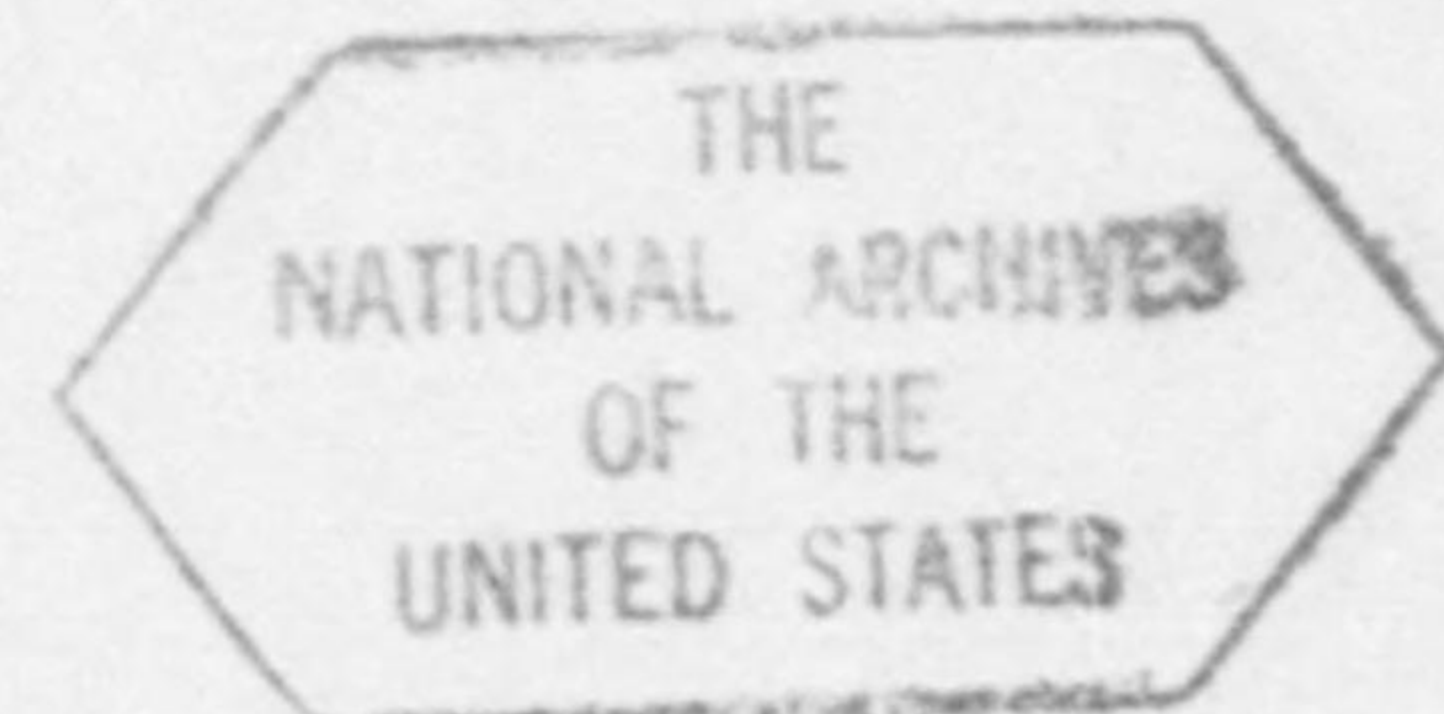


**GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)**  
**Description of contents**



- (1) Box no. 2758
- (2) Folder title/number: (14) (end)  
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- (3) Date: Dec. 1950

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DAILY ACTIVITIES REPORT  
ECONOMICS SECTION, KACAR

sk

DAR #262

29 - 30 December 1950

## 1. NATURAL RESOURCES

a. Agriculture

- (1) Held a conference with the Agriculture Improvement Section chief, Chiba Ken. See Annex 1a.
- (2) Agricultural co-operative activities examined in Shizuoka and Tochigi prefectures. See Annex 1b and 1c.
- (3) Agricultural Research and Extension examined in Yamanashi Ken. See Annex 1d.

## 2. DISTRIBUTION &amp; INDUSTRY

a. Mr. H. M. Sapir, representing the Trans-Pacific Consultants, called for assistance. His company is trying to establish themselves as trade and financial councillors and economic survey directors to serve the Japanese. He hoped to put a program into effect whereby SCAP would release scrap and III class reparations machinery for sale, repair and rental or re-sale to the economy. He was told that this program was directly in opposition to SCAP's policy, but was referred to Mr. Maurice Class, Chief of Industry Division of ESS/SCAP (or Mr. Thurman) to try and "sell" his plan. This idea has often been presented but SCAP desires that Japanese industry buy new machinery...thereby aiding manufacturers and also getting new equipment into industry. Reparations equipment released for scrap must be broken up and sold for scrap, not repaired and used.

b. Hand carried copy of inclosure to letter this headquarters, authorizing emergency temporary use of six reparations equipment to Nihon Seiko (39-111). Request of Mr. Johann. Also hand carried folders of blueprint layouts of all arsenals in the Kanto Region (in dupe) showing present status of each arsenal to Maj. Freeman (carried by SCF Torakawa).

c. Request from Mr. Kemske for suggestions for a NPR camp within one hour reach from the center of Tokyo by 1000 tomorrow (30 Dec).

d. Call from Mr. Johann requesting check be made of figures we submitted on class "C" scrap (arsenal reparations equipment). The difference in the two figures submitted by the Kanto Finance Bureau was so big that he wanted confirmation.

e. Mr. Johann, CAS, requests following information in next report:

- (1) Electric Power - Are Haiden notifying smaller consumers as to amount of their allocation? Do Haiden Offices make available to consumers records of allocations (competitors allocations are to be made known to any consumer).



(2) Scrap Iron - Ratio of price to official price. Supply .... (check large consumers).

f. Gave permission to Mitsubishi 37-1, to transfer all equipment from Kanegafuchi area of plant to Ojika area buildings (repairs to Ojika area to be completed by 1 January).

g. Telephone call made to Mr. Tom, CAS, explaining new developments relative to the PD of Koshiha Tank Farm. The 8031st Engineers Planning Board has made no decision in regard to the PD of area "B" part of the Koshiha Tank Farm which is being cultivated by 75 farmers. The 8031st Engineers referred the writer to the Engineer Section, Yokohama Command. Lt. Depler of the Engineer Section, Yokohama Command stated that the whole area comprising the former Japanese Naval Oil Storage Area which includes area "B" will be PD. JOSCO who had arbitrarily built a fence dividing the installation had not right to do so. The PD in question had recently been forwarded by the Engineer Section to G-4, JLC.

h. Following additional reparations plants inspected 26 - 30 Dec. 50:

Mitsubishi Juko (37-01 & 37-02)  
Mizuho Sengyo K.K., Tenryu Plant (27-26)  
Suzuki Shiki Shokai (27-28 & 37-29)  
Kokura Seiko (27-30)  
Nippon Kogaku, Shimada Plant (37-43)  
Nihon Kogaku K.K., Hachiman Kojo (39-65)

### 3. LABOR RELATIONS

a. Ref. DAR 28 Dec: The union representative from Kamo Plant, Nagano Wireless Co, Niigata Prefecture, came for a second visit and the information suggested by CAS was conveyed to him.

b. Mr. Burati, SCAP ESS Labor, met with Economics Section Chief, LRD staff, and members of Economics, CI and CE Sections for the purpose of discussing trade union structure in Japan, collective bargaining and trade agreements, and other subjects related to the Japanese labor movement.

c. Investigation of Petition Regarding Gunma LSB - attached as Annex 3a.

P. S. KEMSKE



ak

29 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Improvement Program in Chiba

1. Reference, Operational Directive #12, 1950.
2. Conference was held with the new AIS Chief and two staff members. The new chief's first interest seem to be strengthening personnel in number and quality. He is interested in establishing a farm advisors' in-service training institute which advisors could attend for longer periods of time on a rotation system. Such a system sounds good, but at the same time, the writer stressed, other methods need to be utilized to the maximum (professional reading, workshops, summer schools, gun meetings, etc.) To the inquiry of the writer of the chief's view on the present organization of the AIS, the chief replied that (a) the Ibaraki Organization will be studied, and (b) the present confusion in assignment of jobs will be improved upon. The roles of subject matter specialists, supervisors, and information personnel in the organization as well as their all being full-time jobs were pointed out. The chief took special interest in the supervising organization in the U.S. The problem of regional supervisors arose, to which the writer recommended that a minimum number be assigned; however the prefectural staff members feel that there should be one to each gun, which the writer felt too costly.
3. The work of the subject matter specialists was again discussed. Emphasized were (1) to make specialists' job full-time and (2) to make them participate more actively in the extension program. Chiba specialists are expected to turn in subject matter plans by February. An additional specialist in pathology-entomology was employed recently, making a total of five.
4. Two gun meetings for training youth club officers were held in December. About 50 attended each. Two workshop groups were organized to study project work and demonstration. The youth specialist claims national policies and standards were printed and distributed. Heated discussion seem to have centered around the problem of Seinen Dan versus 4-H clubs. The youth specialist quoted Mr. Rose on the matter, letting individual decide which clubs he wants to join.
5. Conclusions: The new AIS chief, though lacking the qualifications, is making a sincere attempt to learn the job and improve present situation. The organization of personnel was discussed at length. The new chief will require proper guidance to cope with the confusion existing at the present time in Chiba.

NOBUO YOSHIOKA  
Natural Resources Division

Annex 1a



kn

26 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Cooperatives, Shizuoka Ken

1. Reference: OD #12, dated 12 April 1950, subject: "Agriculture."

2. On 20 December 1950, conferred with Mr. Hagiwara, chief of Agricultural Cooperative Section of Shizuoka Ken. Since 1 December the number of cooperatives with limitations on withdrawal of savings has been reduced from 16 to 14. Plans for the rehabilitations of these cooperatives have been drawn up. Little progress has been made in rehabilitating the 10 cooperatives, that have suspended withdrawals, because of friction among the officers and inability to agree on reorganization plans.

160 cooperatives have now been audited by the simplified method developed by the Agricultural Cooperatives Section. Among these 160, 10 are "outstanding" for good management, 20 are "fairly well managed," 27 are in such poor condition that they will have to be reaudited in more detail. Advised employment of good cooperative managers and placing of primary responsibility on them.

3. Also visited the Shimizu City Agricultural Cooperative which had been reported in the press as being reorganized. This cooperative has a history that goes back over fifty years and it has had financial difficulties before due to credit sales and bad loans. The present president of the cooperative, who was active in the nogyokai, blames the recent financial difficulties on credit sales, deflation, over-expansion, and mismanagement by former tenant farmers who rose to power through the land reform. The cooperative has a deficit of ten million yen. Rehabilitation plans call for assessment of 340,000 yen from the members each year for the next four years. A subsidy from the municipality of 1,500,000 yen per year for four years is also expected. The credit federation refused to loan the cooperative any more money unless such a subsidy was obtained.

4. On 21 December 1950, conferred in Shizuoka City with gun officials concerned with agricultural cooperatives and with branch federation employees regarding the cooperatives in Abe-gun. Half the 26 agricultural cooperatives in the gun had a deficit last year due primarily to credit sales of oranges to unreliable dealers. Pointed out possibilities for improvement of cooperative marketing of oranges. Advised discontinuance of agricultural guidance by cooperatives.

5. Also visited the village office and the three agricultural cooperatives in Hattori-mura. These three cooperatives were organized in order to break the bureaucratic control of the one farmer nogyokai, but the split up has weakened the organization. The cooperatives were also weakened by typhoon damage to crops in 1948. The Hattori Seibu Agricultural Cooperative lost money

Annex lb, page 1



last year, but made money before and since then spoke to a meeting of directors of the Hattori Chubu Agricultural Cooperative which had been called to discuss plans for rehabilitation of the cooperative and the financial responsibility of the officers for past losses. The Hattori Tobu Agricultural Cooperative lost money last year due to excess staff, but that has been corrected. The cooperative is outstanding for having two women directors and 150 women members out of a total of 490 members. These women members joined at the time the cooperative was organized. The cooperative leaders wanted to get the full backing of farm families and enlisted the help of the women's association in obtaining women members. The cooperative recently organized a womens section of 230 members which includes approximately 80 wives who are not shareholders in the cooperative. The leaders of the cooperative expected that there might be some friction between the Women's Association and the Womens Section of the Cooperative but so far the officers of the two organizations (which are composed of much the same membership) have worked together without difficulty.

6. Summary: On 20 December 1950, conferred with chief of Agricultural Cooperative Section of Shizuoka Ken regarding financial status of co-operatives and progress in auditing cooperative accounts. Also visited the Shimizu City Agricultural Cooperative. On 21 December conferred with gun and branch federation officials of Abe-gun and visited the village office and the three agricultural cooperatives in Hattori-mura.

HENRY G. WHITE  
Natural Resources Division



kn

27 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Cooperatives, Tochigi Ken

1. Reference: OD #12, 12 April 1950, subject: "Agriculture."

2. On 26 December 1950 conferred with Mr. Momotoke, chief of Agricultural Cooperative Section of Tochigi Ken. He reports after conferring with prefectural education officials that they will not do much with cooperative education without an appropriation for that purpose. The prefecture-wide cooperative meeting held on 26 November 1950 was attended by 60 people, but the meeting was diverted from main issues by criticism of federation officers made from the floor.

3. Also visited the branch federation office of Kamitsuga-gun at Kanuma-machi and Okurogawa-mura Agricultural Cooperative. A meeting of cooperative auditors was in session at the branch federation office to discuss auditing methods and the new MAF ordinance. Less of charcoal sales due to decontrol is a major cooperative problem in the gun. There are women's activities, connected with the youth sections, in 5 cooperatives in the gun. In Imaichi-machi a women's committee is very helpful to the cooperative in purchase activities by taking orders and delivering goods. Purchase activities used to be the most important activity of the cooperative but that has declined sharply due to the deflationary trend. Most charcoal is now sold to private dealers rather than through the cooperative or Shinrinkumiai. The cooperative could handle more charcoal if it had the money to buy it. One third of the forest land in the village is owned by none residents of the village. Fifty percent of the members of the cooperative own more than 1 she of forest land. Many of the 104 associate members of the cooperative are non-farming forest workers. Many other members are only part-time farmers and part-time woods workers and therefore lack interest in the cooperative. On the other hand the wealthy farmers who dominated the Sangyo-kumiai to the exclusion of the poorer farmers have also lost interest in the cooperative.

4. On 27 December 1950 conferred at Tochigi City with gun and branch federation officials of Shimotsuga-gun and visited the two cooperatives in Inaba-mura. Visited the gun office and one cooperative in Sano Shi. When the Nogyokai of Inaba-mura was reorganized it split into two cooperatives. This has resulted in two weak cooperatives. At the present time the two groups cooperative with three other village cooperatives is hiring an agricultural guidance man. The two presidents have also discussed a village-wide cooperative women's organization. This may eventually be a means of bringing the two cooperatives together. Talked with Miss. Akutsu who is in charge of women's activities in Shimotsuga-gun. She has found little coordination between the cooperatives and independent women's organizations and believes that there is a need for women's sections in cooperatives.

Annex 1c, page 1



Mr. Tsurumi of the branch credit federation spoke of the tendency of prefectural agricultural guidance men to give orders to farmers rather than advise. The Sano Shi Agricultural Cooperative, after embezzlement by an employee and a run on deposits, had to liquidate most of its fixed assets. Suggested complete liquidation of the cooperative, with the members joining one or another of the five other agricultural cooperatives in the Shi.

4. Summary: On 26 December 1950 conferred with the chief of the Agricultural Cooperative Section of Tochigi Ken regarding cooperative education and other related matters, visited branch federation offices and one cooperative in Kamitsuga-gun. On 27 December conferred with gun and branch federation officials in Shimotsuga-gun, visited two cooperatives in the same gun, and visited the gun office and one cooperative in Sano Shi.

HENRY G. WHITE  
Natural Resources Division



ak

28 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agriculture Extension - Yamanashi

1. Reference: Operational Directive No. 12, dated 12 April 1950.

2. In connection with the Agriculture Extension Program, a field trip was made to Yamanashi Ken on 27 and 28 December 1950. On 27 December had an interview in the Kencho with Mr. Yamamoto, chief of the Agriculture Improvement Section and discussed the extension service program in Yamanashi. On 28 December visited the main agriculture experiment station (Kofu city) where Mr. T. Hachisu, chief of the station, explained the various experiments being undertaken and, the procedure followed in carrying out extension service - (through research workers, subject matter specialists) - to farmers.

3. Yamanashi has 26 Agriculture districts each with an extension office to which, from three to four farm advisors are assigned. There are at present 103 farm advisors assigned to the 26 districts. Monthly meetings are held in the experiment station attended by research workers, subject matter specialists, and farm advisors, for the exchange of information and discussion of farmers problems. In addition, more frequent meetings are held in buraku and village levels, by farm advisors and farmers. In these meetings, farmers bring and discuss their agriculture problems. At the same time obtain information of benefit to themselves from the farm advisors. It appears therefore that good liaison is maintained between farmers and experiment station personnel. This is as it should be and while the policy of carrying out extension service work still leaves much to be desired, these frequent buraku meetings are unquestionably of benefit in developing a good agriculture extension program.

Summary: Visited Yamanashi Prefecture to observe the worth of extension service in that prefecture. From the information obtained in the interview with Mr. Yamamoto, chief of Agriculture Improvement Section and observations made in the visit to the main Agriculture experiment station, it appears the agriculture extension service in Yamanashi is of benefit to farmers.

GEO. OSSORIO  
Natural Resources Division

Annex 1d.



fk

29 December 1960

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Investigation of Petition Regarding Gumma LSB

1. In response to a petition claiming irregularities in the Gumma Labor Standards Bureau, forwarded from CAS Labor, an investigation of the charges contained therein was conducted.
2. The letter was signed by Saburo Takahashi; he claimed to be one of the employees of the Gumma LSB. It was found that no such person existed, either in the LSB or in any of the LSIOs. Inquiry to the police disclosed that the address given was also fictitious.
3. It was discovered that the Jomo Press article referred to in the petition was published about 1½ years ago. The observations of this division could not uphold the contention that the publication of this article made it impossible for the bureau to carry out its mission due to lack of confidence in the bureau by the public. Generally speaking, activities of the Gumma LSB and its chief, Mr. Kurata, have been quite satisfactory and, in many respects, superior to those of others in the Kanto Region.
4. As far as could be determined, the procurator has never conducted an investigation in connection with the charges made in the petition.
5. The Legislation Research Association was organized about two years ago in order to disseminate information relative to the Labor Standards Law. The Association was formed by various officials of the Labor Standards Bureau; its only activity was the publication of a newspaper.
6. This all took place before the present LSB Chief was appointed. When Mr. Kurata assumed his present position, the newspaper was being published at a loss, so he abolished it. To replace it, arrangements were made with a local magazine publisher to publish a monthly magazine on labor standards matters carrying the same title as the previous publication, "Labor Standards". Members of the Legislation Research Association, as well as other persons, contribute articles to the magazine, and are remunerated therefor. The magazine is published by the East Japan Press Co. and sells for ¥25 per copy or ¥300 for a year's subscription. It carries on its cover, under the title, the statement "Gumma Labor Standards Bureau Legislation Research Association House Organ".
7. The Legislation Research Association exists in name only. It has no membership list, no dues, no meetings, no organization of any kind. The LSB Chief stated that, as head of the LSB, he was the president of the Association, and that those people who contribute articles are, loosely speaking, considered to be members. The LSB Chief receives no remuneration from the association; there is no treasury.



8. LSIOs recommend the magazine to management groups, unions, and others with an interest in Labor Standards matters. The publishers pay \$50 for each new subscription; the LSIO uses this for buying tea, etc. for the office.

9. The KELR representative sympathized with the LSB Chief's desire to encourage dissemination of information relative to the Labor Standards Law, but suggested that the use of the term "Gumma Labor Standards Bureau Legislation Research Association House Organ" on the cover of the magazine would open the Chief and the LSB to accusation, especially since the so-called Association was now little more than a name, and the Chief was its only officer. KELR representative mentioned that there was no reason why the Chief or anyone else should not contribute articles to any magazine, but from the standpoint of professional ethics, the use of the name "Gumma Labor Standards Bureau" by the magazine, and the soliciting of subscriptions by the LSIO were questionable.

10. The LSB Chief stated that he had been considering making some change, but had not yet evolved a plan whereby dissemination of LSB information could be carried out smoothly on the very limited budget of the LSB. He expressed his concern over the fact that it had been necessary for Civil Affairs to look into the matter, and announced his intention to make such changes as would be necessary so that there could be no possible reflection of discredit on the Gumma Labor Standards Bureau.

SUMMARY: In response to a petition, forwarded from GAS Labor, claiming irregularities in the Gumma LSB, an investigation was conducted. The name and address given by the writer of the letter were fictitious. Investigation disclosed that the charges made were largely without foundation. Minor violations of ethical practice were found; the LSB Chief will take corrective action.

VERNON P. BROWN  
Labor Relations Division



## DAILY ACTIVITIES REPORT

ak

## ECONOMICS SECTION, KACAR

DAR #261

28 December 1950

## 1. NATURAL RESOURCES

a. Agriculture - Home Demonstration conference was held with Chiba officials and field activities examined. See Annex 1a.

b. Fisheries - Surveillance of fisheries program effected in Ibaraki Ken. See Annex 1b.

## 2. DISTRIBUTION &amp; INDUSTRY

a. Call from Lt. Shiller, S-4, Yokohama Command, in regard to three requests for the release of Japanese Military supplies and equipment, that were returned from Camp Drew with indorsements stating property were located in the Camp Drake area of responsibility. Lt. Shiller stated that the original request originates from KLO but that this headquarters' indorsements were either lost or that the requests were never cleared thru this headquarters. He was assured that if the KLO originated the request they cleared thru this headquarters (KLO referred to 1380, 1376 and 1383 forwarded to Yokohama Command on 25 Aug 50). Lt. Shiller also requested that all future requests for release of Former Japanese Military Supplies and Equipment should be addressed to the S-4 Section and all real estate releases to the Engineer Section.

b. Call from Maj. Freeman approving release of the seven furnaces at Camp Matsumoto (26-02) and that a request for the release of the 11 trucks from Camp Utsunomiya, should be submitted by the Kanto Kogyo K.K. (38-19) and to include all details. Information passed on to Mr. Yamaguchi KLO.

c. Informed Maj. Freeman of request made by Mr. Oakley, JCE, of expediting scrap release of Ofuna Fuel Depot (19-26).

d. Lt. Col. Hardy, Engineer Section, JLG, with two Captains and a 1st Lieutenant called on this office in regard to suitable warehouse space required by the JLG. Plants discussed and comments made are as follows:

Kurihama Naval Arsenal (19-90): 1st Lieutenant knew this area and did not think the buildings were suitable.

Kamariya Naval Arsenal (19-20): 1st Lieutenant knew this area and did not think that there was enough space available here to be of much use.

Nippei Sangyo K.K., Yokohama Plant (19-51): Lt. Col. Hardy and the rest showed much interest in the area recently released by this headquarters and they were advised that area was available for PD.

Nippei Sangyo K.K., Totauka Plant (19-52): Did not think the space available was suitable or large enough for their needs.



Ojima Plant, Fuji Sangyo K.K. (10-14): Area known as Camp Conwell is presently under consideration and request was made for cost of transporting reparations equipment presently located therein to another storage location. Mr. Yamamoto, Head Office Fuji Sangyo was present and made an off hand estimate of approximately ¥2,000,000. Equipment to be moved to Omiya, Utsunomiya and Tochigi Plants of Fuji Sangyo. Fuji Sangyo will submit detailed plans for the transfer and a more accurate estimate, as soon as possible.

Musashi Plant, Fuji Sangyo (39-30): Three storied reinforced concrete building 30,000 sq ft in size. Lt. Col. Hardy, was interested will inspect and Mr. Yamamoto, Fuji Sangyo was requested to submit plans for consolidating reparations equipment to the third floor and the transfer of the rest of the equipment to another storage area, as soon as possible.

Kawagoe Arsenal (34-32): Lt. Col. Hardy stated that this installation was presently earmarked for troop housing.

e. Conferred with Idemitsu Industrial Enterprise Co. large distributors of oil products at wholesale level in this region regarding an apparent decrease in stocks available in diesel and fuel grades for fishing and other industry. Apparently only cause of shortage is the decrease from approximately 60,000 KL to 30,000 KL monthly of petroleum (finished) imports which occurred in October. Companies actual shipment to Shizuoka for example was as follow; July 804 KL, August 643 KL, September 557 KL, October 921 KL, November 388 KL.

Requested crime Prevention Section of TMPB to investigate a tin swindle pulled on the Isoda Metal Company wherein use of Industrial Division of KaGAR and occupations officials was made by the perpetrators. The company was convinced by their go-between that KaGAR was acting for them, that an open-bid (successful) was made in KaGAR Hq and that the sale was stopped by CG, JLC. The Materials Division of the "Swindle and Graft" Dept. will make a preliminary check and report.

f. Scrap inspections made this date at (1) Nippei Sangyo, Seya Plant (19-52); (2) Kita Nihon Sangyo K.K. (19-54); and (3) Fujikoshi Seiki K.K. (19-66). All reparations items listed in the three applications were approved for scrapping.

g. Following reparations plants inspected this date:

- (1) Nippei Sangyo K.K., Seya Plant (19-52)
- (2) Fujikoshi Seiki K.K. (19-66)

h. Information on Public Utilities Commission Organization - Information obtained from Mr. Arakawa, chief of Electric Power Dept, Tokyo MITI Bureau, on Public Utilities Commission, Prefectural Electric Power offices of Tokyo MITI Bureau, their functions, etc, is as follows:

(1) By Cabinet Ordinance #342, Public Utilities Commission was established on 15 December with its central office in Tokyo. There will be eight branch offices of this PUC. Tokyo Branch Office will be in charge of 11 prefectures, namely: Niigata, Nagano, Shizuoka, Tokyo-To, Kanagawa, Saitama, Chiba, Gunma, Tochigi, Ibaraki and Yamaguchi. No official has been appointed as of this date. This branch office will make allocation of power to large consumers. (Cabinet Ordinance 343, article 56).



(2) There will be no prefectural PUC offices in prefectures.

(3) MITI's Electric Power Office will remain in each prefecture, and will act as an enforcement agency called "Safety of Facilities" (Shisetsu - no Ho-an Torishimari), ie, will make inspections to see that electric equipment, wiring, etc, used by customers (consumers of electric power) are in accordance with the safety regulations.

(4) MITI Bureau or its prefectural office will make no power allocations in future.

### 3. LABOR RELATIONS

a. Office conference was held with management of Boonjudo Printing Co. concerning unpaid wages and failure to cooperate fully with Kanagawa Labor Standards Bureau.

b. Visited by a union representative of the Kamo Plant, Nanao Wireless Co., Niigata Prefecture, which company is engaged in the construction of boxes for the armed forces. He stated that management had purchased materials with money received from Eighth Army Procurement Section rather than live up to its agreement to pay a portion of the back wages, and asked if it would be legal to take possession of such materials in an effort to force management to live up to its agreement. Previous to visiting this office he had discussed this issue with Miss Stander, ESS/Labor. She promised to discuss the issue with the company officials who are located in Tokyo. Mr. Doherty, CAS, suggested that since the man had traveled all the way to Tokyo for assistance, he should be advised to (1) await the reply of Miss Stander, and (2) perhaps Mr. Featherstone could offer general legal advice with regard to the union's contemplated plan to seize company property. In the mean-time, Mr. Doherty will request the Tohoku Labor Division to assist in any way possible. The representative will be so advised when he re-visits this office tomorrow.

c. Mr. Ozawa, Personnel Manager, Ishikawajima Heavy Industries Co., reported that their labor dispute ended on 23 December when the union accepted the company's Red Purge program and also agreed to a ¥7,000 year-end allowance.

d. Mr. Nozawa, Tokyo LPS, came to report that arrangements have been made to hold the Labor Rally, discussed 27 December (DAR same date), at the Hibiya Hall on 26 January 1951.

P. S. KEMSKE



fk

27 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Home Demonstration Program, Chiba Prefecture

1. Reference is made to Operational Directive number 12, dated 12 April 1950, subject: "Agriculture".
2. A conference was held with the Chief of the Agricultural Improvement Section (Mr. Yokoyama), the tentative Home Improvement Specialist (Mr. Morikawa) and a Home Advisor (Mr. Kobayashi) to discuss the subject program. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry assured Chiba Prefecture officials that the Home Improvement Specialist position is open to men unless a qualified woman is available. Chiba will appoint Mr. Morikawa to this position the first of next year even though he has not passed the examination. No effort has been made in Chiba to fill any Kencho positions with women. However, Miss Fujieda will attend the Jan. - Mar. 1951 training course in Tokyo. It was brought to their attention that successful completion of this course would qualify her for the Home Improvement Specialist position. The Agricultural Improvement Section and the Education Section are working together towards establishing home economics courses in Chiba upper secondary schools. No notification was received by Chiba regarding the extension of the Home Demonstration Program to fishing and forestry villages. This was sent out by the MAF about one month ago. The next examination for Home advisors will be held from 25-27 January. Chiba would like to hire 30 more Home Advisors but the MAF has authorized only 20. They now have 17 Home Advisors to cover 51 extension districts.
3. A field trip was made to inspect two types of fuel-saving kitchen stoves that one being demonstrated throughout Chiba to rural people. It is anticipated that by the end of March, 500 of these stoves will be installed in Agricultural Co-operatives. These stoves one copied from Russian-type stoves and appear to be better built and more practical than anything the MAF has suggested in the line of stove improvements. The cost ranges, from ¥3,000 to ¥4,000.
4. Summary: Chiba Prefecture is working towards establishing home economics courses in the upper-secondary schools. Improved stoves were demonstrated throughout the prefecture during the past month and it is expected that 500 will be built in Agricultural Co-operatives by the end of March.

DOROTHY-NELL LATHAM  
Natural Resources Division

Annex 1a



kn

28 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Fisheries - Ibaraki Prefecture

1. Reference: OD #13, "Fisheries," 12 April 1950.

2. Officials of the Ibaraki Prefectural Fisheries Department, Ibaraki Prefecture Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Association and Ibaraki Prefecture Federation of Processors' Fisheries Co-operative Association were interviewed regarding progress being made in the general fisheries program, organization and activities of the federations.

3. Fisheries Department:

Progress in transfer of fishery association assets has been at a standstill for several months. Of 62 transfers to be made, five have been approved. In line with our concern, prefectural officials have scheduled acceleration meetings at two areas during this month. One more meeting during January will give the necessary coverage. Realization of all transfers by 31 March 1951 will require considerable effort. Officials are endeavoring to effect consolidation of 16 FCAs resulting from seven former fishery associations to expedite asset transfers. Officials will be dispatched to four fishery groups which have failed to submit applications for approval as co-operatives. The sea-area and inland area adjustment, and right compensation committees are functioning as planned and according to MAF schedule. Fishery officials are negotiating with the Central Bank for a loan of 80 million yen for encouraging group sales of marine products by local co-ops. The prefecture will be guaranteed up to 20 million yen. Some co-operatives will receive loans for ship-building programs. A credit federation is to be established April 1951 to handle the above program, which is practically assured. The loan value amounts to 1/20 of the 1947 - 1949 reported marine catch. Payments should be easily fulfilled as the actual catch exceeds reported catch. The "Norin Jiho" of August 1950 reported Ibaraki coastal marine production as 5,654,000 kan for January - December 1949. Ibaraki prefectural records show catch as 6,153,606 kan. Actual catch is estimated by prefectural officials as 9,000,000 kan. This latter estimate is considered very conservative as our findings tend to substantiate at least 12,000,000 kan.

4. Ibaraki Prefecture Federation of FCAs:

Membership remained unchanged at four. Members are special type cooperatives and not based on local units. These cooperatives are: Tuna-Bonito FCA, Fixed-net FCA, Drag-net FCA, and "Makiami" FCA, local area co-ops involved total 21, and individuals 276. Plans are to extend membership to

Annex 1b, page 1



area co-ops. When accomplished the Federation which is local will be reestablished as a prefectural federation to be approved by the MAF. Capitalization is ¥30,000 at ¥5,000 per share. Payments to date total ¥10,000. As the federation is not engaged in any enterprise, there is no source of revenue aside from capitalization. The office is staffed by one managing director and three clerks. The managing director is an official of the Fixed-net FCA, two clerks are from the "Makiami" FCA, and one clerk from the former prefectural association which is under liquidation. All concerned receive no pay, bonus, or allowances. The federation will remain dead pending settlement of debts inherited from the old prefectural association. The debit of ¥15,000,000 is considered too great to cover. Negotiations are underway to realize cancellation of 1/3 of the debt, and the prefecture or national government to subsidize (cancel) an additional 1/3 of the debt. The payment of 5 million yen by fishermen will take 7 - 10 years it was stated. In view of the fact that the 15 million yen debt is approximately 1/100 of the total reported yearly catch, reluctance to repay old debts appear to be the principal drawback.

5. Ibaraki Prefecture Federation of Processors' FCA:

This federation was established 14 November 1949 and ceased to function with any semblance of life 1 November 1950, when all accounts were turned over to two officials of the Fisheries Department. Membership is seven, an increase of one since establishment. One lake and one coastal processors' cooperatives have not joined as yet. The present membership takes in 531 processing plants and 541 individuals. This represents approximately 70% of the total engaged in processing marine products and 90% of the products processed. Capitalization of ¥400,000 is 50% realized at ¥5,000 per share, with the balance expected by 31 March 1951. Accounts during the period 1 April - 20 October 1950 indicated a loss of ¥182,208. The salaries of one managing director and five clerks accounted for approximately 65% of the ¥244,580 total expense. 3% commissions on sale of supplies (cooking oil, sugar, starch, packing materials, etc.) accounted for ¥54,474, or 86% of the total income. Processors have purchased the bulk of supplies and sold all products individually. Collective bargaining methods were unknown in purchase of supplies, sale, storage or transportation of finished products. Now that the prefectural government has taken over the federation temporarily at no cost to the federation, efforts are being made to realize revenues to cover deficits. The future of the federation is not bright as long as prefectural, federation and co-operative officials go all out in the development of a more active educational program stressing collective activities.

6. Summary:

a. The co-operative establishment and assets transfer programs in Ibaraki prefecture is unsatisfactory and reveals the worst Kanto record. The transfer of the old prefectural fishery association assets has not been realized or near realization, as prefectural and co-operative officials are not willing to cancel its debts totaling 15 million yen, which is approximately .5% of the total yearly catch value.

b. The general federation is not operating as an independent unit. Clerks and officials receive no salaries, allowances or bonuses. No source of



revenue exists except capitalization. The processors' federation is in worst shape. Due to lack of revenues (lack of member participation), and mounting expenses, the records of the federation are now kept by two officials of the prefecture fisheries department. Both federations are failing to deliver due to lack of member interest in collective activities.

DAVE HOSHIMIYA  
Natural Resources Division



DAILY ACTIVITIES REPORT  
ECONOMICS SECTION, KAGAR

ak

DAR #260

27 December 1950

## 1. NATURAL RESOURCES

a. Agriculture

- (1) Home Demonstration activities examined in Nagano Kan. See Annex 1a.
- (2) Agriculture extension activities were examined in Nagano, see Annex 1b, and Kanagawa, see Annex 1c.

## 2. DISTRIBUTION &amp; INDUSTRY

a. Call made to Capt. Sayers, ROC (86-1171 ext 35) and advised him of the transfer plans of the reparations equipment within the Jujo Arsenal (39-51). The present location of the items, the number of items, the estimated weight, and the proposed location were given.

b. Called Mr. Nijima, Mitsubishi Heavy Industry (39-108) in regard to BIG-5's request to remove items numbers 39-108-2589, 2590, 2591 and 2592, out of the Tokyo Engineering Works. Mr. Nijima requested items be transferred to the Nerima Warehouses. Col. Farmer, Automotive Division, JLC Ordnance informed.

c. Call made to Mr. Johnson, who was requested to pass on to Maj. Freeman, that the 11 trucks discussed yesterday (26 December 1950) from 38-19, were not released and requested release be made since items were of no reparations value and in area required by the NPR. Also asked to follow-up on yesterday's request for the release of seven boilers from 26-02, located in Camp Matsumoto, in buildings also required by the NPR.

d. Maj. Freeman, CAS, phoned approval for Navy to use items 19-90-3812 and 19-90-3818 on temporary basis. Yokosuka and Finance Bureau notified.

e. Call from Mr. Oakley, JCE, inquiring present status of scrap request of Ofuna Fuel Depot (19-26). He advised that Mr. Thurman, ESS has assured him that request would be expedited when it reached his office.

f. Call made to Capt. Kilmer, Camp Drew, RPE, in regard to transfer of equipment from Camp Stillwell and Camp Conwell, Gumma Prefecture. Stated that he did not have time to look into the matter personally but will cooperate with Fuji Industrial Co. Ltd., on selection of new storage locations for the transferred equipment. Capt. stated that PD on transfer of equipment from Camp Drew was included in the real estate PD of Bldg No. 27, and is still with JLC.

g. Conferred with Mr. Tanishika, Liaison Section of Kanto Haiden, and business department representative regarding proposed electric power conference which the Employers Association (Japan) has agreed to sponsor (at KAGAR request) on 9th January.



It was decided that the following join in conference: Employers Association (for large consumers), representatives of federations of unions (for labor), Labor Standards Section (for labor), Kanto Haiden, Chubu Haiden (power supplies), Regional MITI and Tokyo and Kanagawa Branches of Regional Bureau (for allocations) and Economic Dept. Chief of Tokyo and Kanagawa. After preliminaries the meeting will be taken over by Kanto Haiden to discuss consumption, supply, and advantages of making use of off-peak and holiday power by large consumers.

h. Reported the situation of the Koshiha Tank Farm to Mr. Tom and Major Freeman, CAS. Maj Freeman stated that KaCAR should solve the problem on the regional level and if any difficulty should arise concerning the PD of area "B" occupied by the farmers then CAS will take over. Major Freeman suggested that contact be made with the 8031st Engineer's Planning Board to see if any definite decision concerning area "B" has been made. Check will be continued and further developments reported to CAS.

i. Following reparations plants inspected this date:

- (1) Nippon Nainenki K.K., Kamata Plant (39-35)
- (2) Yamatake Kogyo K.K., Omori Plant (39-139)

j. Routine inspection at 39-35 revealed that 23 items were approved 29 March 1950 by ESS for authorized use and transferred to Samukawa Plant, Kanagawa Prefecture (non-reparations). However, their monthly status report shown that only 20 items were transferred to the Samukawa Plant. Only the motors of three items were transferred to the Samukawa Plant while the three machines (minus motors) are still at 39-35. The custodian stated that the application submitted for authorization and transfer was correct, but that the approval from ESS was not the same as the request. Instructions were made to submit an application to this headquarters requesting authorization for the three motors; also to explain the situation as to why only the motors from the items were transferred.

k. Confirmation check of scrap-down of reparations equipment at Tokyo Rashi Seisakusho K.K. (19-55) conducted. Inspection revealed break-down incomplete. Plant officials were advised to complete break-down as soon as possible and report to this headquarters.

### 3. LABOR RELATIONS

a. Tokyo Engineering Works (BIG-5) was visited. Final plans were made for labor education program to begin there on 4 January. There are no significant developments in labor-management relations.

b. Office conference was held with union officials of Bunjudo Printing Co. concerning unpaid wages.

c. Conference was held with LP officials of Kanagawa and Tokyo for discussion of plans for labor rallies to be held January-March 1951, in accordance with instructions in letter, SCAP/CAS, 22 December 1950.



d. Management representative of Nippon Express Co., Tokyo Branch Office, brought in a written report covering settlement of year-end allowance issue between management and union on 18 December.

e. Phone call was made to Lt. Col. Kundel, TFW, BIG-5, to inquire about the re-instatement appeal of one former employee, Mr. Tsuboi. He replied that the case is still under consideration and further investigation is being made.

P. S. KEMSKE



fk

20 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Home Demonstration Program, Nagano Prefecture

1. Reference is made to Operational Directive number 12, dated 12 April 1950, subject: "Agriculture".
2. A conference was held with the Chief of the Agricultural Improvement Section (Mr. Mimura) and two Home Advisors (Miss Watanabe and Miss Ishikawa) to discuss their problems on the subject program. The main problem, as in all other prefectures, is the lack of printed material for background information. They have received nothing of value from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. They also asked for pictures to be used in flannelgraph lectures. These will be furnished by the KaCAR representative. The next meeting for all Home Advisors in Nagano will be held in February. A joint meeting for Gun Liaison Officials and Home Advisors was attended by two KaCAR representatives. The undersigned gave a short lecture on the duties of the Home Advisors.
3. A field trip was made to Oka, Urasato-mura, Chisakata-gun to inspect five farm houses that had been improved during the past year. The cost ranged from ¥5,000 to ¥50,000 for the improvements.
4. Summary: Lack of background information from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is detrimental to the progress of the Home Demonstration Program.

DOROTHY-NELL LATHAM  
Natural Resources Division

Annex 1a



ak

27 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Improvement Program in Nagano

1. Reference, Operational Directive #12, 1950.
2. On 21 December 1950 a four hour conference was held with the 16 gun liaison agents in regard to extension supervision. Subjects covered included organization for supervision, objectives of supervisors and criteria for evaluating of farm advisors' work. The gun liaison agents had been on part-time status since April 1949 and full time since May 1950. Discussion revealed the following:
  - a. Rural planning - a few villages (such as Akitsu and Asahi) have embarked on local agricultural planning, but in response to stimulus (subsidy) from the prefectural government. Of the three aspects of the extension program, home-improvement planning is most inadequate.
  - b. Agricultural Improvement committees - where mayors understand extension objectives and where influential people have been appointed as members, the committees have given good support to the advisors.
  - c. Local extension workers - treatment (salary) affects quality.
  - d. Effective functioning - advisors need better planning in use of time.
  - e. Public support - public relations program need to be improved, and achievements publicized.
  - f. Professional improvement - audio-visual methods need to be emphasized and subject matter specialists need to be called upon for training.

The caliber of gun agents seems to be good. In Nagano where each village constitutes a local extension district, the agents have a very significant role as field spokesman and eyes-ears of the extension director.

3. For the first time, the "red" problem in 4-H activities was brought to the attention of this writer, but the problem does not seem to be as alarming as first presented. A 4-H member applying for NPR was given a conditional status because his club had been visited by



a red member of the "Nosen Bunka Kyokai" (Rural Culture Association) for the purpose of teaching members recreation. A re-examination however resulted in qualifying candidate. According to the youth specialist, the "Nosen Bunka Kyokai" is a red tinged organization whose activities were checked during the presence of the Nagano Civil Affairs Team. At present this national organization is providing correspondence courses with support from MAF - consequently farming people feel that their activities are MAF approved. Further investigation is needed in respect to this organization.

4. Conference was held with three members of the AIS responsible for informational activities. Only one of them worked full-time on this job, while others spend 20% (youth specialist), another 40%. Of the total time devoted to informational activities, 50% was for movies, 20% for radio, 20% for MAF materials, 5% for the bi-monthly extension news, and 5% for news articles. Editing of leaflets and pamphlets is the responsibility of each division. Annual report to the people on extension achievements has never been published. Locally published materials are not examined for the purpose of providing proper guidance to farm advisors. Here as in other prefectures, the informational activities are too decentralized for effectiveness. Careful analysis of how the various types of information activities are influencing farmers is lacking; and as a result, probably too much time is being devoted to movies.

5. Conclusions: A discussion meeting with the 16 gun liaison extension agents revealed that these people were of good caliber, but must study their jobs so that proper emphasis will be placed on their various supervisory activities. Further investigation need to be made on "Nosen Bunka Kyokai" (Rural Culture Association), apparently a red tinged organization, to study the nature of the organization and how much influence is being exerted upon rural communities and organizations. Extension information activities will improve by centralizing the work and by studying the effectiveness of the various media on farm people.

NOBUO YOSHIOKA  
Natural Resources Division



kn

27 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Improvement Program in Kanagawa

1. Reference, Operational Directive #12, 1950.

2. Conference was held with the Chief of the Agricultural Improvement Section on 26 December 1950 to discuss extension supervision from the standpoint of improving administrative efficiency and improving the quality of work of the local advisors. At present three officials in the AIS are responsible for supervision, but the present system does not enable these supervisors to study and evaluate the local situation. Guidance is practically impossible. The Chief believes that some sort of regional supervisor is necessary and is contemplating adding personnel for this job during the next fiscal year. At present the prefecture is divided into five regions (there are eight guns and eight cities in Kanagawa) for the purposes for conferences, etc. Perhaps one supervisor to each of the five regions would be logical, for one to each gun would be too costly. Whether these supervisors should be located in the regions or at Kencho was discussed at length. (American supervisors find more advantages in regional supervisors having their offices at the extension headquarters).

3. According to the AIS chief, the weakness in the extension organization is in the specialists. These do not measure up to the calibre of chief technicians of the experiment station. They evidently do not have the ability to study the prefectural situation in the various subject-matter fields, to define problems, and to plan a long range program. The chief requested the writer to meet with the specialists again during the next visit about 12 January.

4. In regard to the youth program, the training meeting of farm advisors will be followed by similar meetings for leaders in the five regions during January and February. Under plan also is a youth demonstration program, first by guns and later prefectural finals. Specialists are still working on record books for clubs.

5. Visit was made to Sagami-hara where a regional farm advisors' monthly meeting was ending its session. The advisors were discussing the proposed constitution for the Midori Club, a social club for farm and home advisors. Upon request, the writer gave an informal talk on the need for farm advisors to study their work more analytically and to evaluate achievements (influence on social, economic, and human changes) in the light of plans and objectives. The writer felt that subject matter specialists and prefectural supervisors were missing a big opportunity in training advisors during these meetings.



6. Conclusions: The Agricultural Improvement Section Chief is planning to strengthen supervision of extension work by employing regional agents during the next fiscal year. The subject matter specialists are not giving needed support to the extension structure, possibly because those employed are not of the best caliber. The youth program is moving in the right direction after the national training meeting of youth specialists. The AIS needs to take advantage of the regional farm advisors' monthly meeting by dispatching subject matter specialists and supervisors for the specific purpose of providing in-service training.

NOBUO YOSHIKAWA  
Natural Resources Division



DAILY ACTIVITIES REPORT  
ECONOMICS SECTION, KaCAR

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DAR #259

26 December 1950

## 1. NATURAL RESOURCES

a. Agriculture

- (1) Rice collection as of 20 December 1950 reached 74.0% for the Kanto Region as compared to 48% on the same date a year ago. Yamanashi was low with 35.3% but approximately 25% higher than on 10 December 1950. Receipt of bags, transportation for which was solicited of this headquarters early in December, apparently facilitated movement. Nagano with 90.6% led the accelerated pace begun after 30 November.
- (2) Attended monthly training course for Home Advisors in Tochigi Ken. See Annex Ia.

b. Forestry

- (1) On 22 December 1950 Mr. Haibach in conversation with Mr. Heineman, CAS, requested clarification as to whether funds promised Chiba and other prefectures for bark beetle surveys had been eliminated at the same time control subsidy funds were eliminated for these prefectures.
- (2) On 22 December 1950 Mr. Haibach received a telephone call from Mr. Heineman, CAS, in regard to a letter from the headquarters containing information on the expenditure of counterpart funds by the Nagano Regional Forest Office for the production of low cost seedlings. Opinion was given as to which items were questionable in the light of the primary purpose of these funds.

## 2. DISTRIBUTION &amp; INDUSTRY

a. Call made to Maj. Freeman, CAS, requesting release of seven furnaces from 26-02, (Camp Matsumoto NPR) to empty buildings required by the NPR. The Code Nos. of the seven furnaces, 778, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792 and 793. Maj. Freeman will call back. Asked about the four furnaces and 11 trucks at 38-19 (Camp Utsunomiya), the Major stated that problem was cleared with Mr. Jones before Christmas.

b. Mr. Mishiro of Employers Association called in regard to a conference held by KaCAR with Employers Association, Kanto Haiden, and Labor Standards Bureau on electric power. Stated that large consumers were willing to stagger hours and days off by government order. Explained that recommendations made by KaCAR were that such changes as necessary be made voluntarily by large consumers to avoid government interference which would result in switch pulling. A future meeting was arranged for



9 January at 1330 at Employers Association. Mr. Mishiro requested that representatives of Federations of unions be represented in addition to previous attendance. (Sodomei, Sanbetsu) Sohyo, also Zenzosen, Zenjidoshu, Zen Densen - Keidan Ren.

c. Following reparations plants inspected this date:

- (1) Hikari Seiki Seisakusho, Honaha Kojo (39-99)
- (2) Otani Kogyo K.K., Haneda Kojo (39-140)
- (3) Hodogaya Kagaku Kogyo K.K., Oshima Kojo (39-147)
- (4) Nitto Kagaku Kogyo K.K., Nakagawa Kojo (39-148)
- (5) Haneda Seiki K.K., Haneda Kojo (39-163)
- (6) Nippon Kagaku Kogyo K.K., Oi Kojo (39-179 & 39-180)

d. Attached as Annex 2a is Memo for Record, Distribution and Industry Surveillance, Yamaguchi Prefecture, 12-15 December 1950.

### 3. LABOR RELATIONS

a. Mr. Minoshima, former president of Ikegai Auto. Co. Workers Union, came to discuss the matter of his taking the witness stand in the court case of the 57 Reds purged by the company. He was advised to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

b. Conference was held with Mr. Hozumi, LD Chief of Tochigi Prefecture; Mr. Tsubura, Prefectural Assemblyman; and Mr. Iimura, Director of Teikoku Seima Co. of Kanuma City in Tochigi Prefecture. Mr. Iimura wishes to visit the U.S.A. on one of the SCAP sponsored trips in order to study labor-management relations. The labor officer promised to assist to the best of his ability. Col. Dayton commended Mr. Hozumi for the splendid work the LD Chief was doing in the field of labor especially in working with management and labor towards the conclusion of good trade agreements.

c. In response to a request from Dr. Jankowski, PES, this headquarters, information regarding the following was requested by this office from CAS: In Gumma Prefecture, the Gumma Medical University has proposed giving ¥6,000 per month for two years of formal training to students in hopes that they will join the Prefectural Public Health Department upon graduation. The question is: can a written contract be made stipulating that these medical students will serve with the PHD on completion of their training? Would such a contract be in violation of any existing laws?

d. Attached is Memo for Record covering the Kanto Bloc LRC Secretariat Chiefs' Conference held in Maebashi City, Gumma Prefecture, 23 December 1950, as Annex 3a.

P. S. KEMSKE



kn

19 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Home Demonstration Program, Tochigi

1. Reference is made to Operational Directive number 12, dated 12 April 1950, subject: "Agriculture."
2. The monthly training course for Home Advisers in Tochigi was attended by a KaCAR representative, who gave a discussion on how to give an effective demonstration. Two Home Advisers gave a cooking demonstration based on the principles outlined the KaCAR representative. A Home Adviser also gave a lecture on nutrition using a flannel-graph to demonstrate. All Home Advisers in Tochigi Prefecture have flannel-graphs but lack adequate material to base effective lectures on.

DOROTHY LATHAM  
Natural Resources Division

Annex 1a



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22 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Yamanashi Prefecture, 12 - 15 December 1950

References: Operational Directives No. 9, 10, 11 and 15.

## 1. Public Works:

a. Rivers - Storm damage rehabilitation project is lagging behind schedule as 45% of the 1950 F.Y. allotted work has been accomplished as of 30 November. Officials expressed confidence that the work planned for the 1950 F.Y. will be completed by 31 March 1951. It was estimated that the total outstanding storm damages of the past four years, yet to be repaired, will amount to one billion 600 million yen. The approved budget for the 1950 F. Y. was 110 million yen which was claimed to be only sufficient to cover emergency repairs. Procurement of cement was stated as difficult, due to unavailability of railway freight cars.

b. Roads - Progress on the Fuji-Gotemba road (counterpart fund project) was stated by officials to be on schedule and is expected to be completed before the winter freeze. The five years road maintenance and repair program on the other hand were reported to be 25% completed. This slow progress in meeting the time table is due to the limited budget in accomplishing the program. Officials expressed needs for a logging road to exploit the virgin forests in Nishiyama-mura.

c. City Planning & Housing - Housing problem continued to be acute in the heavily populated areas of the prefecture. Officials estimated that 15,000 houses are in deficit. A total of 900 applications had been received (as of 10 Dec 50) for loans under the House Construction Loan Program, of which 376 applicants have received partial or full loans. 78 applicants requested withdrawal of applications for reasons as lack of capital and inability to obtain satisfactory building site. Prefecture is constructing two ferro-concrete apartment houses totaling 48 family units which will be completed during the fiscal year.

2. Electric Power - Shortage of electric power continued to be a problem as 800 power adjustment requests totaling 1,400,000 KWH were received during December by the power adjusting agency. The supplementary electric power allocation was approved for December at 328,300 KWH. In order to avoid blackout during the dry season, Kanto Haiden, Chamber of Commerce, prefectural government and Denryoku Kyogikai (Electric Power Study & Research Committee) have co-operated and formulated a plan under which the heavy electric power consumers will adjust power requirements during the peak load period which occur during 1600 - 2000 hours.



3. Fertilizer - Officials were perturbed over the price trends of fertilizers during the off season. Price of fertilizers has been increasing at the rate of 10 yen (per 10 kan) per month and is anticipated that prices will increase to ¥760 per 10 kan by spring planting. Wholesaler warehouses are now empty and are unable to stockpile fertilizers for any length of time because of lack of cash. It is expected that a heavy shortage of fertilizers may result in the prefecture during the spring planting unless some adequate steps are taken.

4. Petroleum Distribution - Over-all shortage of petroleum products exists in the prefecture. The officials stated that there has been cases of consumer unable to materialize his allocation ticket. Officials believed that such condition may have resulted from short supply of crude imports causing the oil refineries to operate behind schedule in their production quota. Officials stated that no advance allocation of petroleum products is being accomplished and that regulation prohibits such allocations. 1,000 liters of fuel have been allocated for emergency transportation of staple food during crop collection season; 24,000 liters of gasoline and 25,000 liters of diesel fuel have been allocated for the construction of the counterpart fund road project. Additional 5,000 liters of gasoline will be allocated in the near future as a supplementary allocation. 600 liters of gasoline have been allocated to the Prefectural CI&E Section.

5. Public Utilities Commission - Officials of the Yamanashi Electric Power Adjustment Office of Tokyo MITI Bureau stated that it is anticipated that two persons of the electric power office will be absorbed by the new Public Utilities Commission with the office chief and the balance of the personnel returning to the Tokyo Bureau. No further information was available concerning the Public Utilities Commission.

6. Enforcement - Nine coordinated raids (EIA, NRP and MP) conducted during November netted a total of 3,890.2 kg of staple foods and 284 persons were apprehended for violation of staple food regulation. NRP and MP conducted services of raids which resulted in confiscating a total of 17,975 kg of staple food involving 368 violators. Conference was held in Kofu on 8 December in which representatives of NRP., Regional EIA., Yamanashi EIA., Shizuoka EIA., Nagano EIA., MPB., Tokyo Railway Police, Tokyo Procurators Office and the Yamanashi Procurators Office attended to discuss counter measures on blackmarket staple foods flowing into Tokyo and to effect a program for a more effective crop collection.

7. Staple Food Distribution - Trends on staple food rejection showed no definite change as 2,200 koku of staple food, mostly polished wheat, was rejected during November. Staple food allocation plan for December is as follows:

Item	
a. Domestic rice	14 days
b. Imported rice	2 days
c. Mugi	6 days
d. Wheat flour	8 days
e. Noodles	1 day
f. Glutinous rice	3 days



Officials stated that the three day ration of glutinous rice will be distributed to consumers by 25 December so that they can process the rice for the New Year's holiday. Only intra-prefectural railway transportation difficulty is being experienced in staple food transportation. Trucks are being utilized to alleviate this transportation bottle-neck.

8. Chamber of Commerce - Officials of the Yamaguchi Chamber of Commerce were interviewed concerning the program to aid business men in their problems. The officials stated that a total of 124 requests for informational aid had been received during November with financial matters predominating. The break down of the above is as follows:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
a. Law or Regulations	3
b. Finance	11
c. Taxes	20
d. Accounting	45
e. Export Market	5
f. Business Operation	30
g. Others	5

Chamber of Commerce reported that there are approximately 90 million yen worth of export contracts on crystal items in effect - while on the other hand the glass bead industry cannot compete against the Czechoslovakian beads because of the high production costs. The present production cost is three times that of the Czechoslovakian goods and the manufacturers are seriously considering mechanization to cut production cost which will enable them to compete on the world market.

9. Reparations - The following reparations installations were inspected for melt-down scrap: 46-3, 39-108, 46-4, 46-8, 46-11, 46-05, 46-10 and 46-12. A total of 132 reparations items were found to be within the criteria of melt-down scrap and recommended to be scrapped. Release of land requested by the Chuo Kogyo K.K. (46-05) is recommended. The said area contains no reparations items and is no longer necessary for the custody of the reparations installation.

LEONARD N. IDA  
Distribution & Industry Division



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26 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Kanto Bloc LRC Secretariat Chiefs' Conference

1. The undersigned attended the bimonthly Kanto Bloc LRC Secretariat Chiefs' Conference in Maebashi on 22 December. After an opening speech by the governor, the KaCAR representative solicited the views of the attendants with regard to the LRC reorganization plan recently suggested by this division.

a. All were in favor of retaining the present LRC structure. They opined that now is not the time for separation of quasi-judicial functions. The 3-year tenure and the paucity of qualified personnel were main reasons offered in an attempt to substantiate their opinions. They demonstrated a strong distrust of any committee that does not have equal representation of labor, management and neutral members.

b. The group preferred not to discuss at this time their views on the reported plan to grant the Labor Relations Commissions authority to conduct elections at establishments where the question of an appropriate collective bargaining unit exists, stating that the question required further study.

2. They explained that a Labor Ministry inaugurated questionnaire, which embraced the two above issues in addition to 14 others, was forwarded to each prefectural labor agency on 11 December, with a 20 January 1951 deadline set for receipt of all replies. The Labor Ministry will study views expressed therein and use them as a basis for determining the necessity for possible revision of the Trade Union Law and the Labor Relations Adjustment Law. The second question is also under study by the CLRC.

3. At this bimonthly conference, the chiefs discussed their outstanding experiences and problems. Discussion of the ten items on the agenda - the majority on matters of a procedural nature - ended in some instances without definite conclusions having been drawn. The most outstanding difficulty common to all prefectures was the one involving day laborer groups. It was the concensus of opinion, after considerable discussion, that unions composed of such workers did not have the right of collective bargaining.

4. Summary: The bimonthly Kanto Bloc Secretariat Chiefs' Conference at Maebashi was attended on 22 December. Several questions pertaining to reorganization of the LRC were presented to the group. After answers were received, the conferees discussed among themselves those problems posing the greatest difficulty in their respective prefectures.

Annex 3a

CHESTER J. PECK  
Labor Relations Division



DAILY ACTIVITIES REPORT  
ECONOMICS SECTION, KASAR

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DAR #258

22-23 December 1950

## 1. NATURAL RESOURCES

a. Agriculture

(1) Information received from the Farmland Section, Ibaraki Prefecture, that in the election of members to the Prefectural Land Commission, following dissolution by the MAF, two of the successful candidates had been members of the dissolved commission. Six tenants, two owner-cultivators and two land owners were elected. One of the tenants is a member of the communist party.

(2) Examined co-operative activities in Saitama Ken. See Annex 1a.

b. Forestry - Forestry conservation practices examined in Yamanashi Ken. See Annex 1b.

## 2. LABOR RELATIONS

a. Management representative of Kanto Seiko Co., Shibukawa Plant, came to report that the unpaid wage situation will be settled completely either today or tomorrow since the required amount has been sent to the plant. December wages will be met on the specified pay-day, 25 December. Negotiation on year-end allowance is scheduled to begin on 23 or 24 December. Union is demanding ¥7,150, tax inclusive. The workers are also demanding a wage increase from ¥9,150 to ¥10,000.

b. Conference was held with management representative of Ikegai Auto. Co., Kawasaki City, concerning Yokohama Engineer Depot's request for management to submit a list of workers who would be considered as being security risks. The labor officer advised the representative that management must show sound judgement and good faith in the designation of security risks and must have the backbone to support the claim. He was requested to keep this office informed of further developments.

c. Management representative of Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. came and reported that the year-end allowance dispute was settled on 21 December. Problem of a similar nature at Kisha Rolling Stock Co. came to an agreement on 19 December. At the request of the management representative of this latter company, pamphlets on seniority and grievance machinery and a copy of the trade agreement of Ikegai Auto. Co. was given to him.

d. A Yomiuri newspaper article indicated that Musashino City, Tokyo-To, is planning to pay a year-end allowance of ¥1,000 (total ¥1,000,000) to day-laborers. On checking this announcement, it was found that the issue will be decided on 28 Dec. when the plenary session of the city assembly convenes. Mr. Hayashi, chief of Tokyo-To Labor Bureau, had advised against such payments and is scheduled to confer with the mayor of the city.



e. Attached is Memo for Record covering field trip to Tochigi Prefecture, 21-22 December 1950, as Annex 3a.

### 3. DISTRIBUTION & INDUSTRY

22 Dec 50:

a. Call from Maj. Freeman, CAS, requesting information on status of raw material (Bar Stock) at the Omiya Factory, 1st Tokyo Military Arsenal (34-33). Mr. Sotomura, Kanto Finance Bureau, was advised to check.

b. Call from Maj. Freeman, CAS, that CPC approved the authorized use of three items (34-33-368, 20,045 and 1,550) from the Omiya Factory, 1st Tokyo Military Arsenal for use by the GHQ Typewriter Shop.

c. Call from Kanto Finance Bureau, that material located in Omiya Plant, 1st Tokyo Military Arsenal, has not been released by the Occupation Forces. Information passed on to Mr. Johnson, CAS. Confirmation call from Maj. Freeman.

d. Mr. Schiefle, GHQ Typewriter Shop, advised that his request for use of three items has been approved, and that the bar stock at Omiya has not been released to the Japanese Government; also that his channels for requesting materials is Engineer Section, JLC, thru Yokohama Command.

e. Following reparations plants inspected this date:

- (1) Nihon Seikoshu, Yokohama Seisakusho (19-50)
- (2) Tokyo Rashi Seisakusho (19-55)

23 Dec 50:

a. Call from Maj. Freeman, CAS, requesting check be made of following items:

- (1) 10-12A-147: Scrap report lists item as Bending Machine; Evaluation report lists item as Drawing Machine.
- (2) 10-18-667, 669, 671, 672: Scrap report lists items as Drawing Machs.; Evaluation report lists items as Bending Machines.
- (3) 39-66-3,584, 1,723: Scrap report and evaluation report do not correspond. KLO notified of these discrepancies.

b. Reparations Section officials, Kanagawa Prefectural Government conferred with in regards to the occupancy of the Kokura Seiko KK (19-48) by the BIG-9 Engineer Equipment Repair Program. The problem of where to move the idle reparations equipment was discussed and Fujikoshi Seiki Kogyo (19-66) and Japan Optical Co. (19-92) were recommended by the prefecture. Kokura Seiko was advised to negotiate with either company for rental of storage space.



c. Call from Mr. Johann, CAS, emergency use of fire fighting equipment from (38-19), Kanto Sangyo is approved.

d. Memo for Record, subject: JOSCO Real Estate, attached as Annex 2a.

P. S. KEMSKE



ak

19 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Co-operatives, Saitama-Ken

1. Reference: OD 12, dated 12 April 1950, subject: "Agriculture."
2. On 18 December 1950 conferred at Urawa with Mr. Nakano, chief of the Agricultural Administration and Co-operative Section of Saitama-Ken regarding the latest developments in the agricultural co-operative movement. Mr. Nakano is working with the Saitama Agricultural Co-operative Credit Federation in drafting a bill for submission to the prefectural assembly to provide for prefectural subsidy of reduced interest rates for agricultural co-operatives. The bill will probably provide for payment by the prefecture of one half of the interest on three to five year loans up to a total of 100 million yen. The Kencho is also asking the prefectural assembly for an additional one million yen for auditing co-operative accounts. Mr. Nakano's office has developed a series of forms which all co-operatives to be audited are required to fill out. Using these reports a single auditor can make a hurried check of the financial condition of a co-operative in one day. 90 percent of the co-operatives to be audited in Saitama-Ken have been covered by this method. When this preliminary check is completed, a more thorough audit will be made of 20 percent of the co-operatives that are in the poorest financial condition. The writer pointed out the importance of making a thorough audit of all co-operatives as soon as practicable.
3. Also conferred in Kawagoe with officials of Iruma-gun concerned with agricultural co-operatives and with branch co-operative federation employees. They emphasized the varied effect of the new MAF ordinance on different co-operatives. Old established co-operatives whose assets are valued at pre-inflation prices have much less difficulty in meeting capital requirements than organizations that have expanded and whose assets are valued at more nearly their current market value. The ordinance will certainly discourage co-operatives from expanding or launching new enterprises.
4. Visited two co-operatives in Iruma-gun: Ueniku and Nagawashi. The first recently completed a new building to house its office and store, so its invested capital is only 25 percent of its fixed assets, while the assets of the second are valued at pre-war prices and it has completed a successful campaign to increase its capital, so its



invested capital is 300 percent of its fixed assets. A village women's association was organized recently in Uemizu. It co-operates with the village co-operative, but the manager of the co-operative hopes that it will eventually become affiliated with the co-operative. The activities of the village youth group are well-coordinated with the co-operative because the president of the youth group is an employee of the co-operative. The Uemizu co-operative is trying to reduce the high cost of funerals and marriages. The co-operative now has a co-operative funeral parlor and has reduced the cost of funerals from 3,000 yen to 800 yen.

4. Summary: On 18 December 1950 conferred with officials of Saitama-Ken and Iruma-gun regarding the status and problems of agricultural co-operatives. The following matters received special attention: drafting of a bill for prefectural subsidy of lower interest rates for agricultural co-operatives, auditing of co-operative accounts, and effect of the new WAF ordinance on investment capital. Also visited two co-operatives in Iruma-gun.

H. WHITE  
Natural Resources Division



fk

21 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Forestry, Yamanashi Prefecture

1. Reference: Operational Directive #14, dated 12 April 1950,  
subject: "Forest Conservation".

2. Complaint

On 18 December 1950 an investigation was <sup>made</sup> of a complaint lodged by Mr. N. Goto, Namba Forestry Co. in a petition made to this headquarters. He complained that progress on his suit against the prefecture for damages had not been made and that prefectural officials were involved in scandals. However Mr. Goto and the prefectural forestry section finally reached an agreement in November permitting him to use the railroad involved in return for withdrawing his suit. No direct evidence of scandals could be presented.

3. Forestry Extension

The chief of the extension section, although only acting chief, did not take the extension examination. All other specialists did. One utilization specialist position remains unfilled. The erosion control specialist is also chief of the erosion control section. The protection specialist also works in the experiment station. Both split their time 50-50 between their jobs. One of the nine village agents is actually working in the prefectural office as a sawmill specialist. Although authorized nine villages agents (one per Gun), two Gun are covered by the same office. Village agents submit monthly reports on forest visits, meetings, office calls and publicity given.

4. Management Guidance

All three Ken and 17 local management guidance officials have been on the job since 1 December 1950.

5. Pine Bark Beetle Control

Orders to exercise control under the Insect Control law were issued in October to five forest owners. All complied. Appeal was again voiced for subsidy and the usual reply to such overtures was given.

6. Reforestation

a. The governor has issued a regulation allowing transfer of reforestation rights to other parties as contemplated by the Temporary Measures Reforestation Law. While not clearly explained it seems that this regulation was necessary because of a conflict between this Law and the Forest Law. A copy of the regulation was obtained for translation and study.

Annex 1b, page 1



Gun officials are now proceeding with a survey of suitable land for reforestation under the new law. It will be completed by 20 January 1951.

b. The following reforestation program was outlined:

Type	Ownership	Area in need	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Total
Artificial	Prefecture	15,858	659	332	659	659	659	2,968
	Private		2,026	4,002	2,700	2,700	2,700	14,128
Aid to national	Prefecture	460	460	460	460	460	460	2,300
	Private							
Special Trees	Both	ND *	185	198	300	300	300	983

About 1,800 cho is added annually to the area in need of reforestation. Therefore the program falls about 7,000 cho short of needs. However, the high completion rates in 1949 and 1950 if continued might remedy this.

Ownership	1949			1950		
	Plan	Completed	%	Plan	Completed	%
Prefecture	659	916	139.0	332	289	87.1
Private	2,026	3,090	152.5	4,002	4,123	103.0
Special Trees	185	215	116.2	198	242	122.2
on Both						

c. The 10 years' program (1949 - 1958) for rehabilitation of eroded land calls for 425 cho annually. This is hardly enough to provide for the 13,295 cho that was in need of this type of work at the beginning of 1949. An additional 100 cho is added annually. 244 cho or 57% of plan was completed in 1949, and 250 cho or 58.6% of the 1950 plan has been completed to date.

d. The 1950 - 1954 prevention of erosion plan calls for 1,140 cho annually. About 14,000 cho were in need of this work at the beginning of 1950. To date 33 cho of the revised 1950 plan figure of 40 cho has been completed. It is expected that the 40 cho will be completed.

e. With 200 cho in need of windbreaks at the beginning of 1948 and 20 cho being added annually, the following 1948 - 1953 plan was set up:

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	Total
17	20	20	20	20	97

100% completion had been achieved in each of the first 3 years.

f. Flood prevention work was needed on 50 cho at the beginning of 1950, but plans were made for only 8 cho in 1950 and 15 cho in 1951. To date the 1950 phase is 50% complete.

\* No Data



5. The watershed reforestation plan is as follows:

<u>Area in Need</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>Total</u>
4,200	400	800	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,200

About 400 cho is added annually. This program is included in the regular reforestation program in paragraph 6b above.

7. Management of Prefectural Forests:

a. Central government officials have always pointed to Yamanashi's prefectural forests, which are exceeded only by those of Hokkaido, as a good example of the poor conditions that develop when national forest land is given to a prefecture. However prefectural officials presented data purporting to show a decrease in the annual erosion and other damaging factors. However these data covered only the last four years. On the other hand they reported that when these land were received from the emperor in 1910 they contained 38,000,000 koku. In 1937 this had increased to 54,000,000 and in 1950 it had declined to 49,000,000.

b. Local residents have always taken their timber and fuel from these forests with even the Imperial Household hesitating to stop them. Thus they felt that their right had become so established that when the 157,000 cho was granted to the prefecture by the emperor, the prefecture was obliged to give 25% of all proceeds from these forests to the local residents. Even local merchants and other villagers seemingly have no connection with these forests receive this allowance today. About 140 Forest Protection Association were organized under prefectural law. They aid in guarding against fire and trespass. Members do not always own forest land. If they do they also belong to one of the 100 forest owner associations. The protection associations are renting about 10,000 of Ken forest from which they receive 80% of the yield while the prefecture receives the balance.

8. Summary:

a. One extension specialist position remains unfilled, and two specialists are devoting half of their time to regular Ken work. All except the acting chief have taken and passed the examination. One village agent is being used as a specialist. All management guidance personnel have been on the job since 1 December 1950.

b. The recipients of five bark beetle control orders have complied with control requirements.

c. Regulations have been issued to expedite the Temporary Measures Reforestation Law. All forestry programs were examined and for the most part, found inadequate. However 1949 and 1950 have shown high completion percentages.

d. Prefectural foresters presented data tending to show that Yamanashi prefectural forests are not poorly managed as central government officials often indicate. The system of special Forest Protection Associations



peculiar to this prefecture was discussed. These associations have been established in connection with the former imperial forest lands granted to the prefecture in 1910 by the emperor.

DONALD J. HAIBACH  
Natural Resources Division



kn

23 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: JOSCO Real Estate

Contacted officials of JOSCO, SPB, Finance Bureau and the 8031st Engineers (formerly 5th Engineers) concerning the procurement of the former Japanese Naval Oil Storage Area, Yokosuka Naval Arsenal (Koshiba Oil Tank Farm) by the U. S. Army. This area is presently occupied by JOSCO but JOSCO officials stated that they have no jurisdiction over P.D. matters. The 8031st Engineers stated that a P.D. is presently going thru channels for final SCAP approval. Capt. Wood of the Engineers stated that the P.D. covers only the area designated as "A" area and "B" area which is presently being cultivated by 75 farmers has been forwarded together with the P.D. only as information since it covered the original Japanese Naval Oil Storage area. Capt. Wood stated that this area was designated as "surrendered" property and the Army never left the area. Upon receipt of an official letter from GHQ, FEC, dated 18 October 1948 to renovate and reconstruct this area, work was started by the Mitsubishi Oil Company who contracted the job. The Engineers initiated the P.D. upon receipt of a request from the Japan Logistical Command. A visit to the SPB and the Finance Bureau revealed that the subject property was released by TKMGD in August 1947. Following this, the Finance Ministry turned over this property to the MAF and in May 1950 the land designated as area "B" was divided and sold to 75 farmers.

MASARU MURASHIGE  
Distribution & Industry Division



kn

26 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Field Trip, Tochigi Prefecture, 21-22 December 1950:  
Conferences with LD and LSB

1. Conference with LD Chief and chairman of Ashio Copper Mine Union (Furukawa Mining Co.):

a. Ashio Copper Mine Situation: Struggle over year-end allowance continues. Union demands ¥5,000, which it feels management is well able to pay; management offers ¥2,000 and no more. LD Chief expressed the opinion that this demand is modest. Union chairman pointed out that Kamioka Mining Co. (same type of industry) has paid ¥16,000 to plant workers and ¥30,000 to staff members as year-end bonus, and that Furukawa Electric has met the union's demand for ¥10,000 with ¥8,000. He also stated that the Furukawa Mining management has assumed a "challenging attitude" toward the union. The union chairman (Mr. Ikuta) is also a member of the Tochigi Prefectural Assembly.

b. Year-end Allowance Situation in Tochigi: LD Chief reported as follows:

Number of cases:	61
Number under negotiation:	44
Number resulting in dispute:	0
Number settled:	13
Number predetermined:	4
Highest amount demanded	¥12,400
Lowest " "	¥ 1,500
Highest " paid.	¥13,500
Lowest " "	¥ 2,400

c. Increase in Allowance for LRC Members: LD Chief reported that substantial increases have been made in allowances for chairman and all members and in per diem allotments for mediators and conciliators.

d. Trade Agreement Acceleration: LD Chief presented copy of detailed plan of operations for promotion of trade agreements.

2. Conference with Chief and Officials of Tochigi LSB:

a. Attacks on LSL: In discussion of the increasingly frequent criticisms of the LSL arising from both management and labor, the LSB Chief stated his opposition to any downward revision of the law. The Labor Minister's recent statement to the effect that the time has come to revise



the LSL would appear to be capable of only one interpretation: a downward revision. The LSB Chief added that he and his officials will oppose any relaxation of standards. It was pointed out that the workers themselves will have to support such opposition.

b. Safety Education: The Chief requested further assistance from KaCAR in the area of safety and sanitation education.

c. Apprenticeship Training: The Chief wished to know if there is any possibility of having SCAP's apprenticeship training expert visit Tochigi to offer advice in the area of the textile dyeing industry. Inquiry will be made of SCAP CAS.

d. Unpaid Wages: As compared with the situation of one year ago, the number of cases is fewer. There has also been a decrease in the total amount of arrears, but inability to pay appears to be on the increase. Last year, when the LSB made recommendations to employers, these were usually followed. This year, such is not the case. This may be interpreted to mean, however, that only the most stubborn cases remain. During 1950, 23 conferences have been held with employers on wage problems. The reaction has been good. Employers have requested that this type of conference be held monthly, but budget restrictions prohibit this. This constitutes only one more example of the obstacles imposed by lack of funds for the LSB to carry out its programs effectively.

e. Diagnosis of Industrial Problems: LD Chief reported that the Small and Medium Industry Bureau is conducting diagnoses of problems in these enterprises. At prefectural level, the work is being done by the Commerce and Industry Section. The LD has not been asked to co-operate, but the LD Chief feels that it could offer valuable assistance in this field.

3. Summary: Conferences were held in Tochigi Prefecture with LD Chief, chairman of Ashio Copper Mine Union, and Chief and officials of the LSB. Subjects discussed included year-end allowance problems (chiefly Ashio Copper Mine), trade agreement acceleration, enforcement of LSL, apprenticeship training, unpaid wages, and diagnosis of industrial problems in small and medium industries.

RALPH FRIEDRICH  
Labor Relations Division



DAILY ACTIVITIES REPORT  
ECONOMICS SECTION, K&CAR

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DAR #257

21 December 1950

Report of general economic conference held in Saitama, attached as Annex AA.

## 1. NATURAL RESOURCES

a. Agriculture

- (1) Examined agricultural co-operative activities in Ibaraki Ken. See Annex 1a.

b. Forestry

- (1) Examined forestry conditions in Chiba Ken. See Annex 1b.

## 2. DISTRIBUTION &amp; INDUSTRY

a. Maj. Freeman, CAS, advised that CPC has authorized the emergency use of one three-ton hoist, 39-51-3767, from the 1st Tokyo Military Arsenal, Jujo Factory, for use by the Tokyo Ordnance Center.

b. Capt. Sayer, TOC, advised that TOC will move the equipment out of Jujo Arsenal, under Finance Bureau supervision and plans. Finance Bureau advised.

c. Call from Mr. Cox, FEAMCOM, that Mr. Roller, CPC, has authorized the emergency use of 20 items: 39-57-78, 322, 21, 275, 117, 62, 165, 731, 349, 346, 55, 347, 341, 57, 159, 58, 172, 87, 202, 1205, from the Central Aeronautics Research Institute. Maj. Freeman, CAS, was requested to confirm with CPC. Maj. Freeman refused but said we could act as we saw fit. Plant custodian notified that FEAMCOM would pick items up tomorrow (22 Dec 50).

## 3. LABOR RELATIONS

a. Two management representatives of Fuji Motors Co., Oppama BIG-5, submitted written reports, as requested by the labor officer. (See DAR 15-16 Dec.) Arrangement was made to visit the Oppama Plant, in the afternoon, to confer with Lt. Col. Petrolino, the commanding officer.

The labor officer visited the Oppama Ordnance Shops, (BIG-5), Kanagawa Prefecture, since union representative claimed that management of Fuji Motors Co., having dollar contracts with JLG, will not negotiate with the union. A conference was held military personnel, including Lt. Col. Petrolino, Mr. Draughon, and Mr. Worth, followed by a meeting with management representatives. As a result of the discussion, the varied and complex problems which had caused a tense atmosphere at the plant, were cleared up and all parties were completely satisfied.

b. Twenty employees of Teisan Auto. Co. were recently declared surplus and discharged. Company reportedly refused to pay them the 30-day discharge allowance; told them to come back and work for 30-days instead. LSIO is investigating.

P. S. KEMSKE



ak

21 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Saitama Kenche....Monthly Economics Conference

1. Information regarding the rice collection programs was offered as follows: on 19 December collections were 62.7% of goal (compared to 45.5% as of same date 1949). 20 villages in Saitama have completed 100% collections. Aim is for prefecture to complete 80% by year's end and 100% by 31 January. A program is underway to encourage the farmers to meet these goals.
2. Reports were that S\$ contracts for Korean War effort have been of considerable benefit to Saitama, as a whole. Was asked if we believed that Occupation Forces would encourage new Japanese controls of critical items since USA is now effecting their own controls. (Said we did not believe so). Saitama wants more fabric orders from S.P.B. for Occupation Forces orders. Recommended they take samples of their best fabrics to CPO.
3. Writer was asked for his personal opinion as to reception and reputation of Japanese goods by USA which gave a good opening to give them a lecture on the subject (copious notes were taken...with promises of a new educational program being instituted). Chief of the Economics Section believes that poor goods will leave Japan until Japanese Government sets up an "export quality control board" to inspect and pass on all goods for export. It was emphasized that this should not be necessary and that individual manufacturers, chambers of commerce, city fathers, etc. should have enough pride in their goods to see it is "as sample shown" etc., etc.
4. Assistance in the form of advice and guidance was requested here (as well as in other prefectures) regarding the Small and Medium Enterprizers. Most Japanese prefectural officials feel that SCAP and the Japanese Government are too interested in "Big Business" with no interest in the smaller manufacturer (apparently true). Small business needs government loans for operating capital. As they operate now the payment cycle runs over 100 days.
5. Item of interest: Saitama raises first quality tea which they ship to Shizuoka (which prefecture has a high reputation for good tea) where the Saitama tea is sold as first quality Shizuoka tea. They admit that volume is not great but desire to sell their own tea and make their own reputation for good tea from Saitama, and keep that "middleman's" profit at home.

Summary: Short conference in Saitama showed good progress in rice collection, good benefits from the Korean War (for those companies having orders), and the usual lack of budget in most programs.

Anex AA

P. S. KEMSKE



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16 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Cooperatives, Ibaraki Prefecture

1. Reference: OD #12, dated 12 April 1950, subject: "Agriculture."
2. Conferred in Mito on 11 December 1950 with Mr. Kawano, chief of the Agricultural Cooperative Section of Ibaraki prefecture, and officers of the Ibaraki Agricultural Cooperative Guidance Federation regarding cooperative education, youth activities, women's activities, agricultural guidance, and federation finances. Advised them to give women equality, to discontinue agricultural guidance, and to rely more on their own financial resources. Mr. Kawano reported on the Tamiyama-mura Agricultural Cooperative whose officer was recently reported indicted for embezzlement. Mr. Kawano says that it is a dispute over repayment of a loan, and that the matter will be tried in court. Also conferred with officials of the prefectural branch of the Agricultural and Forestry Bank regarding completion of liquidation of Nogyokai assets and the problems of meeting the financial requirements of the new MAF ordinance.
3. On 12 December 1950 conferred with gun and branch federation officers in Nishi-Ibaraki-gun, with cooperative and village officials at Minami-Yamauchi-mura, and with the executive director of the Saigo-mura Agricultural Cooperative. Discussed action to meet the requirements of the new MAF Ordinance. Urged greater activity in rehabilitating and developing the agricultural cooperatives, and equality for women in cooperative activities. The Minami Yamanashi cooperative is in bad financial condition due to mismanagement and possible fraud by the former president. There has been unnecessary delay in clearing up this matter, but action is now being taken to rehabilitate the cooperative. Visited the village office to impress on the mayor the importance to the community of having an active and efficient agricultural cooperative. Saigo-mura cooperative contrasts sharply with the Minami-Yamauchi cooperative. The Saigo-mura cooperative has already increased its invested capital to 140 percent of the book value of its fixed assets.
4. Conferred in Mito on 11 December 1950 with Mr. Iida chief of the Forestry Section of Ibaraki Prefecture regarding forest cooperatives. There are 20 forest products cooperatives and one federation of forest products cooperatives in Ibaraki Prefecture, but these are composed of processors and dealers in forest products and not forest owners. There is 193,000 cho of private forest land in the Ken but of this amount only 60,000 cho is owned by members of the 40 Shinrinkumiai in the Ken. This is because Shinrinkumiai have only been organized in villages that contain at least 500 cho of private forest land. Most of the private forest land

Annex 1a, page 1



is owned by small owners who are also farmers. Only one person in the Ken owns more than 1,000 cho of forest and 32 own between 100 and 500 cho. Mr. Iida stated that conversion of Shinrinkumiai to cooperatives would entail considerable change in methods since the present officers exercise dictatorial power.

5. Summary: On 11 December 1950 conferred with officials of Ibaraki Prefecture, the prefectural guidance federation and branch of the Agricultural and Forestry Bank regarding agricultural cooperative problems. On 12 December visited and conferred on similar local problems with the officials of one gun and a village, a branch federation, and two cooperatives. On 11 December conferred with the chief of the Forestry Section of Ibaraki Prefecture regarding forest cooperatives.

E. G. WHITE  
Natural Resources Division



fk

20 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Forestry, Chiba Prefecture

1. Reference: Operational Directive #14, subject: "Forest Conservation", dated 12 April 1950.

2. On 12 December 1950 a conference was held with Mr. Saito, chief of Chiba Prefecture Forestry Section and members of his staff. During the period 12-14 December 1950 inspections of nurseries and pine bark beetle infestations were made.

3. Forestry Extension:

a. Three prefectural extension specialist are still being "processed". Delay has been due to gubernatorial election with no one to authorize the juggling of prefectural job positions within the presently authorized 4,200 employee limit. However immediate action now is expected since the candidate favorable to extension was elected on 13 December 1950. Similar reason was given for four of the authorized 14 villages agents still being processed. All 14 have passed the examination. Seven of them are currently working in the same Gun office that they were in before. However all are devoting 100% of their time to extension. The chief of the extension section did not take the extension examination although all other specialists, including those being processed, passed the examination.

4. Timber Production Allocation:

a. Chiba Prefecture has received from MAF a production quota of 491,400 koku of logs and 407,800 koku of fuelwood. These figures, are about the same as those that the prefecture had previously submitted to MAF. The prefecture's data supposedly are based on management plans. Those of MAF consider both management plans and demands. Chiba will have no trouble exceeding its quota.

5. Pine Bark Beetle Control:

a. On 12 December 1950 primary insects - Matsu-no-shirahoshi-zomushi (*Clyptorehynchus insidiosus*) were found in pine stands near Kisarazu. Control operation, obviously for the benefit of the inspecting party, were being conducted. Dead trees were spotted throughout the area. About 2,116 trees are reported to be infested representing 7,000 koku of the town's 150,000 koku of pine (5%).



b. At Naka-mura some primary insects were found. Again control operations were being conducted but were being directed at old trees on poor sites. About 3,000 koku of the village's 500,000 koku (0.7%) were reported to be infested. However about 80% of this is in old trees that have small amounts of infestation not always caused by primary insects. About 20% is in young trees and is caused by primary insects. Site conditions in this area are poor. At Sanuki-machi on 14 December 1950 several pines, mostly at a shrine, were dying. Site conditions and old age (a few secondary insects were present) were the chief reasons for this condition. Even the most seriously infested spot at Kisarazu is only a local problem capable of being controlled without subsidy but with forestry extension supervision and guidance.

c. It was reported that the Insect Control Organization of the MAF Forestry Agency has promised to pay travel expenses of personnel conducting a bark beetle damage survey. Twenty-three men worked for two months and spent ¥300,000 for travel. This amount has not yet been received. There is a question as to whether the cancellation of the control funds to prefectures with less than 20,000 koku damage also included funds intended for survey purposes.

#### 6. Nurseries:

a. On 13 December 1950 the Sadamoto-mura Seedling Producers Association nursery was inspected. Nine owners had formed this association. Stocks of black pine, "sugi" and "hinoki" were in good condition. Information on controlling white grubs was requested. Germination testing had not been conducted. High densities prevailed in black pine seedbeds. Two owners had rented 3.2 tan to the Chiba District Forest Office for the production of seedlings with counterpart funds. They thought that they would receive about ¥1,500 annually as land rental. Payment was made to them quarterly to cover cost of seed, fertilizer, insecticides, and labor (¥150 per man day).

b. Mr. Miura's nursery at Kurisi-machi totals 2.6 cho. Germination tests had not been conducted so that pine was overdense and "sugi" underdense. About 1.6 cho that he termed follow was in crops. The Chiba District Forest Office rented 0.58 cho for seedling production with counterpart funds. The amount of land rental was unknown although seven monthly payments totalling ¥600,000 had been received to date for expenses.

#### 7. Reforestation:

a. On 14 December 1950 the Akimoto-mura Forest Owners Association was visited. They had rented 25 cho of cutover land from absentee owners and to date had replanted 20 cho. Insufficient funds precluded completion this year. "Sugi" and "hinoki" seedlings had cost ¥4 each. Small logs left in the woods unpeeled were rotting and were infested with insects. The association had obtained these logs from the absentee owners in the same rental contract.



8. Management:

a. A 700 cho area rented from the national forest and planted by the prefecture was inspected. Despite this agreement the prefecture has to follow national forest management plans for the area. They feel that thinnings are too few and do not include sufficient coverage. It seemed more probable that they wished to direct their own management of the area.

9. Summary:

a. Conference and inspections were conducted in Chiba Prefecture during the period 12-14 December 1950.

b. Lack of a governor to juggle prefectural job positions within the presently authorized 4,200 employee limit has precluded the assigning of three prefectural forestry extension specialists and four village forestry agents. A governor who is favorable toward forestry extension was elected on 13 December 1950 so that the staff should be completed soon. The chief of the forestry extension section did not take the examination.

c. Timber and fuelwood production quotas are received from the MAF after the MAF considers the prefectures original report of its production capabilities. Capabilities are supposedly based on the management plans but MAF also considers current demand in making revisions. Chiba Prefecture, however, expects to exceed its quota.

d. Three bark beetle infested spots were inspected. Site conditions and old age caused most of the trouble on two sites although a very small number of primary insects were located at one of these two. The most serious infestation was at Kisarazu and was caused by primary insects. However it represented only 5% of the town's total pine volume. This is still small enough to be considered not more than a village problem.

e. Request was made for determination if travel expense money for insect survey work had also been eliminated when funds for bark beetle control work were eliminated for Chiba Prefecture.

f. Investigation was made of two private nurseries renting land to Chiba District Forest Office for seedling production with counterpart funds. The owner was unaware of the amount of land rental at one, and it was an insignificant amount at the other. Quarterly or monthly payments are received to cover expenses.

g. The Akimoto Forest Owner Association's 25 cho plot rented from absentee owners was inspected. Only 20 cho had been replanted because of fund shortages.

h. Prefectural officials object to national forest management plan dictates on a 700 cho area the prefecture has rented from the national forest and has reforested.

DONALD J. HAIBACH  
Natural Resources Division



DAILY ACTIVITIES REPORT  
ECONOMICS SECTION, KaGAR

ak

DAR #256

20 December 1950

## 1. NATURAL RESOURCES

a. Discussed Natural Resources Programs with Mr. R. S. Link, CAS/Econ. Problems arising in specific program surveillance were discussed and Mr. Link was asked to inquire how "grant in aid" funds for agricultural research and extension will be affected by the system of equalization grants, to be adopted by the national government in place of project subsidies. Administration, including field surveillance planning were also discussed. Mr. Link entertained some doubts as to whether effective surveillance is possible in field trips of two or three days duration. Related to Mr. Link how surveillance methods had varied to determine most effective coverage and present system seemed most satisfactory.

b. Agriculture - Discussed Extension with agents and specialists in Techigi Ken. See Annex 1a.

c. Fisheries - Examined the Chiba Ken Fisheries Co-operative Federation. See Annex 1b.

## 2. DISTRIBUTION &amp; INDUSTRY

a. Called Mr. Johann, CAS, for the emergency temporary use of fire fighting equipment for the NPR camp at Utsunomiya, from the Kanto Industrial Co., Suzusenomiya Plant (38-19). Items requested are as follows:

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
38-19-9408	Fire truck, Ford
38-19-10954	Hand pump
<u>Accessories:</u>	
2 lengths	Intake hose
13 lengths	Exhaust hose
1 each	Reel cart
20 each	Fire hooks

Also inquired about the status of report made on 14 October regarding the 1st Tokyo Military Arsenal, Kanagawa Plant (34-32). Maj. Freeman familiar; Mr. Johann will check with the Major.

b. Capt. Sayer, TOC, called requesting advice on building #77 at 39-51. TOC wants to move out equipment. Advised him to contact custodian for information as to where to place items stored in bldg. #77.

c. Call from Lt. Col. Hardy, JLC, Engineer Section, requesting information on the Third Naval Fuel Depot, Tokuyama Plant. He was advised that the Tokuyama Plant was in Yamaguchi Prefecture and that the Chugoku Civil Affairs Region should be contacted.



d. Conferred with Mr. Tomigaya, Kokura Seiko (19-48) regarding the procurement of their plant facilities by the BIG-9. Suggested he contact Kanagawa Prefectural Government Reparations Section for storage space of the stored items to be transferred out of the plant.

e. Scrap check was made at the 1st Naval Fuel Depot (19-26). Of a total of 1,992 items listed in the applications, six items were cancelled as being more than scrap value. Five corrections were made to inventory numbers and names of items.

### 3. LABOR RELATIONS

a. A representative of the Tobu Transportation Workers' Union came to report that the strike scheduled for today has been called off as the dispute over the year-end allowance was settled early this morning.

b. Shizuoka LPS reported by phone that part of the workers of Fuji Seimitsu Industry Co. (former Fuji Sangyo), Hamamatsu City, Shizuoka Prefecture, went into strike at 0800 hrs. 20 December over the year-end allowance issue.

c. Attached as Annex 3a is memo for record of field trip to Tokyo-To Employment Security Section on 19 December.

P. S. KEMSKE



sk

16 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Improvement Program in Tochigi

1. Reference, Operational Directive #12, 1950.

2. Conference was held with the prefectural and gun supervisors (liaison farm advisors) to discuss their jobs. Eight of the nine gun supervisors, prefectural staff members, and a few subject matter specialists attended the meeting. The gun supervisors were given liaison functions (in addition to their duties as a local farm advisor) about November 1949 and were assigned full time responsibilities as liaison agents since October 1950. One of these persons reported the following to be the distribution of time to his various functions: 46% to maintaining relations with related agencies, 26% to guiding and maintaining liaison with local farm advisors, 10% to maintaining relations with the prefectural AIS, and 7% to clerical and administrative details. An outline of ten objectives of supervision in the U.S. was presented and discussion followed. The gun supervisors admitted that they had not had such a clear definition of their functions and perhaps should spend more time to attaining other objectives, such as in assisting local planning of extension work. Other matters discussed include: (1) problems in supervision, (2) organization for supervision in U.S., (3) administrative and supervisory responsibilities of supervisors, and (4) evaluation of advisors' work during visitation of local offices. The supervisors expressed that the three hour meeting was very helpful in the analysis of their job.

3. Visit was made to study action taken by the Farm Advisors' Training Institute in regard to recommendations by this headquarters during the summer. Significant changes include the following:

- a. The one vacancy in full-time teachers was filled.
- b. The system of repeating weekly classroom schedule was instituted for first year students.
- c. Reference books for pupil use will be designated and general outline of major subjects will be printed and distributed to pupils. For field work, a record book has been prepared for crops.
- d. Field work will be under responsible guidance of full time teachers and assistant technicians of the experiment station.



e. Facilities will be improved with a budget request for ¥3,415,800 to provide for a laboratory, storage room, and livestock housing.

f. A self-governing body is in charge of regulating dormitory life - under the guidance of the Institute staff.

g. To motivate pupil study, home assignments will be made, examination will be given periodically, and students will be made responsible for their experimental plots.

4. A visit was made to Hozumi Village, one of the eight designated by the prefectural government for special assistance in developing local agricultural plans. Forty of about eighty members who constitute the planning committees were present. Four sub-committees had been organized: production, economics, home-improvement, and executive. Report from the production committee showed that primary emphasis was on production of staple food crops (85% of arable land is paddy) - establishment of seed producing farms and demonstration plots on new varieties. The home-improvement committee placed health and sanitation on the top of their list of programs, and specific effort is being made to eliminate intestinal worms. The Economics committee was encouraging savings. The writer commended the group for their initiative and spoke on principles of agricultural planning and types - commodity type and community approach type. The resources available in the extension service were explained, and assistance from experts was recommended specifically in livestock planning and in rural or home industry. The maximum utilization of natural, human, and social resources was stressed.

5. Conclusions: The three hour meeting with gun extension supervisors was fruitful from the standpoint of understanding where they now stand and in what direction they must move. It was encouraging to discover that Tochigi Prefecture was making a sincere attempt in making improvements in their Farm Advisors' Training Institute. Though it is difficult to evaluate the quality of the local plans as developed by Hozumi Village, it is in accordance with sound principles of agricultural planning.

NOBUO YOSHIOKA  
Natural Resources Division



kn

20 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Fisheries - Chiba Prefecture

1. Reference: OD #13, subject: "Fisheries," dated 12 April 1950.
2. The Chiba Prefecture Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations was visited 19 December 1950, with Mr. Link, CAS, Econ. Sect. to observe its organization, activities and related problems.
3. The membership of 88 indicated an increase of 23 since establishment on 28 January 1949. Although the federation is prefectural in name, the actual area of membership is confined to the outer peninsula facing the Pacific Ocean. The Tokyo Bay Federation of FCA, which is a local prefecture takes in the Bay area. Both federations are on an equal level. One is authorized by the MAF, and one by the prefectural government. There are no membership potentials presently as 10 non-member co-operatives in the area are either non-investment, special or weak investment co-operatives.
4. Capitalization is ¥3,870,000 at ¥10,000 per share. The share limitation is 50. The largest shareholder has 30. Plans are to increase capitalization after local co-operatives show some financial improvements. The newly established Prefectural Credit Federation will assist and guide the local units to establish sound financial programs. Paid officials of the Federation include a managing director and general manager. 15 are employed in the office. Sections include, general affairs, guidance, accounting, sales, and purchases. Accounts as of 31 October 1950, (1 June 1950 through 31 October 1950), show deficit operation. Revenues of ¥1,065,064 are exceeded by expenditures totaling ¥2,252,118. Salaries and allowances comprise 50% of the expenses (average ¥220,000 monthly). Deficits will be balanced by 31 March 1951, as the Hedate Ice Plant (main income source) owned by the Federation is beginning to show profits. Net income of the Hedate Plant at the end of October 1950 was ¥500,000 and November ¥1,200,000. Services (ice, storage, bait, quick freeze) and facilities are being expanded to make possible a net profit of 5 million yen yearly. The Federation desires to purchase the Kominato Ice Plant (owned by Kensui) to provide another source of income. Negotiations are underway to set the sale price. Some compromise is expected as the Federation is willing to pay 8 million yen, whereas the Kensui price is 10 million yen. This activity, however, is limited due to lack of capital. Other activities desired by Federation officials are sale of fuel oil utilizing three oil depots of the old Kensui, and group sales of marine products. Pending adequate working capital, the oil depots are now being rented to a private oil company. Federation assets as of 31 October 1950 total 24.9 million yen and liabilities 23.7 million yen. The major portion of the liabilities includes loans from the Central Bank and individuals who are officials of the Federation or co-operatives. Interest rate is 9.3%.

Annex 1b, page 1



5. Summary:

The managing director, general manager, and accountants of the Chiba-Ken Federation of FCA, participating in the discussion revealed themselves as capable men who are earnest in their desires to promote activities for the members of the Federation. The managing director sponsored the establishment of the Chiba-Ken Credit Federation and is its Deputy-chairman. The ground work for establishing credit and deposit activities in local cooperatives, and improvement of Federation revenue sources appear well-planned. All officials concerned expressed complete confidence in the realization of a balanced Federation by the end of the current fiscal year.

DAVE HOSHIMIYA  
Natural Resources Division



kn

20 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Surveillance of Tokyo Employment Security Section on 19 December

1. During December of last year 20,000 day laborers each received 30 days' work. With twice that number employed this December, the day laborers are again allowed to work on Sundays so as to obtain as many days of employment as possible (December only). Day laborers are demanding a ¥6,000 year-end allowance in Tokyo, which is slightly higher than the four or five thousand yen being demanded in other prefectures. The chief anticipates that day laborer demonstrations will become more intense during the period 21 to 25 December. The city assembly will convene on those dates and the workers are sure to take advantage of the opportunity to make themselves heard.
2. There has never been an occasion where article 3 of the ESL ever posed a problem, i.e., no person shall be discriminated against in employment exchanges, vocational training, etc. because of...political belief. A frequent source of irritation to the section, however, are applicants who appear satisfied with the salary and working conditions as advertised by the PESO, but try to bargain for less hours and more pay during interview with prospective employer.
3. The labor boss, generally employing a very small number of workers, is still being discovered each month. Thriving mainly in occupational fields of a hazardous, seasonal or temporary nature, bosses make advance payments during periods of unemployment, inclement weather, etc. The simple sort of Japanese finds no objection to this paternalistic arrangement. Last May, forty seven workers, mostly carpenters, were found to be working in a construction project under a labor boss. This man is alleged to have received ¥300 per day for the services of each man. This case has been referred to the procurator and is still being investigated. When such cases are detected, an attempt is first made to induce the employer to hire the workers directly. If unsuccessful, the workers are encouraged to seek employment through PESOs. In the above cited case, the 47 workers were unable to find employment and were compelled to return to their homes in Yamagata Prefecture. 4,800 cases of intermediate exploitation involving 130,000 workers were detected and corrected since enforcement of the law to the present date.
4. The Employment Security Council, unlike most, is reportedly very helpful in offering advice and opinions that are sound and workable. One illustration of such assistance is the case where the committee noticed excessive idleness among workers employed on work relief projects. The committee submitted working rules to the Employment Security Section which, upon being accepted and enforced, somewhat corrected this condition. On another occasion the committee drafted and forwarded a petition to the Labor Ministry stating therein that the worsening unemployment situation necessitated the hiring of more officials. Several months later, an increase in personnel was authorized.

Annex 3a, page 1



5. A combined total of 770 skilled technicians were supplied with jobs in Okinawa and Iwo Jima last Spring. None has been referred since.

6. Referral of physically disabled workers to the Welfare Section is a very common practice. Conversely the Welfare Section refers physically fit applicants to the employment office when such workers request benefits without first demonstrating acceptable proof of having sought employment.

7. Summary:

a. Day laborers on work relief projects (twice as many as last year) are demanding a ¥6,000 year-end allowance in Tokyo. Demonstrations will probably be intensified to coincide with the 5-day session of the prefectural assembly which convenes on 21 December.

b. Labor bosses, employing small numbers of workers, are still being discovered each month.

c. A combined total of 770 skilled technicians were provided with jobs in Okinawa and Iwojima last spring. None has been referred since.

d. The unemployment Security Council, unlike most, is reportedly very helpful in offering advice and opinions that are sound and workable.

CHESTER J. PECK  
Labor Relations Division



DAILY ACTIVITIES REPORT  
ECONOMICS SECTION, K&CAR

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DAR #255

19 December 1950

## 1. NATURAL RESOURCES

a. Agriculture

- (1) Land reform surveillance effected in Saitama Ken. See Annex 1a.
- (2) Discussed Home Demonstration activities with Tokyo-To officials. See Annex 1b.

## 2. DISTRIBUTION &amp; INDUSTRY

a. Mr. Wakuda, Tokyo-To Reparations Section, stated that items Nos. 39-34-36 and 148 at Mizuho Sangyo are on authorized use to that company, and it was ESS policy that when those items that are on authorized use are requested by another company, (with the former's consent), the authorized use does not have to be cancelled, and use of equipment requested in regular procedure.

b. Call from Mr. Lazarg, Fuchu Ordnance Center, advising that he did not know where the request for the use of reparations equipment was in channels. He did state that CPC did not have it and request was submitted approximately three weeks ago.

c. Call from Mr. Tom, CAS, requesting investigation be made of the real estate problem at the JOSCO tank farms in Kanagawa, Kanagawa Ken, suggested investigation be made jointly with our Natural Resources Division. Requested report back to Mr. Tom, upon completion.

d. Call from Mr. Johnson, CAS, that Fuchu's request being acted on but requested a resubmission of their request for the six items only. Information passed on to Mr. Lazarg, Fuchu Ordnance Center.

e. Call from Mr. Johnson, CAS, approving the emergency temporary use of three fans and three motors from 39-53 for the Fuchu Ordnance Center. Fuchu Ordnance Center, Mr. Lazarg, notified.

## 3. LABOR RELATIONS

a. Phone call from Kanagawa Employment Security Section: Retraction of article printed in 6 December 1950 YOMIURI (Kanagawa Section) re paid holidays to day-laborers in Kawasaki City (See DAR 15-16 Dec, par. a) is included in the issue of 19 December.

b. Phone call was made to SCAP CAS re policy on transportation of Occupation Force workers during private railway strikes. Policy is that they will be transported. Tobu Railway Co. was so informed by M/Transportation. This information was relayed to Lt. Plautz, labor officer, at Camp Drake.



c. Phone call from Col. Farden, Tokyo Labor Liaison Office, re transportation of OF workers during Tobu strike scheduled for 20 December. Tojo Railway Co. (part of Tobu) threatened non-transportation of such workers. Called Tojo Co., which stated it had just received instruction from Tobu Co. on SCAP policy cited in item 4 above. Relayed this information to Col. Farden.

b

P. S. KEMSKB



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15 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Land Reform - Saitama

1. Reference: OD #12, subject: "Agriculture," dated 12 April 1950.
2. Investigation was made into alleged accusations made against Kami-mura ALC by Senji Suzuki of Kami-mura, Kodama-gun, Saitama Prefecture. Interview was held with the prefectural Agricultural Land Section chief on 15 December.
3. The prefectural chief stated that charges by Suzuki have been investigated by the prefecture and have been found to be without foundation except for two instances. These two instances have been already corrected. The village people have been given sufficient opportunities through two public hearings to air their grievances. Since the public did not back Suzuki in his allegations, the prefecture claimed Suzuki submitted a complaint to the procurator at Tokyo. As far as the prefectural chief knows, no action has been taken by the procurator.

Questioning of Suzuki's background brought out the fact that he is presently branded a purgee. He was an official in a Shinto sect during the war. Also, it appears Suzuki is under investigation for violation of Imperial Ordinance No. 1 dated 1947 which restricts activities of all purgees.

4. Summary:

It appears after questioning the prefectural Agricultural Section chief that charges made by Senji Suzuki of Kami-mura, Kodama-gun, Saitama Prefecture, of alleged misconducts by Kami-mura ALC are without backing from the people of the village. At the present time, Suzuki has a complaint filed with the procurator of Tokyo-To for disposition of his charges. Suzuki, it was learned, is a purgee and presently being investigated for violation of Imperial Ordinance No. 1.

JAMES KIMOTO  
Natural Resources Division

Annex 1a



MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

15 December 1950

SUBJECT: Home Demonstration Program, Tokyo-to.

1. Reference is made to OD No 12, dated 12 April 1950, subject: "Agriculture."

A conference was held with the chief of the Agriculture Improvement Section (Mr. Omiya), the chief of the Farm Improvement Division (Mr. Aoki) and two Home Advisors (Miss Iwani and Miss Sugiwaru) to discuss the progress of the subject program. Tokyo-to now has nine Home Advisors of which three are assigned to the Kencho in a clerical capacity and six are assigned to District Offices. No qualified woman has been found to fill the Home Improvement Specialists' position. Programs are being undertaken by Home Advisors according to their demand by local farm women. The order of programs is the same as in other Kanto Region prefectures. Namely, ceremony simplification, birth control, kitchen improvements, nutrition and simplified work clothing.

Dorothy Latham  
Natural Resources Division

Annex 1b



## DAILY ACTIVITIES REPORT

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## ECONOMICS SECTION, KsCAR

DAR #254

18 December 1950

General Economics Conference held in Kanagawa Prefecture, 15 December 1950.  
See Annex AA.

## 1. NATURAL RESOURCES

a. Agriculture

- (1) Conference was held with Mr. Tom, Economics/CAS, Mrs. Christ, Women's Affairs/CAS, Miss Davies, Education/KsCAR, Mr. Buchko, Mr. White and Miss Latham, to discuss conditions existing in the women departments of Agricultural Co-operatives. It was decided that more research needed to be done during January on the problem before anything definite could be recommended. Miss Latham will accompany Miss Davies on a Sparrow trip to help investigate the situation.
- (2) Home Demonstration Program - Mr. Tom, CAS, phoned Miss Latham to advise this headquarters of a tentative plan to hold a three-month course for prospective Home Improvement Specialists at a university in Tokyo starting in January 1951.
- (3) Examined research facilities and extension methods in Ibaraki-Ken (See Annex 1a), and in Kanagawa-Ken (See Annex 1b).

b. Fisheries - Memo for Record - Kanagawa Ken. See Annex 1c.

## 2. DISTRIBUTION &amp; INDUSTRY

a. Call from Mr. Tom, CAS, advising that mining film could not be obtained for the first or second week of January for showing in Maebashi-shi, Gunma Ken.

b. Call made to Maj. Freeman, CAS, in regard to emergency use of reparations equipment by the Fuchu Ordnance Center. FOC requested emergency use of items Code Nos. 39-53-676, 682, 688, 95, 136 and 455. Request has been submitted by FOC approximately three weeks ago thru command channels. Maj. Freeman requested information on present status of request (traced). Call made to FOC, Mr. Lazarg; he was not in and no one was familiar; left message to have him call this headquarters when he returned.

c. Call made to Capt. Kilmer, RPE, Camp Drew in regard to movement of reparations equipment from Fuji Sangyo, Maebashi #1 (10-11) to Fuji Sangyo, Maebashi #2 (10-12). Correspondence from Camp Drew stated that Maebashi #2 plant had sufficient space to store the equipment. Plant manager and representative of prefectural government state that Maebashi #2 can hold but a small percent of the equipment. Capt. Kilmer stated that he will personally make a survey of the plant tomorrow and call back. Maj. Freeman advised of the above.



d. Call from Capt. James, CAS, in reference to the emergency use of reparations equipment from Mizuho Sangyo (39-34) to Koshin Seikosho. Items 39-34-36 and 148, approved on 28 November 1950, are listed as being in authorized use by Mizuho Sangyo. Check will be made.

### 3. LABOR RELATIONS

a. Management representative of Ikegai Auto. Co. came to report the following: Under orders of YED management posted a sign at the entrance of the plant prohibiting all assemblies or demonstrations and distribution of Communist or other subversive handbills in the vicinity of the plant. Five Communists are continuing to distribute handbills defying the posted order. After consulting L&G Section, this headquarters, Dr. Featherstone checked with Occupation Court and reported that case falls under FM jurisdiction. He will so inform Col. Herron, Yokohama FM.

b. The Hachioji District Court on 16 December made the decision on the Fuji Kogyo, Mitaka Plant case as follows:

- (1) Discharge of 300 workers (including 70 CP members) is valid.
- (2) Lock-out is recognized. No pay for workers during that period.
- (3) Discharge of 128 workers during subsequent struggle is invalid. The 128 should be re-instated.

c. Conference was held with Mr. Link, Mr. Doherty (CAS, SCAP), Mr. Kemske, and the assistance labor officer regarding problem imposed by limitations of time and personnel in KMLR on the handling of labor relations problems occasioned by such events as the Red Purge, the year-end allowance dispute, etc.

d. Two union representatives of Yokohama Shipbuilding & Rolling Stock Company came to seek advice regarding their plan to undertake strike action on the year-end allowance issue. This company has a PD commitment to repair boats for the army. Approximately 30 to 40 workers, out of 600 union members, are assigned to this work.

e. Dispute between union and management was reportedly settled at the following: Both the Nissan and Isuzu Motor Companies came to an agreement on the year-end allowances. The Teikoku Sanso issue on year-end allowance and wage increase was amicably settled.

f. Shizuoka LPS reported that 1130 workers of Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co., Fuji Plant, Shizuoka Prefecture, went on strike from 1200 hrs. 16 December for 12 hours on the year-end allowance issue. Also, the workers of Nippon Express Co. in Shizuoka Prefecture refused to do any overtime work on 17 and 18 December. On the same days, the regular transport work was omitted by undertaking "safety duty" (maintenance work on trucks, etc.) for two hours.

g. Union officials of Dai Ichi Chugai Printing Co., Zoshigai Plant, came to report on the unpaid wage situation. The local LSIO is presently investigating the problem.

P. S. KEMSKE



ak

15 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Kanagawa.....Economics Conference

1. Conferred with Governor Uchiyama regarding his request for Occupation Force aid on repair of roads damaged by the Occupation Forces in movement of goods and troops for Korean War effort. SCAP informed us (and we informed the Governor) that no direct aid in form of reimbursement was contemplated but that Tactical Units could designate roads to be repaired under \$\$ contracts, thereby relieving pressure on Kanagawa purse. The Governor had not seen our reply addressed to him. We discussed advisability of his visiting JLC and Yokohama Command generals in an attempt to hurry them along in designating the Kanagawa roads to be maintained by \$\$ contracts..... recommended this!

2. City-planning was discussed in great detail. Civil Affairs work made the ground available for the big "Yokohama Building" (between the NYK Bldg and the 7th Base PO) and worked to get two areas released from PD for the erection of a big branch of the Bank of Japan and for another big shopping building. Japanese plans fell through because of lack of detailed planning before petitions were handed to Civil Affairs for release. This was impressed on the Chief when he asked our aid in requesting return of the Benten-dori area....Yokohamas former biggest tourist and business area...now in use (in the center of business district) as Yokohama Command Motor Pool. Stated that Civil Affairs could not ask Yokohama Command to consider relocating their motor pool in the interests of the Yokohama City development UNTIL definite plans were made for immediate utilization of the area.... then to present petition and KaCAR would try and assist them!

3. A survey of eight representative industries in Kanagawa was made to analyze the effect of the Korean War. Complete translation will be forwarded to us soon. Material costs have increased; production and sales have increased; with a net beneficial effect.

4. Officials again asked proper procedure for quickest results in securing release of former A-W supplies.

5. Asked for advice and guidance regarding Kanagawa Small and Medium Enterprisers. It was explained that KaCAR is interested in them but is not prepared to offer advice and guidance. Some discussion took place comparing and contrasting USA and Japanese "small business".

6. Asked for assistance in obtaining the library released to the Japanese Government at Ofuna Fuel Depot...."for free". Schools cannot afford to buy the books and Finance Ministry won't give them away!

Annex AA, page 1



Summary:

1. Discussed maintenance of Kanagawa roads, at Occupation Force expense, with Governor.
2. City planning was discussed in detail. Request made for Civil Affairs assistance in securing the Yokohama Command Motor Pool for a business district.
3. Survey of eight representative industries will be forwarded soon, and advice and guidance asked for Small and Medium Enterprisers.

P. S. KIMSKE



ak

9 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agriculture Extension Program - Ibaraki

1. Reference; Operational Directive No. 12, dated 12 April 1950, subject: "Agriculture."

2. Visited the main agriculture experiment station in Mito City and the stock farm in Tomobe-mura to observe the procedure in carrying out the research and extension program. It was gratifying to note that Ibaraki Prefecture has, as much as local conditions permit, patterned its extension program in the proven efficient method as practiced in the United States.

3. In the main experiment station interviews with subject matter specialists disclosed competent qualified personnel who were keenly interested in their work and in constant liaison, through farm advisors, with farmers and their problems. This is as it should be and shows Ibaraki Prefecture, is cognizant of the true worth of subject matter specialists in their relation with extension work and is utilizing their services in such a way as to ensure maximum benefit to farmers.

4. In the stock farm in Tomobe-mura, a well kept and evidently well managed farm, this KACAR representative noticed a small group of farmers about availing themselves of various services offered at the farm. Some of the farmers brought in their cows for artificial insemination. Others were obtaining data and information on animal husbandry. There was also a class, attended by about 20 farm advisors, being conducted by a subject matter specialist. The class was on wheat and barley diseases and was conducted by a plant pathologist.

5. SUMMARY:

Conducted a field surveillance of the main experiment station and stock farm in Ibaraki Prefecture to observe the manner in which the extension program is carried out. Observations show the extension program in Ibaraki is conducted in accordance to recognized good standard practice affording maximum benefit to farmers.

GEORGE OSSORIO  
Natural Resources Division

Annex 1a



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13 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agriculture Extension Program - Kanagawa

1. Reference: Operational Directive #12, dated 12 April 1950, subject: "Agriculture".
2. Accompanied Mr. Buchko on a surveillance trip to Kanagawa on 11 and 12 December, 1950 in connection with the agriculture research and extension program. Mr. Yamada chief of Kanagawa Agriculture Improvement Section and Mr. Kawaguchi chief of the research and experiment station were interviewed in the prefecture building and afterwards, accompanied by these gentlemen, visits were made to the main experiment station at Ofuna-machi and the horticulture station in Ninomiya-machi. Visits were also made to Isehara-machi, where a 4-H Club was holding election of officers and to Fujisawa-shi where four farm advisors were interviewed in the Koma-gun office building.
3. The interviews with Messrs Yamada and Kawaguchi, revealed that these two gentlemen are aware of the need of re-organizing the present operational procedure of the extension work program if it is to be of maximum benefit to farmers. They stated however, that to fully accomplish the change it is necessary for action to be taken by a higher level than they represent. Both are well acquainted with the importance and place which subject matter specialists should have in extension work and have started to change the operating procedure to the fullest extent possible within their scope of authority. Much remains to be desired however, before extension work in Kanagawa is to be of maximum benefit to farmers.
4. In the interview with the four farm advisors in Fujisawa-shi, it was revealed they function more as subject matter specialists rather than farm advisors revealing a mis-conception of the duties or functions of farm advisors. Guidance to correct this matter was given Mr. Yamada, chief of the Agriculture Improvement Section, by Mr. Buchko.
5. Summary: Conducted a field surveillance trip in Kanagawa in connection with the Agriculture Extension Program.

Annex 1b, page 1



Observations revealed farm advisors in Kanagawa have failed to grasp the true meaning of their duties of farm advisors in the frame work of extension service and consequently were not performing as such. Advice and guidance to rectify this mis-conception was given by Mr. Buchko to Mr. Yamada, chief of the Agriculture Improvement Section who is responsible for the extension program.

GEORGE H. OSSORIO  
Natural Resources Division



ak

15 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Fisheries - Kanagawa Prefecture

1. Reference: OD #13, subject: "Fisheries," dated 12 April 1950.
2. Accompanied by prefectural fishery officials, the Kanagawa Prefecture Federation of FCA main office and Uraga branch were visited to observe organization and activities.
3. The Federation is membered by 52, an increase of 19 since establishment, and leaving a potential of 32 local co-operatives that are expected to join soon. Capitalization of ¥1,130,000 has been 41% realized. 15 member co-operatives have paid fully, while the balance are scheduled to pay on a four year plan. Capitalization goal will be raised to five million yen next year. Assets of the prefectural association have been transferred. Assets totaled 11.6 million yen and liabilities 12.1 million yen. Liabilities are actually greater as bad debts were considered assets, and immovables are "overvalued" from the view of eventual purchasers, the local co-operatives. A seven-ten year payment plan is desired by Federation officials to cancel debts of the old Prefectural Association. Long-term loans from either the U.S. Aid Counterpart Fund or Special Deposit Fund appear necessary.
4. Revenue sources are primarily through activities carried out by the Uraga Branch. These include fish, ice and bait sales, cold storage, freezing and transportation services. Revenues during the period 1 March - 30 November 1950, including ¥66,000 prefectural subsidy for co-operative guidance, totaled ¥13,744,098. Expenses totaled ¥14,815,924 during a similar period. Deficits included 3.8 million yen interest due on money borrowed by the old Prefectural Association, and 1.4 million yen rent paid by the Federation to the Prefectural Association account, for use of buildings for a period of two-three months prior to establishment of the Federation. Salaries and allowances for seven employed in the main office and 34 (including managing director) in the Uraga Branch totaled ¥4,448,700, an average of ¥13,550 per employer monthly. Deficits of the Federation will be balanced shortly as major items of expense have been cleared, and Uraga market services are to be expanded. Whereas, a private fish company had handled 90% of fish landed at Uraga through October 1950, the Federation now handles 90%, and the private company 10%. District of Federation officials was cited as reason for sale of fish through the private company. Present personnel have been able to swing the weight of business the Federation way.



5. Inspection of the Uraga ice plant and market place revealed neatness and maximum use of space available without sacrificing for cleanliness. Ice producing and storage capacities were adequate to needs. Fish landings are mostly from ships of other prefectures. Local fishermen still prefer direct unloading at Tokyo or Yokohama where direct price quotations are received. Shipments to metropolitan areas by the Federation are on a consignment basis, which fishermen distrust. Federation officials are endeavoring to enlist the cooperation of fishermen to realize group shipments of products direct to wholesalers bypassing brokers. The sale of fuel oil by the Federation is considered unsound as fishermen credits would tie up capital.

6. Summary: The organization of activities of the Kanagawa-Ken Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Association was found to be run on an efficient basis due primarily to leadership. Present activities are hampered by excessive debts inherited from the old prefectural association. Information and guidance programs are being carried out by direct contact, conferences, and publication of monthly and periodic magazines and bulletins. The expansion of service facilities at the Uraga Branch will greatly aid in defraying Federation expenses. Long-term loans (seven-ten years) are desired to cancel inherited debts.

DAVE HOSHIMIYA  
Natural Resources Division



DAILY ACTIVITIES REPORT  
ECONOMICS SECTION, KeCAR

ak

15-16 December 1950

*file*  
DAR #253

## 1. NATURAL RESOURCES

1020 - Two farmers and one local representative from Kitanaka-mura, Nishi-Ibaraki-gun, visited this office to report that land declared by the governor as subject to purchase under the land reform on 12 August 1949 has not been put up for purchase by the local Agricultural Land Commission. The farmers hinted the ALC members were being bribed into not acting on this case.

- a. Agriculture - Land Reform activities examined in Chiba Ken. See Annex 1a.
- b. Forestry - Forestry conditions examined at Tochigi Ken. See Annex 1b.

## 2. DISTRIBUTION &amp; INDUSTRY

a. Capt. Newton, Hq & Sv Command, stated that the cable be picked up at Jujo Arsenal was recommended for release to the Japanese Government as not subject to reparations custody by this headquarters. Kanto Finance Bureau states that cable requested for release is scrap and cable picked up is in good condition and previously released to the Japanese Government.

b. Call from Capt. James requesting call be made to a Major Karr (Yokohama 3-2453) in regard to the removal of Reparations Equipment from Camp King (1st Tokyo Military Arsenal, Omiya Factory 34-33). Maj. Karr was advised that there was no space in the vicinity to move the equipment to. Maj. Karr said that consolidation of the equipment within the Camp would be satisfactory. Mr. Hatakenaka, Kanto Finance Bureau advised to make plans for consolidation and to submit an estimate of expense.

c. Capt. Moran, BCOF, requested emergency use of three machine tools and four unit heaters from the Naval Technical Research Institute (39-67) (Camp Ebisu): Request forwarded to Maj. Freeman, CAS, by telephone. After checking with sections concerned Maj. Freeman advised that G-4, GHQ, disapproves. Capt. Moran, BCOF advised.

d. Distribution: Pursuant to letter received by SCAP from housewives in Ogikubo, Suginami Ward, that house to house distribution of rations are not being conducted and that the old "tonarigumi" system was still being used, a spot check was conducted by a member of this division on 16 Dec. It was disclosed that the ration point handling the 2-chome area was conducting a house to house distribution of rations for distributions of over five days supply. For distributions of less than five days consumers are requested to pick up their rations at the ration point. If consumers desire they can pool their money, sacks, etc, and have one person pick up the rations; however, this is not compulsory. The old "tonarigumi" system as reported was merely voluntary groups formed by housewives to pool their money, sacks, etc, for their own convenience. No discrepancies were noted. (Copy to ATIS via CAS)



e. Scrap inspection completed on 15 December at Sanki Kogyo K.K. (39-162). Recommended approval for scrapping of one item as listed in application.

f. Following reparations plants inspected 11-16 December 1950:

- (1) Tachikawa Hikoki K.K., Kofu Plant (46-03)
- (2) Tachikawa Air Arsenal (46-04)
- (3) Chuo Kogyo, Yamanashi Plant (46-05)
- (4) Nihon Seiko K.K. (46-06)
- (5) Tachikawa Military Air Arsenal (46-08)
- (6) Nippon Kogaku K.K., Uenohara (46-10)
- (7) Toyokawa Naval Arsenal (46-11)
- (8) First Naval Technical Arsenal (46-12)
- (9) Mitsubishi Jukogyo K.K., Yamanashi Plant (39-108)

g. Memo for Record, Distribution and Industry Surveillance, Nagano, 11-15 December 1950, attached as Annex 2a.

### 3. LABOR RELATIONS

a. CI Section's news digest for 6 December carried an item from YOMIURI (Kanagawa Section) to the effect that the Kawasaki City Office intended to grant three paid holidays to day laborers. Since such action by the Kawasaki City Office would constitute establishment of a dangerous precedent, check was made with the Kanagawa Prefectural Employment Security Section, which reported that the story was completely untrue. Kanagawa officials added that the falsehood had been called to the attention of YOMIURI, which promised to print a retraction but so far none has appeared. They gave the opinion that the newspaper report had been instigated by Communist interests. These facts were brought to the attention of the CI Section, this headquarters, for any action deemed necessary. Mr. Giltner stated his intention to write a letter to YOMIURI on the matter and requested this division to embody the above-reported information in several paragraphs to be made part of the letter.

b. Office conference was held with Executive Committeemen of Shibukawa Kanto Seiko concerning the unpaid wage situation and dispute tactics anticipated by the union. (See DAR 14 Dec.) Previous information that the plant had a PD contract was found to be in error. ~~The union is planning final negotiations with the company this afternoon, 15 December. The rank and file have already voted in favor of all tactics including strike. A 18-hour strike is contemplated -- to take effect late Saturday afternoon, 16 Dec., depending on outcome of negotiations. A liaison man (company foreign firm and occupation liaison) from the head office, who dropped in briefly, stated that the whole problem was one of inept management and careless handling of money. He mentioned that a separate union of the Tokyo head office employees had presented a petition to management asking for resignation of certain members of management before they could completely ruin the business. Union representatives stated that they wanted to be sure that their contemplated 18-hour strike would not interfere with the Korean war effort. They stated that the parts of train wheels which they supply should have no difficulty as a result of their 18-hour stoppage of production. Conference will be held with company officials on 16 December.~~

Phone call was received from Gumma LSB concerning our request for information on Shibukawa Kanto Seiko. They have investigated and secured from the company a pledge to pay on 20 December. They feel the company is sincere in its efforts to meet the payroll but has severe financial problems due to a number of managerial reasons.



(16 Dec.)

Office conference was held with management representative of Kanto Seiko concerning dispute at the Shibukawa Plant. Phone call was also received from the union. Management made a small partial payment on 15 and 16 December and has promised to clear up back wages by 20 December. The union feels that management's promise is worth little as three previous pledges have not been met. The union will go on an 18-hour strike, beginning 1200, 16 December, in protest against inept management. Management stated that the strike would not delay any products intended ultimately for United Nations war effort.

c. Two old people who have had an arrangement for collecting cans and boxes from the Hydroponic Farm and who have been denied the privilege under a new set-up, came to seek the help of this office on their personal labor problem as they felt dissatisfied with their contact with Japanese officialdom. Advice of Public Welfare and Public Health Sections was secured and they were referred to Public Welfare Section for an explanation of the application of the law as it concerned them.

d. A written report was received from Nippon Steel Tube Co. concerning the year-end allowance problem between the company and the union. ~~The union is demanding an allowance of ¥10,700, tax excluded, per worker; company's proposal to date is ¥6,000 including tax.~~

e. With reference to the Densen dispute, strike reports were received as follows: The Shizuoka Chapter, 2,781 membership, carried out an electric power stoppage on the 15th - five-minutes to general households and two-hours to government and public offices. The Yamanashi Chapter, on the same day, stopped the flow of electricity from power generating plants: The Tashiro #1 and #2 power plants between 1300 and 1315 hours, and the Yamura, Ichidome, Komahashi, and Yatsuzawa power plants from 1315 to 1330 hours. The total number of Yamanashi workers participating in the strike was 615.

f. Ref. DAR's 11 & 14 Dec: Teikoku Sanso Federation Union officials reported that they went out on an indefinite strike effective 2000, 14 December on order of the federation. Mr. Kemake confirmed the union officials statement that there is an ample supply of oxygen in Japan. Therefore, this office will take no further action.

g. Mr. Tanaka, management official of Nissan Motors Co. came in to report that after the union called off the strike at 1200 hrs. 12 Dec., both parties held negotiations. ~~At this session, management offered ¥4,000, tax excluded, per worker, which is an increase of ¥500 over the previous proposal. However, the union was still dissatisfied. On 13 December company offered the final compromise plan of ¥5,000 average per worker. Both parties are scheduled to discuss this plan on 15 December.~~

h. A phone call was received from Mr. Anderson, CPS, GAS, stating that Lt. Plautz, Labor Officer of Camp Drake, was worried that indigenous personnel may not be able to report for work on 17 December due to the scheduled Tobu Railway Workers Union strike. Lt. Plautz was advised by this office that OF workers, with proper identification documents, will be assured of transportation, as reported to this office by union representatives. (See par. d, DAR #250, 12 Dec.)



i. Mr. Nishizaki, managing director of Ishikawajima Heavy Industries Co. (Tokyo) called at this office to report difficulties with the union, as follows. The company carries out a Red Purge program involving many union officials. The union is still opposing the discharges and has filed a charge of unfair labor practice with the Tokyo District Court. In the meantime it has demanded a year-end allowance of ¥9,000. The company, however, announced on 13 December that it would pay ¥6,000, provided the union accepted the Red Purge discharges. Rank and file union members have given the right to strike to the union executive committee. On 11 December, the workers rejected overtime work (involving early attendance). They suspended operation of all cranes, with the result that production dependent upon such operation was hindered on 14 December. On the 15th, sporadic strikes were conducted throughout the plant for 30 minutes, demanding withdrawal of the above-mentioned condition for payment of the year-end allowance. The company has three ships under construction for Brazil. The first of these is due for delivery by the end of December; the other two in January and February 1951, in accordance with the contract. Trial voyages of the first two ships are scheduled for 18 and 22 December. The company fears that if workers reject early attendance at work on these dates, the voyages will have to be postponed, with the result that delivery will be delayed. Launching ceremony of the third ship is set for 29 December. Mr. Nishizaki pointed out that the present slowdown tactics of the union will result in failure to meet requirements of the contract with Brazil and that, although this will not mean loss of money to the company, it will mean loss of prestige, not only by the company but also by Japanese industry in general. Therefore he desires the assistance of this headquarters -- in particular -- a meeting with union officials to encourage cessation of slowdown tactics. The company is no longer engaged in PD work, its former contract having expired.

(Conference on 16 Dec.) Mr. Nishizaki, managing director, called to give supplementary information regarding the dispute problem at the company. The previous trade agreement was abrogated at the company's desire. A new one is under negotiation. The 42 discharged Reds are still in the union; they include the union chairman and secretary-general. Management has appealed to the ILC, but no results have been forthcoming. On 2 November, management applied to the Tokyo District Court and obtained an injunction prohibiting the discharged workers from entering the company compound except for purposes of collective bargaining. Mr. Nishizaki was requested to furnish a copy of this injunction. Although the company desires that this headquarters render assistance in the case (i.e., by summoning the union leaders and giving them advice), no such commitment was made, chiefly for the reasons that the number of such cases has increased to the degree that limitations of time and personnel prohibit handling all of them and that those cases involving PD plants must be handled first.

j. Phone call was received from management representative of Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co., Kawasaki City, that all locals except the Head Office Union went out on strike for  $\frac{1}{2}$  day, 16 December on the year-end allowance issue.

k. Office conference was held with management representatives of the Japan Express Company concerning their difficulty with their union on the year-end allowance problem. (See DAR 12 Dec.) The union has demanded approximately one and one-half months' wages as year-end allowance. The company explained why it could not pay that much, and requested this office to meet with the union and explain that to them. The matter was discussed with the management representatives, but they were told that it was not the function of this office to tell the union what terms it should accept or to interfere in their collective bargaining in any way. Concerning this and other related problems, the CLBC has rendered a mediation plan. Neither the company



nor the union has as yet accepted.

l. Ref. DAR 14 Dec: Separate conferences were held with union representatives and management representatives of Fuji Motors Co. BIG-5, Oppama, Kanagawa Prefecture. The problem as outlined by the union shows evidence of unfair labor practice of an extreme nature. The workers also claim that management is hiding under the cloak of the Army since the company is doing work for the Occupation Forces. During the session with the management representatives, the labor officer conveyed the attitude of the union representatives towards the labor relation situation prevalent and requested management to check the conditions at the Oppama Plant and report back to this office. (Management representatives came from the Tokyo Office.) The union is at present preparing a draft copy of a contract. A copy of the Ikegai Auto. Co. trade agreement was given to the union representatives for reference study, as well as pamphlets on seniority rule and grievance machinery.

m. Attached is Memo for Record on field trip to Ibaraki Prefecture, 27-29 November 1950 as Annex 3a.

NOTE:

Mr. Rue Link, Executive Officer, Economic Division, GAS/SCAP is spending 18-20 December in our Economic Section.....visiting personnel to get to know them better and asking about our problems and work, in general. 18 December Mr. Link checked organization and files, etc. very briefly. He discussed Labor Division problems with Mr. Doherty, Labor Division, GAS and Messrs. Kemake and Friedrich. Also took Mr. Link to Yokohama to monthly EIB meeting of Kanagawa EIB, NRP and Economic Police (Messrs. Jones, Kemake, Hashitani and Murashige). 19 December Mr. Link took trip to Chiba with Mr. Hoshimiya and also talked to Messrs. Buchko and White and Miss Latham.

P.S. KEMSKE



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14 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Land Reform - Chiba

1. Reference CD #12, subject: "Agriculture," dated 12 April 1950.
2. Surveillance of land reform activities of Chiba Prefecture on 14 December included a conference with Higashi-Katsushika-gun's land reform officials and a visit to Kamagaya-mura ALC.

3. Higashi-Katsushika-gun

All land reform programs are proceeding slowly but steadily toward a successful conclusion. Emphasis is being placed on culmination of land registrations. However land consolidation and land tenure agreement programs are not being neglected. To date, 98% of the agricultural land has been registered and 50% of the land tenure contracts has been drawn.

Kamagaya-mura which has been designated as model site for the land consolidation program is presently drawing maps and making area survey. Since the area is extremely large (1,016 cho), Kamagaya has approved 37 members for the Consolidation Promotion Committee. By 1 June 1951, Kamagaya expects to complete the exchange program.

4. SUMMARY:

With 2% of land still to be registered and 50% of the tenanted land to be secured by land tenure agreements, Chiba Prefecture's Higashi-Katsushika-gun land reform officials have been working feverishly to meet the deadline of 31 December 1950. In addition, the "gun" officials are lending their support to see that if a successful land consolidation is effected in Kamagaya-mura.

JAMES KIMOTO  
Natural Resources Division



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11 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Forestry, Tochigi Prefecture, 7-8 December 1950

1. Reference: OD #14, "Forest Conservation," dated 12 April 1950.

2. Charcoal Inspection: On 7 December 1950 a charcoal inspection exhibit at Bato-machi was viewed. Since the abolition of the central government charcoal purchasing and inspection operations, the prefecture has established an inspection service. However inspection is not compulsory but must be requested by producers. Only about 30% of the current charcoal production is being inspected. About 60 of the former 120 odd charcoal inspectors have been retained to render this service which is financed by the consumer who pays a few yen extra for a bale of charcoal. It was reported that there is considerable charcoal being sold whose weight and grade are misrepresented. The exhibit was held to encourage consumers to demand charcoal of the grade and weight for which they are paying and to encourage producers to have their charcoal inspected. Tochigi and Wakayama are reportedly the only prefectures in Japan to have established their own charcoal inspection service. It is open to question as to whether these services were established to provide the protection the consumer is entitled to or to keep the charcoal inspectors from becoming unemployed.

3. Pine Bark Beetle control:

a. On 7 December 1950 bark beetle damage in the vicinity of Ogawa-mura was determined to be Matsu-no-ki-kui-gushi. Foresters report this is the only bark beetle in Tochigi Prefecture. Unpeeled pine logs still in the woods showed signs of insects having emerged. It was a good opportunity to show how unpeeled logs in the woods contributed to this insect spread. The usual advice on the impracticality and needlessness of controlling and especially spending subsidy funds on this insect was given.

b. Mr. Nagai expected that control orders under the Insect Control Law would be issued in January 1951. He was advised to take no such action. He is planning to ask for about ¥50,000 from the prefectural assembly this week to allow school children to build bird houses for bark beetle control. He was advised to refrain from connecting bird houses with bark beetle control. It was suggested that if he must have bird houses for the children, he should do so for the purpose of teaching bird or wildlife conservation.



4. Erosion Control: A badly eroded valley near Hokine-mura was inspected on 8 December 1950. This three cho area is being rehabilitated under the supervision of one of seven prefectural erosion control offices. This office staffs 20 officials. The work costs about ¥1,000,000 per cho, and work has been in progress for four years. Eight check dams have been built, and all are now overflowing with silt and debris. Sod is being placed following grading and terracing on some slopes. When completed it will be declared a protection forest. A similar spot on which work was completed 10 years ago was viewed and found to have recovered satisfactorily.

5. Forestry Extension:

a. Additional questioning revealed that the extension chief had not passed the examination as previously reported but that he failed it. The one utilization specialist who failed the examination is chief of the Products Section. The reforestation and protection (mostly insect control) specialists are in the Reforestation and Management Section. Both failed the examination. The management and erosion control specialists are the chiefs of the Reforestation and Management Section and the Mountain Maintenance Section respectively.

b. Another village agent has been processed since the last visit and is now on the job. One additional agent is being processed to complete the filling of the 15 authorized positions. All 15 have passed the examination and six are concurrently occupying gun positions.

6. Management Guidance: One ken management guidance official and 20 local guidance officials have passed the examination and are on the job. Two additional men, both of whom passed the examination, are being processed for positions in the ken office. This will complete the authorized staff.

7. Summary:

a. A prefectural charcoal inspection service has been established to replace the central government service that was discontinued. Inspection is not compulsory so that only 30% of current production is inspected. Shortweight, misrepresentation of grade, and probably to keep charcoal inspectors employed are reasons for the service. While it is prefectural financed it is ultimately paid for by the consumer who pays a few yen extra per bale.

b. Matsu-no-ki-kui-mushi is the only bark beetle present in the prefecture and thus control is unwarranted. Plans to ask the prefectural assembly for ¥50,000 for bird house construction for bark beetle control and the issuance of control orders in January 1951 under the Insect Control Law were discouraged.

c. A badly eroded valley near Hokine-mura was inspected. Rebuilding work is under the supervision of one of seven prefectural erosion control offices. This office staffs 20 officials. Current cost of recovery is ¥1,000,000 per cho.



d. Additional questioning revealed that contrary to previous statements the chief of extension failed the examination. Five of the seven prefectural specialists also occupy other prefectural positions. Three of the five failed the extension examination. One village agent is being processed to complete the authorized 15 men. Fourteen men are on the job including six that concurrently fill gun positions.

e. Three ken and 20 local guidance officials have passed the examination and all but two ken men who are being processed are on the job.

DONALD J. HAIRACH  
Natural Resources Division



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16 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Distribution and Industry Surveillance, Nagano, 11 - 15 December 1950

1. Summary:

- a. Ration rejections by general consumers decreased (slightly) for the fourth consecutive month (0.1%).
- b. Autumn Fertilizer requirements are being met by the release of government owned stocks.
- c. Industrial production and employment have registered steady increases since the outbreak of the Korean incident.
- d. Rolling stock shortages remain critical, with only 32 percent of requirements supplied during October.
- e. Permission was granted to the prefectural government by the Finance Ministry to float a 30.8 million yen bond issue for surfacing of roads.
- f. Prefectural officials are taking steps to eliminate power consumption peaks, by persuading large consumers to shift production schedules.

to date, it appears that most business are being conducted along cooperative lines. Financing has been accomplished by the use of severance allowances, supplemented by small loans from banks. No evidence of unusual Dai-ni Kaisha activity was noted. Prefectural and EB officials question the possible sources of the large sums necessary to finance wholesale operations. Concern was expressed also for the continuation of individual, profitable operation at the retail level subsequent to the registration of "outsiders". Kodan officials fear the entrance of too many agricultural cooperatives into the food distribution field, claiming that they will mismanage food distribution as they did fertilizer and incentive goods.

(2) Fertilizer:

Fall fertilizer requirements are being met by the release of Marutoku (government owned stocks) and will be completed about 20 December. Generally fertilizer prices are the lowest in the region, although transportation







differentials cause slight variations in remote areas. Little concern was expressed for the fulfillment of spring requirements, since sufficient Marutoku is believed available to offset all but the most severe shortages.

(3) Enforcement:

Inter-agency and inter-prefectural coordination within the "Guma bloc" is considered excellent by enforcement officials. Although no statistics are available, indications point to a noticeable decline of carrier activity. A sharp increase, however, is expected after completion of the current rice harvest. The prefectural EB reports that large quantities of sugar allocated to agricultural village industry by the MAF are flowing into the blackmarket. Claiming that MAF is in no position to allocate sugar intelligently on the village level, the EB recommends that all but the largest allocations be made by the prefectures.

(4) Industry:

Despite difficulties arising out of rail transport shortages and higher material prices, industry, on the whole, appears to have made numerous gains since the outbreak of the Korean incident. A survey conducted among 181 representative plants between June and September indicated steady production increases coupled with rising employment and increased efficiency per man. SFB contracts and sub-contracts have had a lot to do with this, especially in the lumber and allied industries, but are by no means solely responsible. The principal problems for industry as a whole continues to be in packaging and marketing fields. The prefectural government was made aware of the excellent sources of material in the CI&S Library and encouraged to utilize it to the fullest advantage. Conversations with the Chamber of Commerce revealed this group to be little more than a festival sponsoring arm of the local retail merchants.

(5) Transportation:

The availability of rolling stock decreased from 88 percent of requirements during June to 32 percent during October but registered a slight improvement during November. Occupation force requirements, both direct and indirect, accounted for only 10 percent of available cars. Since Nagano is a shipping rather than a receiving prefecture, shortages are a reflection of the overall situation, rather than a result of local problems. Loading and unloading have been speeded up and the JCR seems to have dropped some of its aversion to "deadheading" cars to critical areas, in an effort to ease shortages. A check with the Nagano City Freight Station revealed a backlog of some 1,000 tons of freight, some of which had been accumulating during a thirteen day period. Hardest hit by shortages are lumber, firewood, fertilizer, and fruit shipments.

(6) Public Works

(a) Roads - The prefectural government reports receipt of permission to float a 30.8 million yen bond issue to cover surfacing of roads scheduled under the five year program. A similar request to defray repair and maintenance costs was disapproved. Work appears to be progressing according to schedule, while lack of funds continues as the most pressing problem.



(b) Rivers - Officials continue to complain that appropriations for repair of flood damage permit only minimum, emergency work. Preventative work is similarly hampered.

(c) Housing - In order to complete planned work on dwelling house construction despite increasing material costs, an additional 1.2 million yen was appropriated by the prefectural government. To date, 95 percent of the 190 scheduled wooden houses and 85 percent of the scheduled concrete apartments have been completed. Approval was granted to 489 applicants for loans under the Housing Loan program. Reports indicate that cement is still in short supply at Agematsu.

(7) Reparations:

Scrap inspections were conducted at two plants, (26) - 28 and 02. Recommend approval of all items except, (26) - 28-165 and (26) - 28-166, which were inadvertently included in the scrap request.

(8) Electric Power:

In an effort to eliminate peaks during power consumption periods, Chubu Haiden and the Local Power Branch, MIPI, have prevailed upon industry to revise working schedules. One of the largest consumers, the Shiojiri Plant, Showa Denko, has agreed to revise production schedules to take advantage of the midnight to eight a.m. lows. This, when combined with similar action at three other plants will result in a saving of some 3,400 kw. Ten plants have agreed to change days off from Sundays to week days, at an estimated saving 5,400 kw. In the opinion of power officials, the biggest problem facing them conservation drive centers about small industrial consumers, who are responsible for the eight to ten a.m. and two to four p.m. consumption peaks. Unless operations were shifted to the midnight early morning period, no substantial saving could be effected, since later operations will coincide with general consumer peak loads. However, an intensive information program aimed at this group has been begun and officials predict some measure of success. All concerned with this problem in the prefecture appear well aware of the seriousness of the situation and are making an effort to ease it.

(9) Addendum:

(a) Petition from Konosuke Kobayashi, regarding construction of a road which will interfere with property owners in the vicinity, still is being investigated by the prefecture. A written report will be submitted upon completion.

(b) Letter from Masami Koide regarding a process for making imported rice more palatable was discussed with officials of the



foodstuff section of the prefectural government, who expressed interest in the possibilities of this idea. Officials, therefore were advised to establish personal contact with the writer.

EDWIN F. MARSULLO  
Distribution and Industry Division



## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Field Trip, Ibaraki Prefecture, 27-29 November 1950:  
Trade Agreements

1. At the request of Ibaraki LP officials, approximately ten management and workers' conferences were held in Tsuchiura, Hitachi, and Mito. Itinerary was arranged by prefectural and local labor officials, who accompanied KaCAR personnel and Mr. Doherty, SCAP CAS Labor Officer. Emphasis was placed upon the problem of union organization in small and medium-sized industries.

2. Conference with Management Personnel, Tsuchiura City: Ten representatives of the Ami Agricultural Food Processing Co. and the New Japan Food Mfg. Co. were present. They admitted that they have had no opportunity to study labor legislation because their main concern has been the improvement of the financial status of their enterprises. They also confessed ignorance in regard to matters of union organization. Mr. Doherty discussed the status of union organization in small plants in the U.S., pointing out that although individual enterprises might not have unions, workers in similar industries organize for the purpose of negotiating a master contract. He mentioned the recent tendency for Japanese management to employ temporary workers (rinji) on the basis of the fact that unions do not include this type of worker in their membership. Management's attitude during this meeting was receptive.

3. Conference with Workers, Tsuchiura City: Approximately 35 workers representing three companies were present. KaCAR personnel stressed the importance of union organization and called attention to the various labor laws which were inaugurated at the beginning of the Occupation. Several of the workers knew of the existence of the laws, but only two professed to know their content.

4. Conference with Employers, Tsuchiura City: Employers from nine enterprises (ranging from 29 to 78 workers) participated. To this group, KaCAR personnel pointed out that the three principal obstacles to sound union organization are (a) opposition on the part of the employer, (b) indifference of the rank and file, (c) Communist infiltration. Management representatives, judging by the conduct of unions in larger enterprises, were dubious concerning the necessity of union organization in small and medium industries. Explanation was given regarding the strong and sound union and its activities.

5. Conference with workers, Tsuchiura City: Meeting was held with approximately 20 workers, and fairly active audience participation was achieved. Mr. Doherty pointed out that visiting Occupation personnel were not labor organizers, and stressed the fact that free discussion of labor

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matters would be welcomed. The importance and advantages of union organization were emphasized, and the significance of postwar labor legislation was pointed out. Stress was placed upon the role of strong and sound trade unionism in a free, democratic society. Following questions were asked by the workers:

- (a) Can the so-called "Friendly Association" substitute for the union?
- (b) In case we wish to organize a union, what assistance can we get?

6. Akatsu Iron Works, Hitachi City: Number of employees: 24. There has never been a union at this plant. During inspection of the plant, it was discovered that one of the female workers received ¥1,500/month while a male worker doing the same type of work received ¥7,500. Questioned concerning this wide difference in wages, the male worker replied that he sometimes felt it unfair, but that there was nothing he could do about it. He pointed out that the female worker was capable of less production (piece-work) and that she was unable to repair the machinery by herself. But his reply did not furnish satisfactory explanation of the too-wide difference. In a 30-minute conference with the workers, it was found that only three out of 24 knew of the existence of the important postwar labor laws. These three had not read the laws.

7. Kaminaga Motor Repair Works, Hitachi City: Number of employees: 57. No union has ever existed at the plant, and management is not favorably inclined toward unionization. The president stated that if workers ever reach the stage at which they can deal fairly with management, union organization will no longer be opposed.

8. Conference with Management, Hitachi City: Contrary to schedule set up by LP officials, management refused workers permission to attend the meeting. Approximately 25 management personnel, representing 17 industries, were present. It was pointed out that good evidence of the development of the Japanese labor movement is to be found in the number of unions and the number of signed agreements. It was emphasized that various postwar labor laws inaugurated in Japan were practically given to the workers, whereas in Western democracies the same things were attained only after a century or more of bitter struggle. To maintain and preserve these laws and their rights, the workers' efforts are urgently needed. Evidence was produced to prove that U.S. management, through such organizations as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, recognizes the value of trade unionism. The need for management and labor to co-operate in the development of the trade union movement in Japan was stressed. Management brought up the problem of unionization of construction workers and day laborers.

9. Conference with Management and Workers, Mito City: Twenty-three workers, representing eleven industries, were present. Meeting was conducted with active audience participation. Majority of the workers present had never read the labor laws and were dubious about union organization after their observation of other organized labor unions. The following opinions were expressed by the workers:

a. Organized labor unions, as far as I can see, are powerless. As a worker in a small industry, I cannot see any reason why we should have a union.



b. In small industry, management does not welcome active participation of workers for the organization of a union.

c. There is definite lack of understanding in regard to union organization and the real activities of the labor movement.

After a brief address by Mr. Doherty, KaCAR personnel discussed the progress of the Japanese labor movement after the war and stressed the necessity of union organization as a contribution to human progress. Opinions expressed by management representatives were as follows:

a. Construction works: Since this enterprise engages in seasonal work, it is well nigh impossible to organize a union.

b. Fishery: The busy fishing season extends only from three to four months a year, and the fishermen rotate from one working place to another. Therefore, it is difficult to organize a union among fishermen.

c. Gravel operator: The situation in this field is similar to that of construction, and the employment situation is also very unstable. Union organization would be difficult.

d. Sake manufacturer: So far, this enterprise has not felt any need to organize a union, and we do not see how it could be of value.

10. Showa Sangyo Co., Ltd., Akatsuka: Number of employees: 145. Number of union members: 141. The company has five branch plants in the Kanto area, with total of 852 workers. New federated contract is to be signed during November, after conclusion of negotiations over the year-end allowance. The new contract contains grievance machinery, with arbitration, but union and management are dubious about how to select an arbitrator. Contract also provides for a central labor council, to consist of one representative from each workshop and two management representatives. Management was acquainted with the seniority principle; the union was not. In lieu of the central labor council, three committees, each with distinct functions, were recommended: (a) negotiations committee for development of trade agreement, (b) grievance committee, (c) production and research committee. In view of present economic conditions in Japan, the six-months reopening provision with regard to wages was recommended as preferable.

11. Summary: Ten conferences were held with management and workers in small and medium-sized industries in Ibaraki. KaCAR personnel were accompanied by SCAP CAS Labor Officer and prefectural and local Japanese labor officials. Emphasis was placed upon the problem of union organization and concomitant problems of labor relations in small enterprises.

MARTIN T. CAMACHO  
Labor Relations Division



## DAILY ACTIVITIES REPORT

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## ECONOMICS SECTION, K&amp;CAR

DAR #250

12 December 1950

General economics conference held in Chiba Prefecture with officials concerned. See Annex AA.

## 1. NATURAL RESOURCES

a. Agriculture

- (1) 1000 - Mr. Tom, CAS, phoned regarding shortage of rice bags in Yamanashi (reference DAR 7 Dec 1950). He said the Japan Express Company effected shipment of two car-loads and a 3rd is on order. Efforts will be made by CAS to expedite shipment of the 22 more required. Mr. Tom suggested this section keep posted on receipt of bags in Yamanashi.
- (2) Discussed Agricultural Co-operative matters with officials in Shizuoka Ken. See Annex 1a.
- (3) For land reform surveillance, see Annex 1b.

## 2. DISTRIBUTION &amp; INDUSTRY

a. Capt. James, CAS, advises to be prepared to submit data on electrical power and production losses in event of Densen Strike (scheduled for Dec 15th). This is preparatory only. It is not known that report will be required.

b. Confirmation made of complete break up of 68 scrap items at the Mitaka Plant of Fuji Sangyo K.K. (39-29). Plant will make "disposition" report to CPC.

c. Following reparations plants inspected this date:

- (1) Fuji Sangyo K.K., Mitaka Plant (39-29)
- (2) Fuji Sangyo K.K., Ogikubo Plant (39-21)
- (3) Toto Seikosho, Sunamachi Plant (39-146)

d. Attached as Annex 2a is report of Distribution and Industry Surveillance effected in Gunma Prefecture, 4-8 December 1950.

## 3. LABOR RELATIONS

a. Reference DAR 11 Dec: Mr. Ishige, vice-chairman of the Nissan Auto. Workers Union, came to report that the union will cease all dispute tactics as of 1200 hours today as the company has agreed to enter into collective bargaining at 1400 hours. He stated that management is still maintaining its strong attitude but it may yield



DAILY ACTIVITIES REPORT  
ECONOMICS SECTION, K&CAR

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DAR #350

12 December 1950

General economics conference held in Chiba Prefecture with officials concerned. See Annex AA.

## 1. NATURAL RESOURCES

a. Agriculture

- (1) 1000 - Mr. Tom, CAS, phoned regarding shortage of rice bags in Yamanashi (reference DAR 7 Dec 1950). He said the Japan Express Company effected shipment of two car-loads and a 3rd is on order. Efforts will be made by CAS to expedite shipment of the 22 more required. Mr. Tom suggested this section keep posted on receipt of bags in Yamanashi.
- (2) Discussed Agricultural Co-operative matters with officials in Shizuoka Ken. See Annex Ia.
- (3) For land reform surveillance, see Annex Ib.

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slightly to the union's demand.

Management representative, Mr. Tanaka, confirmed the above report by stating that union had notified the company that the workers will return to normal work from the afternoon of the 12th.

b. Reference DAR 8-9 Dec: A second conference was held with four representatives of the Mitsubishi Warehouse Non-Office Workers Union and the following information was obtained: The company refuses to employ the 68 temporary workers under permanent status by advancing the long-standing rule of the company of 55-years age-limit which is also incorporated in the labor agreements signed with the 1st union (H.O. and warehouse office workers) and the 2nd union (Kobe shipping workers). However, according to the union representatives, the company does not intend to restrict the workers to this age-limit. The union is opposed to management's plan to employ just 10 to 15 key-men on the permanent status and transfer the remainder to day-laborer status. Under the permanent status, the wages of younger workers (about 1/3 out of 68) may be decreased approximately 30%, but the union is of the opinion that actual decrease will not be that big. The company claims that work fluctuates, but the workers claim that the volume is quite steady since the company is hiring everyday about 30 casual laborers, aside from the 68 temporary workers. The following reasons were given by the representatives for the stand taken by management: (1) Mitsubishi Warehouse Co. is still maintaining the Toto Freight Handlers Association by keeping 10 office workers on the payroll and is intending to put the temporary workers under the association at some feasible opportunity in the future. (2) Under the temporary status, the company can discharge the workers easily without paying the discharge or retirement allowances. (3) Lastly, the company is afraid of the labor union offensive if workers are hired under permanent status since another union will be formed or the present one will become bigger and stronger. In this connection, two full-time union officials of the Office Workers Union were discharged recently because they attempted to assist the temporary workers.

The labor officer inquired whether the union will agree to the proposition that the company will promote them to the regular status after a certain probationary period. The answer was in the affirmative with the addition that such provision is what they actually desired. The next question put before the representatives was the following: Can the union accept the principle that management has the right to layoff surplus workers during slack business on the basis of seniority rule? A definite reply was not given, due, supposedly, to the following reasons: Incomplete knowledge of the seniority rule, the seriousness of the question, and the whimsical abnormal attitude of management. The representatives were given pamphlets on the seniority rule and were asked to re-visit this office after arriving at a decision on the second question.

c. Conference was held with Mr. Higa, managing-director, and Mr. Tsuboi, Planning Dept. Chief, of Toyoko Movie Co. and Mr. Sasho, president of Shin-Toho Movie Co. Labor officer clarified that this office is not in a position to say anything about whom their companies employ, but only explained what took place at the conference of 7 December, as mentioned in DAR #247. A suggestion was made that the five motion picture companies, including the above two companies, try to get together and solve the problem among themselves.

d. Two members of Central Executive Committee of the Tobu Transportation Workers' Union came to report that they have called a strike for 17 December (24-hours). The dispute is over the year-end allowance with the union asking for ¥8,300 and the company offering ¥3,500. The union officials stated that steps will be taken to insure



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that Occupation travel will not be affected by the strike. They were advised to study seniority and grievance machinery inclusive of arbitration, also some very serious thought should be given to devise some means or provisions in the trade agreement which will predetermine the matter of allowances thereby eliminating this friction which arises as the bonuses become due seasonally or otherwise.

e. Mr. Amase, management representative of Fuji Industrial Co., Hamamatsu Plant, came to report on the 19 Communists and fellow travellers who were discharged under the Red Purge on 17 November. The entire 19 are still refusing to accept the discharge and are making constant demands on the company as part of their union activities. The division chief informed Mr. Amase that he will discuss this matter with him when he visits Hamamatsu on 14 and 15 December.

f. Union officials of the 16,500-member Kanto Region Express Workers' Union (national membership 210,000) visited this office to report on the following five demands made to management: (1) year-end allowance equivalent to two month pay, (2) conclusion of trade agreement, (3) increase retirement allowance approximately three fold, (4) ¥15,000 marriage allowance, (5) winter allowance of ¥300 per month for each member of family living in cold areas during October through March. The trade agreement expired last January, and negotiations for a new one have continued since that date. Union officials were advised that constant struggles for periodic allowances allow them little time to concentrate on conclusion of a trade agreement, which in the opinion of this office should receive first priority. Officials, however, expressed the apprehension that recent inauguration of the Red Purge presaged a concerted attempt on the part of employers to suppress unionism, and they intend to get all they possibly can before further restrictions are imposed. Their present retirement allowance calls for two months' pay for over one year service, 17 months for over ten years of service, 56 months for over 20 years, 90 months for over 30 years. In requesting that the above allowances be trebled, they also ask for a revision that will make payments higher at the bottom of the scale and lighter at the top. Both labor and management are presently studying the trade agreement (mediation plan) proposed by the CLRC on 6 December.

P. S. KEMSKE



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14 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: General Economics Conference, Chiba Prefecture, 14 Dec 1950

1. First topic mentioned was Mr. Shibata's apparent victory as Governor (he was leading by 10,000 votes at 1030)...a former vice-governor.

2. Of considerable interest was the news that a large new industry is to locate in Chiba City. During the three years of 1951-1953 the Kawasaki Seitetsu, a large iron company, will establish a new plant. This is a 16 billion yen project. Plant will have 18,000 employees. There will be two large 500T furnaces and six 100T furnaces producing a total of 850,000T of steel annually. They plan on manufacturing 400,000 T of thin steel plate annually. Chiba City is co-operating fully on housing for employees, electric power supply and water supply. Chiba plans on expanding their harbor for this harbor-side plant so that four 10,000 T ships can be moored there at all times.

Plant was originally planned for Yamaguchi Prefecture but MITI encouraged settlement in Chiba. This will greatly assist in the recovery of the prefectures economy. KACAR will hear more of this project as it gets underway.

3. Day laborers are demanding year-end bonuses, increased rate of pay and more work. Representatives are coming to the Kencho with their demands but have caused no serious disturbances. They have been informed that no year-end bonuses can be considered.

4. Fisheries Chief reported that 77 million yen had been allocated Chiba for damages incurred due to Occupation Force firing range at Katakai beach area (east coast). They felt that this was a very fair share of the amount appropriated for all Japan.

This same area, called "99 Mile Beach" along the East coast is in need of an irrigation project to make it fertile..(drought in summer). Chiba has had Central Government aid and has spent 500 million yen this year on a drainage project (and has averaged about 100 million a year in the past)....they desire Counter-part Fund Aid.

5. They are holding classes for 4-H club leaders as a result of the Workshops just sponsored by SCAP.

6. Chiba officials feel that their Rice Collection encouragement program is bearing fair results. At 10 December they had collected 54.1% as compared with 1949 collection of 36.8% at same date, however, chief felt improvement should be shown. Expect over 80% collections by end of the month. 18 villages have completed 100% delivery.



7. Further discussion was held regarding the Lakes Imba and Tega Drainage Project which has, for 1950, been allocated counter-part funds. Chiba officials are most disturbed over a newspaper article which stated that Mr. Dodge had recommended withdrawal of counter-part fund aid for this type project. After visiting this headquarters on the 12th the Chiba Officials visited a Mr. Kolker, ESS/Finance who informed them that it was likely that there would be no funds for public works projects in 1951 as budget had not as yet been approved. Mr. Tom, CAS/SCAP Economics Division will contact ESS to see if he can get any official word to pass on the Chiba.

Summary:

1. A large new industrial plant, an iron and steel works, will be set up in Chiba City during next three years...employing 15,000. Excellent for the prefectures economy.
2. Rice collection program is quite successful, to date.
3. Officials are most perturbed over possibility of curtailment of Counterpart Fund aid to the Lakes Imba-Tega Drainage Project for 1951. We will endeavor to clarify...and advise Chiba.

P. S. KEMSKE



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10 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Agricultural Co-operatives, Shizuoka Prefecture

1. Reference: OD #12, dated 12 April 1950, subject: "Agriculture."
2. On 1 December 1950 Mr. White conferred with Mr. Hagiwara, chief of Agricultural Co-operative Section of Shizuoka-ken regarding the following matters: plans for next trip to Shizuoka-ken, location and status of co-operatives, co-operative bibliography, limitation on non-member business of co-operatives, recent trends in co-operatives, and auditing procedure. The Kencho has developed a set of forms to be filled out by each co-operative's own auditors. Then the Ken auditors check the accounts against these forms. In this way one person can audit a co-operative's accounts in two days unless discrepancies appear which require more thorough auditing. Auditing accounts which are in very bad condition may entail as much as seven days work for two men. Mr. White warned Mr. Hagiwara that speeding up auditing depends on simplification of accounting. If accounting is complicated then short cuts in auditing may be dangerous.
3. Mr. White also conferred with officials of the prefectural Credit, and combined Purchase and Sales Federations, and the Guidance League regarding the following matters: Lowering interest rates, guidance of co-operatives in financial difficulties, meeting the capital requirements of the new MAF ordinance, need for more co-operative education, elimination of agricultural guidance by co-operatives and federations, coordination of prefectural agricultural extension men with the co-operatives, expenses of prefectural extension born by the co-operatives, reorganization of Guidance Federation, and improvement in Purchase and Sales Federations merchandizing methods.
4. Summary: On 1 Dec 50, Mr. White conferred with the chief of the Agricultural Co-operative Section of Shizuoka-ken and with officials of the major agricultural co-operative federations in Shizuoka City regarding the status and problems of the co-operatives in the Ken. These conferences highlighted auditing procedure, meeting the capital requirements of the new MAF ordinance, elimination of agricultural guidance by co-operatives, and improvement of merchandizing methods.

Annex 1a

H. G. WHITE  
Natural Resources Division



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11-12 December 1950

## MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Land Reform - Tochigi

1. Reference: OD #12, subject: "Agriculture," dated 12 April 1950.

2. Surveillance of land reform activities of Tochigi was made during the period 11 and 12 December. Surveillance included two conferences at the prefectural government with members of the Agricultural Land Section and Land Reclamation Section, and visits to 2 ALC's and 2 reclamation sites.

3. Land registrations

By 31 December 1950, land registrations of all transactions which had taken place on or before July 1950 will be completed by the ALC's. Presently occupying the attention of the ALC's is the correction of mistakes in their original applications.

4. Land tenure agreements

31,000 contracts covering 4,000 cho have already been completed. Goal is 130,000 contracts for 15,800 cho of land.

5. Land consolidation and exchange

16 towns and villages have been designated as model sites for the 1950 FY land consolidation program. These sites are presently making a survey of land fertility and mapping out a temporary exchange plan.

Visits to 2 of the sites, Ishibashi and Tochigi City, revealed that maps have already been made and area survey is presently under way. Ishibashi hopes to reduce average farm family holdings from 10 parcels to 3 while Tochigi City believes it can reduce average holdings from 15 parcels to 3. Both ALC's agreed that maps and area survey were the most expensive part of the consolidation program.

6. Land reclamation

3,012 settlers and 18,464 increased acreage farmers have benefited from the sale of 5917.4 cho of reclaimed land. A great many more settlers and farmers will stand to gain when the remaining 11,415.6 cho of government acquired land is resold.

Following is the amount of money loaned or given to the settlers since 1945 FY:

Annex 1b, page 1



Subsidies

Housing (2,306 houses)	43,474,560
Schools	10,050,000
Co-op facilities	562,185
Wells	365,000

Loans

Cash	11,160,000
Agricultural tool	4,295,200
Livestocks	5,045,000
Fertilizer	3,411,000
Co-op installations	1,675,000
	<u>25,586,200</u>

Visits to reclamation sites run by Miyukigahara Reclamation Co-op and Mibu Reclamation Co-op disclosed that both areas are doing well. There are no major problems such as lack of water and electricity. Most of the upland crops are coming up to the standards set by other farmlands. Miyukigahara was able to turn in 10 bales of rice to the government while Mibu's 62 families turned in an average of 3 bales of wheat per family. Average annual income per family in both areas was estimated at over 100,000 yen. Miyukigahara would like to obtain more associated land while Mibu desires to build a drainage system.

7. Summary

Land reform activities of Tochigi are concentrated on effecting of land tenure agreements and completion of land registrations. Requiring more attention is the disposing of 11,415.6 cho of government acquired land for reclamation program. A check of Tochigi's land consolidation program reveals that 16 towns and villages are busily engaged in making land survey.

JAMES KIMOTO  
Natural Resources Division