

GHQ/SCAP Records (RG 331, National Archives and Records Service)

Description of contents

- (1) Box no. 2880
- (2) Folder title/number: (9)  
333.5 Investigations
- (3) Date: Jan. 1947 - July 1949
- (4) Subject:
 

Classification	Type of record
9990	e
- (5) Item description and comment:
  - i) Yamaguchi, Gifu & Nagano
  - ii) Includes Reports on Labor Disputes
- (6) Reproduction:  Yes  No
- (7) Film no.

Sheet no.

(Compiled by National Diet Library)

HEADQUARTERS  
GIFU CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM  
APO 85, Unit 2 (Gifu, Honshu)

PAT/hp

690.2

21 July 1949

SUBJECT: Special Report on Pottery Bearing Likeness of North Korean Flag

THRU: Commanding Officer  
Headquarters Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region  
APO 710

TO: Commanding General  
Headquarters I Corps  
APO 301  
ATTN: Legal & Government Officer, Civil Affairs Section

1. In compliance with telephonic instruction, Headquarters Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, report on above subject is hereby submitted.
2. In March 1949 a Mr. Yamamoto, representing the Korean League in Yamaguchi Prefecture, placed an order for 1000 tea cups with a Mr. Katayama, pottery maker, in Yamaguchi Prefecture. Mr. Katayama forwarded the order to Mr. Mitsuro Kato, Marusan Pottery Maker, in Tokitsu, Gifu-Ken. The unit price of the tea cup was ¥22.40. ¥10,000 was paid at the time the order was placed and the balance was to be paid upon delivery.
3. Mr. Kato manufactured 900 tea cups and shipped them direct to Mr. Yamamoto, Korean League, in Yamaguchi Prefecture. Shipment was made the latter part of March 1949.
4. In early April Mr. Kato sent his representative, Akitoshi Shiraishi, to Onoda City, Yamaguchi Prefecture for the purpose of collecting the balance due on the order. Mr. Yamamoto, Korean League, refused payment, stating that the design on the tea cups was not satisfactory and requested that Mr. Kato remake the order. This Mr. Kato refused to do.
5. Mr. Kato, upon investigation of the manufacturing of the tea cups by National Rural Police, stated that he was not aware of any directive which prohibited the display of the North Korean Flag. When advised of the directive, he expressed regret and turned over to the police two tea cups intact, as well as a few parts of cups and his stamp equipment used in the manufacture of the cups. The cups and equipment are in possession of the Gifu Civil Affairs Team. One cup was turned over to the 441st C.I.C. Detachment at Gifu and hand receipted 14 July 1949.

775013

GCAT

21 July 1949

Subject: Special Report on Pottery Bearing Likeness of North Korean Flag

6. Pottery makers in this area have been advised of this case and instructed that no pottery is to be manufactured which displays a likeness of the North Korean Flag. Police are observing.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

VAN B. POLLARD  
Captain, Ordnance  
Adjutant

775013

GIFU  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 25, Unit 2 (Gifu, Honshu)

EJM/rpw

19 July 1948

SUBJECT: Investigations Into Complaints

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

1. A staff meeting was held at 0745, 19 July 1948, and final instructions on procedures to be followed in making investigations were issued.

2. Final procedures were established for the initiation of one comprehensive file under Legal and Government direction. Written copies of the procedure to be followed were issued to each section chief. (See inclosure 1). Use of the regular "Investigation of Complaint" Form (See inclosure 2) has been practiced regularly in the past, but not in the present coordinated manner.

3. The system as now established is too new to have yielded any reportable facts though approximately fifteen complaints are now under investigation.

2 Incls:  
1. Complaint System  
2. Investigation of  
Complaint Form

FRANK G. SEITZ  
Lt. Col., Inf.  
Commanding

775013

333.5

GIFU  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 25, Unit 2 (Gifu, Honshu)

EdM/yf

23 July 1948

SUBJECT: CID Visit to Gifu City Police

THRU: Commanding Officer  
Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Region  
APO 710TO: Commanding General  
I Corps  
APO 301  
ATTN: Provost Marshal

1. At 1030 hours, 21 July 1948, two white persons, presumably Americans, and dressed in civilian clothes appeared at the Gifu City Police Station in a jeep bearing license number JAPOC 31-82. They were accompanied by a Japanese in police uniform and a Japanese interpreter.

2. These men presented themselves as agents of Criminal Investigation Detachment Number 22, but presented no credentials. They asked the Chief of Police for cooperation in a case, but would divulge no information. The Chief was asked to dispatch a policeman to accompany them in the arrest of Keiji Ito. Ito was not at his home when the CID agents arrived there at so the local policeman was instructed to remain there and bring the suspect to police headquarters upon his arrival home.

The CID agents returned to the police station, picked up another local policeman, went to the home of Moriyo Nakagawa, and took him to the Police Station where they interrogated him privately. The Chief of Police again asked for information on the case allegedly so that he might cooperate more fully. His request was refused and he was referred to Eighth Army.

4. At 1800 hours the CID agents departed for Nagoya leaving behind the policeman who had arrived with them ostensibly for the purpose of further investigation. This policeman was requested by the Chief of Police to divulge his name and station and information concerning the

775013

CMGT

23 July 48

Subject: CID Visit to Gifu City Police

the case at hand. He gave his name as Nakayama, a police detective from Nishijin Police Station, Kyoto, but refused to comply with the latter request.

5. At about 2100 hours 21 July 1948, the CID agents reappeared at the local police station. They were apparently irked at the Chief of Police (who had gone for the night) and insisted upon depositing with a policeman on duty ¥140 as remuneration for two bottles of beer presented them at lunch. They then departed with the statement that they would return next morning (22 July 1948).

6. At 1000 hours, 22 July 1948, the agents returned to the station. They accused the Chief of insulting them and of interfering with their work. When the Chief handed one of them an Eighth Army directive requiring Occupation Force personnel ordering arrests to be made by the Japanese Police to furnish their name and the nature of the offense, this person threw said directive on the floor, said that they would report the matter to the Military Police, and departed.

7. The information contained in this letter is as presented to the Legal and Government Officer, this headquarters, by the Chief of the Gifu City Police. It is requested that information be submitted to this headquarters concerning procedure to be followed by CID agents in cases of this nature.

FRANK C. SEITZ  
Lt. Col., Inf.  
Commanding

775013

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
United States Army  
Office of the Commanding General  
APO 343

6339  
EN 150

AGMGEN 333.5

MG

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Memorandum for Record (Field Trip to Investigate Forest Nurseries in Gifu and Nagano Prefectures").

18 NOV 1948

1611

TO : Commanding General  
I Corps  
APO 301

1. Attached as inclosure 1 is Memorandum for Record, Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, NR 541(14 Oct 48)Fo, subject: "Field Trip to Investigate Forest Nurseries in Gifu and Nagano Prefectures", 14 October 1948, prepared by Mr. Donald J. Harbach, Scientific Consultant, Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. Subject Memorandum was prepared after a visit to Gifu and Nagano Prefectures.

3. Subject Memorandum for Record will be forwarded to the Gifu Military Government Team.

8

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

1 Incl:  
SCAP Memo  
Dated 14 Oct 48

*[Signature]*  
MONROE N. HONEY  
Major  
Asst. Adj. Gen.

MAJOR MONROE N. HONEY  
ASST. ADJ. GEN.

00808

wyc 265

775013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Natural Resources Section

NR 541 (14 Oct 45)Fo

HGS/HBD/LLB/DJH/rs  
14 October 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Investigate Forest Nurseries in Gifu Prefecture.

1. Authorization

CP Order 275-2, dated 1 October 1948.

2. Mission

To investigate conditions and practices in forest tree nurseries.

3. Personnel and Assignment

Mr Donald J. Haibach, Forest Resources, Specialist, to observe and obtain information on nursery practices and conditions.

Mr K. Watanabe, Translator-Interpreter, Forestry Division, to interpret.

4. Summary of Results

A continual downpour of rain hampered field work at the nurseries and prevented the demonstration of many practices. However, soiling crop and cutting propagation practices were investigated. By the use of selected sugi cuttings, suitable forest plantings stock can be produced in one growing season. This method should be developed whenever possible, as it would reduce the production time from 1/2 to 2/3 and reduce seed requirements. Nurseries are producing mainly hinoki, karamatsu, and sugi, in that order. They are well stocked with one year seedlings which forecasts a good supply for 1950. Enough seedlings are available to meet national forest requirements in this area. Nursery facilities will have to be expanded next year to handling transplanting although no definite plans have been made to do so. At the Forest Recovery Conference at Suwa a talk was delivered to 700 representatives of forest owners, nurserymen, and soil conservation members. Gifu prefectural foresters are getting cooperation from reclamation officials.

5. Detailed Discussion

a. The Nibugawa nursery operated by the Bureau of Forestry at Kuguno, Gifu Prefecture, has an area of 2.06 hectares. <sup>1/</sup> Of this 1.96 hectares are being cultivated, including 0.7 hectares in food and soiling crops. At present the nursery contains the following inventory:

<sup>1/</sup> One hectare equals 2.471 acres

Incl 1



NR 541 (14 Oct 48)70

Species	1-year old	2-year old	3-year old	4-year old	Total
Hinoki	3,278,400	111,100	41,200	0	3,430,700
Sugi	240,000	0	0	0	240,000
Karamatsu	438,600	69,600	0	0	508,200
Others	0	0	0	17,400	17,400
Total	3,957,000	180,700	41,200	17,400	4,196,300

b. Good sugi sites are few in this area hence the emphasis on hinoki. The hinoki seedbeds are well stocked. The stand density is  $1000/m^2$  while  $800/m^2$  is deemed best. These seedlings will have to be hand thinned.  $500/m^2$  and  $600/m^2$  are the best densities for karamatsu and sugi respectively. Hinoki, sugi, and karamatsu had germination percentages of 25, 33, and 32 respectively. Sugi and karamatsu seedbeds had poor stocking due partly to having a lower germination percentage than the germination tests showed and partly to uneven sowing. These nurseries do not check the germination percentage or purity of the seed but go by the data recorded on the tag attached to the seed by the experiment stations, the regional office, or the district office. Hence, no allowance is made for loss in germination capacity between testing and sowing. It was suggested that they test all seed they received at the nursery. It was also pointed out that a simple mechanical seeder could be developed that would insure an even sowing of seeds. Seedbeds are shaded from May to September with bamboo screens.

c. One building at this nursery was devoted to a compost pile consisting of leaves and grass raked from the forest. Limestone was mixed with the forest litter and the pile kept in the building to prevent leaching. Compost is applied at the rate of 1 kan  $2/4m^2$ . The main soiling crop used is soybean. It is usually inoculated with nitrogen fixing bacteria. Daikon is also used for a soiling crop. The Japanese justified the use of this giant radish as a soiling crop by stating that it makes them dig deeply to harvest it and thus new soil is brought to the top. Sweet potatoes are also used, but they are harvested three weeks earlier than usual and the vines turned under. Yellow lupine was reported to be used quite extensively but none was observed.

d. On experimental beds of fir and spruce, a layer of rice hulls had been strewn. Its primary purpose was to prevent heavy rain from splashing mud onto the transplants which would result in their death. It was reported to be done only with these species and that the practice had originated in Hokkaido. It also acted as a mulch in preventing excessive drying of the soil and in retarding the growth of weeds.

e. The Odohira nursery operated by the Bureau of Forestry at Furukawa contains 3.66 hectare of which 2.02 hectare is cultivated area. Food crops occupy 0.75 hectare. It is located on sloping land, and terracing has been used to some extent. At present the nursery contains the following inventory:

2/ One kan equals 8.25 pounds

NR 541 (14 Oct 48)Fo

<u>Species</u>	<u>1-year old</u>	<u>2-year old</u>	<u>3-year old</u>	<u>Cuttings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sugi	611,000	67,000	18,000	31,400	727,400
Hinoki	65,000	0	0	0	65,000
Karamatsu	<u>157,000</u>	<u>171,000</u>	<u>34,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>362,000</u>
Total	833,000	238,000	52,000	31,400	1,154,400

f. This nursery has planted a large number of cuttings. A special plot was devoted to "mother trees", young sugi, at present about 5 years old. These were trimmed so that each "bush" had as many as 5 leaders. Survival of this cutting stock was reported to be much better than that obtained from forest plantations. As the nursery knew the history of this stock they were more certain of its quality than that from forest plantations. The cuttings taken from this special plantation resulted in trees of better form as the cuttings were accustomed to growing in a vertical plane. A survival of 90 percent was usually obtained. Cuttings from the lower branches of forest plantations and having grown in a horizontal plane had a tendency to curve slightly. Survival of cuttings from this source was about 60 percent. Cuttings are about 12 inches in length. (In the Akita Region they are as short as 4 inches). The large cuttings are trimmed of branches on the lower 3 to 4 inches, and the lower remaining branches are cut back considerably. The top is also trimmed for form and to reduce transpiration area. As they are planted, the base of each cutting is dipped in a clay mud mixture containing growth hormones. The hormone-clay ratio is 1:5000 although they have no basis for this ratio other than the hormone company's recommendation of 1:10,000 for vegetables. The cuttings are planted to half their depth with the lower few branches also buried to lend lateral stability to the main stem. Roots begin to form in 30 days and after 125 days there is a well developed root system. At present 30,000 sugi cuttings are in the ground. Planted last spring, 80 percent will be field planted in November, 3 percent will die, and 12 percent will require transplanting. This method of producing planting stock in one growing season should be developed wherever possible. It would reduce the production time from 1/2 to 2/3 and reduce seed requirements.

g. The Hongo nursery operated by the Bureau of Forestry at Hunatu contains 0.77 hectare rented from the community. The cultivation area totals 0.75 hectare and none is in food crops. Here again the need for local seed testing and the need of a mechanical seeder to insure an even seed distribution was noted. This nursery contained the following inventory:

<u>Species</u>	<u>1-year old</u>	<u>2-year old</u>	<u>3-year old</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hinoki	275,500	0	0	275,500
Sugi	290,000	27,900	4,800	322,700
Karamatsu	<u>419,500</u>	<u>154,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>573,500</u>
Total	985,000	181,900	4,800	1,171,700

NR 541 (14 Oct 48)Fo

h. A small plot adjacent to this nursery was operated by the local forest owners association. Its sugi seedbed had a very poor stocking. Some two year old sugi cuttings were observed that were at least 3 feet tall. It was remarked that this was the size private forest owners preferred.

i. Nurseries are well stocked with one year old seedlings and barring unforeseen difficulties this presages a good supply of planting stock by 1950. Nursery facilities will undoubtedly have to be expanded next year to provide room for the transplanting of these seedlings.

j. At the Forest Recovery Conference at Suwa a talk was given to 700 representatives of forest owners, nurserymen, and soil conservation members. The program is attached as inclosure 2. In addition to the officials of these groups, high prefectural and national government officials were present. Mr Muira, Chief of the Bureau of Forestry and most of his staff attended.

k. A continual downpour of rain hampered field work at the nurseries and prevented the demonstration of many practices.

2 Incls

1. Itinerary & Persons  
Interviewed
2. Program of Nation-wide  
Forest Recovery Conference

Copies furnished:  
Gifu MG Team  
Nagano MG Team

*Donald J. Hairach*  
DONALD J. HAIRACH  
Scientific Consultant  
Forestry Division

NR PROJECT No.-1320

ITINERARY

- 4 October 1948 - 0930 - Left Tokyo by train  
- 1700 - Arrived Gifu
- 5 October 1948 - 0830 - Conference with Gifu Military Government Team  
- 0940 - Left Gifu by train  
- 1430 - Arrived Takayama  
- 1430 - Left Takayama by car  
- 1500 - Arrived Niebugawa nursery  
- 1730 - Left Niebugawa by car  
- 1830 - Arrived Odohira nursery at Furukawa
- 6 October 1948 - 1100 - Left Furukawa by car  
- 1500 - Arrived at Hongo nursery  
- 1615 - Left Hongo by car  
- 1900 - Arrived at Hirayu
- 7 October 1948 - 0800 - Left Hirayu by car  
- 1230 - Arrived at Matsumoto  
- 0130 - Left Matsumoto by train  
- 1600 - Arrived at Suwa
- 8 October 1948 - 1530 - Left Suwa by train  
- 2130 - Arrived at Tokyo

PERSONS INTERVIEWEDMilitary Government Teams

Lt Col Seitz, Commanding Office, Gifu MG Team  
Mr Acton, Economics Section, Gifu MG Team  
Lt Franco, Economics Section, Nagano MG Team

Japanese Officials

Y. Gato, Chief, Nagoya Regional Office  
L. Onuma, Chief of Reforestation Section, Nagoya Regional Office  
K. Chira, Chief of Funatsu District Office  
C. Hasegawa, Chief of Matsumoto District Office  
H. Otomo, Chief of Suwa District Office  
Hayashi, Chief of Takayama District Office  
G. Momosa, Chief of Gifu Prefectural Forestry Section  
K. Kondo, Chief of Nagano Prefectural Forestry Section  
T. Hayashi, Governor, Nagano Prefecture  
H. Komatsu, Vice-President, Nagano Prefectural Assembly

I. Ide, President, National Federation of Forest Owners Assn  
K. Kawano, Chief of General Affairs, Nagano Fed. of Forest  
Owners Association  
H. Matsuzaki, Secretary of Erosion Control, Nagano Prefecture  
Forestry Section  
T. Amari, Secretary of Forest Recovery Conference  
J. Mikumi, President of National Federation of Seed and Seedling  
Producers Association  
J. Nishizawa, Vice President, Japan Erosion and Flood Control Assn  
L. Kato, Chief Management Section, National Federation of  
Forestry Owners Association  
Y. Oguchi, Assistant Mayor, Suwa City

8 October 1948

At Katakura Kaikan, Suwa City

NATION-WIDE FOREST RECOVERY CONFERENCE

Sponsor:

National Federation of Forest Owners' Associations  
(Zenkoku Shinrin Kumiai Rengokai)  
Japan Erosion and Flood Control Association  
(Nihon Chisan Chisui Kyokai)  
National Federation of Forest Seed and Seedling Production Associations  
(Zenkoku Sanrin Shubyo Seisan Kumiai Rengokai)

Aided by:

Nagano Prefecture Federation of Forest Owners' Associations  
(Nagano Ken Shinrin Kumiai Rengokai)  
Nagano Prefecture Federation of Forest Seed and Seedling Production  
Associations (Nagano Ken Sanrin Shubyo Seisan Kumiai Rengokai)  
Nagano Prefecture Forest Erosion Prevention Society  
(Nagano Ken Rinya Sabo Kyokai)  
Nagano Prefecture Forest Industry Association  
(Nagano Ken Ringyo Kai)  
Nagano Prefecture Green Federation  
(Nagano Ken Ryokka Hemmei)

Supporters:

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry  
Nagano Prefecture

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

1. Opening Address
2. Address by GHQ, SCAP
3. Address by Nagano Military Government Team
4. Address by Minister of Agriculture and Forestry
5. Address by Governor of Nagano
6. Guest Address
7. Election of Chairman
8. Conference
9. Selection of next meeting place for national conference.
10. Closing Address

DISCUSSIONS

1. Carrying out expeditious revision of forest law.
2. Enlargement and strengthening of Forest Owners' Association
3. Insurance of Seeds and Seedlings for Reforestation
4. Measures for expansion and strengthening of Reforestation works
5. Expeditions decisions on absolute forest lands
6. Unification of erosion administration
7. Measures for expansion and strengthening of erosion works
8. Desire for establishment of important river water source area and special regions
9. Establishment of forestry financial organ
10. Acknowledgement of floating loans and increase of public works expense
11. Desire for establishment of a forest protection law.
12. Desire for display of strong, positive political power by Bureau of Forestry
13. Miscellaneous.

775013

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Eighth Army, subj: "Transmittal of Memorandum for Record (Field Trip to Investigate Forest Nurseries in Gifu and Nagano Prefectures)".

333.5  
AG 333 - BA

1st Ind

NOV 22 1948

EFH/jn

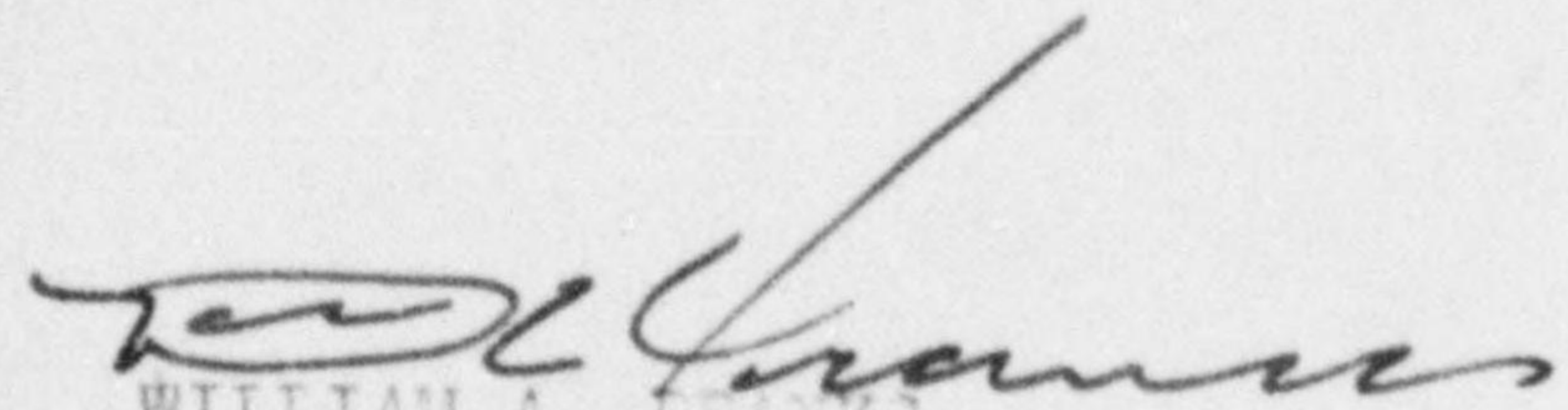
Hq I Corps, APO 301,

TO: CO, Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Region, APO 710

Forwarded for your information.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL SWING:

1 Incl:  
n/c

  
WILLIAM A. FRANK  
Capt, AGD  
Ass't Adjutant General

AG 333.5

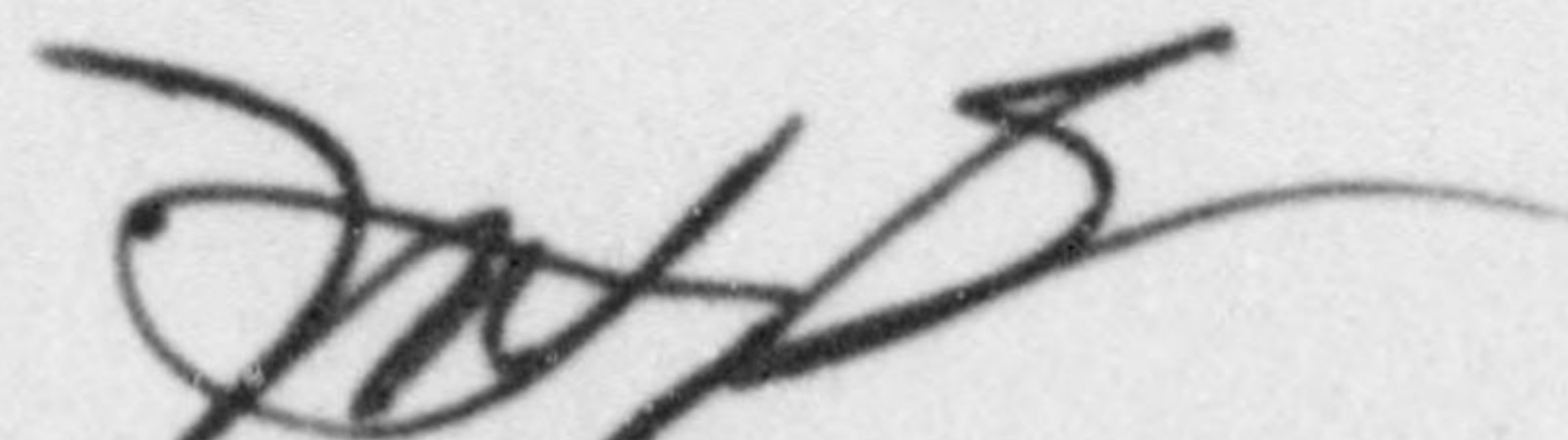
2nd Ind

KBB/ai

Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Region, APO 710, 24 Nov 48

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

1 Incl:  
n/c

  
M. S. B.

RECEIVED: GMGT  
1300 hrs - time  
26 NOV Date

2-2

1160 28 NOV 1948



775013

FILE

Reports Cont. Symbol 47/E/LR/44

GIFU  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 25, Unit 2 (Gifu, Honshu)

RWH/rpw

10 December 1947

SUBJECT: Special Report on Labor Disputes

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301

1. In compliance with letter Headquarters I Corps, dated 18 September 1947, subject: "Special Report on Labor Disputes", the following report covering the period 1 to 30 November inclusive, is hereby submitted:

a. During the month of November there was no abnormal increase in the number of labor disputes. There were five (5) disputes carried over from October. Two (2) new disputes occurred during November and three (3) disputes were settled, leaving four (4) disputes unsettled on 30 November 1947. The Local Labor Relations Committee carried over two (2) unsettled labor disputes from last month, one new dispute was referred to the committee during the month, and one dispute was settled by the committee during this period, leaving two pending decisions on disputes referred to the committee.

b. The Nippon Electric Company's Ogaki Plant dispute, reported on last month's report, was settled on 14 November when the Union decided to accept the latest terms offered by the Company. This settlement became effective on the 15 November with terms as follows:

- (1) Average monthly wage for a worker to be increased from ¥ 2,100 to ¥ 3,120.
- (2) Each worker to receive ¥ 1,730 as an extraordinary encouragement bonus on resumption of work.
- (3) The Union to receive ¥ 5,000,000 as a token of good will on resumption of operations (this money may be distributed to the union members).
- (4) Whenever monthly production exceeds ¥ 110,000,000, 25% of excess to be distributed to the workers.

c. One other important dispute reported in last report, that of the Nippon Precision Instrument Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Seki-Machi, Gifu Ken was settled during November.

This dispute, one of the most complicated and drawn out labor disputes in the country, was settled on 28 November 1947 when the President of the Company and the head of the Union met in the office of the Local

SAC

Subject: Special Report on Labor Disputes. (Control Symbol 47/E/LR/44) 10 Dec 47

Labor Relations Committee and signed an agreement in the presence of the Committee members. The terms of this agreement are as follows:

- (1) The union will give up the strike and recognize the closing of the plant by the company.
- (2) The company will provide an adequate dismissal allowance to each member of the union (amount to be decided later).
- (3) The company will assist every discharged worker in securing employment elsewhere.
- (4) All pending lawsuits will be withdrawn by plaintiffs (whether company or union).

d. Union activities during the month showed little change as far as radical activities were concerned. The two new disputes arising during the month were local and had little bearing on national economy.

FRANK C. SEITZ  
Lt. Col., Infantry  
Commanding

775013

Report\* Control Symbol  
47/E/LR/#2GIFU  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 25, Unit 2 (Gifu, Honshu)

3 November 1947

SUBJECT: Special Report on Labor Disputes

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301

1. Reference: Ltr. Hq. I Corps, dtd 18 September 1947,  
subj: "Special Report on Labor Disputes".

2. In compliance with reference par. 1 above, the following report, covering the period 1 through 31 October 1947, is hereby submitted.

a. During the reporting period, no abnormal increase in the number of labor disputes was noted. A total of five disputes was carried over from the previous reporting period. Two new disputes arose during October and two disputes were settled leaving five unsettled disputes within the prefecture as of 31 October 1947. The Local Labor Relations Committee still had one unsettled dispute on the books from the previous reporting period, one new dispute was brought to the Committee and, as no disputes were settled by the Committee, there are two pending decisions on disputes referred to the Committee. One of the disputes that was not referred to the Labor Relations Committee resulted in a strike.

b. The name of the company involved in the strike is the Nippon Electric Co., Ltd., Hayashi-cho, Ogaki-shi, Gifu-ken. The union is the Nippon Electric Company Ogaki Chapter of Aichi-Gifu Branch of the All Japan Electric Industry Trade Union. The membership of the local union is approximately 1800. The company has eight plants throughout Japan employing more than 13,000 workers. All eight unions went on strike simultaneously and negotiations are being carried out by the Central Union and company officials in Tokyo. Their decision will be absolutely binding to the local union.

c. On 10 September, the unions presented a demand to the company to increase the average wage of the company's employees from 2100 to 4500 yen per month due to the tremendous rise in the cost of living. A general strike was to take place as of 1 October in the event the company refused the demand. On 30 September the company replied that the maximum amount they could afford would be 2800 yen per month as an average wage. The union refused this offer and went on strike as of 1 October. On 28 October the company revised its reply and stated they were willing to raise the average

GMOT

Subject: Special Report on Labor Disputes

3 Nov 1947

wage to 3100 yen. The union proposed a meeting on 2 November to discuss this new offer. The following information has been received since the end of the reporting period. On 2 November 8000 of the 13000 workers voted on the question of the company's latest offer. A total of 6200 workers voted against accepting the offer so the strike will continue indefinitely.

d. The proposed strike for 5 October at the Kamioka Mines, as mentioned in the Special Report on Labor Disputes for the month of September, was finally settled without a strike as of 19 October. The following are the provisions of the company's compromise plan which was finally accepted by the union:

- (1) Wage for workers outside mines to be raised to ¥ 85 per day.
- (2) Wages for workers inside of mines to be determined in accordance with All-Japan Mine Workers' Union pay scale.
- (3) Wages for sedentary workers to be decided separately at a later date.
- (4) A ¥ 2000 bonus to be given all workers immediately to help defray living expenses. An additional ¥ 500 to be given next January.

e. One other dispute is of national importance. The company involved is the Nippon Precision Instrument Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Seki-machi, Gifu-ken. The union is the Nippon Seimitau Kogyo Trade Union, a member of the CIO. On 18 July the company decided to close its plant due to economic impossibility to continue profitable operation. The company gave no notice to the employees so they approached the company on the question of re-opening the plant. No decision was reached so on 29 July, upon the union's request, the Local Labor Relations Committee attempted conciliation. However, their efforts, too, were fruitless. On 10 September, the union brought the case to court, claiming the company to be unjust and that they should be held liable for the payment of wages during the time the plant was closed. On 17 September the union went into a "Production Control" strike, the materials produced going into stock. And on 26 September the court ruled that August and September wages were to be paid. Then on 2 October the court decreed that the provisional disposition of some company property was to take place to raise the money for the wages. On 10 October, the company posted bond and the attachment on the company property was lifted. The company pleaded the necessity of closing the plant and asked that the court protect their interests by appointing a trusteeship. On 20 October the court named a 5 man trustee board to administer the company's affairs. Under this arrangement the union is to be

775013

GMGT

Subject: Special Report on Labor Disputes

3 Nov 1947

permitted to continue working and the trusteeship is to last till the dispute is settled. The union's original strength was about 130. About 30 are still working. The others all left gradually, for the most part to seek employment. The entire group of 30 that is left is the radical element of the union. The outcome of this labor dispute, because the conditions of the dispute are so unique in Japanese labor history, is being watched by labor circles throughout Japan. If the company wins its right to close the plant, it is feared that industrialists throughout Japan will follow the example and close their plants claiming profitable operation impossible. However, if the union should win its right to keep the factory open, it is expected that other unions throughout the nation will go on strike for higher wages and at the same time force the plants to stay open. It appears that either way the decision falls will set a rather dangerous precedent.

f. During the reporting period, increase in radical union activity has taken place, but nothing of a dangerous nature. Thus far the attention of the people is focused on labor problems at the present and the time is ripe for the distribution of information and the education of the public regarding these problems.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

C. E. GRISER  
Major, TC  
Executive Officer

RECEIVED  
NOV 10 1947  
FILE

775013

GIFU  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 25, Unit 2 (Gifu, Honshu)

JMS/ri

3  
30 October 1947  
Report Control  
Symbol 47/E/LR/#1

SUBJECT: Special Report on Labor Disputes

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301

1. References: Ltr, Hq I Corps, dtd 18 September 1947, subj: "Special Reports on Labor Disputes."

2. In compliance with the above, the following report, covering the period 1 through 30 September 1947, is submitted.

a. During the reporting period, no abnormal increase in the number of labor disputes was noted. Four unsettled disputes were carried over from the previous reporting period, four new disputes arose, three disputes were settled during the reporting period leaving five unsettled labor disputes in the prefecture as of 30 September 1947. Three disputes were referred to the Labor Relations Committee during the reporting period. Two disputes were solved satisfactorily and the decision on the third is still pending. The only dispute which appears to have a rather dark future is the proposed strike at the Kamioka Mines.

b. Mitsui Kozan Kabushiki Kaisha, Kamioka Kogyo-sho (Kamioka Zinc Mine of Mitsui Mining Co., Ltd.) is the name of the company. The name of the union is Kamioka Kogyo-sho Rodo Kumiai (Kamioka Mining Trade Union) and it has a membership of approximately four thousand (4000). The location of the dispute is Funatsu-cho, Yoshiki-gun, Gifu Ken.

c. Since the Japanese Imperial Government set forth the official price list for general commodities at the beginning of August, prices in general have taken a tremendous upswing. As testified by the members of the union, this has made living all but impossible due to the low wage scale. As a result, on the 18th of September 1947, the union presented a four point demand on the company for the betterment of conditions as follows:

(1) Increase of wages retroactive to 1 August, 1947

(1)

FILE COPY

JMS/ri

Report Control  
Symbol 47/E/LE/41

BASIC: Special Report Gifu Mil. Govt. Team, dtd. 3 October 1947.  
Subj: Special Report on Labor Disputes.

- (2) Conclusion of Labor Agreement
- (3) Guarantee of full capacity employment
- (4) Increase of retirement allowance.

d. The company, however, flatly rejected the entire demand on the basis that the capital involved was so great that it was financially impossible to comply. The union, nevertheless, appealed to the company once more to accept their demands with the added condition that in the event that the company once more refused the demand, the union would enter into a strike which was to last an indefinite length of time.

e. It must be noted that this is not a local labor dispute. All of the Mitsui metallic mine interests, numbering seven throughout Japan and commanding more than 8000 workers, are involved. The negotiations with the company are not being carried out by the local labor union but instead by the headquarters of the central union in Tokyo, the decision of which is absolutely binding to the local labor union.

f. As of 30 September, 1947, the outcome was a proposed second grade strike to begin within the first few days of October. However, according to recent information received since the end of the reporting period, the strike, set for 0001 hours 5 October 1947, has been postponed indefinitely because of a temporary agreement reached by the company and union, the clarified details of which, have not as yet been received by this office.

g. This Kamicka Mine dispute appears to have been the only one of significance during the reporting period. All other disputes, although similar in regard to the nature of the demands of the unions, are local in scope and do not seem to have such a dark future as the above mentioned dispute.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

ROBERT W. HUTCHINSON  
Capt. CNP  
Executive

FILE COPY

775013

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS  
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

RECEIVED: GMGT  
10:30 AM - time

WRM/tr

AG 004.07 - BA

18 September 47

SUBJECT: Special Reports on Labor Disputes

TO: See Distribution

C O	
EX	
Adj.	
P. W.	
C I & C	
Legal & Govt	
P. H.	
Comm & Int	
Reports	
Sgt Major	

1. Recent information received at this headquarters indicates the possibility of an increase in the number of labor disputes during the next few months.

2. All military government labor officers in the I Corps Z/R are directed to take the following steps during September, October, November, and December:

a. Require the Prefectural Labor Bureaus and the local Labor Relations Committees to submit reports to the military government teams by the 5th and 20th of each month covering the points enumerated below. These reports are not to be forwarded to this headquarters and are only to aid labor officers in securing the information indicated in par 2-c below.

- (1) Increases or decreases of disputes during the preceding 15 - day period.
- (2) Increases or decreases of disputes during this same period in which assistance of the labor relations committees was sought.
- (3) Causes for any delay in the work of the labor relations committees.
- (4) The points at issue and the names of the unions and industries which become involved in disputes of importance.

b. Observe general trends by means of surveillance through newspapers, CCD intercepts, and personal contacts with labor leaders.

c. Report significant developments immediately by the most expeditious means possible to this headquarters. Negative reports for monthly periods are required, and will be submitted to reach this headquarters not later than the 10th of each month.



BASIC: Ltr, Hq I Corps, AG 004.07-BA, subj: "Special Reports on Labor Disputes", dtd 18 Sep 1947. (cont'd)

3. It is important that no precipitate action or suggestion-compelling words or attitudes be adopted by the military government labor officer in the exercise of the surveillance listed in paragraph 2, above. Do not use the term "October Offensive" in your discussion with the Japanese. The reports required of the Japanese should be requested as routine reports and not as matters of extreme urgency. The Keynote of your mission in this situation is judicious, competent observation and prompt forwarding of findings as directed.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WOODRUFF:

/s/ /t/ C.C. CARTER  
Colonel, AGD  
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

2 ca MG Team & Region  
I Corps Z/R  
3 AG Rec, I Corps

775013

*Restricted*HEADQUARTERS I CORPS  
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

25 January 1947

AG 600.76 - D

SUBJECT: Threatened Nation-Wide Strike.

TO : See Distribution.

1. The nationwide strike called by the General Federation of Labor is currently scheduled for 1 February 1947. It is quite possible that this strike may not be called since considerable advance negotiation towards settling the points in dispute has already taken place. However, its implications, should it go into effect, are so serious as to require special consideration.

2. SCAP has directed that the policy of the occupation troops in this particular strike be a complete "hands-off" proposition and no one will interfere or take action without prior approval of that headquarters. Prefectural Governors are not to be contacted for the purpose of informing union leaders that the strike should not affect the occupation. Strike information is to be reported to higher headquarters through the chain of command, and only SCAP will issue orders for intervention or action.

3. It is to be noted that these instructions differ materially from those issued at the time of past strikes.

4. In order to insure that correct, speedy transmission of strike information is handled correctly in all echelons of this command, the following steps will be taken should the nationwide strike be called.

- a. Each headquarters of regimental, group, or regional size and larger will maintain a senior officer on duty at the headquarters 24 hours a day. This officer's duty will be to insure the transmission of strike messages through channels to SCAP in case of serious disorders or breakdown of services for occupational installations.
- b. Radio nets will be operated on the 24 hour basis during the period of the strike to insure that communications remain open.
- c. In order to insure speedy transmission of strike messages, they will be sent "in the clear". In addition, all echelons will insure that telephone calls on matters not pertaining to the strike are held to the absolute minimum during the strike period.

5. Should the general strike not be called at this time, it is possible that certain individual labor organizations may call separate strikes more or less remotely connected with the issues which govern the nationwide strike. In such a case, the following policy governs the action of the Occupation Forces.

*Restricted*

RECEIVED: GMSG

0815

hrs-time

31 JAN 47

Date

775013

*Restricted*

a. Where the interference with the occupational mission is such as to require immediate corrective action, the Prefectural Governor will be directed by Military Government authorities to cause labor officials to discontinue their actions at once under penalty of facing trial by Provost Court. Any arrests made as a result of such action will be made by American Military Authorities and not Japanese Police. Examples of such conditions are: discontinuance of communication facilities for higher headquarters; interruptions of water or gas supply; shut-off of electricity effecting the operation of offices or cold storage plants.

b. In cases where the labor action interferes with occupation missions, but not to an emergency extent, the matter will be reported through military channels to SCAP for necessary action. Example of such actions are: temporary discontinuance of railroad schedules, shutdown of factory manufacture goods or procurement demands for occupation forces, temporary closure of Japanese Governmental offices.

6. The above instructions apply only to the particular strike or sub-strike scheduled to occur on or about 1 February 1947. Information as to whether or not the nationwide strike is to be called will be furnished all units by this headquarters when finally determined.

*R. B. COOKOFF*  
Major General, US Army  
Commanding

DISTRIBUTION:

- A & B plus
- Mil Gov't Teams
- CO, 1st Region CIC

*Restricted*