAS card holders. Any Shell dealer in the prefec-



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ture however, will serve OAS card holders. This service has not yet been adopted by other dealers, and should be extended as soon as possible.

It is believed that one of the main supports of the gasoline black market is the government system of rationing. Ration tickets are good only within the prefecture where issued. This does not take into consideration the vast amount of interprefectural haulage. Truckmen unable to carry a round trip supply of gasoline are forced to buy in the blackmarket as their ration tickets are good only in their own prefecture. There appears to be no reason to continue this restriction now that distribution is in private hands.

Restaurant Control (PD Enforcement Memorandum No. 19): The new regulations appear to be unenforceable and consequently are unacceptable to business circles and to the public. Wholesale disregard of current controls is depriving the government of a potential source of tax revenue which could be collected from hotel and restaurant meals. It is estimated that only 10% of hotel guests carry meal coupons. Hotel owners and restaurant operators must buy 60 to 90% of their meal and grocery coupons on the blackmarket and make use of family and employee ration books to make up their coupon turn-in.

Hotel keepers state that patronage is poor at present due to money tightness and that in many cases they could not meet their turn-in coupon requirements even if every guest tendered meal coupons. Hotels are at present soliciting patronage at the railroad stations. Hotel operators also complain that under present regulations they must count for meal coupon turn-in late overnight guests to whom no meals are served.

Stall restaurants have not complied with their license requirements. Personal inspection of the eating stalls in Shizuoka city revealed that none had running water or water tanks. In each area all stalls made common use of one alley water spigot.

September licenses amounted to 511, making a total of 5,996 licensed eating establishments in the prefecture.

Licensed eating establishments were issued over 8 tons of staple food during the month. Forty to 50% of this food was rice (according to location), the balance was wheat, flour, and yellow milo. These latter items are not suitable for hotel use and presumably went to the blackmarket in exchange for more suitable food.

The E.I.A. continues to conduct educational meetings on PD 19 enforcement with concerned agencies.

No licenses were revoked or suspended during the month. Only 5 violations were reported (compared with 543 reported in August); of these one case was presented to the procurator, the others were admonished; 3 of the cases were for unlicensed operation.

ANNEX D: (Cont'd)

Foreign Trade: Three foreign traders were active in the prefecture. Interest was in textile machinery.

Contracts concluded in September are reported by the Prefectural Commerce and Industry Section as follows: Canned bonito 14,101 cases, canned tuna 112 cases, organs 13, harmonicas 3,705 doz., sewing machines 362, veneer board 437,058 sq ft., bamboo stakes 374,000 pcs., bamboo suitcases 305, bamboo pipes 3,500 pcs., woollen bootees 1,300 doz., gloves 300 doz., coats 200 doz., table covers 600 doz., printed calico, poplin, etc. 1,598,382 yds., cotton yarn 1,772,325 lbs., cotton cloth 2,381,697 sq. yds., green tea 2,249,400 lbs.

Tea Export: Of 10,615,555 pounds of green tea exported Africa has received 7,152,067, U.S.A. 3,185,165, Canada 267,128, and all others 11,195.

September shipments from Shimizu amounted to 3,212,582 lb.

## STIMULATION OF CRITICAL INDUSTRIES

Production Data for August: August production has failed to register any improvement. August production was below the July level except in the following categories: Alumina and aluminum, wood working machinery, refrigeration and communication equipment, fertilizers, coal and petroleum products, truck and bicycle tires and tubes, silk and cotton yarns, plywood, lacquer ware, and soap.

Business stringency and current tightness of banking credits might be alleviated by the promotion of installment sales. If manufacturers adopted an installment basis for sales and collections the government should make adjustments in the manner of receiving payment of commodity and consumption taxes. It is felt that the present system of demanding these taxes by the 10th of the month following shipment of goods is one of the deterrents to production especially since the curtailment of bank credits, and leads to widespread evasions and inaccurate production reports.

## REPARATIONS

Maintenance: All installations were inspected during the month. Equipment, both stored and operated, was in satisfactory condition. Surugn Factory of Nagoya Military Arsenal, #37-22, received damage in the typhoon of 30 August 1949. Request for repairs necessary to protect reparations equipment has been submitted.

Temporary Use: This Headquarters permitted the following installations to place additional equipment into temporary operation during the month:

a. Oni Jukogyo KK. (37-19)

2 items (transformers) - for use by Oni Kenshi Boseki KK in the same location for spinning.



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ANNEX D: (Cont'd)

b. Nippon Gakki Seizosho KK (#37-16)

3 items (all machine tools) - to be used for the manufacture of musical insturment.

All CPC machinery has been cleared out of reparations installations except for 11 machines at the Numazu Naval Arsenal (#37-23).

Partial Release: A portion of land at Daito Kiko KK (#37-31) Komatsu, Onoguchi-mura, Hamana-gun, was released for agricultural use.

## RESTRICTED INSUSTRIAL OPERATION

Pacific Coast Oil Refinery: The Shimizu Plant of Toa Nenryo KK was inspected 8 September. No violation of SCAPIN 1404 (14 Dec. 46) was observed. The company has received permission to repair and rehabilitate its equipment and be prepared to operate as soon as possible. 20% of the repair and rehabilitation program is complete as of 30 September. Six new tanks are to be constructed: 2 units of 3,175 bbls, and 4 units of 320 bbls.

Surveillance of Shipbuilding: Nineteen shipyards were inspected in Shimizu, Yaizu, and Hamamatsu areas during September. Five steel vessels totalling 506 G/T are under construction, all under permit. Forty-one wooden vessels totalling 1,488 G/T are under construction. Only one vessel required permit, a 150 G/T cargo vessel (SCAPIN-6139-A).

Repairs are being made to forty-four vessels totalling 4,037 G/T. Employment at the various yards varies from 15 to 661 employees. Average wage is ¥ 7,036 per month.

Reports Control Symbol MG-04

HEADQUARTERS
SHIZUOKA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 1007

12 October 1949

SUBJECT: Military Government Activities Report for September 1949

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343

1. This report of monthly activities is submitted in accordance with Operational Directive Number 53, Headquarters Eighth Army, 8 October 1948 and amendments.

2. During the month, the team lost STUART L CALLIHAN Capt USAF AO-581480. The professional staff of indigenous personnel was reduced by voluntary resignations and on the last day of the month, final separation dates were given in official form to all remaining employees.

3. A. Problems of allocation of delivery quotas of various grains continue to be of major importance in government control. Economic problems, public welfare and labor, public works and public safety continue to hold the spotlight of the prefectural assembly. Although Communist propaganda continues to be fed to the Japanese public, election returns continue to refute their ability to make gains in the prefecture.

B-1. Meetings with prefectural and local health offices was held on the control of Japanese B Encephalitis and tuberculosis.

B-2. Public Welfare assistence showed a gain in numbers and expenditures. Subsidy for training of widows in certain specialized occupations will be granted from the prefectural relief budget.

C. Compliance with labor standards laws is adequate with expenses for 6 months period about 8½% below budget. Employment levels are at or slightly below normal.

D. Fall crops appear to be normal and within 5% above or below preplanting estimate. Allocation of feed for hens only, results in killing day old cockerels after sexing with a loss in high protein meat, and need for importation of organic fertilizer. Baling of rice to prevent excessive loss has not been carried out in shipments of early crops. Considerable activity has been displayed in fishing coops.

Restaurant regulations are unoperable and should be revised to provide a source of tax revenue to the government. Business stringency

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(Cont'd)

night find some relief if a system of installment purchasing could be encouraged, which might necessitate a change in system of collecting commodity taxes.

E-1. Construction of new school building is progressing well with Fuji-gun having its program complete and other areas rapidly approaching this end. Adult education with volunteer instructors is being well received. The women are becoming aware of education as a result of the broadcast reports of activities to home folks. Plans for local autonomy motion pictures to be sponsored by prefecture are advancing.

F-1. Reports on tax collection, delinquencies and irregularities are given.

F-2. Routine check on U.N. nationals' property showed satisfactory maintenance.

Arthur M Apmann

ARTHUR M. APMANN
Lt Col CE
Commanding

9 Incls:
1 - Annex A (1)
2 - Annex B-1 (1)
3 - Annex B-2 (1)
4 - Annex C (1)
5 - Annex D (1)
6 - Annex E-1 (1)
7 - Annex E-2 (1)
8 - Annex F (1)
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HEADQUARTERS
SHIZUOKA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 1007

Duplicate

ANNEX D: Economic Survey
To Cvil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 30 September 1949

Prepared by Mr. J. W. Jones
Lt. John L. Gayhart
Mr. Shiro Tokuno
Mr. J. Denekar

## AGRICULTURE

Crops: The percentage of the assigned national quotas collected as of this report are: Wheat, Barley, and Naked Barley 110%; White Potatoes 102.4%; Rice 40 Koku; and Sweet Potatoes 4.5%.

During this reporting period lectures were given to the clerks of the Agricultural Affairs Adjustment Committees in each locality of this prefecture. During these lectures the present food situation was discussed. Revisions of the Foodstuffs Control Law, and the Foodstuffs Delivery Regulations were also discussed with the coming collection of the pre-allocation quota of the 1950 wheat crop decided at the gubernatorial conference was discussed. On September 13, a sub-committee meeting was held and acreages, amount of crops, and retainers were discussed.

A radio speech was also made during the month titled "Collection and Distribution of Prospective Foodstuffs" urging the farmers cooperation in the collection of foodstuffs.

Crop Condition: Although crops in this prefecture have suffered slight damages from insects, disease, adverse weather, and the Kitty typhoon, their condition is considered normal. The sweet potato crop, after a late start, has matured favorably and collection of five percent increase over the preplanting quota is anticipated. Damage to the sweet potato crop by the Kitty typhoon was negligible.

Prefecture Agriculture Officials report that anticipated rice production will fall 6% below preplanting quota due principally to insect and disease damages. Paddy leaf blast and Sclerosporo Aryzae Brizi are the predominant diseases while the rice stem borer and leaf hoppers are principal insects. The damage to rice crop from the Kitty typhoon occurred primarily in Kamo and Tagata Guns and was caused from strong winds which damaged the earlier maturing-grain. It is believed that the official reports on both typhoon damage and that caused by disease and insects are exaggerated.

The following data on crop estimations and damages as reported by Prefecture government is submitted:

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ANNEX D: (Cont'd)

## Rice

| Preplanting estimate | | Estimate as of 1 Ocotber |
|---|---|---|
| Paddy | 1,295,847 Koku | 1,219,043 Koku |
| Upland | 20,455 Koku | 17,761 Koku |
| Total | 1,316,302 Koku | 1,236,804 Koku |

The reduction of 79,498 Koku or 6% is as caused by following factors.

| Damages | Amount | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Weather | 8,528 | 0.6 |
| Typhoon | 18,070 Koku | 1.4 |
| Disease | 24,380 " | 1.9 |
| Insects | 28,020 " | 2.2 |
| Others | 500 " | 0.4 |
| TOTAL | 79,498 Koku | |

## Sweet Potatoes

| Preplanting Estimate | Estimate as of 1 October 1949 |
|---|---|
| 75,607,000 Kan | 79,387,350 Kan |

3,780,350 Kan or 5% increase

## Vegetables

| Preplanting Estimate | Estimate as of 1 October 1949 |
|---|---|
| 46,878,000 Kan | 44,533,000 Kan |

2,345,000 Kan or 5% of Estimated yield lost as result of seeds and young plants being washed away by Kitty typhoon.

## Citrus Fruits

| Anticipated yield | | Estimate as of 1 October 1949 |
|---|---|---|
| Tangerine | 16,000,000 Kan | 15,695,000 Kan |
| Summer Orange | 550,000 Kan | 528,100 Kan |
| TOTAL | 16,550,000 Kan | 16,223,100 Kan |

326,900 Kan or 2% decrease caused by Kitty typhoon.

ANNEX D: (Cont'd)

Agriculture Extension: The number of farm advisors was increased from 98 to 108 during the month of September. This leaves 44 vacancies which will be filled in the near future. Preliminary examinations will be given during October and final examinations will be given during Janpary 1949.

Administration and coordination are the principal difficulties observed in the extension work of this prefecture. At present the control of the 108 advisors is exercised by the prefecture with the assistance of the local agriculture commissions. It appears that the programs and work of the agents are more or less left to the initiative of the individual except when they are called together for a conference, which is too frequent. Since the work and problems are not uniform throughout the prefecture it is believed that better results would be obtained if a gun supervisor was used in the program to act as coordinator and planner. The present system seems far from satisfactory.

It also seems that the program in this prefecture includes too much of the type of work the experimental stations should do. At present the agents should be more concerned with controlling insects and disease than conducting experiments. This reflects back again to poor coordination.

Dairy Products: Milk production during September was 1,271,880 liters as compared to 1,285,345 liters for the month of August. Distribution of milk was the same as for August. Production of dairy products for the month is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Powdered Milk | 161,868 lbs. |
| Butter | 6,273 lbs. |

Poultry and Poultry Products: Representatives of the seven leading Poultry Associations met with members of this team during the month, at which time problems affecting their industry were discussed. Shizuoka with 500,000 chickens is the second largest egg producing prefecture in Japan. At the present time a feed allocation is made for the shipment of 360,000 eggs per month to the larger cities. This allocation is made at the rate of 250 grams per egg. The poultrymen state that shipment of eggs could be greatly increased if more feed was made available and an adequate supply would still remain for local consumption. The producers receive 12 yen per egg and the retail price is approximately 20 yen. This would also increase the amount of chicken droppings which are in great demand for fertilizer in the citrus orchards and tea fields. This prefecture requires 4,000,000 kan of this type fertilizer, of which 2,000,000 kan must be transported from other prefectures. Prior to the war this prefecture produced a large number of frying chickens, which were shipped to Yokohama and Tokyo for consumption. At present the feed allocation is made only for egg production, and no effort is made to raise cockerels. As soon as the chicks are sexed the male chicks are destroyed with a consequent reduction in high protein food.

The poultry industry is also hampered by the tax on chickens. The back yard poultryman is hit especially hard since a tax is imposed on all over five birds. The prefecture estimates the income of each bird at 250



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yen and imposes a 12% tax. The Central Government estimates the income at 700 yen per bird and imposes a 20% tax. This makes a total tax of 170 yen per bird regardless of sex. This tax together with the critical feed shortage has hampered the back yard chicken raisers, as well as the commercial poultrymen, directly affecting the amount of food available to the people.

## PERISHABLE FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Fish distribution was slowed up during the month in those areas supplied by Ito. This port suffered considerable damage from the Kitty typhoon which hit 31 August. During the first ten days of the month only 14% of the planned distribution was made. Fish distribution adjustments were made during the latter half of the month, and shipments to other prefectures were reduced for distribution in Shizuoka Prefecture.

Reports indicate that a sizable amount of sardines shipped into this prefecture for processing are made into fertilizer. Suspicions of the Kyushu E.I.A. were aroused by the unusually large shipments to this prefecture. Over 800,000 Kan have been shipped as of 30 September 1949, approximately 10% of which are un-suitable for food. The local E.I.A. are working on the theory that local processors are requesting as much bad fish as possible from the shipping agencies. These processors are centered in the Yui, and Kambara districts, where organic fertilizer is in demand for use in citrus orchards. Processors are able to make more profit on decaying fish as fertilizer than could be made on processing good fish. Transportation certificates on fish shipments are obtained more readily than on the fertilizer itself.

## FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Staple Foods: The first shipments of 1949 rice arrived in this prefecture during the month from Niigata and Ibaragi Prefectures. Although all bales were in single containers officials say they are of much better quality than last year. Spot checks indicate that bales average shortage of 300 grams. The bales of poorest quality showed the greatest loss, with one poorly constructed bale showing loss of 6 kg. Those bales loaded in bottom of car have tendency for the straw to separate when bags are of poor construction. This type bale however was in the minority in these shipments. Officials state that the worst bales for the 1948 shipments were of polished rice, although the shipping prefectures are encouraged to use new bales, some of the polished rice was received in used bales. This loss coupled with the loss in rice which required repolishing causes officials to desire as much brown rice as possible. The following data on violations for the month of September is submitted:

| Classification | Persons arrested | Referred to procurator | Reprimanded | Amount Confiscated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Staple Food | 439 | 399 | 40 | 29,734 Kgs |
| Non-Staple Food | 134 | 102 | 32 | 14,841 " |
| Condiments | 150 | 138 | 12 | (2,303 " |
| TOTAL | 723 | 639 | 84 | (15.2 To) |

ANNEX D: (Cont'd)

In the drive to eliminate the ghost population six persons were prosecuted for illegly receiving 1,259 Kgs of rationed food.

Food Distribution Plan for September 1949

| Item | Indigenous Food | | Imported Food | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons | Days | Tons | Days |
| Rice | 8,365 | 11.5 | | |
| Unhulled Barley | 536 | | | |
| Polished Barley | 1,929 | | 3,071 | 4.3 |
| Wheat Flour | 2,001 | 6.1 | 4,461 | |
| Baked Gluten | 1 | | | 6.84 |
| Dried Noodle | 1 | | 482 | |
| Sweet Potato | 591 | | | |
| Dried & Cut S.Potato | 4 | | | |
| Sweet Potato Powder | 105 | 1.1 | | |
| White Potato | 14 | | | |
| Starch | 78 | | | |
| Pulses | 3 | 0.08 | | |
| Other cereal | 59 | | | |
| Polished Milo | | | 202 | 0.27 |
| Corn Meal | | | 95 | |
| Siamese Rice | | | 1,699 | 2.33 |
| TOTAL | 13,687 | 18.78 | 10,010 | 13.74 |

Grand Total: - 23,697 Tons covering 32.52 days.

FISHERIES

Production: During the month of September a total of 2,613,37 kilogfams of marine products were landed in this prefecture of which 490,609 kilograms were shipped to other prefectures, and 1,696,530 kilograms were consumed within the prefecture. The balance of the catch, or 462,198 kilograms consisted of decontrolled marine products of which there are no distribution figures available.



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ANNEX D: (Cont'd)

The following is a breakdown of landings of the principal species of marine products during the month in kilograms:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bonito | - | 698,385 |
| Tunny | - | 105,049 |
| Shark | - | 72,641 |
| Sardine | - | 235,103 |
| Mackerel | - | 209,066 |
| Horse Mackerel | - | 457,680 |
| Yellow Tail | - | 75,060 |
| Cuttle Fish | - | 78,101 |
| Others | - | 682,253 |
| TOTAL | | 2,613,337 |

Supplies: Fishing vessels in operation during the month by types in Shizuoka prefecture consisted of the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Class A | - | 99 |
| Class B | - | 608 |
| Class C | - | 1,019 |
| TOTAL | | 1,726 |

Nine (9) fishing ports were inspected during the month to determine conditions in the field of fisheries supplies included Class A, Class B and non-designated ports. Discussions with fishing association officials and fishermen showed that in general there is no shortage of materials for pelagic fisheries and for vessels over the 30.3 or five (5) ton power driven class. However, vessels used in beach seine operations, shrimp, and other fisheries which do not turn in their catch on the link system are in short supply of fuel, cotton twine, fish nets, incentive goods and other necessary supplies. The smaller associations which do not ship their catch to consuming areas and in many cases have no power driven boats are short supply of twine, nets, rubber boots and other supplies.

The case of illegal activities involving 216 barrels of fuel oil reported last month has been turned over to the Shizuoka District Public Procurators Office for action. The case involved transactions in Shimizu City by a marine transportation Co., the president of which, sold fuel oil to a ships captain residing in Maisaka-cho, Hamana-gun. The transaction took place from November 1948 to July 1949 until the Shimizu police de-

tected illicit activities. A prefectural government official reported that a case involving 50-60 barrels of fuel oil was detected on 15 September 1949 and is presently being investigated. The fuel was purchased by brokers from tankers and storage tanks and sold to operators of fishing vessels.

An official of the Economic Investigation Agency reported that transactions in excess of 225,000,000 yen involving cotton twine, fish nets and rope is presently being investigated. It is reported that the case is so involved that prefectures other than Shizuoka have entered into the case. Several offenders have been arrested but it is expected that the case will not be completed for several months.

Following is a table showing the cost of rehabilitation due to losses inflicted to the fishing industry as a result of the typhoon "Kitty" as of 24 September 1949 in yen:

Cost of Rehabilitation Due to Losses Inflicted to
The Fishing Industry as a Result of "Kitty" typhoon
As of 24 September 49 In Yen

| Location | Port | Vessels | Nets & Lines | Buildings | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Izusan | 15,700,000 | 500,000 | 3,300,000 | 15,000 | 19,515,000 |
| Hatsushima | 150,000 | - | - | - | 150,000 |
| Atami | 24,190,000 | 1,180,000 | 4,830,000 | 650,000 | 30,850,000 |
| Kamitaga | 15,580,000 | - | 6,205,000 | 30,000 | 21,815,000 |
| Ajiro | - | 4,490,000 | 13,250,000 | 16,121,000 | 33,861,000 |
| Usami | 27,790,000 | 3,360,000 | 11,645,000 | 2,640,000 | 45,435,000 |
| Ito | - | 4,400,000 | 9,900,000 | 20,000 | 14,320,000 |
| Kawanaura | 1,650,000 | - | 5,100,000 | - | 6,750,000 |
| Tajima | 40,800,000 | 1,310,000 | 7,600,000 | 2,270,000 | 51,980,000 |
| Kito | 22,460,000 | 320,000 | 11,900,000 | 790,000 | 35,470,000 |
| Inatori | 300,000 | - | - | 200,000 | 500,000 |
| Shimokawazu | 35,975,000 | 435,000 | 5,000,000 | 80,000 | 41,490,000 |
| Shirahama | 5,250,000 | - | - | 40,000 | 5,290,000 |
| Suzaki | 1,000,000 | - | - | - | 1,000,000 |
| Chizuma | 600,000 | - | - | - | 600,000 |
| Ohse | 500,000 | - | - | 20,000 | 520,000 |
| Matsuzaki | - | - | 2,500,000 | - | 2,500,000 |
| Nishinahama | 3,000,000 | 20,000 | - | - | 3,020,000 |
| Saizu | - | - | 500,000 | - | 500,000 |
| Toi | - | - | 2,500,000 | - | 2,500,000 |
| Heda | 100,000 | - | - | 100,000 | 200,000 |
| Nishiura | - | - | - | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Uchiura | 1,500,000 | - | 1,500,000 | - | 3,000,000 |
| Shizuura | 4,700,000 | - | - | - | 4,700,000 |
| Numazu | - | 83,000 | 500,000 | - | 583,000 |
| Kambara | - | - | 1,000,000 | - | 1,000,000 |
| Yui | - | - | 500,000 | - | 500,000 |



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ANNEX D: (Cont'd)

| Location | Port | Vessels | Nets & Lines | Buildings | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nishikurasawa | - | - | 500,000 | - | 500,000 |
| Kogawa | 1,600,000 | - | - | - | 1,600,000 |
| Sagara | - | 100,000 | - | - | 100,000 |
| Jitogata | - | 400,000 | 20,000 | - | 420,000 |
| Onaezaki | - | 482,000 | 200,000 | - | 682,000 |
| T O T A L | 202,845,000 | 17,080,000 | 88,450,000 | 22,996,000 | 331,371,000 |

Source: Shizuoka Prefectural Government

Fisheries Cooperative Association Program: During the month of September seven(7) fishing associations were inspected by this team. The associations visited included Sagara-cho, Haibara-gun; Onaezaki-mura, Haibara-gun; Toyohana-mura, Iwata-gun; Irino-mura, Hamana-gun; Mochimune, Shizuoka City; and Yaizu-machi, Shida-gun. This team was represented at the constituent general meeting held to organize the Ito Fisheries Cooperative Association and the preliminary organization meetings to organize a federation of fisheries cooperatives associations which engage in credit activities. The federation meetings were held on 20 September and attended by twenty one (21) association representatives out of a total of twenty-six (26) which had completed registration by that date. However, there were thirty three(33) representatives of proposed cooperatives which had not completed registration who were present at the meetings. There is a great deal of rivalry among possible candidates for the presidency of the new federation. It is expected that eighty (80) local coops will have completed registration by 8 October 49 the announced date of the constituent general meeting to organize federations.

There has been a marked increase in the progress of organizing Coops during the month as noted in the table which follows. One hundred and nine (109) coops have been approved as of 4 October, and it is expected that over 120 will be approved by 14 October.

During the month five approvals for transfer of assets were granted as required by article 2 Law 243. Both the applications for approval of transfers and organization are reviewed by this headquarters. The above mentioned transfers include the renting of fisheries association property to the newly organized fisheries coops until such time as procedures for transfer of assets are established by the central government.

On 13 September the prefectural government dispatched notices to city, town, and village mayors informing them that until such time as definite procedures for the transfer of assets are determined fisheries coops may utilize the facilities of fisheries association.

On 13 September instructions were sent by the prefectural government to mayors of cities, towns, and villages informing them that all fisheries coops which engage in financial activities must pay in their shares in full at the time of organization prior to registration. This is required of all financial institutions and is based on the Financial Institutions Reconstruction and Reorganization Law. At the time the instructions were

ANNEX D: (Cont'd)

sent eleven (11) fisheries coops had been approved which had included in their articles of incorporation that payment of shares would be made in installments. Of these eleven only four had completed registration and required an extraordinary general meeting to amend their articles. The instruction requested the amendment of the articles prior to 1 October. The remainder or seven (7) other approved coops required only a change in the articles by the promoters who were designated as representatives.

On 16 September the prefectural government dispatched a notice to mayors of cities, towns and villages setting forth suggested procedures in the election of officials of proposed fisheries coops. The notice states that candidates should be nominated from the floor and should exceed the number of positions to be filled. The full names should be written plainly so that the voters could not make an error in casting their ballots.

Following is the progress shown in the organization of new fisheries cooperatives and pertinent figures thereto as of 30 September 1949.

Number of coops expected to be organized ..... 140

Number of preliminary organization meetings held:

| | |
|---|---|
| During September ..... | 19 |
| Cumulative total ..... | 129 |

Number of constituent general meetings held:

| | |
|---|---|
| During September ..... | 31 |
| Cumulative total ..... | 116 |

Number of applications for approval received:

| | |
|---|---|
| During September ..... | 60 |
| Cumulative total ..... | 113 |

Number approved:

| | |
|---|---|
| During September ..... | 85 |
| Cumulative total ..... | 104 |

Number of fisheries cooperatives which have completed registration:

| | |
|---|---|
| During September ..... | 48 |
| Cumulative total ..... | 55 |

Total number of directors elected:

Number of directors who were directors of fisheries associations ..... 206



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ANNEX D: (Cont'd)

Number of directors who were never directors of fisheries associations ..... 373

Total number of auditors elected: ..... 233

Number of auditors who were auditors of fisheries associations ..... 60

Number of auditors who were never auditors of fisheries associations ..... 173

Membership in Approved Coops:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Voting Members ..... | 24,039 | |
| Associate Numbers ..... | 4,661 | 28,700 |

Presidents of Coops who are Presidents of Gyogyokai ..... 42

Fisheries Cooperative Information Program: In order to further inform fishermen concerning their rights, responsibilities and other pertinent matters relative to the fisheries cooperative program the prefectural government carried out the following information program during the month of September:

Radio broadcasts - 3 - 10 minutes = 30 minutes

6 - 3 " = 18 "

TOTAL 9 — 48 minutes

Due to the huge number of applications for approval of fisheries coops received by the prefectural government very little emphasis could be placed on the information program. During October due emphasis is expected to be placed on the Cooperative information program.

## FORESTRY

Forestry Products: Forestry product charts show the production during this reporting period of: Charcoal, 2,268 MT; firewood, 974 MT; bamboo, 13,000 soku; camphor, 511 kg; camphor oil, 418 kg; glue, 209 MT; saw logs, 1,342,422 cu ft; pulpwood logs, 16,706 cu ft; mine timber, 1,964 cu ft; railroad sleepers, 982 cu ft.

Conservation: There is still an increasing amount of land in need of reforestation as very little planting was carried out during September. As of 30 September there were 59,517 acres in need of reforestation as compared to 58,988 acres as of 31 August. The quantity of seeds required to reforest the present cut over area is estimated at 2,173 kilograms. A total of 1,194 meters of roads were built during the month and 404 meters were repaired.

ANNEX D: (Cont'd)

Discussions with forestry association officials and other concerned personnel in the Tenryu River forestry area showed that all the people concerned are vitally interested in conserving their forests through better forest management practises. No forest fires have been recorded since 1942.

Charcoal: During the month of September a total of 2,268 metric tons of charcoal were produced as compared to 864 metric tons produced during August. The increase was due to the increased number of farmers who have engaged in charcoal production regardless of whether they could work on a paying basis or not as they wished to earn cash.

Pine bark beetle: For this reporting period a total of 1,849 koku was damaged, and 1,088 koku was exterminated. Forest protection campaign began on 15 September and will be carried on until 31 October. During this period early extermination of insects and immediate removal of infected trees as well as transportation control of infested trees will be strictly enforced. Well organized Japanese surveillance teams are working throughout the prefecture in order to accomplish satisfactory results. Two forestry associations in Iwata-gun were inspected by this team and no case of pine bark beetle was discovered. The forests in this area are primarily cedar and cypress with a negligible amount of pine.

MINING

The following mine data and information is submitted:

| Name | Employee Male | Employee Female | Total | Quantity |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Gold ore (Containg silver) | 900 | 150 | 1,050 | 4,283 Tons |
| 2. Pyrite ore | 907 | 110 | 1,017 | 8,399 Tons |
| 3. Korosene | 12 | 0 | 12 | 780 Liters |
| 4. Silex | 232 | 79 | 311 | 6,055 Tons |
| 5. Talc | 8 | 4 | 12 | 5 Tons |
| 6. Lime | 77 | 5 | 82 | 1,490 Tons |
| 7. Natural Gas | 69 | 5 | 74 | 94,032 Cu. Meters |
| TOTAL | 2205 | 353 | 2,558 | |

The production of the following product shows a slight increase over last month; gold, korosene, silex and natural gas.

Members of this team inspected the Kuno Pyrite Mine of the Furukawa Mining Co. located in Sakuna-mura, Iwata-gun. The present monthly produc-



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tion of pyrite ore is in the neighborhood of 5000 tons per month. Financial difficulties encountered by the company has prohibited the much desired improvement of mine facilities. However, due safety measures are being taken. Suggestions were offered for improvements in working conditions which included a better lighting system for the mill.

## TRANSPORTATION

Transportation Control: Prefectural officials continued their enforcement activities which included the operation of the following: Eighteen (18) permanent railroad check points; four (4) permanent road check points; four (4) permanent port and harbor check points; 1125 periodical check points; and 150 mobile railroad and road check points. Prefectural government officials reported the following results of their investigation.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of cases checked | 43,865 |
| Number of violations | 381 |
| Number prosecuted | 334 |
| Number reprimanded | 47 |

The kinds and amount of goods confiscated and disposed thrugh legal channels are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Marine products | 1.645.7 Kg |
| Staple foods | 7,138.9 Kg |
| Others | 139.2 Kg |
| TOTAL | 8,923.8 Kg |

## SHIPPING ACTIVITIES

The Shimizu Port Customs office was instructed by this team on numerous occasions since July 1949 to initiate the immigration integration as directed in SCAPIN 2019. Nothing had been done in this respect, with the exception of receiving cabinet ordinances from the Japanese Government, until September 13th when Mr. Yoshishige Kawai, who has been in the Japanese Customs service for 28 years was informed verbally from the Nagoya Customs Office that he would be appointed immigration officer at Shimizu port. According to local reports the Nagoya Customs Office does not consider an immigration section at this port to be of importance because there have been no officials entry or exits. The Shimizu Customs office has been supplied with all necessary instruction, regulations and forms for use of immigration work but since there has been no official entry at the port there has been no opportunity to train and supervise the Japanese officials in this activity by this team.

The Japanese officials have been in full charge of the operation of the Shimizu Port Customs, Immigration and Quarantine services since July

1947 with surveillance being maintained by this team. Satisfactory progress has been made and self confidence is being reestablished in the officials concerned.

The Customs, Immigration and Quarantine sections have been operating without a competent interpreter which makes their work more difficult. This team has recommended that each section at Shimizu port request of their regional offices the establishment of interpreter positions at Shimizu port.

## ACTIVITY REPORT SHIPPING SECTION

a. Imports:

During this reporting period, five import vessels discharged cargo at Shimizu:

| NAME | CARGO | TONNAGE |
|---|---|---|
| S/S Tjibodas | Bauxite | 8,500 L/T |
| S/S Spalmatori | Salt | 10,530 M/T |
| S/S John W Meldrum | Grain | 9,700 L/T |
| S/S Evergreen State | Am. Nitrate | 9,676 L/T |
| S/S Clarksburg Victory | Wheat | 9,100 L/T |

b. The following is a list of export ships that arrived at Shimizu:

| NAME | CARGO | TONNAGE |
|---|---|---|
| M/S Marchen Maersk | Gen. Cargo | 204 M/T |
| M/S Changsha | " " | 85 M/T |
| S/S Canada Mail | " " | 40 M/T |
| M/S Glenroy | " " | 720 M/T |
| S/S Andrew Jackson | " " | 66 M/T |
| S/S Pioneer Tide | " " | 151 M/T |
| S/S Calchas | " " | 256 M/T |
| M/S Glenroy | " " | 594 M/T |
| M/S Sally Maersk | " " | 398 M/T |
| M/S Talabot | " " | 463 M/T |
| S/S Chinon- | Tea | 991 M/T |
| M/S Arnold Maersk | " | 234 M/T |
| S/S Baluchistan | Plywood | 152 M/T |

c. The following is a list of Import and export commodities:

| EXPORT CARGO | TONNAGE | IMPORT CARGO | TONNAGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Green Tea | 30,676 C/S | Wheat | 10,448 L/T |
| Canned White Meat Tuna | 4,994 C/S | Soya Beans | 8,316 L/T |
| Canned Light Meat Bonito | 2,792 C/S | Am. Nitrate | 9,676 L/T |
| Canned White Peach | 100 C/S | Salt | 10,530 M/T |



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ANNEX D: (Cont'd)

| EXPORT CARGO | TONNAGE | IMPORT CARGO | TONNAGE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canned Top-Shell | 122 C/S | Bauxite | 8,500 L/T |
| Canned Mandarin Orange | 450 C/S | | |
| Lauan Plywood | 708 Package | | |
| Sen Plywood | 303 " | | |
| Tea Chest | 250 " | | |
| Dried Garlic | 125 C/S | | |
| Wall Paper (Cloth) | 39 Bales | | |
| Cigarette Paper | 2 C/S | | |
| Artificial Flowers | 4 C/S | | |
| Horse-Radish Powder | 3 C/S | | |
| Bamboo Lunch Basket | 9 C/S | | |
| Colored Chicken Schlappen | 2 C/S | | |
| White Saddle Feathers | 5 C/S | | |
| Agar Agar | 10 C/S | | |
| Habu-Cha | 2 C/S | | |
| Dried Mushroom | 64 C/S | | |
| Tuna Hooks | 1 C/S | | |
| Brass Pipe Squids | 4 C/S | | |
| Piano | 25 C/S | | |
| Organ | 10 C/S | | |
| Minnow Seines | 14 C/S | | |
| Gunny bags, old | 434 Bales | | |

Electric Power: During September industry served by "A", "B", and "C" power lines utilized 2,282,523 KWH above allocation, as follows: (KWH)*

| | Quota | Consumed | | Overage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| "A" | 3,544,500 | 3,855,820 | + | 311,320 |
| "B" | 7,542,081 | 8,200,783 | + | 685,702 |
| "C" | 5,503,450 | 6,815,951 | + | 1,312,501 |

* (Data from Chubu Haiden KK and Kanto Haiden KK via local branch of Ministry of International Trade and Industry). In addition to the above Nippon Keikinzoku KK used the following: (KWH)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kambara Plant (Reduction) | DC | 19,528,270 |
| | AC | 4,300,060 |
| Shimizu Plant (Alumina) | AC | 13,896,680 |

Mining Machinery: The designated factory (C-4002) of Hitachi Ltd., Shimizu-shi, reported production of ¥ 675,244 in September; orders received ¥ 613,993; orders on hand ¥ 2,524,295. New orders have dropped to one third of last month. Only 4.3% of plant capacity is utilized for mining machinery production. Unpaid account as of 30 September is ¥ 30,905,000.

There is a shortage of 1,000 kg. of moulding oil and 1,620 litres of machine oil.

Construction: September permits totalled 1,358; 1,221 permits required rationed materials, 137 permits received recognition of "on-hand" materials. 26 violations of the construction ordinance were reported, of which 20 were given administrative punishment. Permits were 49.5% (672) for new construction, 33.7% (458) for expansion, and 16.8% (228) for repair or conversion.

Public Works: Satisfactory progress is reported on 24 short term (under 1 year) and on 33 long term (over 1 year) projects. No difficulties are reported. Two of the short term projects (completion March 31, 1950) are still in the planning stage.

Coal Allocation: Solid Fuel Distribution Kodan has ceased its operation as of 15 September 1949. Report from Kodan shows stock of standard coal on hand as of 30 September, 11,563 tons. This stock will be allocated to recognized dealers. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry advises that all coal has been decontrolled except imported coal. Allocation tickets will be issued for the following only: Imported coal, coal for raw material use, coal for gas production.

Economic Investigation Board (EIB): The EIB is still 11 men under authorized strength in class II officials and 2 above strength in class III officials.

The foodstuff section of the EIB conducted 13 investigations during the month, all of which disclosed violations. Two of the cases were prosecuted, 9 were admonished, 1 case prosecution pending, and 1 case action undecided.

The material section of the EIB made 52 investigations during the month, all of which disclosed violation, seven of the cases were admonished, 1 case prosecution pending, and 38 cases action undecided.

## REDISTRIBUTION OF CRITICAL MATERIALS

Critical Materials (OD 27, 13 April 1948): The following materials were redistributed by Sangyo Fukko (SFK) during September: Paper 849 lbs., steel 14,237 kg., oil 8,621 litres. SFK took title to the following materials during the month: Textile 10,250 yds., yarns 24,828 lbs., oil 2,824 litres.

The continued accumulation of stocks by this organ and comparative lack of distribution is not contributory to industrial rehabilitation and it may be that this organization which never fulfilled its mission has outlived its usolessness.

Gasoline Distribution: A Shell Oil Co. Station at Kanaya-machi is a designated station for OAS card holders. Any Shell dealer in the prefec-



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ture however, will serve OAS card holders. This service has not yet been adopted by other dealers, and should be extended as soon as possible.

It is believed that one of the main supports of the gasoline black market is the government systen of rationing. Ration tickets are good only within the prefecture where issued. This does not take into consideration the vast amount of interprefectural haulage. Truckmen unable to carry a round trip supply of gasoline are forced to buy in the blackmarket as their ration tickets are good only in their own prefecture. There appears to be no reason to continue this restriction now that distribution is in private hands.

Restaurant Control (PD Enforcement Memorandum No. 19): The new regulations appear to be unenforceable and consequently are unacceptable to business circles and to the public. Wholesale disregard of current controls is depriving the government of a potential source of tax revenue which could be collected from hotel and restaurant meals. It is estimated that only 10% of hotel guests carry meal coupons. Hotel owners and restaurant operators must buy 60 to 90% of their meal and grocery coupons on the blackmarket and make use of family and employee ration books to make up their coupon turn-in.

Hotel keepers state that patronage is poor at present due to money tightness and that in many cases they could not meet their turn-in coupon requirements even if every guest tendered meal coupons. Hotels are at present soliciting patronage at the railroad stations. Hotel operators also complain that under present regulations they must count for meal coupon turn-in late overnight guests to whom no meals are served.

Stall restaurants have not complied with their license requirements. Personal inspection of the eating stalls in Shizuoka city revealed that none had running water or water tanks. In each area all stalls made common use of one alley water spigot.

September licenses amounted to 511, making a total of 5,996 licensed eating establishments in the prefecture.

Licensed eating establishments were issued over 8 tons of staple food during the month. Forty to 50% of this food was rice (according to location), the balance was wheat, flour, and yellow milo. These latter items are not suitable for hotel use and presumably went to the blackmarket in exchange for more suitable food.

The E.I.A. continues to conduct educational meetings on PD 19 enforcement with concerned agencies.

No licenses were revoked or suspended during the month. Only 5 violations were reported (compared with 543 reported in August); of these one case was presented to the procurator, the others were admonished; 3 of the cases were for unlicensed operation.

ANNEX D: (Cont'd)

Foreign Trade: Three foreign traders were active in the prefecture. Interest was in textile machinery.

Contracts concluded in September are reported by the Prefectural Commerce and Industry Section as follows: Canned bonito 14,101 cases, canned tuna 112 cases, organs 13, harmonicas 3,705 doz., sewing machines 362, veneer board 437,058 sq ft., banboo stakes 374,000 pcs., banboo suit-cases 305, banboo pipes 3,500 pcs., woollen bootees 1,300 doz., gloves 300 doz., coats 200 doz., table covers 600 doz., printed calico, poplin, etc. 1,598,382 yds., cotton yarn 1,772,325 lbs., cotton cloth 2,381,697 sq. yds., green tea 2,249,400 lbs.

Tea Export: Of 10,615,555 pounds of green tea exported Africa has received 7,152,067, U.S.A. 3,185,165, Canada 267,128, and all others 11,195.

September shipments from Shimizu amounted to 3,212,582 lb.

## STIMULATION OF CRITICAL INDUSTRIES

Production Data for August: August production has failed to register any improvement. August production was below the July level except in the following categories: Alumina and aluminum, wood working machinery, refrigeration and communication equipment, fertilizers, coal and petroleum products, truck and bicycle tires and tubes, silk and cotton yarns, plywood, lacquer ware, and soap.

Business stringency and current tightness of banking credits might be alleviated by the promotion of installment sales. If manufacturers adopted an installment basis for sales and collections the government should make adjustments in the manner of receiving payment of commodity and consumption taxes. It is felt that the present system of demanding these taxes by the 10th of the month following shipment of goods is one of the deterrents to production especially since the curtailment of bank credits, and leads to widespread evasions and inaccurate production reports.

## REPARATIONS

Maintenance: All installations were inspected during the month. Equipment, both stored and operated, was in satisfactory condition. Surugan Factory of Nagoya Military Arsenal, #37-22, received damage in the typhoon of 30 August 1949. Request for repairs necessary to protect reparations equipment has been submitted.

Temporary Use: This Headquarters permitted the following installations to place additional equipment into temporary operation during the month:

a. Oni Jukogyo KK. (37-19)

2 items (transformers) - for use by Oni Kanshi Boseki KK in the same location for spinning.



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ANNEX D: (Cont'd)

b. Nippon Gakki Seizosho KK (#37-16)

3 items (all machine tools) - to be used for the manufacture of musical insturment.

All CPC machinery has been cleared out of reparations installations except for 11 machines at the Numazu Naval Arsenal (#37-23).

Partial Release: A portion of land at Daito Kiko KK (#37-31) Komatsu, Onoguchi-mura, Hamana-gun, was released for agricultural use.

## RESTRICTED INDUSTRIAL OPERATION

Pacific Coast Oil Refinery: The Shimizu Plant of Toa Nenryo KK was inspected 8 September. No violation of SCAPIN 1404 (14 Dec. 46) was observed. The company has received permission to repair and rehabilitate its equipment and be prepared to operate as soon as possible. 20% of the repair and rehabilitation program is complete as of 30 September. Six new tanks are to be constructed: 2 units of 3,175 bbls, and 4 units of 320 bbls.

Surveillance of Shipbuilding: Nineteen shipyards were inspected in Shimizu, Yaizu, and Hamamatsu areas during September. Five steel vessels totalling 506 G/T are under construction, all under permit. Forty-one wooden vessels totalling 1,488 G/T are under construction. Only one vessel required permit, a 150 G/T cargo vessel (SCAPIN-6139-A).

Repairs are being made to forty-four vessels totalling 4,037 G/T. Employment at the various yards varies from 15 to 661 employees. Average wage is ¥ 7,036 per month.

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HOKKAIDO CIVIL AFFAIRS DISTRICT

1922

ANNEX D

ECONOMICS (MG-11 (R2))

1. Identification:

a. Prefecture: Hokkaido.

b. Report for September, 1949.

c. Prepared by: Wilbur F. Stephenson
Lt Col CAV

2. Field Trips:

a. Number of trips made: 8

b. Subject covered and number of places contacted:

(1) Agriculture Cooperatives: 5

(2) Land Reclamation: 7

(3) Land Improvement: 4

(4) Crop Collection: 6

(5) Forestry: 4

(6) Staple Food Distribution: 5

(7) Fisheries Cooperatives: 5

(8) Restaurant Control: 6

3. Conferences: Mr. Johnson, Agricultural Division, NRS, GHQ, in conference with the Governor and Vice-Governor suggested:

a. Take Land Improvement away from Engineering Section and place it under Land Development Section, to coordinate all land work.

b. Improve the quality of technical and administrative personnel engaged in land work.

c. Establish a Ministry branch office in Hokkaido to check and supervise the use made of the Government subsidies for land work.

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4. Agriculture:

a. Fertilizer: Farmers and new settlers everywhere claim that more crushed lime is needed. Officials state that demand is 80,000 tons annually and if reclamation plans are to be completely effectuated, demand will be 100,000 tons per year. About 240,000 cho in Hokkaido need liming in varying degrees, the maximum being four tons of lime per cho. Production is about 50,000 tons annually. Anew factory, now under consideration will increase production 20,000 tons per year. However financial difficulties, involving 30,000,000 Yen for construction are retarding the plan at present. Local Economic Stabilization Board officials state that electric power (2 kwh per ton of limestone) is available. The industry operates at a profit of between 17% and 22%, but farmers need a subsidy to make purchases. Burnt lime is now being used extensively, but because of its high production cost and cald price it is not recommended. Also its potency requires accurate use, and it lacks permanence in the ground.

b. Land Reform: Various evidence shows that the land reform program is not being efficiently and vigorously pressed by officials and committees. This month two petitions claiming favoritism in decisions of local commissions, were received by this headquarters, and are now under investigation. Registration and payment for land continues to be slow. Areas have been seen classified as forest land which appear to be identical in character with nearby cultivated land. Officials make spot corrections, but fail to invoke a wide enforcement program.

c. Agricultural Cooperatives: Avery extensive variety of enterprises are being handled by the Agriculture Cooperatives. These include vegetable canning, wool spinning, land clearance, soy making, lumber cutting, slaughtering, etc., as well as the usual cooperative stores and marketing services. On one land reclamation project, the settlers cooperative has improvised a saw mill using an ex-military truck engine with charcoal fuel, and has produced all lumber for member settlers' houses and for bridges. This work has been publicized as a model and an incentive to other reclamation projects. The Federation of Land Reclamation Cooperatives charges 5% for handling government land reclamation subsidy funds. Since the service rendered for this 5% cut is entirely out of proportion with the money received, the government should deal directly with the local cooperative handling the work.

d. Agricultural Extension and Research:

(1) Some relatively under developed and isolated areas are having difficulty obtaining an agricultural extension agent since local persons failed to qualify, and outsiders consider the location so undesirable that they decline assignments there. These localities have been advised to select a promising local youth and train him at public or cooperative expense to be

their agent. Spot check in the field reveals that post agents are local citizens. All farmers know their agent personally and state they receive much help from them.

(2) One of the Branch Agricultural Experimentation Farms has started a research project on practical equipment and techniques for removal of stumps, especially large stumps for which no removal method has existed heretofore. Results will be made available to reclamation settlers.

e. Land Reclamation: As a result of close supervision by this headquarters, policies and operation of the land reclamation program have generally improved. However, one project was inspected where only eight of the twelve farms were occupied, even though the project was opened in 1947. Of 161 cho in the project only 17 cho are under cultivation three years after settler assignment, and government plowing was for the most part wasted for lack of cultivation and planting. Settlers had received no lime, although the individual in charge said distribution had been made. The chief of Hokkaido Land Reclamation has been asked to investigate this matter and to take necessary corrective action.

✓ f. Crop Collection: Crop collection prospects have been checked at several towns and villages throughout the island. Mayors in general are confident that collection quotas can be met. In one village the wheat quota is already over 100% collected.

5. Forestry: Damage to larch trees by vole (a rodent) was inspected at several places. The vole kill the trees by eating the bark. They attack the newly reforested areas most frequently, although one tree five inches in diameter was seen killed by vole. Vast areas were seen with more than 80% of the newly planted trees destroyed. Officials wish to continue to plant larch because of its fast growing characteristics, but extensive countermeasures against vole are needed if larch growing is to continue. Trapping of mink has contributed to the voles' increase. One company with technical advice from Hokkaido University is engaged in manufacturing poison pellets; but officials state that the amount of poison is inadequate and have petitioned the government to subsidize an increased poison supply for distribution in the forests. This headquarters believes that the expense of wasted reforestation far outweighs the cost of control measures to protect that reforestation.

6. Mining:

a. Negotiations for reopening the Toyoha mineral mine on the Toyohira River near Sapporo have resulted in the beginning of actual operations. The mine was accidentally flooded in 1944. Various ores are said to contain in average 2.39% lead, 4.65% zinc and 15.54% sulphide.

Annex "D" to Mo CAff.Act Rpt Hokkaido Civil Affairs District, for month of September, 1949. (Contd)

Gold, silver and copper also are present. Ore reserve is 1.6 million tons. Production will be 6,000 tons monthly. Restoration work will take three years, but production will begin within 18 months. Financing will require 310 million Yen, of which 10 million is invested by Hokkaido Prefecture, 50 million by the operating company (Toyoha Mine Company, Ltd.), and 250 million will come from private loan sources.

b. Mine Safety: During September, mine safety personnel from all Hokkaido mines were called to Sapporo and instructed by the appropriate Japanese agencies. Recently the Civil Affairs Coal Team received five reels of American Bureau of Mine Safety Education films. Showings were made in Sapporo which were well attended and enthusiastically received. According to well defined plans, 47 mines will be visited during a period of 81 days to show these pictures to as many mine workers as possible.

c. Rehabilitation: Progress in rehabilitation of the Hokkaido Coal Mines is confirmed by September production figures of 923,953 tons, which is the third consecutive month in which planned production goals have been exceeded. The increase in production has been accompanied by substantial improvement in quality through better preparation and more selective mining methods.

7. Staple Food Distribution:

a. Effective 1 November, the present system of food distribution used experimentally at the village of Ebetsu will be inaugurated for all of Hokkaido. On 20 September it was started at city of Asahigawa. This system closely parallels free enterprise and should:

(1) Curtail more than 75% of blackmarket dealings in staple food by removing the cause, that is lack of confidence in distribution channels as to the next ration, its amount and arrival date, which encourage black marketing activities.

(2) Permit the populace to plan their own meals, thus giving them a better balanced diet.

(3) Help remove stigma of 'rationing' by elimination of designated days and areas of towns to report to distribution stations for designated purchases.

(4) Give populace a feeling of independence and freedom in daily livelihood that they have not known for past eight or nine years.

b. This system depends on, and therefore must have, both SCAP's and Japanese Central Government's cooperation in releasing Hokkaido's

Annex "D" to Mo CAff Act Dept. Hokkaido Civil Affairs District, for month of September, 1949. (Cont'd)

authorized allocations of both imported and indigenous foodstuffs approximately 90 days in advance. This time is needed to allow for necessary planning for storage, transportation, and allocation to different parts of island, which vary as to types and days of consumption, so that the flow of food is uniform, and comperable to a free and competitive market.

c. Every effort must be made to change the present Japanese attitude on staple food distribution from 'make it convenient and easy for distribution stations," to "we, (the Food Distribution Officials) are paid by taxes collected from populace, so must serve the people and their interests and desires to the best of our ability.' Six months of study reveals the former quoted attitude to be instilled in officials connected with staple food distribution on this island.

8. Reparations: All reparations installations were inspected during the month. No discrepancies in maintenance and custody were noted.

9. Ship Building: Surveillance over authorized construction as required by existing directives is as follows:

a. The Oil Carrier #2 Hokuho Maru is at present 93% complete.

b. Work on the Oil Carrier #3 Hokuho Maru has not begun.

c. The 15 ton passenger boat being converted at the Narazaki Ship Building Company is 85% complete.

d. Eight per cent of the body work, twelve per cent of the engine work, and four per cent of the electrical apparatus has been completed on the 430 ton patrol boat, property of the Maritime Safety Bureau.

10. Electric Power: The seasonal water shortage continued throughout the month. Eighty-nine (89) per cent of the scheduled output was produced. Output at large hydro-electric plants is being restricted in order to cohserve water for the coming winter season.

11. Labor Standards: As a result of exceeding the inspection quota set by the Prefecture Labor Standards Office by 57%, 2,079 employers were inspected with an average of two and one-half violations per employer. The target for the month was delinquency in wage payments; however, 47 additional articles of the Labor Standards Law were violated. Approximately fourteen million (14,000,000) Yen was recovered for the employee in 72 cases. Six violations were referred to the Procurators Office for prosecution; one employer was prosecuted for violation of Article 24; and one was arrested for violating the same article.

12. Workman's Accident Compensatio Insurance: Sixty-nine (69) new contributing employers increased insurance premium payments by one-half

million Yen. Spot checks of all large employers revealed false reports submitted by ten, and resulted in the recovery of four and one-half million Yen.

13. Women's and Minors Bureau: Field representatives conducted twenty lectures and conferences, including a conference with Mr. Groziak of SCAP, on Women's Problems and Labor Education. Increased interest was noted in Women's sections of trade unions by their participation in union affairs. This section has recommended to the Labor Department of the Prefecture that they establish a Women's workers educational committee. Several of the conferences and lectures conducted by this section were co-sponsored by the Labor Education, Labor Policy and Labor Standards Offices.

14. Employment:

a. The Public Employment Security Office of Hokkaido carried out an extensive program of soliciting job openings for permanent employment. As a result of this program 9,255 job openings were received with only 6,000 applicants for permanent jobs available. Over 50 per cent of these applicants were employed. A slight increase was noted in the number of applicants for day work or temporary work in major cities.

b. Approximately 7,000 companies participated in the Unemployment Insurance Program covering 334,000 employees. Three thousand eight hundred and seven (3,807) unemployed people received over 12,000,000 Yen unemployment compensation. Collections for the month were over 37,000,000 Yen, which is over 91% of the total to be collected.

15. Labor Relations:

a. A definite split between the left and right labor unions of Hokkaido is now recognized with the formal rejection of a united labor front by Sodomei.

b. Negotiations for a new labor and wage agreement in the coal industry are progressing very slowly and some unrest is apparent. Management is attempting to negotiate a contract for wages and working conditions on a company basis while the unions are attempting to negotiate a wage agreement on a local mine basis. A considerable variance in wages now being negotiated was noted.

c. The Labor Relations Committee successfully conciliated three labor disputes of minor importance and carried over three additional cases. Seventeen union applications were received and investigators appointed to determine union qualifications under the new Trade Union Law.