GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents

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(3) Date: Apr. 1946 - Feb. 1948

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CONFIDENTIAL

7

LETTERS FROM 8 TH ARMY

BOOK I

20 APRIL 1946 TO 27 FEBRUARY 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

File under No. LETTERS FROM 6th ARMY Page No. 2

	FROM	DATE 1948	TO	SYNOPSIS
11	MG-L	6 Jan		Addenda to Report of prefectural Assembly
12	GS	12 Jan		Removal of Undesirable Japanese Officials
13	GS	12 Jan		Report on Prefectural Governmental District Officer
14	MIE MG	26 Jan.		Inefficiency in Japanese Economy, Mie Prefecture
15	HQ GIFU MG	28 Jan.		Report on Surveillance of Elections for Mayor of Sakuracmura
15 A		28 Jan		Local Government Elections
16	MG-EI	29 Jan.		Report on Miyagi Labor Relations Committee
17	Hq I Corps	12 Feb		Election of Mayor
18	MG-EL	11 Feb		Casual Labor - Alleged Strike HQ 2 NZEF (Japan)
18 A	HIROSHIMA MG	12 Feb/		Communal Friction
19		16 Feb.		Report on Surveillance of Election
20		16 Feb.		Report of Election in Kagoshima Prefect
20A	KUMAMOTO MG KYUSHU	21 Feb.	GS	REPORT OF BI ELECTION IN KUMAMOTO
21		26 Feb.		Land Expropriation Law.
21A	Hq I Corps	1 March		Election in Gifu Prefecture
21b	OSAKA MG	27 Feb.		Report of Surveillance of Local election of Ibaraki City, Osaka Prefecture

File under No._____ Pare No._____

	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPSIS
AA		22 Sep 47	SCAP	Oponion about Compulsory Contribution to Shinto Shrine and Militaristic Priests
1	FUKUSHIMA MG	16 May		Transfer of a Key Japanese Official UZAKI
1A	Hqs. I Corps	24 Oct.	- - - -	Fiscal Structure of the Japanese Gov't.
1b	Tokai-Hokuriku	MG 27 Oct.	- - - - -	Cases Pending In Procurator's Offices, etc.
2	IBARAKI MG	3 Nov		Monthly Report Violations of Imperial Ordinances
3	Hq I Corps	17 Nov.		Central Government Agencies
4	ISHIKAWA MG	22 Nov.		Report on Surveillance of Election
5	OSAKA MG	25 Nov.		The Standing Committees in Prefectural and City Assemblies
6	NAGANO MG	25 Nov.		Expenditures for Emperor's Visit, Nagano Prefecture
6A	TOKAI-HOKURILU MG	3 Dec.		Report on Surveillance of Election for Nagoya City Assembly and Aichi Pref Assembly
7	NARA MG	13 Dec.		By-election of Prefectural Assemblyman from Yamabe-gun
7A				
7B	TOYAMA MG	22 Dec.		Election
8	OITA MG	27 Dec.		Surveillance of Local Election in Oita Prefecture
9	GIFU MG.	8 Jan.		Surveillance of Local Election in Gifu Prefecture
10	IBARAKI MG.	3 Jan.		Surveillance of election for Mayor of Mito in Ibaraki Prefecture
7A	NARA MG	18 Dec.		Courts

File under No. 8th ARMY LETTERS Page No. _____

FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPSIS
	--1946--		
SCAP	20 Apr	CG 8th ARMY	SPECIAL HIGH POLICE REEMPLOYED
SCAP	6 May46	CG 8th ARMY	VIOLATION OF JAPANESE ELECTION LAW
SCAP	27 Aug		Transmittal of a Petition.

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Osaka Mil Govt Team, APO 25, subj: Election of City Assembly, dated 25 February 1948

1st Ind

Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, APO 301 27 FEB 1948

TO: CG, I Corps, APO 301

Report of elections forwarded in accordance with Operational Directive 22 (1947).

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

J. E. ENGLEHARDT
Captain, AGD
Adjutant

RFS/lha

AG 000.1 - BA

2nd Ind

Hq I Corps, APO 301

FEB 28 1948

TO: CG, Eighth Army, APO 343
Attn: Mil Govt Section

AG 091(Japan)(MG-L)

3rd Ind. 18 MAR 1948

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

Report of surveillance of local election for the Assembly of Ibaraki City, Osaka Prefecture, is forwarded for your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

R SCHAFER
for Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

AG 091(Japan)(MG-L) 3rd Ind. 16 MAR 1948

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

Report of surveillance of local election for the Assembly of Ibaraki City, Osaka Prefecture, is forwarded for your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

R SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

HEADQUARTERS
OSAKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 25

JBS/myt

25 February 1948
48/LG/G/4

SUBJECT: Election of City Assembly

TO: Commanding Officer
Kinki Mil Govt Region,
APO 301

1. On 5 February 1948, an election was held for the purpose of selecting a city assembly for Ibaraki City. There were forty-nine (49) candidates for the thirty (30) positions open.

2. In the city's population of 35,728, there was a total of 18,406 registered voters, 8,759 of which were males and 9,647 females. Of the number registered, 14,955 voted, or 81.2 per cent. Of those voting, 6,992 were males or 46.6 per cent and 7,963 were females, or 53.2 per cent.

3. a. The thirty (30) candidates elected are:

Name	Party	No. of Votes
Kiichiro Higuchi	Independent	809
Osamu Tsuji	"	516
Saichiro Imanishi	"	490
Sadaichi Nakao	"	478
Sataro Takashima	"	476
Junichi Tanaka	Communist	461
Shigehisa Namba	Independent	415
Masaji Yoshida	"	392
Gentaro Omori	"	391
Naozo Toratani	"	385
Fukusaburo Sakamoto	"	384
Naohiro Kimura	"	370
Yujiro Kimura	"	356
Riichi Kitaura	"	348
Yonesaburo Kawai	Liberal	347
Yasaku Okada	Independent	517
Masakichi Matsumoto	People's Co-operative	319

BX7672

Name	Party	No. of Votes
Jiichiro Maeda	Independent	315
Eisai Matsuura	"	309
Jun Waku	"	299
Kenkichi Taniyama	"	298
Tamizo Furukawa	"	295
Torakichi Nakabayashi	"	292
Kanjiro Fukushima	People's Co-operative	289
Hajime Kobayashi	Independent	283
Yoshishige Enomoto	Social Democrat	279
Shozo Toratani	Independent	276
Seitaro Okada	"	265
Keitaro Kishimoto	"	264
Junzo Nakajima	"	321

b. The nineteen (19) unsuccessful candidates are:

Name	Party
Shiro Okano	Democrat
Taizo Kakae	Liberal
Chotaro Nishida	Democrat
Yoshitaka Yamamoto	"
Tanesaburo Fujii	Independent
Hisashi Kasamatsu	"
Saijiro Okamura	Democrat
Sadaji Yasuda	Independent
Usaburo Yamada	"
Seikichi Shimomura	"
Sannosuke Nakao	"
Saichi Nakao	Liberal
Junzyo Miwa	Independent
Ryoichi Kitagawa	"
Senzo Kubota	"
Sadayoshi Kushida	Social Democrat
Kanzaburo Tokunaga	Independent
Hideo Ozawa	"
Sazajiro Higashiura	"

4. The election was observed by this headquarters; teams visited each of the twenty (20) polling stations twice, and the one ballot counting station, three times. No violations of the election laws were observed by this headquarters and no complaints were received from any persons taking part in the election.

Malcolm E. Craig

MALCOLM E. CRAIG
Colonel, Infantry
Commanding

1940

BASIC: Ltr, Gifu Mil Govt Team, APO 25, Subj: "Report on Surveillance for Town Master of Hachiman-mura, Ibi-gun, Gifu Prefecture"

JHT/ef

1st Ind

Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Region, APO 710, 19 Feb 48

TO: CG, I Corps, APO 301
ATTN: Mil Govt Section

Report of election for Town Master of Hachiman-mura, Ibi-gun, Gifu Prefecture, is forwarded herewith for your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

WALTER O. WADE
Capt, INF
Adjutant

1 MAR 1948

AG 091

GLA/lha

2nd Ind

AG 000.1 - BA

Hq I Corps, APO 301

TO: CG, Eighth Army, APO 343

FEB 21 1948

3rd Ind.

AG 091(Japan)(MG-L)

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

Report of local election in Gifu Prefecture is forwarded for your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

R SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

8

21A

1034 19 FEB 1948

AG 091(Japan)(MG-L) 3rd Ind.

1 MAR 1948

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

Report of local election in Gifu Prefecture is forwarded for your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

R SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

GIFU MIL GOVT TEAM
APO 25, Unit 2 (Gifu, Honshu)

SUBJECT: Report on Surveillance of Elections for Town Master of Hachiman-mura, Ibi-gun, Giru Prefecture

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

1. Name of Prefecture: Gifu

2. Date of Election: 12 February 1948

3. Number of Registered Voters: Men 987
Women 1057
Total 2044

4. Number Actually Voting: See No.9

5. Number of Surveillance Teams: See No.9

6. Number of type of vacancies to be filled in Town and Village Assemblies: 0

Number of Candidates by Parties: 1

Number actually elected by Parties: 1

7. No of women elected: 0

8. No of violations reported: 0

9. Comment: Insomuch as there was only one candidate, no election was held. Election due to retirement of old mayor.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Sidney T. Mixon

SIDNEY T. MIXON
Major, Inf.
Executive Officer

~~Inclosure #1~~

1034

BASIC: Ltr, Kyoto Mil Govt Team, APO 713, dtd 4 Feb 48, subj: Land Expropriation Law.

AG 013 (MG-L) 2nd Ind.

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500.

Report concerning the out-dated Land Expropriation Law is forwarded for your information and consideration.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

1 Incl:
n/c

R. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

AG 602 (4 Feb 48) GS 3rd Ind

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500,
26 February 1948

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

Revision of the Land Expropriation Law of 1900 had previously been initiated by the Japanese Attorney General's Office, in consultation with Government Section, and is under active consideration at the present time. It is contemplated that a draft of a new Bill will be ready for presentation during the present Diet session.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

1 Incl:
n/c

Yoshida File

05

21

FILE UNDER: LETTERS TO 8th ARMY

I N D E X S H E E T

DATE: 21 February, 1948

FROM: KUMAMOTO MG, KYUSHU TO: GOVERNMENT SECTION

SUBJECT: REPORT ON BY-ELECTION FOR NATIONAL HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS IN KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER: CLASSIFIED FILE:

ELECTIONS

20A

Letter from 8th Army

18/2/48
GHQ, SCAP
AGO RECORDS
Doc. 1

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

18 FEB 1948

AG 091(Japan)(MG-L)

SUBJECT: Report of Election in Kagoshima Prefecture.

TO : Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500.

Report of surveillance of local election in Kagoshima prefecture is forwarded for your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

8

1 Incl:
Election Report.

R SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

20

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

AG 091(Japan)(MG-L) 18 FEB 1948

SUBJECT: Report of Election in Kagoshima Prefecture.

TO : Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500.

Report of surveillance of local election in Kagoshima prefecture is forwarded for your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

1 Incl:
Election Report.

R SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION JDT/cmo
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APO 929
10 February 1948

9593

SUBJECT: Report of Election of Village Head

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
Attn: Military Government Section

In compliance with OD 22, 1 March 1947, and OD 22/1, 21 March 1947, the following report is submitted.

1. Election of Head Master, Karino-Cho; Kagoshima Ken 3 January 1948.

2. Number of registered voters:

Male	3186
Female	3716
Total	6902

3. Number of votes cast:

Male	2394
Female	1980
Total	4374

4. Number of eligible voters not voting:

Male	792
Female	1736
Total	2528

5. Percentage of votes cast:

Male	75%
Female	53%
Total	64%

6. Total number of disqualified votes: 95

7. Reason for disqualification:

a. Using improper sheet.	2
b. Including unnecessary words.	64
c. Writing names of non candidates.	1
d. Could not read.	19
e. No writing on ballot	9
Total	95

Incl
/

BASIC: Ltr, Kyushu Military Government Region, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, APO 929, 10 February 1948, Subject: Report of Election of Village Head.

8.

Name of Candidates	Age	Party	Address	Business	Votes Polled
Nakama, Niwajashake	53	Ind	238 Koba	Commerce	2558
Kimura, Yoshiji	51	Socialist	1872 Yonenoga	Agriculture	1453
Imaichi, Teruo	36	Ind	776 Yonenoga	"	150
Ayaorii, Shigiji	58	Ind	385 Koba	"	58
Shirao, Toyoshi	43	Communist	689 Koba	Bamboo Works	60

9. Independent Nakama, Niwajashake obtained 58 4% of votes cast.

10. Team did not have notice of election being scheduled and for this reason, the election was not covered by Military Government.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER

Charles L. Bachtel
CHARLES L. BACHTEL
1st Lt. SIG C
Adjutant

Information Copy: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301, Attn MG
" " Commanding General, 24th Inf. Div., APO 24

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

JDT/emo

APO 929
10 February 1948

SUBJECT: Report of Election of Village Head

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343
Attn: Military Government Section

In compliance with OD 22, 1 March 1947, and OD 22/1, 21 March 1947, the following report is submitted.

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2. Number of registered voters:

Male	3186
Female	3716
Total	6902

3. Number of votes cast:

Male	2394
Female	1980
Total	4374

4. Number of eligible voters not voting:

Male	792
Female	1736
Total	2528

5. Percentage of votes cast:

Male	75%
Female	53%
Total	64%

6. Total number of disqualified votes: 95

7. Reason for disqualification:

a. Using improper sheet.	2
b. Including unnecessary words.	64
c. Writing names of non candidates.	1
d. Could not read.	19
e. No writing on ballot	9
Total	95

BASIC: Ltr, Kyushu Military Government Region, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, APO 929, 10 February 1948, Subject: Report of Election of Village Head.

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Kimura, Yoshiji	51	Socialist	1872 Yonenoga	Agriculture	1453
Imaichi, Teruo	36	Ind	776 Yonenoga	"	150
Ayaorii, Shigiji	58	Ind	385 Koba	"	58
Shirao, Toyoshi	43	Communist	689 Koba	Bamboo Works	60

9. Independent Nakama, Niwajashake obtained 58 % of votes cast.

10. Team did not have notice of election being scheduled and for this reason, the election was not covered by Military Government.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER

CHARLES L. BACHTEL
1st Lt. SIG C
Adjutant

Information Copy: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301, Attn mG
" " Commanding General, 24th Inf. Div., APO 24

BASIC: Ltr, Ishikawa Mil Govt Team, APO 713, dtd 2 Feb 48, Subj: "Report on Surveillance of Election"

1st Ind MSB/mk

Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Region, APO 710, 6 Feb 48

TO: CG, I Corps, APO 301

Forwarded in compliance with Operational Directive #22, Hq 8th Army, 1947.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

WALTER C. WADE
Capt, INF
Adjutant

AG 000.1 - BA 2nd Ind GLA/lha

Hq I Corps, APO 301

TO: CG, Eighth Army, APO 343

AG 091(Japan)(MG-L) 3rd Ind.

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

Report of surveillance of a local election in Ishikawa Prefecture is forwarded for your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

R SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

8

279

7 FEB 1948

AG 091(Japan)(MG-L) 3rd Ind. 16 FEB 1948

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

Report of surveillance of a local election in Ishikawa Prefecture is forwarded for your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

ORDERED
R. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

HEADQUARTERS
ISHIKAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 713 (Kanazawa, Honshu)

2 February 1948

SUBJECT: Report on Surveillance of Election

CO
EX
ADJ
C/C
REP
RCI
PH
PW
LEG
CIE
CRC
PROC
FILES

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

1. Name of Prefecture: Ishikawa

   a. Office to be filled: Village Headman

   b. Place: Choya-mura, Ishikawa-gun

   c. Date: 30 January 1948

2. Number of Candidates by parties: 2 Independents

3. Number of Registered Voters: 1382

4. Number actually Voting: 951

5. Number of Surveillance Teams: 1

6. Number of Election Violations: None

7. Result of Election: Winner elected by 528 Votes to 423

   Name: KONISHI, Nagayuki
   Address: No 166, Hiraka, Choya-mura
   Date of Berth: 10 September 1898
   Occupation: Farmer
   Sex: Male

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Ben. A. Falzgraf

BEN. A. FALZGRAF
Major, CMP
Executive

779

BASIC: Ltr Hq Hiroshima MG Team, APO 317, File HMGT 014.3, dtd 13 Feb 48, Subj: Communal Friction

AG 333.5 (13 Feb 48)GS 3d Ind ARH/amm

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500,
12 March 1948

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

The Philippine Mission has been directed to refrain from any further interference with Japanese domestic affairs. Mr. Abrera of the Philippine Mission was called and queried concerning the substance of the foregoing correspondence. He stated that whenever the matter had been brought to his attention he had advised the individuals concerned to take the matter up with the local Military Government Team. Mr. Abrera was directed to make certain that there should be no interference on the part of the Philippine Mission or any Philippine National or agency purporting to act in an official capacity in Japanese domestic affairs.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

1 Encl
n/c

(N) GS Files

1817

COPY

HEADQUARTERS
HIROSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM C/PS/b1
APO 317

Serial No: HMGT 014.3

Kure, Honshu
13 February 1948

SUBJECT: Communal Friction

THROUGH: Commanding Officer
Chugoku Military Government Region
APO 317

TO : General Headquarters
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
(Attn: Mr. Hussey)

1. Reference is made to letter GHQ, SCAP, file AG 333.5 GA, dated 24 June 1947, and to letter this headquarters file LG5207, dated 28 July 1947, subject: "Investigation of Alleged Oppression by Japanese."

2. The enclosed correspondence from Headquarters British Commonwealth Occupation Forces pertaining to the above references is forwarded for your information and action deemed necessary.

/s/ T. M. Cloward
T. M. CLOWARD
Lt. Col., AFUS
Commanding

1 Incl
Ltr Hq BCOF, dated 9 February 1948
with one inclosure.

COPY TO: BCOF

GS Files

AG 242(KONISHI Asushi)(MG-L) 2nd Ind.

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343 1 MAR 1948

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500
ATTN: Government Section - Mr. Hussey

Correspondence concerning certain Philippine individuals in Hiroshima Prefecture, and the Philippine Association in Tokyo, is forwarded for your information and consideration.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

1 Incl:
n/c

R SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

COPY

BASIC: Ltr Hq Hiroshima Mil Govt Team, APO 317, file HMGT 014.3, dtd 13 Feb 48, subj: Communal Friction

CMGR 333.5(C-Ed) 1st Ind

Headquarters, Chugoku Military Government Region, APO 317, Kure, Honshu
17 February 1948

THROUGH: Commanding General, Eighth Army APO 343

TO : Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500
(Attn: Government Section - Mr. Hussey)

1. Forwarded for your information and any action deemed necessary.

2. It is believed that the action by Philippine Association communicating with a Japanese citizen (par 4 of incl.) is in direct violation of instructions from SCAP.

3. Japanese police have been instructed that civil rights of all persons concerned will be protected.

/s/ Russell C. Snyder
/t/ RUSSELL C. SNYDER
Colonel, FA
Commanding

1 Incl
n/c

COPY

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH FORCES

HEADQUARTERS
GS 3.0.65 MG
9 February 1948

SUBJECT: Communal Friction Over Alleged Non Payment of a Debt

Commanding Officer
HIROSHIMA Military Government Team

1. The attached report by OC 36 Aust FS Section is forwarded for such action as you see fit.

2. Your particular attention is drawn to para 3.

Lt. Col. J. M. WALSH
Brigadier
General Staff

Incl #1

COPY

ROUGH TRANSLATION OF LETTER RECEIVED BY KONISHI

Today this letter will be brought to you and you will think various thoughts but you have an article of these people which belonged to their father and which you may have burnt. What shall we do, if you come to TOKYO this matter will be easily settled. If you cannot come send us the paper. If you can arrange this matter do so soon.

TO: KONISHI Asushi

FROM: Belenabe BUSIO
4 Chome,(HATTORI or
FUKUTORI Building)
5th Floor
TOKYO-TO, GINZA

COPY

SUBJECT: COMMUNAL FRICTION OVER ALLEGED NON PAYMENT OF A DEBT

TO : Lt Col J. M. WALSH, MILITARY GOVERNMENT LIAISON

FROM : OC 36 Aust F.S. Section

INTRODUCTION: - The following information was given by KAWASUMI Masuno, YWCA Hostel Interpreter on 5 February 1948. KAWASUMI was approached by KONISHI Asushi, KONOGUN, RIYOKE SON, KAMEDANE (Approx ref HIROSHIMA 1:250,000 Mr. 797308) and asked to place the facts of his case to the Occupation Force authorities:-

1. Approx 25 years ago, a Japanese named SHIMIZU of KAMEDATE went to the Philippines and shortly after his arrival married a Filipino girl. In 1946 the four children of this marriage were repatriated to Japan (SHIMIZU having died in the Philippines) and moved to KAMEDATE, where owing to the fact that the parents of SHIMIZU had died and their house had been sold, the four children (ages varying from 20 to 28 years) were forced to build a house of their own. They claimed that, certain papers, concerning money transactions had been removed from SHIMIZU's parents house after their death so as to prevent claims being made.

2. KONISHI Asushi, HIROSHIMA KEN, KONOGUN, RIYOKE SON, KAMEDATE was approached by the four Filipion children and accused of having obtained and destroyed by fire a paper, which stated that he had borrowed a large sum of money from the parents of SHIMIZU. KONISHI was asked by the Filipinos to refund the money and upon his stating that he had never borrowed the money and consequently had no intention of refunding what he had not borrowed, he was subjected to terrorist tactics by the Filipinos, i.e.

(a) When KONISHI attempts to tend his rice field, he is chased away by the Filipinos, who use sharpened bamboo sticks as weapons. In consequence KONISHI HAS BEEN unable to harvest his crop and cannot feed himself or his children.

(b) KONISHI is afraid to send his children to school for fear the Filipinos will attack them.

3. The local policemen when approached by KONISHI stated that as the Filipinos were American citizens he could take no action against them.

4. Recently the four Filipinos went to Tokyo to ask assistance from the Philippine Citizen's Association and KONISHI was subsequently the recipient of a letter (original and rough translation attached) from the aforementioned Association ordering him to pay the money within a week or to come to TOKYO and have the affair settled by the Association mediating between the two parties. It is thought that the letter carries the suggestion of a threat against KONISHI in the event of his non-compliance. Up to the 5 Feb. 48, KONISHI had 3 days left to fulfill the demands.

COMMENT: A rough translation of the letter received by KONISHI shows no signs of attempted intimidation and as the information passed to this section was received from a third party it is thought there may be a certain amoung of exaggeration.

5 February 1948 /s/ . . . . . .Capt. OC 36 Aust F.S. Section

12/2/48
GHQ, SCAP
AGO RECORDS
DOCID

BASIC: Casual Labor - Alleged Strike - Hq 2 NZEF (Japan), Ltr CMGR 004.07 (D-Wo), 31 Jan 1948.

AG 230.145 (MG-EL) 1st Ind

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343 11 FEB 1948

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

Forwarded for your information.

8

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

9 Incl:
n/c

R. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

SCAP
MG-D

18

BASIC: Casual Labor - Alleged Strike - Hq 2 NZEF (Japan), Ltr CMGR 004.07 (D-Wo), 31 Jan 1948.

AG 230.145 (MD-EL) 1st Ind

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343 11 FEB 1948

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

Forwarded for your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

9 Incl:
n/c

R.SCHAFER
Lt Col,AGD
Asst Adj Gen

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
APO 317

Kure, Honshu

CMGR 004.07 (D-Wo) 31 Jan 1948

8794

SUBJECT: Casual Labor - Alleged Strike -
HQ 2 NZEF (Japan)

TO : Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343

1. Attached correspondence relative to the above subject is forwarded for information and any action deemed appropriate.

2. It is apparent that a definite disparity exists between wages paid for casual labor in Yamaguchi Ken and wages paid for similar services in neighboring Prefectures. In view of this fact it is recommended that action be initiated to overcome this disparity, which, while existing, causes a degree of embarrassment to Occupation Force Units in Yamaguchi Ken and is hindering their employment of casual laborers.

3. The attached reports also uncover a further anomally inasmuch as the head of the Shimonoseki Free Laborers' Union is drawing his salary as a union leader from the Yamaguchi Prefectural Office, and is therefore, in reality, a paid Govt servant. It is understood that authority for such payment is contained in a letter which was circulated to all Prefectures in June 1947 by the Japanese Central Liaison Office. Inasmuch as this practice is opposed to a fundamental principle of democratic trades Unionism, it is the considered opinion of this headquarters that some instruction should be issued which would effectively "outlaw" such practices. A further interesting aspect of this payment is that it is finally regarded by Japanese authorities as a charge against the Occupation.

4. There is apparently no evidence to suggest that the Union leader, FUKUDA, has been acting in a manner not consistent with his position within the Union, but in view of his associations in Manchuria he is considered worthy of a check by CIC, and a memo to this effect will be forwarded to Yamaguchi CIC detachment.

2737

5. HQ 2 NZEF (Japan) have already taken steps to increase number of permanent laborers employed to limits of Manning Table. This will assist in a slight way to overcome some of their casual labor problems.

9 Incls:
As indicated

RUSSELL C. SNYDER
Colonel, FA
Commanding

BRITISH FORCES
COMMONWEALTH

HEADQUARTERS
GS 10.0.8 MG
21 Jan 48

Subject: Casual Labour - Alleged Strike HQ 2 NZEF (JAPAN)

Ref: GS 10.0.8 MG of 12 Jan 48.

Commanding Officer,
CHUGOKU Military Government Region.

1. Will you please say whether any action is intended by you in respect of sub para (5 (e) and para 6 of subject report.

W. J. Gentry
Brigadier
General Staff

Incl 1.

1655

BRITISH FORCES
COMMONWEALTH

HEADQUARTERS
GS 10.0.8 MG
12 Jan 48

Subject: Casual Labour - Alleged Strike - HQ 2 NZEF (JAPAN)

Commanding Officer
~~CHUGHU~~ Military Government Region
CHUGOKU

1. The attached correspondence, two copies of 6 Labour Group HQ letter 64/3 LAB dated 27 Dec 47 are forwarded for your information.

Brigadier
General Staff

Incl 2.

0601

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCE

Incl 3.

6 Labour Group HQ
KURE
Ref: 64/3 LAB
27 Dec 47.

HQ BCOF
Copies to BCOF Mil Gov Liaison Sec (3)

Subject:- CASUAL LABOUR - ALLEGED STRIKE - HQ 2 NZEF (JAPAN)

(1) On 21 Dec 47 acting under instructions from H.Q. BCOF I visited Chofu and reported to HQ 2 NZEF (JAPAN). After consideration I decided to investigate:

(a) Whether or not Casual workers had refused to work for Occupation Force.

(b) If Casual workers had refused to work ascertain the reason for them having done so.

(c) Whether or not a breach of any Occupation Force Directive, Order or Instruction had been committed.

(d) The wages and conditions of employment prevailing in the Area.

(e) The advisability of recommending any adjustment or amendments in wages and conditions of employment.

(f) Any submissions by Employers or employees for the improvement of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs.

(2) A conference was held at HQ 2 NZEF (JAPAN) on 22 Dec 47. The following were present:

MAJOR CS HARRISON, CO 6 LABOUR GP HQ KURE
CAPT H KLEASDALE, SO LABOUR HQ 2 NZEF (JAPAN)
MR TANAKA 2i/c YAMAGUCHI GOVT EMPLOYMENT SECTION
MR HAYASHI, CHIEF OFFICIAL SHIMONOSEKI PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SECURITY OFFICE
MR MORIMOTO, 2i/c SHIMONOSEKI PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SECURITY OFFICE
MR KAWAMOTO, CHIEF OFFICIAL CHOFU PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SECURITY OFFICE
MR FUKUDA, CHIEF OFFICIAL SHIMONOSEKI FREE LABOURERS UNION

(3) The conference was begun in the manner usually followed when eliciting information from Japanese Officials, viz a round table discussion through an interpreter. I took charge and led the discussion. However, as progress was slow, it was decided to use a N.Z. stenographer and follow the "Question and Answer" principle. Owing to a reluctance on the part of the Japanese to state facts this, too, was a tedious process and several hours were spent in [illegible]nation before certain facts were established.

/CL 3

(4) Attached hereto as appendices are:

(a) Copy of minutes of the conference.

(b) Copy of petition presented to Chofu Labour Officer by Chief of "Free Labourers Union"

(c) Copy of a petition demanding pay for 15 Dec 47 (day of strike).

(d) Copy of a notice posted in streets of Chofu.

(e) Copy of a memo from Mr. MORIMOTO to Chief of Free Labourers Union.

(f) Copy of minutes of a Union meeting at which it was decided to petition for increased wages.

(5) I hereby submit my opinion in terms of para 1 and in accordance with sub paras (a) (b) (c) etc therein.

(a) Casual workers did refuse to work for Occupation Force on 15 Dec 47. Some refused to work on 16 Dec 47.

(b) The reason casuals refused to work was primarily because of unsatisfactory wage in an area where there exists an inflated cost of living and secondly because they were advised by the leaders of the Free Labourers Union to do so. This was an endeavour to force the hand of the Japanese authorities to meet their demands.

(c) It cannot be clearly established that any breach of a directive, order, or instruction was deliberately committed. It is clearly shown, however, that the Leader of the Free Labourers Union did act unwisely and without due discretion and did effect the operation of the Occupation Force.

(d) The wages received by Occupation Force workers in Yamaguchi are not so high as those received by similar workers in Hiroshima and some other Prefectures.

(e) It is recommended that wages and area allowances for Yamaguchi Prefecture be reconsidered and adjusted to conform to those prevailing in Hiroshima and other Prefectures.

(f) It is recommended that as many casuals as possible should be employed as permanents. This would provide higher wages and certain allowances paid to permanents, but not paid to casuals. Action along these lines, which are in conformity with present labour policy of S.C.A.P. has been taken by Eighth Army.

(5) It would appear that there was some disinclination on the part of HQ 2 NZEF (JAPAN) to employ certain casuals as permanents for the reason that if this were done the ceiling figures fixed by HQ BCOF might be exceeded. Furthermore, an unofficial arrangement existed between HQ 2 NZEF (JAPAN) and the Chofu Labour Office on one hand and a local Carpenters Union on the other to ensure that Carpenters were available to meet the requirements of the Occupation Force. By this agreement a certain number of Carpenters were detailed by the Union to work for the Occupation Force each week. It is obvious from reports that this scheme is not a good one. The Chief of the Labour Office would appear to be in a position to demand the services of Union members in terms of the agreement. Regular permanent workers would be more satisfactory.

(6) It is evident that Mr. Fukuda, Chief of the Free Labourers Union, is using his influence in Labour and Union circles at both Chofu and Shimonoseki. He is uncooperative and adopts an attitude not calculated to promote goodwill between the Occupation Force and his Union. This man has a sound knowledge of Union organisation and also a sound knowledge of his responsibilities as President of a Union. He is a man of some intellectual attainments (having edited newspapers) and has established himself as a authority before the eyes of the workers. Like some professional Union Officials in all parts of the world he is anxious to advertise himself as being reponsible for any benefit the workers may receive. Many of the demands he claims to have won for the workers were passed by C.L.O. long before he advocated them. When these finally become operative Mr. Fukuda claimed the credit. Any failures he politely asked someone else to pass on to the workers and thus save face. This was most apparent from his endeavours to persuade labour Office Officials to convey to the workers the news of the failure of the petition.

(7) It is recommended that Mr. Fukuda's background be throughly investigated. He is a repatriate and spent some time in Manchuria after the termination of hostilities and before his repatriation. U.S.A. C.I.C. is particularly interested in such persons (ref C.C 1/5 and appendicies dated 4 Jan 46). He is most decidedly not "pro-Occupation Force". The Union may be more democratically governed if another President were appointed. There is a further point that needs inquiry, and that is why such a Union Official should be paid from Government funds. This appears to be most irregular although it is suspected as being not an uncommon practice and appears to be authorised by certain instructions held by Japanese Labour Offices. It was very easily discernable at the conference on 22 Dec 47 that Mr. Fukuda had no intention of being helpful and that he has a strong influence over certain Japanese Labour Office Officials. He moved his office into the Labour Office after the disastrous Chofu fire. This is not very significant when it is revealed that he is on the same payroll as the Public Officials employed there. It is the considered opinion of this HQ that there is close liaison between the Official of the Occupation Forces Employees Union and the Japanese Labour Office.

elected?

.....Major
(C.S. HARRISON)
C.O. 6 LABOUR GROUP H.Q.

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Incl 4

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD AT CAMP HQ, HQ 2 NZEF (JAPAN) ON 22 DEC 47

PRESENT WERE:

MAJOR CS HARRISON		CO 6 LABOUR GP HQ KURE
CAPT H BLEASDALE		SO LABOUR HQ 2 NZEF (JAPAN)
MR TANAKA	2 i/c	YAMAGUCHI GOVT EMPLOYMENT SECTION
MR HAYASHI	CHIEF	OFFICIAL SHIMONOSEKI PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SECURITY OFFICE
MR MORIMOTO	2 i/c	SHIMONOSEKI PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SECURITY OFFICE
MR KAWAMOTO	CHIEF	OFFICIAL CHOFU PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SECURITY OFFICE
MR FUKUDA	CHIEF	OFFICIAL SHIMONOSEKI FREE LABOURERS UNION

QUESTIONED BY MAJOR HARRISON

Q. Tell me all about the reason for the strike.

ANSWER BY MR HAYASHI

The main reason for the strike was that casual employees' pay was too low. Central Liaison and Prefectural Officials agreed that the casuals pay was too low, but owing to a SCAP Directive issued in September 1947, there would be no further rises in casuals' pay. This Directive was received by the Central Liaison Office from GHQ, and forwarded on to Prefectural Office and then in turn to the local Jap Labour Offices.

The first meeting between Japanese Labour Offices and the Free Labourers Union was held on the 10th December 1947. Also present at this meeting were fourteen or fifteen casual labourers. It was decided at this meeting to submit a petition to the Prefectural Office. This petition was submitted to the Chief of the Jap Labour Office, who immediately passed it on to the Prefectural Office. It was requested that a reply be received by 1630 hrs on the 12th December 1947.
On the 11th December 1947 MORIMOTO and MASUDA 2 i/c Free Labourers Union, went to the employment Section of the Prefectural Office to discuss the petition which they took with them. They discussed the petition with FUKUNAGA, the Chief of the Employment Section, and TANAKA, 2 i/c YAMAGUCHI Govt Employment Section. FUKUNAGA told MORIMOTO and MASUDA that the answer to their petition would be No, and that it would be verified in writing, which was done by TANAKA and handed to MORIMOTO, A further copy was handed to MASUDA, which he refused to take stating that it was unsatisfactory, and that all the responsibility rested with the Japanese Government. He also requested that MORIMOTO explain the Government's reply to the workers.
On the 12th December at 1630 hrs at the Chofu Labour Office, MORIMOTO, on instructions from FUKUNAGA, was told to hand the reply to the Chief Free Labourers Union, but FUKUDA told him to read the reply from Prefectural Office to 40 or 50 casuals workers instead. Also assembled were officials from Free Labourers Union.
The Free Labourers Union requested a reply by 1630 hrs 12 Dec 47. A reply was received by Chief Free Labourers Union from FUKUNAGA Chief of Employment Section Prefectural Office on 12 Dec 47 at 1630 hrs to say the petition could not be approved, as it rested on Central Liaison. The answer to para 4 of the petition was that the Japanese Labour Office was to see Major Harrison and SO Labour HQ 2 NZEF (JAPAN) re ceiling figures, and about the placing of casuals on permanent strength.
It was given to MORIMOTO and handed to Free Labourers Union, who rejected it, as it was unsatisfactory, and demanded a favourable reply by 0730 hrs 15th Dec 47. Also, they wanted an official from Prefectural Office to explain to the workers the reasons why they couldn't carry out the petition.
The Prefectural Office replied by 'phone to Local Jap Labour Office that they could not change their original answer, and even if they came in person the reply would still remain the same. The Prefectural Officials telephone conversation was conveyed to Mr MASUDA, 2 i/c of the Free Labourers Union, by Mr KAWAMOTO, Chief of the CHOFU Jap Labour Office, on 13 Dec 47. Mr. MASUDA, 2 i/c of the Free Labourers Union, replied that he knew the answer would be No, but he would w ait until the 15th. He also requested that the Prefectural Officials come to CHOFU on the 15th, but KAWAMOTO stated that he could do nothing about it, and advised MASUDA to contact Mr MORIMOTO, which he endeavoured to do by telephone. As Mr MORIMOTO did not receive the phone call personally, he did nothing further about it.
On the 9th Dec 47 at 1630 hrs a meeting was held at the BUDDHIST Temple in CHOFU, at which approximately 140 to 150 permanent and casual employees were in att

INCL-4

were in attendance. The meeting, which was presided over by FUKUDA, was advertised by the Staff of the Free Labourers Union approximately 1 week before. Minutes of the meeting were taken, and will be produced this afternoon.

QUESTIONS TO MR FUKUDA

Q. What is the object of the Free Labourers Union.
A. To help the working people.
Q. Who are eligible to join this Union.
A. All employees of BCOF.
Q. What is the correct name of the Union.
A. The All Japan Occupational Forces Employees Union.
Q. Is the Union known as Free Labourers Union.
A. Yes.
Q. Is the Free Labourers Union affiliated with All Japan Occupation Forces Workers Union.
A. Yes.
Q. What Union Fees are paid by members.
A. Two percent of basic wages.
Q. How is the money collected.
A. Collected from each individual.
Q. Who collects the fees.
A. A Clerk of the Free Labourers Union.
Q. How is it collected.
A. Union Fees are deducted from the worker's pay.
Q. Does the Free Labourers Union collect pay for all employees in block from the Japanese Labour Office.
A. Yes.
Q. Is there a receipt issued for Union Fees.
A. No. Lists are kept in the Union Office.
Q. What percentage of the Occupational Forces Employees in this area are members of the Free Labourers Union.
A. About seventy percent.
Q. How many officials are there in the Union.
A. Thirty five representing the workers.
Q. Are all these officials on full time duties.
A. No. Only four.
Q. How are they paid.
A. Wages are being paid by the Prefecture.
Q. How much a month do you receive.
A. Basic wage 1800 yen.
Q. Can you live on 1800 yen a month.
A. No.
Q. How do you live.
A. By family assistance.
Q. Did YAMADA visit you on his recent visit to this area.
A. No.
Q. Do you know the name of the President of the All Japan Occupational Forces Employees Union.
A. KODAMA SHIGERU.
Q. Did he visit this area recently.
A. No. Not as yet.
Q. How often does this Union meet.
A. Officials meet four times a month - the Board twice monthly, and mass meetings once a month.
Q. How many on the Board.
A. About thirty.
Q. How many employed by BCOF.
A. All of them.
Q. When was the last meeting held.
A. 9th Dec 1947.
Q. The one before that.
A. Approx end of November.
Q. Do you furnish a report of meetings to Mil Gov.
A. No.
Q. If you think wages of workers are not sufficient, why do you remain in your present job at 1800 a month basic pay.
A. No answer.
Q. Who appointed you as Chief of the Free Labour Union.
A. I was appointed by the workers.
Q. What happens to Union Fees.
A.

A. Fees are used for Advertising propaganda and expenses; also travelling such as trips to Tokyo.
Q. How many trips have you had to Tokyo.
A. One.
Q. Does the Union produce a balance sheet.
A. Yes.
Q. Monthly or quarterly.
A. Monthly. A report is produced at each meeting.
Q. Do you bank the Union Fees.
A. No; there are not sufficient funds incoming to do so.
Q. Who holds the money.
A. SAKATA who is cashier and clerk for the Union.

QUESTIONING MR FUKUDA

Q. When did men decide not to work.
A. They didn't come to any agreement about not coming to work.
Q. It is a fact that men didn't report for work.
A. Yes because they were asking for higher wages.
Q. The reason why.
A. He says on the 12th they had a reply from Prefecture, and to the Free Labourers Union it was unsatisfactory so they were going to wait for a reasonable reply from the Prefecture on the 15th.
Q. Why did they decide not to work - were the hours too long, the pay too low - waht was the real reason.
A. The reason why they didn't report to work was that the Japanese Labour Office and people wer not responsible for the things they did - they are unreliable.
Q. The Free Labourers Union fixed a time when it was decided that if their demands were not met, men would not work.
A. It did not. Only reason they picked 7.30 was that they had orders from the Labour Office stating they cannot hold meetings during working hours so that was why they held it in the morning.
Q. Isn't it a fact the Union made a demand on the Labour Office, saying that if their terms were not granted, the men would not work.
A. That isn't quite right. He made a statement saying if they didn't get a reasonable reply from the Prefecture, they will take certain steps, and that responsibility lies with Labour Office and the Prefectural Office.
Q. You, as head of Free Labourers Union, were responsible for the representations made to Prefecture and the Labour Office.
A. I cannot take responsibility for the incident that occurred on the 15th, because for what the Free Labourers Union or a member does, I will take full responsibility, but for what occurred on the 15th, I cannot take responsibility, because it wasn't anything done by Our Free Labourers Union members.
Q. When you received the reply that the terms would not be approved, did you take any action.
A. No.
Q. Therefore as paid head of the Union, you were not prepared to fight anymore for the workers.
A. That's right.
Q. Have the workers held a meeting since the 15th.
A. One on the 16th and one this morning.
Q. Did you attend these meetings.
A. Yes.
Q. Was the situation regarding the Occupation Force Labour discussed.
A. On the 16th. On the morning I told all the workers to go off to their work, and not to cause any similar incident as on the preceding day.
Q. Did they go back to work.
A. Yes.
Q. What about the morning of the 16th - was Occupation Force Labour mentioned then.
A. On the morning of the 16th and this morning I told the workers they should go off to their work, and the rest would be all my responsibility.
Q. It is true that men are refusing to work for the Occupation Force at the present time.
A. They are not exactly refusing , but they are saying present casual

Rates of pay are low.
Q. What time was the meeting held this morning.
A. A little after 0700 hrs.
Q. Are those men working elsewhere to-day. Working for Occupation Force or contractors.
A. Working for Occupation Force.
Q. Where is your HQ situated.
A. In Chofu Labour Office - one part of it.
Q. Who actually hands you your pay.
A. Shimonoseki Labour Office.
Q. You are on the Pay roll of Shimonoseki Labour Office.
A. Yes.
Q. Are you a public servant - Government workers
A. No.
Q. Why then do you receive your pay from the Shimonoseki Labour Office.
A. It is a little complicated. There was an understanding between Government and Free Labour Union. There are a thing called Free Labourers Unions, and Free Labour Unions are being paid by the Government.
Q. Are you quite certain that the Free Labour Union is exactly the same as Occupation Force Labourers Union.
A. Absolutely the same.
Q. So the Japanese Government pays officials of the SCOP Occupation Force Union.
A. Yes.
Q. From whom do you get your instructions - from the Chief of the Shimonoseki Labour Office.
A. No. From the Free Labourers Union.
Q. Has the Free Labourers Union given you any instructions since the break down of negotiations with the Prefectural Office.
A. The only orders I received were to fix the present casual rates of pay.
Q. Have you made any representationssince you received those instructions.
A. Since I received those orders, I have been contacting Japanese Labour Offices and Yamaguchi Prefectural Government, and at the same time quietening down these casual workers and telling them to report to their work.
Q. Is it a fact that you stopped a truck which regularly conveyed workers from Shimonoseki to Chofu.
A. I didn't. Casual workers waiting outside Japanese Labour Office stopped the truck.
Q.
HAYASHI when questioned said he was not sure who stopped the truck.

Q. The Chief of the Jap Labour Office said one of his Staff saw the truck stopped. Ask the Chief of Union who formed this Shimonoseki Free Labourers Union.
A. EJIRI Sadao.
Q. How, if not a worker for the Occupation Forces, did you become Chief of the Union.
A. The founder of the Union, when he was Chief, needed a clerk and I happened to go in as his clerk.
Q. Not being a worker for the Occupation Forces, are you a member of the Union.
A. Yes.
Q. How can you become a member of the Occupation Force Union if you do not work for the Occupation Force.
A. They have to have a clerk,' but nobody who is working for the Occupation Force during the day can do work of clerk, so they hire people who are not Occupation Force workers.
Q. For whom were you working before.
A. I was repatriated.
Q. From where were you repatriated.
A. From Manchuria.
Q. Where did you land.
A. SASEBO.
Q. How long were you in service outside Japan - where did you serve.
A. Eight years I was working for a newspaper and Magazine firm in Manchuria.
Q. What is the name of the newspaper.
A. Manchurian Nichi Nichi .
Q. Where was the Head Office of the newspaper.
A. HOTEN SHINKYO.

Q. Who repatriated you to Japan.
A. There was no special order at all; just that all Japanese were to to be repatriated, so I came back.
Q. When peace came, you became prisoner of war - is that true.
A. I wasn't a prisoner of war. I was in Manchuria.
Q. Who gave you orders to return to Japan.
A. An order came out in bulk that all Japanese were to be repatriated. Chinese Government issued order
Q. Did you go to Manchuria as a newspaper-man or a soldier.
A. I went on newspaper work in 1939.
Q. Was the newspaper published in Chinese.
A. In Japanese. The first two years I was working for a magazine firm sponsored by Manchuria Railways.
Q. When did you land at SASEBO.
A. I reached SASEBO about end of last year, but due to an epidemic breaking out on ship, couldn't come ashore until 16 Jan this year.
Q. When did newspaper cease publication.
A. Right after termination of War August 15th 1945.
Q. What were you doing between the time the newspaper ceased publication and your repatriation to Japan.
A. After the termination of the war and until the time I reached Japan, I was working as a member of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and my work was to get poor Japanese farmers from the Country into the city, and get them back home to Japan.
Q. Who gave the orders.
A. The Chief of the Chamber of Commerce was the former head of the Manchurian Railways, and he gave them the orders.
Q. Have you done any other work beside journalism.
A. That is all I have been doing. I was educated at Shimonoseki - I lived in Shimonoseki before I went away - I was working for Moji and Shimonoseki newspapers.
Q. Are the workers still dissatisfied.
A. As for the workers, I thing that they are not satisfied, and Imwould like to take further steps myself to get these casuals different rates.
Q. The workers are staying away from work because the rates are low.
A. Everyone knows I am trying to get the casual workers better wages.
Q. Did you personally prepare this petition.
A. It was made up by everybody at the meeting.
Q. How often have you addressed meetings of the Free Labourers Union- how many times.
A. The only time was the recent one just had. I don't know the exact number but on an average about four a month from July.
Q. Did you urge an increase in wages.
A. Many times.
Q. Do you thing you have had any influence on the workers - have you acted as their leader.
A. Just the opposite - everytime there is a meeting and the matter of wages being low is brought up - I take the matter to whoever it concerns - Labour Office.
Q. You are only doing what the workers tell you.
A. I have had experience in Unionism-I gained my experience in SHIMONOSEKI from 1925 - 1935.
Q. Any Army service.
A. None.
Q. If the terms of the petition were not agreed to, what did the meeting decide to do.
A. They didn't plan anything at all. The only thing was to listen to the reply that was coming on Monday, from the Prefectural Official Mr MORIMOTO. I am just a member of Chief of Free Labourers Union, and It had to come from the Govt side.
Q. Is it not a fact that you presented the petition.
A. I did.
Q. Didn't you expect the reply.
A. Yes.
Q. The workers decided to strike on their own account.
A. That is right.
Q. Did they carry a motion to that effect at the meeting.
A. They did not.
Q. Where did they decide to strike.
A. I do not know.
Q. How did you know they had decided to strike.

A. It doesn't concern Free Labourers Union. He doesn't think anybody struck- they just did not report to work. Casuals not in Union did not report to work.
Q. Did they not ask to be paid for the day they stayed away.
A. Workers not going to work - Japanese Government responsibility.
Q. Is it a fact workers who did not work that day asked for payment.
A. That is right.
Q. What advice did you give them.
A. I didn't say anything.
Q. So you do not advise workers on all questions of wages.
A. I did.
Q. What advice did you give them - to demand pay or not to demand pay.
A. I didn't say anything on that.
Q. Were you at the Labour Office when the men decided not to work.
A. I was there.
Q. What advice did you give workers on that occasion.
A. I addressed the workers - there was supposed to be a reasonable reply from the Prefectural Office but there was no representation from the Prefectural Office there - I addressed the workers.
Q. Were you present on the occasion when the workers demanded pay for that day.
A. I was not there.
Q. On the morning the men did not go to work and you addressed them - what was their purpose in reporting to the Labour Office.
A. Persons just went to the Japanese Labour Office before work and it was not on their way to work.
Q. What was their intention of going to the Labour Office at 7.30 in the morning.
A. 7.30 was the time set for a reasonable reply coming from the Prefecture.
Q. You told them there was not a reasonable reply.
A. I just told them there was not a reply.
Q. You addressed the workers. Did the workers carry any motion to the effect that they would not work that day.
A. The only thing I remember is that they would wait until reasonable reply or person from the Prefectural Office came.
Q. Did you promise them you would take further action.
A. I did not.
Q. Who took the request to the Labour Office demanding pay for that day.
A. MASUDA 2 i/c.
Q. You approved of the action of your 2 i/c.
A. That is right.
Q. On what grounds did you and your 2 i/c claim payment for the workers.
A. For workers not reporting to work on that day, all responsibility lies on Pref Govt, therefore they should pay.
Q. So you did take a part in demanding that payment be made for that day's work.
A. I did.
Q. Did you at any time promise the workers that you would make these representation.
A. I have.
Q. Did you report back to the workers when the representations were unsuccessful.
A. I did.
Q. You said you had previous experience with unionism in SHIMONOSEKI. With what Unions were you connected.
A. Printers Union.
Q. Did you hold an official position in the printers union.
A. Just an ordinary member.
Q. Were you sent to Manchurai by a Company or did you go over on your own accord.
A. I went on my own.
Q. Have you got full minutes of the meeting held, here.
A. ~~Yes.~~
Q. ~~Did you have anything to do with Unions in Manchuria.~~
A. ~~I went on my own.~~
Q. ~~Have you got full minutes of the meeting held, there.~~

A. Yes.
Q. Did you have anything to do with Unions in Manchuria.
A. The first two years I did.
Q. What was the Union with which you were connected over there.
A. Manchuria Railways Printers Association.

QUESTIONS TO YOKOYAMA Shigeto (Chofu Labour Office)

Q. Who stopped the truck at SHIMONOSEKI.
A. I do not know who stopped it. I heard someone say stop and tell the casual workers to get off the truck.
Q. Was the Chief of the Union up there that morning.
A. He was there.
Q. What time were they ordered off the truck.
A. About forty minutes after seven.
Q. Were you present when the Chief of the Union addressed the workers.
A. I was there but I do not remember what he said.
Q. Did he say something.
A. Yes.
Q. Was that before or after the men got off the truck.
A. It was after everybody got off the truck.
Q. Did any other person address the workers that morning.
A. I remember the 2 i/c saying something to the crowd.
Q. What did he say.
A. He was reading some kind of document that had just come in from Central Liaison Office.
Q. Are you a member of the Union.
A. I am not.
Q. What do you know about the recent strike of workers for the Occupation Force.
A. On the 15th, Monday, there was a strike. The only thing I know is on the morning of the 15th, somebody stopped the truck and all the casual workers got off and were told to go inside the Chief Labour Office.
Q. Who told them to go inside the Labour Office.
A. I do not know. When they went inside I heard one of the Free Labourers Officials saying that a reasonable reply had not come in and all the casual workers went on strike and went back to SHIMONOSEKI.
Q. Ask the Chief of Union on what grounds did he demand payment - why did he say they should be paid when they had not worked.
A. The only reason why I felt workers should be paid was that this trouble was caused mainly through Japanese Government fault.
Q. Isn't it true men came there to work that morning.
A. They did.
Q. When did you first hear that there was likely to be a strike.
A. On the Saturday 13th in the morning when I told 2 i/c of Labourers Union that an unfavourable reply had been received - they would take some steps. 2i/c said they might take certain kinds of steps.
Q. Who might - union officials.
A. Casual workers.
Q. How did you know the casual workers would go on strike.
A. I say casual workers because until 15th I know that there were very few Labourers Union members among the casual workers.
Q. How many are there now.
A. I do not know the exact number but I think there are many signing up after the 15th.
Q. There has been an increase in number of casuals in the Union.
A. Yes.
Q. Is it true casuals have been informed that providing they join the Union, Union Officials would have them employed as permanents.
A. I do not know about it.
Q. Ask the Chief of Union if there has been an increase in his membership since the 15th.
A. There has been an increase.
Q. Is it true casuals have been told that if they did not join the Union they would not be employed as permanents.
A. That is first time I have heard of it.
Q. Have casuals been advised since 15th to join a Union and so get better employment as permanents.
A. No.
Q. How do you account for the sudden increase in membership.

A. The reason for the sudden increase in Union members after 15th because all the workers seem to realise the Free Labourers Union and backing workers up.
Q. So you did personally back up the demands of workers.
A. I do not know.
Q. Are there any other Union officials on the pay roll beside you and your 2 i/c.
A. Two YAMAMOTO, SAKATA and MASUDA.
Q. What about foremen.
A. Three chaps under him are all foremen.
Q. Who pays them.
A. Shimonoseki Labour Office.
Q. Are the foremen the men who brings workers in - recruit labour for Occupation Force.
A. They are foremen for the Free Labourers Union and not for the Occupation Force.
Q. What do they do as foreman for the Free Labourers Union.
A. Free Labourers Union clerical jobs and try he help each other out in Free Labourers Union.
Q. Who tells men to report to the Labour Office for work. Who instructs the men to go to the Labour Office for duty each day.
A. Labour Office.
Q. So the foremen are really Union officials.
A. That is right they are foremen for Union and not for Occupation Force.
Q. Do they attend the Labour Pools.
A. No.
Q. Do any Union Officials attend the Labour Pools.
A. Some do.
Q. Who does.
A. Most of them go (I mean workers)
Q. Union officials.
A. No Sir.

QUESTIONS TO HIRONAKA Atsushi

Q. Are you a member of Free Labourers Union.
A. No.
Q. Do you remember day men did not go to work.
A. I do remember.
Q. Were you at the Chief Labour Office that morning.
A. I was.
Q. Why did you not go to work.
A. Free Labourers Union men told me to go to Japanese Labour Office.
Q. When you got there who spoke to the men.
A. One of the Free Labourers Union.
Q. What was his name - was it this man.
A. It was him (Meaning Mr. FUKUDA)
Q. Was it he who spoke to the workers.
A. It was him.
Q. What did he say.
A. I do not know.
Q. Were you on the truck.
A. I was not on the truck because I live in Chofu.
Q. Did you seen any men on the truck.
A. I remember seeing some workers on a truck.
Q. Did you see them get off the truck.
A. I did.
Q. Who told them to get off the truck.
A. There were quite a number of casual workers outside the Labour Office burning wood-just then a truck came so one of these workers told workers on the truck to get off.
Q. They all got off.
A. Some got off, bedsuse I followed them casuals got off and there were some permanents left on the truck.
Q. How do you know the man who told them to get off the truck was a casual worker.
A. Because the fellow who said all casual workers get off the truck was a worker like him; because I could tell by the clothese he wore.
Q. Therefore you are not sure it wasn't a Labour Official.
A. I am not sure.

Q. When the men are at the pool - is it usual for them to take instructions from a casual worker.
A. Ordinarily Labour officials supervise.
Q. Was it unusual for a casual worker to give instructions.
A. It was.
Q. Have you attended any meetings of casual workers or others here
A. I have.
Q. Who addressed the meetings.
A. Mr. FUKUDA.
Q. Anyone else.
A. About four every time.
Q. Did this man or anyone ever say anything about strikes.
A. I do not remember.
Q. Did you hear anyone say anything about men not going to work.if
A. wages were not met.
A. I have • some of the Labourers said if they couldn't get their wages jacked up what is the use of working.
Q. Did you work on the Monday after you went down to the Office.
A. I didn't.
Q. Why.
A. I didn't report to work because everybody got on the truck and went to Shimonoseki to meet the Chief of the Shimonoseki Labour Office and ask for a reasonable reply.
Q. What happened after that.
A. When they went down to Shimonoseki they asked if the Chief of the Shimonoseki Labour Office had any reply but he said he couldn't give a reply until the reply came from Prefectural Office, so they agreed to all meet the next day.
Q. Who spoke for them at SHIMONOSEKI.
A. Mr. FUKUDA.
Q. Ask Mr. FUKUDA did he go to SHIMONOSEKI with the men on the truck did he approach the Chief down there with the men.
A. Yes he did.
Q. Does he know that a demand of that nature is contrary to the Japanese Labour Standards Law.
A. Yes I know that.
Q. Did you tell the workers before they left the Chief Labour Office that you would take them to Shimonoseki Labour Office.
A. Yes I did.
Q. So it is true that you did address the workers at the Chofu Labour Office.
A. That is right.
Q. And it may be true that you asked them to get off the truck.
A. It is not.
Q. Did you decide to take them to SHIMONOSEKI Labour Office - did you invite them to get on the truck to go there.
A. I did not.
Q. Did they invite you to get on the truck.
A. That is right.
Q. Did the 2 i/c go to the SHIMONOSEKI Labour Office.
A. Yes.
Q. When they went to the Shimonoseki Labour Office did Mr. MASUDA make representations to the Chief of the SHIMONOSEKI Labour Office on behalf of the workers.
A. He did not.
Q. Was it down at the Shimonoseki Labour Office or where was it they decided to hold the meeting next day.
A. At that time they agreed to meet next day - I wasn't there.
Q. Is it not a fact that the Union met next day.
A. It is.
Q. Is it not a fact that before a meeting can meet • the meeting must be called for in a proper manner.
A. At that time I was called out to a Unit so I couldn't be present at the meeting.
Q. Who presided over the meeting.
A. I do not know.
Q. Were minutes taken.
A. No.
Q. How do you know a meeting was called.
A. I know because I went down with them to Shimonoseki on the 15th.

Q. Had you not been called in by HQ this Brigade would you have attended the meeting.
A. Was that the 16th.
Q. Where yere you on the morning of the 16th.
A. At the meeting.
Q. Who presided at the meeting of the 16th.
A. I did.
Q. And were minutes taken of the meeting of the 16th.
A. No.
Q. Why was a Union meeting held and minutes not taken according to the law of the Union.
A. I am very sorry on the 16th when everybody got together it wasn't a meeting the only reason I went down was that the G3 said all the workers were to report to work so on the 16th I gathered them together and told them to report to work.
Q. Did they report to work.
A. They did.
Q. Is it not true only a small number reported for work next day.
A. I do not know. I went to where everyone was gathered and told them they must report to work. I went and got some posters made and posted them everywhere and gave pamphlets to everyone saying they must report to work.
Q. Can you give a copy of the Posters and pamphlets to me.
A. I posted posters around • I might have a pamphlets.
Q. Has this young man got one.
A. He didn't get it.
Q. When were the pamphlets distributed - on the 16th.
A. Yes.
Q. How many did you distribute.
A. I do not remember the number.
Q. Would there be 500 or 5000.
A. Not that many.
Q. How many.
A. Not too sure might be 200 or 300.
Q. When were they printed - pamphlets and posters.
A. On the night of the 15th.
Q. Did you report the fact that there was dissatisfaction in this area to the Central Executive of your Union.
A. Not as yet.
Q. Why not.
A. Matter is not cleared yet that is why I haven't made a report.
Q. Do you not regard it as being serious.
A. I know that.
Q. Ask Chief SHIMONOSEKI Labour Office if it is true that the Chief of the Union visited him on the morning of the 15th.
A. It is.
Q. What did the Chief of the Union say when he approached the Chief of the Labour Office.
A. (Mr. MORIMOTO answers.) First of all Mr. FUKUDA came up, and instead of meeting the Chief he met me and tried to blame me, and told me it was my responsibility. Then the Chief of the Shimonoseki Labour Office came out and Mr. FUKUDA asked him two questions:who was responsible for the incident on the 15th: he wanted something done as soon as possible about raising casual's rates of pay.
Q. Mr. FUKUDA went up to SHIMONOSEKI on the 15th did he not.
A. That is right.
Q. And what did he say on the occasion.
A. When he went up to Shimonoseki Labour Office, Mr. FUKUDA met Mr. MORIMOTO, and said we heard this thing over the phone and that the reply was already known and that it was no use of Prefectual officials coming down. Then that's where the Chief of Shimonoseki Labour Office asked Mr. FUKUDA what was going on:
Q. That was after Mr. FUKUDA and his casuals and other workers appeared at the Shimonoseki Labour Office.
A. Yes.
Q. What did Mr. FUKUDA say when he arrived there.
A. Mr. FUKUDA asked several questions. The first one; A. 7.30 this morning when Prefecture people did not come up, was that Mr. MORIMOTO's responsibility or whose responsibility; and the second, casuals' rate of pay being too low and not being jacked up yet, whose responsibility is this.

Q. Did you inform the Chief of the Shimonoseki Office that the men would not work unless their demands were granted.
A. Not that day.
Q. You did in fact let the Chief of Shimonoseki Labour Office know that the men had refused to work on the morning of the 15th.
A. On that day Mr. FUKUDA did not mention anything about that, but before that the Chief heard him say it many times.
Q. The morning of the 15th the men refused to work at Chofu - a number of them accompanied by the Chief of the Union visited Chief of the Labour Office at Shimonoseki - Does the Chief of the Labour Office at Shimonoseki wish me to believe that at the time he did not know or had not been informed that the men refused to work at Chofu.
A. I did not know that before - it was after that I found out.
Q. What was the time and date that you were informed.
A. 9.30 am on the 15th.
Q. Was that before or after Chief of the Union arrived with the deputation.
A. When they arrived together.
Q. When they arrived who told him that the men at Chofu had refused to work .
A. That's when Mr. MORIMOTO went up to the Chief and told him.
Q. Mr. MORIMOTO told him.
A. (By Mr. MORIMOTO) About 8.30 there were a few workers coming down Shimonoseki Labour Office, and I asked them, what are you workers doing here; and they said, We were supposed to come. I said I di d not know anything about them coming Here and I sent them back to Chofu.
Q. At what time did he see the Chief of the Union.
A. At 9.30.
Q. So it would appear that the visit to the Shimonoseki Labour Office had been previously organised.
A. They were informed previously.
Q. Why did you provide casual labourers with a car to go back to Chofu.
A. He provided them with a passenger car because I wanted the workers to go to work as soon as possible.
Q. You stated the visit to your office was in your opinion previously organised if that is so who do you think organised the visit to the office.
A. Before that some Union officials made a statement saying that if a favourable reply cannot be had from Prefectural Office they might take some drastic steps.
Q. You state that a Union official made this statement - what was the name of the Union Official.
A. Mr. FUKUDA and Mr. MASUDA.
Q. Therefore the Union officials had threatened drastic action of the terms of their petition were not approved.
A. It could be taken like that.
Q. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Did you take it like that.
A. I took it like that.
Q. It was to save any trouble that you made special efforts to return the workers to Chofu and used a Government car to do so.
A. That is right.
Q. Ask the Chief did he report the incident to the Prefectural Officials.
A. I did.
Q. And did you express the opinion as to the cause of the incident.
A. I did.
Q. And what did you say.
A. I said if this thing cannot be met as they are requesting, they might take drastic steps; and I heard once or twice that Free Labourers Union Officials might go as far as striking.
Q. In your opinion was the fact that the men did not go to work on the 15th due to Union Officials.
A. Yes.
Q. In your report to the Prefectural Labour Office didyou comment on the fact that in your opinion the incident was Union inspired.
A. I didn't mention anything about my opinion to Prefecture that was only my opinion, because I was supposed to go to Hiroshima on the 16th so I left word that Mr. MORIMOTO was to get in touch about this - ask Mr. MORIMOTO about it.
Q. Will Mr. MORI OTO give us some information on that.

A. As for myself all the workers and Free Labourers Union Officials dept asking me questions so I rushed to the Japanese Police Office and got in touch with the Prefectural people.

Q. What did you tell the Prefectural people.
A. First I said that I told the Prefectural officials that there were quite a few workers at the Shimonoseki Labour Office. I further asked the Prefectural Officials if there could be a better reply but they said No. Then I asked what I should do with these workers but Prefectural Officials said that they could not send a better reply than the one they had already sent in. By the time I had made this phone call it was past 12 and all the workers were not there.
Q. Ask the Chief has he made representations to the responsible authorities to have his area - Shimonoseki Chofu area - reclassified from a 'B' to an 'A' area.
A. I have sent in a petition trying to make this area an 'A' area and that goes for Free Labourers Union.
Q. When did you make the application.
A. I cannot remember the exact date.
Q. Can you estimate how many months ago it was.
A. This was about July - Doctors and Teachers Unions got together then trying to make this an 'A' area.
Q. And representations were unsuccessful.
A. It is an 'A' now by Home Ministry.
Q. How long since.
A. About middle of November and instead of that it should be back dated to June.
Q. When this area was reclassified an 'A' area was the Staff Officer Labour HQ 2 NZEF (JAPAN) notified.
A. I did.
Q. In writing.
A. Not in writing.
Q. What efforts have been made to increase the wages of Casuals since dissatisfaction has been manifested.
A. Casuals rates of wages have been jacked up - a man cannot go direct to Chiefs Labour - they have to report to Prefectural Officials.
Q. Have they reported to Prefectural Officials.
A. No results as yet.
Q. How do the wages in this area compare with those in Hiroshima.
A. 20 yen difference in favour of Hiroshima.
Q. Has the attention of the responsible authorities been drawn to that fact.
A. It has been.

(Chap on end)

Q. This official has stated he had some knowledge of dissatisfaction - that dissatisfaction did prevail and had done so for some time - when did he inform Capt Blessdale Staff Officer Labour.
A. I have asked for advice and Mr. MORIMOTO the Chief of Chofu Labour Office asked him sometimes.
Q. Is it not a fact that because this matter is one for Central Liaison Office HQ 2 NZEF (JAPAN) could not take any action.
A. It is a fact.
Q. As Mr. FUKUDA volunteered to bring a copy of his minutes to us this afternoon and has not done so could he conveniently do so this evening.
A. Yes.
Q. (To Chief of Shimonoseki)
Do you anticipate that the wage scale for this area will be approximately equalised with that of Hiroshima in the near future.
A. I think they will be.

Translation.

B

Incl 5

B

REQUISITIONS

Blackmarket and Inflation is completely destroying the living standard of the Casual Ambourers employed by the Occupation Forces.

In view of the serious nature of indemnification labour, particularly at this reconstruction period in Japan, we have persevered to the very utmost in our living difficulties and have to date been faithful to all labour allotted us.

However, our employers, the Government officials, have forced on us a low wage actually below a starving point, viz. 48 Yen per day (inclusive of tax). To our requests for increase in wages through the Union, the officials have not favoured us with a reply, and they are now putting us to face starvation.

The new Constitutional Law clearly provides "Every person has the right to a healthy and culturally living". Also "Living as a human being" is stipulated in Labour Regulations. All these rights however are being completely controlled and taken away from us by the Government itself.

Think of it, when one only gets 1,200 Yen after working the full month without an absence of a single day. If Sundays are absented one gets only 1,000 Yen. How can one live on this basis? At a time when concerns such as contractors pay 100 to 150 yen per day, we fail to understand why the Government forces upon us such a low daily wage as 48 Yen (inclusive of tax).

Casual labourers employed by the Occupation Forces in other Prefectures, who are the same as we are, are receiving from some time past daily wage of 68 Yen, and we really cannot understand why Casual labourers in the Shimonoseki area alone should be forced with such unfair and low daily wage.

We absolutely object to the very insincere handling of affairs by the Shimonoseki Public Employment Security Office and the Yamaguchi Prefecture Officials, and at the same time inasmuch as it is difficult to continue labour under present conditions, we hereby request immediate acceptance of the requisitions which we hereby submit (as per copy attached) as a provisional action under the circumstances.

Furthermore, in view of repeated insincerity on the part of the officials concerned, we insist reply being made to us by 16:30 Hrs. 12 December at the Chofu Branch of the Shimonoseki Public Employment Security Office. For all consequences that may occur due to failure of reply within the time specified, it is to be understood that the responsibility will be on the part of the Shimonoseki Public Employment Security Office and the Prefectural Office.

9 December 1947.

Fukuda Masayoshi
Representing the All Japan
Occupation Force Employees
Labour Union.
Shimonoseki Branch

To Hayashi Kazumi Esq.
Shimonoseki Public Employment Security Office Chief
To Tanaka Tatsumi Esq.
Governor Yamaguchi Prefecture.

.....

INC2-5

Translation.

Incl 6.

REQUISITIONS ITEMISED

1. IMMEDIATE ENFORCEMENT OF CASUAL SUNDRY LABOURERS DAILY WAGE TO 68 YEN RETROACTIVE AS FROM 1 JUNE 1947, the same as in other Prefectures.

2. RETROACTIVE PAYMENT TO BE EFFECTED BY 16:00 HRS. 20 DEC. 1947.

3. LIVING SUPPLEMENT ALLOWANCE TO BE GIVEN IN THE SAME MANNER AS ALLOWED PERMANENTS.

4. IMMEDIATE TRANSFERENCE OF CASUALS TO PERMANENTS AS PER AWARD ISSUED BY LIAISON CENTRAL OFFICE UNDER DATE OF 12 APRIL 1947.

INCL-6

Translation.

Occupation No. 724.

Inc 17

11 December, 1947.

To:
Fukuda Masayoshi Esq.,
The All Japan Occupation Force Employees Labour Union,
Shimonoseki Branch.

NOTE OF REPLY

re Occupation Force Casual Labourers Daily Wage

With reference to the requisitions submitted by your Union under date of the 9 of December 1947 on the above subject, we hereby reply as follows:-

1. Regarding revision of daily wages for Casual labourers, this has been under negotiation with the Central Bureau from time to time, but so far it is not yet definitely decided. Under the circumstances an officer in charge of the matter in question was despatched to Tokyo on the 9th inst. for further negotiation, and it is not yet definitely known as to when the revision can be put into effect.

We also find it difficult to give you a definite reply regarding retroactive payments.

2. Inasmuch as the matter of daily wage revision being still unsettled, it is quite natural that it is impossible to give you a reply relative to payment thereof.

3. It is our desire to effect payment of wages to Casuals labourers of permanent nature in the same manner as for Permanents, but as it is still uncertain as to whether the Central Bureau will approve to same or not, we will do our utmost to explain the situation and endeavour to have this system enforced.

4. The matter of transferring Casuals to Permanents is receiving our due consideration, but due to the number of Permanents required by the various units being limited, the enforcement thereof is being delayed. We have contacted the Labour Officers of 6 Labour Group, Kure, repeatedly, who promised to give the matter careful study, but definite actions thereon is still pending.

It appears that the Central Bureau is also considering some suitable plans in regard to this subject, and this Prefecture, in addition to negotiating thereon with the Occupation Forces, will again submit to the Central Bureau an explanation of actual conditions in this Prefecture and endeavour to have same enforced.

Chief of Prefecture Occupation
Dept.

INC 2-7

Translation.

C C/

REQUISITIONS

1. Casual labourers working during the week from 30 Dec. to 5 Jan. 1948 should be paid their daily wages plus 100% of their basic daily wages. (The above mentioned daily wages should be calculated on the basic of their basic daily wages plus allowance for Overtime and Special work.)

2. Casual labourers working during the above mentioned period should be allowed a special ration of two-third pint of Japanese Sake on each day worked.

3. Casual labourers who will have worked the full week's period above mentioned should be allowed a special ration of one pair of Japanese Rubber-soled socks.

Reply to the above requisitions is requested by 16:30 hrs. of 23 Dec. 1947 at the Shimonoseki Public Employment Security Office.

4. Relative to the state of affair that occurred on the 15 Of Dec. 1947, it is requested that the basic day wage be paid to all Casuals who intended to report for work on the said date. The responsibility is entirely on the part of the Prefectural Office.

Reply to the above requisition is requested by noon of 18 Dec. 1947 at the same place.

16 Dec. 1947.

Fukuda Masayoshi (Signed)
Representative for
The Shimonoseki Branch of the All Japan
Occupation Force Employees Lab. Union

To:
Hayashi, Kazumi, Esq.
Chief of the Shimonoseki Public Employment Security Office.

Tanaka, Tatsuo, Esq.
Governor of Yamaguchi Prefecture.

Shimonoseki Lab. Security No. 598

18 December 1947.

Fukuda Masayoshi Esq.,
Representative for the Shimonoseki Branch
of the All-Japan Occupation Force Employees Labour Union.

Reply to Requisitions submitted 16 Dec. 1947

In reference to Item 4 of the above mentioned requisitions, will reply as follows:

With reference to the state of affair that occurred on the 15 of Dec. 1947, inasmuch as the Casual labourers did not report for work at their own will, payment of their daily wages cannot be allowed.

Furthermore, the present reply is in accordance to instructions received from the Prefectural authorities.

Also, in view of the serious nature of the Indemnification Labour, it is highly desired that such action as having the entire parties concerned leaving their working posts be refrained in the future, and any negotiations, etc. in future be held through representatives.

Hayashi Kazumi
Chief of the Shimonoseki Public
Employment Security Office.

Shimonoseki Lab. No. 596

18 Dec. 1947.

To:
The Chief of Occupation Section,
Yamaguchi Prefecture.

re Reply to Requisitions Submitted
By the All Japan Occupation Force Employees Lab. Union

The Shimonoseki Branch of the All Japan Occupation Force Labour Union have submitted requisitions as per attached copy. Of the 4 items requisitioned, we have replied to the 4th item in accordance to instructions received from the Prefecture Office as per attached copy, but in reference to the remaining 3 items we would ask you kindly arrange to have the Prefecture Office to let them have a suitable reply.

Furthermore, for your guidance we would mention that the reply to the said 3 items is expected by 16:30 Hrs. of 23 D.c 1947 at the Chofu Branch of the Shimonoseki Public Employment Security Office.

CHIEF of the Public Employment
Security Office.

(Signed)

Translation of Poster

NOTICE NO. 1

ALL OCCUPATION FORCE CASUAL EMPLOYEES ARE REQUESTED TO RETURN TO THEIR WORKING POSTS IMMEDIATELY.

THE UNION WILL UNDERTAKE ALL SUBSEQUENT CONSEQUENCES WITH RESPONSIBILITY.

15 DECEMBER 1947.

THE ALL JAPAN OCCUPATION FORCE
EMPLOYEES LABOUR UNION,

SHIMONOSEKI BRANCH.

Incl 8.

I contacted the Prefectural Office at 7:30 Hrs. of the 15th, asking them several times to send out a responsible party with a reply, but the Prefectural authorities replied that as they could not say anthing further then what they already have said, they asked me to inform the party concerned accordingly.

I mentioned to the Prefectural Office at the time that the Japanese Public Employment Security Office cannot be held responsible for any state of affair that may occur if the Prefectural Office did not send out anyone to Shimonoseki on the aforementioned date. The Prefectural Office therefore is responsible, and the situation should be handled by them.

MORITMOTO

Translation.

F

LABOUR UNION MEMBERS GENERAL MEETING MINUTE

Incl 9.

PLACE - The Shoenji Temple at Nakano-Machi.
TIME - 16:50 HRS.
MEMBERS ANTICIPATED - 150

President - Takayama, Mikio

Subject - 1. Report on progress of movement.
2. Future policy of movement.
3. Re plans for Casual Labour.
4. Re 1950 Yen Base.
5. Re Payment of Living Supplement.
6. (Not listed)
7. Re Union Expense Account.
8. Motive.

1. Report on Progress of Movement. By Fukuda & Masuda Labour Union Vice Chief and Secretary Respectively.

2. Policy of Movement. (Permanents)

Insist on A Area Allowance retrospective (June)
To be paid on the 20th.

Insist on payment of Living Supplement of 2.8 (In Full)
To be paid on the 25th.

Insist on 1950 Yen Base (10% increase on basic wage with Dependent Allowance of 150 Yen)
(Basic wage Dependent Allowance)
A Area Allowance. (20%)
To be paid on the 25th.

December Wage. Insist on December wage account being closed by the 25th and paid on the 30th. If this is not possible lodge application for an advance loan of 1500 Yen per head male as well as female. (exclusive of taxes)

(a) PLANS FOR CASUAL LABOURERS.

1. Insist for recognition of 68 Yen per day for sundry workers. Payment on this basis to be retrospective from June.

2. Living Supplement payment to be on the same basis as permanents.

3. Transference of Casuals to Permanents.

4. Basic daily wage to be retrospective to 20 December.

(b) Movements as given hereunder to be put in force:-

1. Response to be expected by - 16:30 HRS. of 12th (At the Chofu Japanese Public Employment Security Office)

2. Investigate Casuals wishing to be transferred to Permanent

3. Endeavour to increase union membership among Casuals.

3. Labour Union Expense Accounts.

2% of basic wage to be taken as Union fee - from new wage scale.

(Heretofore this was on the basis of 2% of actual payment received.

INC 2-9

the counting place three times. No violations of the election laws were observed by this headquarters and no complaints were received from any persons taking part in the election.

9090

Malcolm E. Craig
MALCOLM E. CRAIG
Colonel, Infantry
Commanding

AG 000.1 - BA 1st Ind RFS/lha

Hq I Corps, APO 301

FEB 6 1948

TO: CG, Eighth Army, APO 343
Attn: Mil Govt Section

Forwarded in accordance with provisions of Operational Directive 22, 1947.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

Wilder A. Johnson
WILDER A. JOHNSON
Capt., A. G. D.
Asst. Adj. Gen.

12 FEB 1948

AG 091(Japan)(MG-L) 2nd Ind.

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

Report of surveillance of a local election in Osaka Prefecture is forwarded for your information..

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

8

R. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

17

HEADQUARTERS
OSAKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 25

JBS/myt

3 February 1948
48/LG/G/3

SUBJECT: Election of Mayor

TO: Commanding Officer
Kinki Mil Govt Region,
APO 317

1. On 1 January 1948, four towns and villages, Ibaraki-cho, Kasauga-mura, Mishi-mura, Tamakushi-mura were consolidated into Ibaraki City with a population of 35,728.

2. On 1 February 1948, an election was held for the purpose of selecting a mayor for Ibaraki City. There were three candidates for the office:

Yoshitaka Takashima	-	Liberal
Hikaru Nakatani	-	Independent
Tetsutaro Sawada	-	Social-Democrat

Each candidate was the former head of one of the merged towns or villages and the head-man of the fourth village was not a candidate but was the acting mayor from the time of the merger of the four towns until the present time.

3. In the city's population of 35,728, there were a total of 18,403 registered voters, 8,759 of which were males and 9,644 females. Of the number registered, 14,609 voted, or 79.4 per cent. Of those voting, 6,938 were males, or 47.4 per cent and 7,671 were females, or 52.6 per cent.

4. One counting place was established and the results of the election tabulated as follows:

Takashima (Lib)	-	6,328
Nakatani (Ind)	-	4,449
Sawada (Soc-Dem)	-	3,639

Mr. Takashima, with 6,328 votes having more than 37 1/2 per cent of the votes cast, was elected mayor.

5. The election was observed by this headquarters and teams visited each of the twenty polling places twice, and

BA 24253

AG 091(Japan)(MG-L) 2nd Ind.

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

12 FEB 1948

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

Report of surveillance of a local election in Osaka Prefecture is forwarded for your information..

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

R SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

BASIC: Report on Miyagi Labor Relations Committee

AG 230.145 (MG-E1) 1st Ind.

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,
APO 500

GHQ, SCAP
JAN 29 1948
00406
MILITARY GOVERNMENT RECORDS

28 JAN 1948

28 JAN 1948

1. Forwarded for your information.

2. It is understood that specific instructions on the appointment and dismissal procedure of Labor Relations Committee Members has been formulated by the Central Labor Relations Committee and has been made available to all local committees for their guidance and also that a copy of these instructions will be furnished each Military Government team in the near future in the form of a technical letter.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

8

R. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

1 Incl
n/c

MG-D

18

BASIC: Report on Miyagi Labor Relations Committee

AG 230.145 (MG-RL) 1st Ind.

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,
APO 500

28 JAN 1946

1. Forwarded for your information.

2. It is understood that specific instructions on the appointment and dismissal procedure of Labor Relations Committee Members has been formulated by the Central Labor Relations Committee and has been made available to all local committees for their guidance and also that a copy of these instructions will be furnished each Military Government team in the near future in the form of a technical letter.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

1 Incl
n/c

R. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

MG-D

HEADQUARTERS ARMY FORCES PACIFIC
APO 500
CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION

HEADQUARTERS IX CORPS
Office of the Commanding General
APO 309

D 230

16 JAN 1948

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Report on Miyagi Labor Relations Committee

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343

5900

1. Transmitted herewith is a report on the Miyagi Labor Relations Committee.

2. The Miyagi Labor Relations Committee reflects conditions which to a considerable degree exist in other prefectural labor relations committees in the IX Corps area. Employers fail to recommend representatives who have a thorough and practical knowledge of their responsibilities. Labor appears to recommend representatives noted for their enthusiastic convictions regarding what they consider the rights of labor. However, they usually lack practical and logical concepts which would enable them to carefully and soberly consider problems presented to the committee. Some of the well informed and active labor representatives are politically affiliated with the Communist Party.

3. The prefectural governors do not assume their responsibilities in respect to the labor relations committees. They are not requiring labor and management to recommend individuals with the experience and labor relations backgrounds necessary to properly execute the duties of such offices. Individuals are often appointed as neutrals, only to prove by their actions that they are definitely in favor of labor, management, or the Communist Party. It is the opinion of this headquarters that Article 37 of the Enforcement Ordinance to the Trade Union Law directs the prefectural governor to require recommendations from labor and management in excess of the number to be appointed. It is believed that this procedure is necessary in order to assure the appointment of competent members, as well as prevent an organized political minority from securing an undue number of representatives on the committee. The prefectural governors fail to use proper initiative and do not exercise the authority granted them by Article 37 of the Enforcement Ordinance to the Trade Union Law. In practically all cases, labor and management recommend only the number that is required, thereby leaving no alternative for appointments.

4. This headquarters concurs in the recommendations as made in the attached report. In addition, it is recommended that:

a. The Labor Ministry publish specific regulations regarding the procedures to be used by the prefectural governors in appointing

Basic: Ltr, Hq IX Corps, APO 309, subject: Transmittal of Report on Miyagi Labor Relations Committee

labor relations committees. Copies of such regulations should be forwarded by higher headquarters to all military government units in order that proper surveillance may be maintained.

b. Prior to appointing members to the labor relations committees, the prefectural governors be required to submit the names of such members to local military government units for a check relative to their qualifications and subversive activities.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

Francis C. Park
FRANCIS C. PARK
CWO, USA
ASST. ADJ. GEN,

1 Incl:
Report on Miyagi Labor
Relations Committee

31 December 1947

REPORT ON MIYAGI PREFECTURE LABOR RELATIONS COMMITTEE

I. MEMBERS:

1. The majority of the Miyagi Labor Relations Committee was appointed in March 1947. The committee consists of fifteen (15) members, five (5) employer, five (5) employee and five (5) neutral representatives as indicated below:

a. Employer representatives:

(1) Fungoro Uchigasaki - he is the managing president of the Tohoku Electric Company. On 15 October 1947, he resigned from the committee stating he was too busy to attend committee meetings. He was replaced by Toru Hori, directing manager of the Tohoku Electric Power Distribution Company. Political affiliations of these men are unknown.

(2) Chuji Kawamura - he is the director of the Sendai Branch, Japan Transportation Company. Kawamura rarely absents himself from committee meetings and seems to understand the labor situation, but seldom takes an active part in the meetings. His political affiliations are unknown.

(3) Gogen Takahashi - he is manager of the Toyo Cutlery Company. He seldom absents himself from the committee meetings, has a good understanding of the labor movement and takes an active part in the meetings. He is politically affiliated with the Social Democratic Party.

(4) Keiji Furuya - he is the standing trustee of the Miyagi Prefecture Operators' Association and has a fair understanding of the labor movement. He rarely absents himself from the committee meetings and is considered the best speaker thereat. Furuya argues actively on behalf of the employers. Whenever a dispute is submitted to the committee he acquaints himself with the case and is able to present his argument authoritatively. His political affiliations are unknown.

(5) Chushichi Shoji - he is president of the Shiogama Chamber of Commerce. Shoji has never been an active member of the committee. He stated that he did not have sufficient time to devote to committee activities. Since September 1947 he has not attended committee meetings. He formally resigned from the committee on 15 November 1947. Shoji was replaced the same day

by Eiji Shudo, manager of the Tohoku Industry Company. Political affiliations of these two men are unknown.

(6) According to information received, interest is taken by employer representatives when a labor problem is first presented to the Labor Relations Committee. However, as the discussion drags on, interest seems to wane and the employee members gain control. It seems management representatives are not in a position to take leave from their prime duties to devote sufficient time to committee activities. If they were called upon at infrequent intervals, they would be more likely to expend the necessary effort to arrive at wise and just decisions.

b. Employee representatives:

(1) Zenzo Suzuki - he is secretary of the Miyagi Prefecture Federation of the National Congress of Industrial Organizations and secretary of the Sendai Transportation Workers Union. Suzuki has participated in the labor movement since 1929 and has made efforts to bring the labor movement under his command by assuming leadership in various labor disputes. He is seldom absent from committee meetings. He is a theorist, versed in the labor law, and argues actively on behalf of the employees. Very often he has made settlements difficult because he has assumed leadership in labor disputes while acting as a committee member. Suzuki professes to be a Social Democrat, but he is generally regarded as a Communist.

(2) Takeshi Maki - he is president of the labor union of Tohoku Metallic Industry Company and also president of the Miyagi Federation of Metallic Workers Union. Maki rarely absents himself from committee meetings and is an impressive speaker. He is a left wing Social Democrat.

(3) Eizo Sato - he is a member of the Central Conflict Committee, elected from the Tohoku Regional Headquarters of the Japan Electric Workers Union. This man is not experienced in the labor movement, but he is a theorist knowing thoroughly the labor laws. Sato attempts to affiliate other unions with the NCIU, speaks well and often at the meetings. He is a member of the Communist Party.

(4) Jiro Yamaki - he is the former chief secretary of the Tohoku Regional Federation of All Communications Workers Union and the former chairman of the Miyagi Council of

All Communications Workers Union. Jiro rarely attends committee meetings and speaks very little. He is a right wing Social Democrat.

(5) Sakio Nakayama - he is chairman of the executive committee of the Sendai Chapter of the General Federation of Government Railway Workers Union. Nakayama is generally present at committee meetings and is an impressive speaker. He is a supporter of Suzuki and Sato and a left wing Social Democrat.

(6) The employee representatives do not truly represent labor, as they were appointed only from the largest and most influential unions in the prefecture. They study labor problems so that at committee meetings they are able to present their views dogmatically and take advantage of the passive attitude of the employer representatives.

c. Neutral members:

(1) Otogoro Miyagi - he is the principal of the Sendai First Middle School and is deeply interested in the labor movement. He is chairman of the committee and quite often settles differences between capital and labor. His political affiliations are unknown. He seems to act on behalf of the employer.

(2) Tamotsu Mishima - he is a lawyer and seems to be the most suitable of the neutral members and acts as a supporter of the chairman. His political affiliations are unknown. Mishima appears to act on behalf of the employer.

(3) Sosaku Itsumi - he is a lawyer and diligently attends committee meetings. It seems he is more active in the political field than in the field of labor. His political affiliations are with the Social Democratic Party and he acts on behalf of the employees.

(4) Kyohide Kawahara - he is the chief of Akahata (Red Flag) Newspaper. Kawahara is usually present at committee meetings and speaks on behalf of the employees. He is politically affiliated with the Communist Party.

(5) Rokuro Kamiya - he is a professor at Tohoku University. Kamiya attends all committee meetings and speaks sharply on behalf of the employees. In investigating the causes of labor troubles he takes up points which seem to escape the other members' attention. He has Communist Party affiliations.

(6) The governor appointed the above five members to act as neutrals after representatives of both labor and management approved the appointments. Actually these members are not neutral, since three act in favor of the employees and two in favor of the employers. In view of this situation, the governor attempted to balance the committee by appointing one (Otogoro Miyagi) of the two neutral members, who actually favors the employers, as chairman of the committee.

II. ACTIVITIES:

1. The most important labor dispute and strike brought to the attention of the Labor Relations Committee was that of the Hosokura Mine. The dispute started on 25 May 1947 and was settled on 17 September 1947. On 28 June 1947, the chief of the Hosokura Mine Labor Union signed an agreement for the Hosokura Mine Workers Union. Kasaku Onodera (possibly Communist), an influential member of the Hosokura Mine Labor Union, was not in accord with the agreement accepted by the chief; and, with the help of Eizo Sato and Zenzo Suzuki, began a move to start the dispute. The Labor Relations Committee drew up a mediation plan and submitted it to management and the union for acceptance by 17 August 1947. Operation of the drainage pumps was to cease if this plan was rejected. The union accepted this plan, but management refused as they claimed the plan as submitted was financially impossible and showed too much favoritism for the union with no consideration given management. It was agreed, however, that the operation of the drainage pumps would continue. Several more attempts were made by the committee, but management refused for the above mentioned reasons. The dispute was finally settled by direct negotiations between union and management on 17 September 1947.

2. The present railway dispute was referred to the Miyagi Labor Relations Committee by the union on 22 October 1947. A general committee conference was called and it was decided that a mediation plan would be drafted. Mr. Furuya, an employer representative, stated that he had consulted with the Vice Minister of Labor relative to this dispute and was informed that according to Article 36 of the Enforcement Ordinance to the Trade Union Law, the Miyagi Labor Relations Committee did not have the authority to take action because it involved more than one prefecture. Mr. Furuya was in favor of postponing the action until official word could be received from the Minister of Labor. However, the mediation committee drafted a plan. Mr. Furuya could not agree with this action and resigned from the mediation committee on 18 November 1947. The committee operates under the opinion that if a majority vote is obtained by them they do not have to abide by national laws or advice of the Labor Minister.

III. CONCLUSIONS:

1. It is evident the committee as a whole is inadequate. The employer representatives seem to take only sporadic interest in the activities

of the committee. They apparently take the attitude that these problems do not affect their present interests so why waste time on them.

2. The employee representatives are an aggressive group, and take advantage of the employer representatives' passive attitude. They are of the opinion that every decision handed down by the committee should be in favor of labor, giving little or no consideration to the type of demand made. This is probably due to the left wing element in the committee.

3. The prefectural governor erred in selecting the neutral members of the committee. For neutral members of the committee, truly independent members should have been appointed, and it is absurd to select Communists to act as neutrals. As the committee stands, it is divided into the employer and employee sides without anyone observing a strict neutrality.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. It is recommended that existing Japanese labor laws be revised to include the following:

a. That members of the labor relations committee be subject to removal from the committee for strike agitation or other misfeasance in office.

b. That the second sentence of Article 37 of Enforcement Ordinance (#108) to the Trade Union Law be amended to read: "The number of members of the local labor relations committee shall be forty-five (45) appointed by the local governor. Summon one (1) member each to represent management, labor, and neutrals, in case of a dispute. Rotate the members for subsequent disputes."

c. That members of the Communist Party be prohibited from being appointed to labor relations committees.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section
Local Government Division

5 February, 1948.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Report on Miyagi Labor Relations Committee

1. The following information has been received from Headquarters IX Corps regarding Miyagi Labor Relations Committee:

"The Miyagi Labor Relations Committee reflects conditions which to a considerable degree exist in other prefectural labor relations committees in the IX Corps area. Employers fail to recommend representatives who have a thorough and practical knowledge of their responsibilities. Labor appears to recommend representatives noted for their enthusiastic convictions regarding what they consider the rights of labor. However, they usually lack practical and logical concepts which would enable them to carefully and soberly consider problems presented to the committee. Some of the well informed and active labor representatives are politically affiliated with the Communistic Party.

"The prefectural governors do not assume their responsibilities in respect to the labor relations committees. They are not requiring labor and management to recommend individuals with the experience and labor relations backgrounds necessary to properly execute the duties of such offices. Individuals are often appointed as neutrals, only to prove by their actions that they are definitely in favor of labor, management, or the Communist Party. It is the opinion of this headquarters that Article 37 of the Enforcement Ordinance to the Trade Union Law directs the prefectural governor to require recommendations from labor and management in excess of the number to be appointed. It is believed that this procedure is necessary in order to assure the appointment of competent members, as well as prevent an organized political minority from securing an undue number of representatives on the committee. The prefectural governors fail to use proper initiative and do not exercise the authority granted them by Article 37 of the Enforcement Ordinance to the Trade Union Law. In practically all cases, labor and management recommend only the number that is required, thereby leaving no alternative for appointments.

"This headquarters recommends that:

a. The Labor Ministry publish specific regulations regarding the procedures to be used by the prefectural governors in appointing

labor relations committees. Copies of such regulations should be forwarded by higher headquarters to all military government units in order that proper surveillance may be maintained.

b. Prior to appointing members to the labor relations committees, the prefectural governors be required to submit the names of such members to local military government units for a check relative to their qualifications and subversive activities.

2. The following recommendations were made to Headquarters IX Corps by Miyagi Prefecture Labor Relations Committee:

"a. That members of the labor relations committee be subject to removal from the committee for strike agitation or other misfeasance in office.

"b. That the second sentence of Article 37 of Enforcement Ordinance (#108) to the Trade Union Law be amended to read: "The number of members of the local labor relations committee shall be forty-five (45) appointed by the local governor. Summon one (1) member each to represent management, labor, and neutrals, in case of a dispute. Rotate the members for subsequent disputes."

"c. That members of the Communist Party be prohibited from being appointed to labor relations committees."

3. Regarding recommendations contained in Paragraph 1 a and 1 b above, Local Government Division comments are as follows:

a. Concur, except instead of being determined by Labor Ministry, specific regulations re appointment of committee members should be a matter of law.

b. Do not concur. Any person who meets legal qualifications, including purge directives, should be appointable by administrative authorities, without prior approval by occupational authorities. Japanese officialdom must learn to walk alone, and its first steps should be taken as early as possible.

4. Local Government Division further offers the following comments on recommendations in Paragraph 2 above:

a. Do not concur. Committee members who represent labor interests will, out of both necessity and desirability, be labor leaders. Such persons must not be restricted in performing any legal exercise of such leadership, even though that might include actions of dispute. Of course, it would be unreasonable for neutral or employer committee representatives to engage in agitation. Should such eventuality occur, believe such members ought to be removed. Mechanics for removal should be established

somewhat as follows: No member of committee who has lost support of his nominating interests should be continued in office, and governors should remove labor and employer representatives upon petition of interests concerned. In the case of neutral members, removal should be effected upon petition by either interest. Believe this should be a matter of law and not left to administrative discretion.

b. No comment.

c. We not concur. As long as the Communist party is legally recognized, discrimination against its members is unthinkable.

By law, powers are delegated to the prefectures. Some are general and the competent minister is responsible for adequate instructions at all times, especially at the beginning to put them into operation. The prefectural government must request direction from the Central Ministry concerned. If the direction is slow in coming through, the prefectural government cannot act and is charged with inefficiency. Therefore in such matters responsibility for lack of action should be placed squarely on the Ministry charged with such.

C. G. TILTON
Chief, Local Government Division

COPY

APO 500
28 Jan 47

AG 000.1 (28 Jan 47) GS

SUBJECT: Local Government Elections

TO : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. On dates to be announced later elections for chief executives will be held in all local echelons of government in Japan. The same local entities will also in a separate election chose the members of their legislative assemblies.

2. These elections are of the utmost importance not only because they are the first local elections since the surrender but also because they mark the first time in Japanese history in which local chief executives will have been elected by direct popular vote, the first time in which membership in a local assembly has been more than anhonorary position, and the first time in which any elections have been supervised by representative committees of citizens rather than by government officials. It is imperative, therefore, that the elections be a free and positive expression of the will of the Japanese people and assurance that elections be of this character thus becomes a major responsibility of the Occupation Forces.

3. Applicable election laws and ordinances, if faithfully enforced, will assure fair and impartial elections. Direct responsibility for such enforcement rests with the election administration committees which have been established in each local entity of government.

4. To ensure such enforcement it is desired that through the military government teams and other forces under your control you:

a. Inform election administration committees, chief executives, candidates, and the public in general that through your forces you will observe the administration of election laws from the time the campaign opens until the final results are made public.

b. Refer to the proper Japanese authorities for correction of all violations or delinquencies in the administration of the election laws which may come to your notice.

c. Obtain extensive publicity in press and radio to the effect that violations of or failure to enforce the election laws, as well as infringements upon individual liberties, should be reported to designated units if the Japanese authorities have failed to correct the abuses. Types of violations which may be expected include:

(1) Privileges granted to favored candidates.

(2) Unlawful exclusions from the registration lists.

(3) Police interference with legal campaign activity.

15A

C O P Y

(4) Efforts of either established or petty political machines to buy votes by bribes with scarce commodities or cash.

(5) Excessive campaign expenditures, in cash or kind, or failure to report campaign expenses. Excessive contributions by individuals.

(6) Interference with bona fide election meetings, with access to the polls, or with free or secret voting.

(7) Denials of rightful candidacy; improper candidacies.

(8) Dishonest tabulation or reporting of results.

(9) Failure of authorities to prosecute violators.

d. Provide extensive surveillance during campaign and on election day in particular.

5. It is further desired that the military government teams observing the election, report immediately by most rapid channels to SCAP all serious breaches in the administration of election laws. Information concerning the progress of campaigns and elections will also be included in military government bi-weekly reports.

6. A policy of strictest impartiality will be observed and enforced throughout your command.

7. Election laws and ordinances and other pertinent materials in bound mimeographed form entitled Local Elections in Japan, a copy of which is attached (Inclosure No. 1), have already been made available to military government teams at an official conference held at this headquarters 6 to 11 January 1947. It is desired that the reference document be considered a part of those command instructions. Further supplementary aids will be provided by representatives of this headquarters in visits to the field.

8. In addition to the reports called for in paragraph 5 above, it is desired that a summary report conforming to the attached form (Inclosure No. 2), be dispatched to this headquarters within two weeks after the election.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

2 Incls
1.Local Elections in Japan
2.Summary Report Form

Mailed 0840 Jan 29 '47

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Gifu Mil Govt Team, APO 25, Unit 2, Subj: "Report on Surveillance of Elections for Mayor of Sakuraomura, Yamagata gun"

MSB/mk

1st Ind

7379
136
1

Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Region, APO 710, 17 Jan 48

TO: CG, I Corps, APO 301

Forwarded in compliance with OD 22/1947.

11 G

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Walter O Wade
WALTER O. WADE
Capt, INF
Adjutant

AG 000.1 - BA 2nd Ind GLA/lha

Hq I Corps, APO 301

TO: CG, Eighth Army, APO 343

JAN 21 1948

mg

27 JAN 1948

AG 091(Japan)(MG-L) 3rd Ind

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500.

Report concerning an election for mayor of a village in Gifu prefecture is forwarded for your information.

8

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

R Schafer
R SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

BA 13040

15

19 JAN 1948

21 JAN 1946

AG 091(Japan)(MG-L) 3rd Ind

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500.

Report concerning an election for mayor of a village in Gifu prefecture is forwarded for your information.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

R SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

GIFU MIL GOVT TEAM
APO 25, Unit 2 (Gifu, Honshu)

CO
EX
ADJ
C/C
REP
RCI
PH
PW
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CPC
FRCC
FILES

SUBJECT: Report on Surveillance of Elections for Mayor of Sakurase mura, Yamagata gun

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

1. Name of Prefecture: Gifu

2. Date of Election: 12 January 1948

3. Number of Registered Voters: Men 406
Women 423
Total 829

4. Number Actually Voting: See No. 9

5. Number of Surveillance Teams: See No. 9

6. Number of type of vacancies to be filled in Town and Village Assemblies: 0

Number of Candidates by Parties: 1 non partisan

Number actually elected by Parties: 1 non partisan

7. No of women elected: 0

8. No of violations reported: 0

9. Comment: Election due to resignation of old mayor; no voting took place as there was only one candidate.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Enclosure #1

John F. Dinstbir
JOHN F. DINSTBIR
Capt., Inf.
Adjutant

0000861

Return to. Van Benschoten

IMPORTANT ELECTION

Report of the Election of Mayor of Mito city

Prefecture: Ibaragi

Date of Election: Dec. 7, 1947

Table I: Number of Votes obtained by Candidates

Name of Candidates	Party	Sex	Votes obtained
YAMAMOTO Yoshi	Ind.	M.	8,752

○ Elected Candidates ○

Table II: Number of Qualified Electors and Voters and Percentage Voted

Actual Population

		Registered Electors	Votes	Non-Votes	Percentage Voted
29,157	Male	13.340	8.245	4.095	6.02
32,259	Female	15,905	8.817	6.588	5,65
61,416	Total	29,045	18,062	10,983	6.22

62% of total electorate voted

Table III; Valid and Invalid Votes

Total Votes	Valid Votes	Invalid Votes	Percentage Invalid
18,062	17,965	97	0,5

Table IV; Number of Votes obtained by Political Parties.

S	D	L	P.C	C	Minors	Independant	Total
4.097	1.147	.	.	4.369	1	8,752	17.965

GHQ, SCAP
JAN 27 1948
AGO RECORDS

BASIC: Ltr, Mie Mil Govt Geam, APO 710, dtd 31 Dec 47,
subj: Inefficiency in Japanese Economy, Mie Prefecture.

AG 091(Japan)(MG-L) 3rd Ind

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343 26 JAN 1948

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500.

Report concerning inefficient handling of correspondence on the part of the Japanese government is forwarded for your information and consideration.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

8

R SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

1 Incl:
n/c

AG 312.1 (31 Dec 47) GS 4th Ind

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343.

1. Unless this type of inefficiency could come within the bounds of obstructionist tactics to Occupational requirements as set forth in directives or requirements, it is a matter wholly within the jurisdiction of the Japanese Government. Suggestion, however, is being made to the Ministerial officials with regard to corrective action and for better administrative routine.

2. The matter as set forward in basic communication is current with other prefectures also. It is another glaring demonstration which negates clearly the claim made frequently that central administration and control are superior to local governments' operations.

3. Constructive criticism to pressing problems as given in this basic report is also being suggested as a section for discussion and action on the agenda of the Governors' Conferences (of which there are regional sections), the Mayors' Association of Cities and the National Association of Mayors of Towns and Villages.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

1 Incl:
n/c, 1 cc w/d

14

AG 512.1 (31 Dec 47) GS 4th Ind

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343.

1. Unless this type of inefficiency could come within the bounds of obstructionist tactics to Occupational requirements as set forth in directives or requirements, it is a matter wholly within the jurisdiction of the Japanese Government. Suggestion, however, is being made to the Ministerial officials with regard to corrective action and for better administrative routine.

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BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

1 Incl:
n/c, 1 cc w/d

MIE MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 710

WLT/ft

31 December 1947
Report Control Symbol 47/E/FC/#10

SUBJECT: Inefficiency in Japanese Economy, Mie Prefecture

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

TO : Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343
(Attn: Military Government Section)

1. Prefectural food officials have informed this Unit of two cases of delayed action by the Central Japanese Government in authorizing Prefectural applications for distribution of imported food. An investigation disclosed that this situation is not confined to the food section, but affects as well practically all branches of the Prefectural Government. Mie Prefectural Government Sections, in the course of their work, submit many applications and informational requests to various departments of the Central Japanese Government. Frequently, this correspondence remains unanswered, for periods extending up to two months or more. This causes extreme anxiety to officials concerned, which directly results in lowered morals, decreased confidence in the Japanese Government, and general operating inefficiency. Forwarded correspondence often concerns plans and preparations which are required of the Prefecture. When no answer is received from the Japanese Government, Prefectural officials are at a loss as to what action to pursue. When the required information is eventually obtained, changed circumstances frequently require an entirely different course of action.

2. This Unit is aware of the fact that many applications, received by departments of the Japanese Government, require careful consideration before action is taken, perhaps warranting several weeks. However, it does seem that Prefectural correspondence could at least be acknowledged by telephone or telegram, with a brief summary of the probable action to taken and the time involved. A list of Prefectural correspondence to the Japanese Government, for which no reply whatever has been received as of 24 December 1947, is submitted herewith as Inclosure 1.

TRS

153

BASIC: Ltr, Mie Mil Govt Team, subject: "Inefficiency in Japanese Economy, Mie Prefecture", (Report Control Symbol 47/E/FC/#9) dtd 31 December 1947.

3. It is requested that the Central Japanese Government be instructed to taken action as requested in paragraph 2.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Desmond P. Wilson

DESMOND P. WILSON
Major, FA
Adjutant

1 Inclosure: List of Unanswered Prefectural Correspondence (6 Copies)

Report Control Symbol 47/E/FC/#10

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Mie Mil Govt Team, APO 710, dtd 31 Dec 47,
Subj: "Inefficiency in Japanese Economy, Mie Prefecture."

1st Ind GNM/ss

Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Region, APO 710, 12 Jan 48

TO: CG, I Corps, APO 301
ATTN: Mil Govt Section

This headquarters is aware of the fact that the Japanese Government has many pieces of correspondence clearing through the different sections each day. However, it is believed that in some instances certain important correspondence might be expedited and answered in a reasonable length of time.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Walter O. Wade
WALTER O. WADE
Capt, Inf
Adjutant

1 Incl:
n/c
1cc w/d

2nd Ind GLA/lha

Hq I Corps, APO 301

JAN 16 1948

TO: CG, Eighth Army, APO 343
Attn: Mil Govt Section

The attached report concerning delayed replies from the Central Government to requests of Mie-Ken officials as prepared by the Mie Mil Govt team is forwarded herewith for your consideration and whatever action you deem appropriate.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

John J. Dugan
JOHN J. DUGAN
Major, AGD
Asst. Adj Gen.

1 Incl:
n/c

15-3 13 JAN 1948

List of Prefectural correspondence to the Japanese Government,
for which no reply has been received as of 24 December 1947.

Prefectural Section Submitting Application	Government Agency Submitted To	Substance of Application	Date of Application
Local Affairs Section.	Home Ministry	Release of properties belonging to dismantled bodies.	Oct. 11. '47
"	"	Use of properties belonging to dismantled bodies	Oct. 20, 47
"	"	Release of properties belonging to dismantled bodies	Nov. 15, 47
"	Chief, Inspection Section, Prime Minister's Secretariate	Interpretation of Military Officers of Manchukuo	Nov. 6, 47
Commerce and Industry Section	Chief, Ind.Rehabilitation Bureau, Commerce & Ind. Ministry	Doubt regarding the control of use of designated installations	Oct. 27,47
"	Director, General Affairs Bureau, Commerce & Ind. Ministry	Establishment of foundational juridical persons in compliance with No.34 article, civil Law.	Nov. 1, 47.
"	Official Miza, Promotion Section, Daily Necessaries Bureau, Commerce & Industry Ministry	Subsidy for expenditures to establish the medium and small Enterprise Hdqts.	Oct. 22, 47
Accounts Section	Finance Ministry	Requirement of Budget for maintenance and custody.	Aug. 29, 47
Housing Section	Finance Ministry thru Liaison Board	Requirement of Budget for maintenance and custody.	Nov. 1, 47.

Ad. 1

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Letter to 8th Army

BASIC: Ltr, Shiga Mil Govt Team, APO 25, Unit 3, subject: "Report on Prefectural Governmental District Officer", dated 25 November 1947.

AG 014.12 (25 Nov 47) GS 3rd Ind

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500, 12 January 1948

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Article 155 of the Law Concerning Local Autonomy, Law No. 67 of 16 April 1947, provides as follows:

"Article 155. For the purpose of alloting the affairs which fall within his powers, the chief of an ordinary local public body may, by bylaws and at a necessary place, establish a local branch office (it shall be deemed herein and hereinafter to include a branch station of the local branch office in the case of a district) or a local affairs office in the case of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, or a branch office in the case of a city, town or village.

"For the purpose of alloting the affairs which fall within the powers of a mayor, the city designated by cabinet order shall, by bylaws, be divided into areas of wards, where ward offices shall be established.

"The provisions concerning administrative wards shall, with the exception of those specially stipulated by laws or cabinet orders, apply mutatis mutandis to the words as stated in the preceding paragraph.

"The location of a local branch office, local affairs office, branch office, or ward office, its name and its area of jurisdiction and area of a ward shall be provided by bylaws."

2. The structural organization and personnel referred to in the basic communication are derived from this Article. The district offices and the personnel in the prefecture are, therefore, a segment of the prefectural government. The district officer reports to the bureau chiefs and in some cases under his proper instructions, directly to the governor. The district officer and the other staff are civil service personnel as are those in the prefectural capital. The arguments for election as given in the Report are not in point. Much of the practical criticism of district office operation raised can be settled by better staff selection and proper placement by the prefectural authorities.

3. The areas of the districts in some cases coincided with the old Gun areas; in other districts, the area is an amalgamation of more

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GS - Comeback copy

BASIC: Ltr, Shiga Mil Govt Team, APO 25, Unit 3, subject: "Report on Prefectural Governmental District Officer", dated 25 November 1947.

them one Gun area. The redistricting of the prefecture took place at the time of the abolition of the Gun system. As is shown in the Article, the district offices are established on a democratic basis.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

MAILED 1600 Jan 15 '48 AG - GHQ

A. J. REHE
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Ge

HEADQUARTERS
SHIGA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 25, Unit 3, (Otsu, Honshu)

25 November 1947
47/LG/G/3

SUBJECT: Report on Prefectural Governmental District Officer

TO : Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301.
(Attn: Mil Govt Section)

1. This headquarters recommends, as a result of a survey of Japanese officials, that the District Officer in the future be elected by the people of the Gun rather than appointed by the Governor as is being presently done.

2. Shiga Prefecture is divided into twelve (12) Guns and three (3) Cities, Eight (8) District Officers, appointed by the Governor hold office as the Governors liaison to the Guns, Cities and Villages. Generally these Districts coincide with single Guns, but in this Prefecture in several instances a District includes two (2) Guns.

3. District Officers have no power and merely transmit Prefectural requirements to the subordinate elements. They may be requested to approach the Governor on the desires of the Guns but are not required to: hence, District Officers are not truly the people's representative, Any representations for the people are then made by the Mayor direct to the Governor. Consolidation of effect by neighboring towns is consequently handicapped by making it necessary for each Mayor to individually see the Governor. Seldom is the District Officer a native of the District in which he holds office and, therefore, does not have the welfare of his District at heart nor is he familiar with problems upon taking office. His work is closely tied in with food collections and as such is an important link in the system. The District Committee is headed by the District Chief, and technical assistants appointed by the Governor, and the duly elected members all from the towns within the District. Hence the important link between the Mayor and the Governor is not a strong one and slows down the completion of important matters.

4. The above recommendation is believed highly desirable because of the lack of understanding by the people of democratic principles of representative government as recently shown by numerous resignations of Mayors. The reasons given for these resignations in general show the strong hold of old Japanese customs rather than the more desirable Democratic ideas. For example one (1) Mayor resigned because he could not bring himself to insist that his neighbors be made to furnish a too strong rice quota. Another resigned because a misappropriation of rationed goods was caused by his subordinates, all of which

was done without his knowledge but caused him to lose face. In almost every case the Mayor did not realize his duties to represent his constituents in a democratic way.

5. The only point against the election of the District Officer is that at the present time Democratic principles are not fully understood in Japan and the population of Guns may find themselves incapable of selecting qualified Officers; whereas, the Governor with more experience may assist by appointing District Officers who the Governor knows have been familiar with political offices. This, however, should be considered as a temporary measure and not one to remain as a part of representative government.

/s/t/ E.D. LUCAS

Lt. Col. Cav
Commanding

AG 091(Japan)(MG-L) 2nd Ind 20 DEC 1947

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

Report on prefectural government district officers in Shiga prefecture is forwarded for your information and consideration.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

R SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

V.C.
CHG-ESC
20 DEC 1947

BASIC: Ltr, Shiga Mil Govt Team, APO 25, Unit 3, subject: "Report on Prefectural Governmental District Officer," dated 25 November 1947

AG 014 - BA 1st Ind GLA/lha

Hq I Corps, APO 301 10 Dec 1947

TO: CG, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Attention invited to basic letter for your information and consideration.

2. While the present procedure complies with exisiting regulations, it is believed that the proposed system of electing District officers rather than having them appointed by the Governor, warrants favorable consideration.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

/s/t/ WILDER A. JOHNSON
Capt., A.G.D.
Asst. Adj. Gen.

AG 091 (Japan) (MG-L) 2nd Ind 20 Dec 1947

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

Report on prefectural government district officers in Shiga prefecture is forwarded for your information and consideration.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

/s/t/ R. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
12 January 1948

AG 091.112 (12 Jan 48)GS

SUBJECT: Removal of Undesirable Japanese Officials.

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343.

1. Information has been received at this headquarters that Military Government Units are experiencing difficulties in carrying out the objectives of the occupation due to a lack of procedure for the prompt removal of corrupt or incompetent Japanese Officials.

2. To remove such Japanese Officials, the following procedure is established:

a. Recommendations for the removal of corrupt or incompetent officials should be sent through channels, with supporting evidence, to this headquarters.

b. Where removal from office is indicated, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will take the action necessary.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

MAILED 102 0 Jan 13 '48 AG-GHQ

A. J. REHE
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

(GS(COMEBACK)

for a Ltr

see letters from G.S. to 8th Army (separate folder)
for a foot note memo for Record
on this same page.

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Ltr, Hq Yamagata Mil Govt Team, subj: "Addenda to Report of Prefectural Assembly", dtd 26 December 1946.

AG 091 (Japan) (MG-L) 2nd Ind.

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343 JAN 8 A.M.

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

1. For your information and consideration.

2. Report referred to in paragraph 2, 1st indorsement was forwarded to your headquarters by 2nd indorsement, this headquarters dated 17 December 1946.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

8

1 Incl: n/c

R SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

RECORDED - MG

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BASIC: Ltr, Hq Yamagata Mil Govt Team, subj: "Addenda to Report of Prefectural Assembly", dtd 26 December 1946.

MIL GOVT 014.1 1st Ind

ZMW/mr

014.1

HEADQUARTERS IX CORPS, APO 309, 30 December 1946.

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343.

1. Attention is invited to basic communication and inclosure thereto.

2. Information pertaining to Prefectural Assembly in Yamagata Prefecture was previously submitted to your headquarters by first indorsement, this headquarters, above file, dated 4 December 1946, to letter, Headquarters, Yamagata Military Government Team, subject: "Prefectural Assembly", dated 29 November 1946.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

W. H. Sheard

W. H. SHEARD
LT. COL. AGD
ASST. ADJUTANT GENERAL

(IX) 014

1 Incl:
n/c

HEADQUARTERS
YAMAGATA MIL GOVT TEAM
APO 468

AJGx-1

26 December 1946

SUBJECT: Addenda to Report of Prefectural Assembly

TO : Commanding General, Headquarters IX Corps, APO 309
(ATTN: CO. Tohoku Mil Govt Region)

1. Transmitted herewith is additional information pertaining to prefectural assembly previously reported by this headquarters.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Albert J. Gregg, Jr.

ALBERT J. GREGG, JR.
1st Lt. AC
Adjutant

1 Incl:
Addenda to Pref. Assembly Report (in duplicate)