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NOT TO LEAVE THE SECTION

MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION M.G. -04 ROUTING SLIP

	FROM	TO
Mil Govt Officer		
Reports		
Legal		
Finance		
Social Affairs		
Economics		

SENT: 9-16-48

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REPORTS

Tokai-Hokuriku M.G. Region

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

FMW/lmg

13 September 1948

SUBJECT: Military Government Activities Report

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343
ATTN: Mil Govt Section

1. In compliance with Operational Directive Number 71, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 10 December 1947, the Military Government Activities Report for this headquarters for the month of August is submitted.

2. Military Government Matters of Current Significance:

a. Legal and Government: The regional conference of Governors brought forth an interesting discussion on prefectural acquisition of the Hydro-Electric Plants. Recommendations have been made to Central Government authorities that the Hydro-Electric Plants be acquired by the Prefectures and the profits therefrom be used to finance local government.

The Local Autonomy program will be concluded at the end of September. The program was enthusiastically received in all communities. It has been noted throughout the Region that the Japanese have failed to inform the masses of the Local Autonomy program and its application to their every-day life.

The Mock Trial, described in Activities Report for July and scheduled for September 29 and 30, will be financed by the sale of tickets. Approximately 6,000 tickets have been sold to date.

The Korean population in the Region appears to be splitting into two factions, viz: Communist and Anti-Communist. Threats of conflict have arisen between the opposing factions, but to date there has been no actual fighting. Two minor disturbances were noted in the Mie Prefecture on the 18th and 23rd of August; the demonstrations would

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

seem to suggest that both factions desire to bring the attention of the public to their opposing political views. Close surveillance is being given to their program.

It has been noted that the backlog of cases is steadily increasing throughout the Region. Recommendations have been made to the Judges and Procurators which will aid in reducing the present backlog. It is the desire of the Region to clean the dockets by the first of January, 1949, so that the new court procedures can be accepted by Judges unhampered by a huge backlog. Simple court rules and disciplinary action against offending attorneys have been recommended. The Legal-Government Staff is appearing before all Bar Associations to familiarize them with "Legal Ethics" and the role such ethics play in a democratic society.

About 130 persons have been prosecuted under the "Misdemeanor Law" in the first three months of its enactment. The policy of the police seems to be to warn the offenders for minor violations and prosecute where the offense is more serious. The majority of the prosecutions were for vagrancy.

The Tax Program is progressing steadily. The total collected as of August 31st is 2,503,123 Yen. This represents an increase of 396% over 1947. (Total for August, 1947 - 630,688 Yen). The Regional "Tri Categorical" plan is being followed in all tax offices and much improvement has been noted in office efficiency and the use of the abacus. The new investigative branch appears to be functioning efficiently.

b. Public Health: Control measures against Japanese "B" Encephalitis were discussed with all Public Health Officers and Prefectural Health Department Chiefs and Preventive Medicine Chiefs. The importance of insect control, especially mosquitoes, was emphasized in an attempt to arouse the Japanese officials from their complacent attitude. Four-hundred ninety (490) cases of suspect Japanese "B" Encephalitis have occurred in this Region, of which 292 were in Aichi Prefecture. The peak was reached on the 16th of August and since that time there has been a steady decline of cases.

The Ueno Model Health Center in Mie Prefecture was opened on the 31st of August and it is expected that Gifu, Toyama and Ishikawa Health Centers will open some time next month.

In-Service educational programs for clinical nurses and P.H. nurses are being carried on in each prefecture. The most satis-

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

factory clinical nursing educational programs are those sponsored by the various Prefectural Branches of the Japanese Nurses Association, although some refresher courses are being conducted by hospitals.

Reorganization of the nursing service in several of the larger hospitals was started this month. It is increasingly evident that the principle nursing problem of today is no longer that of educating nurses in the fundamentals of bedside nursing care but that of convincing the doctors and hospital directors that such nursing care must be provided.

Low as the nursing educational standards are, many of the Japanese nurses have already acquired a great deal more knowledge than the doctors allow them to utilize.

The Insect and Rodent control programs have been surveilled and encouraged; however they are not as effective as desired. With the abandoning of the Sanitary Associations, the Regional Sanitary engineer finds that it is now extremely necessary to encourage all city and village governments to establish cleaning crews for bi-weekly refuse collections.

c. Public Welfare: A selected group of five representative women of Nagoya attend "classes" in Regional Headquarters three days a week. Purpose of the classes is to give the women an over-all orientation of the objectives of Military Government. Three of the women have selected Welfare as their prime interest. They have been given projects to study; one is studying the Child Welfare Law, Juvenile Court, Mothers and Children, and Family Relations Court; one is working on Minsei-iin activities and Administrative Reviews, and one is working on institution problems. Field trips are made with the Aichi Team Welfare Officer. Critiques are held once a week. All of the women are University graduates and it is hoped to eventually use them as instructors in the proposed Social Service School to be established at Nagoya University.

There is noticeable increase of interest in Welfare among Japanese officials. They are taking a more aggressive attitude in the program of administrative reviews and in the in-service training program. This is noticeable by the increased number of meetings and training programs being conducted in all Prefectures.

d. Economic Summary: There has been some difficulty in this Region in the manufacture and distribution of rubber rollers for rice

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

hulling machines. Some of the hindrances to manufacture and distribution are: A smaller allocation of rubber to manufacturers than was originally planned; delivery of rubber to manufacturers at a later date than was originally established; the fact that manufacturers are required to make rollers for about 250 different models of hulling machines and the fact that local dealers do not wish to buy rubber rollers until just before the hulling season. It has been estimated by the section head of the Japanese Regional Economic Office that at this time 50% of the required rubber rollers have been delivered to prefectures.

Although the stock pile of coal in the docks in Toyama prefecture has been reduced to some extent it has not moved out as fast as was anticipated in last month's report. Lack of railway cars is the chief factor in holding up this movement of coal and coke.

Land Reform has continued to proceed in an excellent manner in the Region. Land Reform figures for 31 August are shown below:

1.	Estimated land available for purchase	135,014.4
2.	Amount of land actually purchased	117,481.3
3.	Ratio of land purchased to estimated available	95.7%
4.	Sale of land purchased	112,293.1
5.	Ratio of land sold to land purchased	89.47%

Above figures are based on land purchased under the Land Reform program and do not include land acquired in lieu of taxes, military land or reclaimed land.

Summer crop collection figures for the Region as of 31 August are shown below:

Prefecture	Substitution	Total Cereals	%	White Potatoe	Substitution	%
Aichi	0	234,169.0	92.2	11,029,739.6	0	105.8
Gifu	56	83,389.0	100.5	4,546,560.0	0	96.0
Mie	176.6	98,817.5	102.2	3,724,814.0	0	117.9
Ishikawa	50.8	19,027.4	105.7	3,550,079.0	4,974.0	114.9
Toyama	704.4	19,297.8	107.2	5,566,832.0	0	128.0
Total	987.8	454,700.7	97.0	28,418,024.6	4,974.0	110.3

e. Civil Education: In-service teacher training was carried out in a series of summer conferences in every prefecture. A

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

follow-up of these conferences is planned for the period September through December.

School reorganization was completed in three Prefectures -- Toyama, Gifu and Aichi. All of the Tokai-Hokuriku Region has now finished the physical aspect of school reorganization and given priority in building space to the Junior High Schools. Internal reorganization of both lower and upper secondary schools will take many more months.

The School Board Law has taken up a great deal of the Civil Education officer's time. The School Board Law which was passed hurriedly on the last day of the Diet session and the later implementary ordinances, contained many flaws which required correction. A great deal of time has been spent by the Region C.E. officer receiving telephone call objections by the team officers and trying to pass these on to higher headquarters, and then relaying the resulting actions or corrections on to the teams. Nevertheless, despite all obstacles, this Region will stand first, or very high, in the number of school boards to be chosen on 5 October. Publicity on the Law is being well carried out. The Tokai-Hokuriku publicity plan was the first to be started and was chosen as the model by Corps.

Some fundamental progress was made on Women and Youth work. A series of conferences in Ishikawa were well attended. Elsewhere, progress was made on a Region-wide Home Economics study for women.

f. Civil Information: A regional plan for implementing the local school board elections was approved on 18 August after conferences with staff members of the Legal and Government, Civil Education and Civil Information sections of this headquarters. The plan included a region-wide radio broadcast in late September, this being decided at a conference with the regional Japanese radio representatives.

In conjunction with the Economics section, arrangements were made to obtain crop collection figures on wheat, barley, rice and potatoes every ten days. This information is sent to civil information sections of the teams for immediate use by local newspapers and radio.

Information personnel of the teams were contacted to obtain the latest date on the land reform in response to how much land (paddy and upland) had been purchased by the government and how much

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Ltr, Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Reg, Subj: "Monthly Military Government Activities Report, August, 1948" dtd 13 Sept 1948 cont'd)

of it remained for resale to potential purchasers. This activity was coordinated with the regional Economics Section.

The recent tax officials' bribery cases in Mie Prefecture were being publicized by the local newspapers at the time a call from Hq I Corps came regarding immediate publicity of the violations.

Information on Japanese "B" Encephalitis was given to the local manager of the Kyodo News Press Association, for use in newspapers and over local radio stations.

A group of prominent local Japanese women visited this office and was given a brief summary of civil information operations at regional level.

3. Visits to Profectural Teams:

a. Public Health: Gifu, Aichi and Mie Prefectures were visited by the P.H.O. The new public health laws which have been enacted were discussed and special consideration was given to the new Venereal Disease Law.

Military Government Teams of Aichi, Ishikawa, Mie and Toyama were visited by the Tokai-Hokuriku Military Government Public Health Nurse this month, and field trips made to many outlying cities. Meetings were held with representative Nursing and Medical groups in each city to emphasize the importance of providing better nursing services.

During the month the Regional Sanitary Engineer visited Aichi, Gifu, and Mie Prefectures. Conferences were held with all Food Sanitation and Veterinary Affairs men, and plans are being made for two-day food sanitation schools to begin this autumn.

b. Civil Education: The Region Civil Education Officer visited all Prefectures this month.

c. Civil Information: Mr. Morrison, CI&E, SCAP, visited this headquarters to discuss the informational plans and operations regarding aid and assistance to the Japanese farmers. He was accompanied by Major John Magee, Civil Information Officer of Aichi Military Government Team.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Ltr, Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Reg, Subj: "Monthly Military Government Activities Report, August, 1948" dtd 13 Sept 1948 cont'd.

The civil information sections of Aichi, Mie and Toyama Military Government Teams were visited during the month.

All prefectural visual aid centers and libraries were visited to check security and maintenance of equipment.

4. Conferences:

a. Legal and Government: The Legal-Government Officer addressed the Regional Tax conference held at the Nagoya Finance Bureau. Representatives of the 51 Regional Branch offices were present, including Shizuoka.

b. Public Health: This P.H.O. attended a Regional Public Health conference at Yokohama 19-20 August at which pertinent problems were discussed.

c. Public Welfare: Regional Welfare Officer attended a conference of Social Workers held in Toyama Prefecture between 3 and 9 August. Conference was called by the Ministry of Welfare. There were fifty representatives from the following Prefectures: Niigata, Nagano, Ishikawa, Toyama, Gifu, and Aichi. The meetings were also attended by representatives from the Prime Minister's Office, the Welfare Ministry, the Governor of Toyama, and MG representatives from Toyama, Aichi, Mie and Tokai-Hokuriku MG Region, Talks were given to the group by Lt. Colonel Hickman, CO Toyama MG Team; M/Sgt McCoy, Welfare Officer, Toyama MG Team; Mr. George Shimizu, Acting Welfare Officer, Mie MG Team; and Mr. Dan Britton, Regional Welfare Officer.

Regional Welfare Officer attended a meeting of Prefectural Welfare Directors and Disaster Plan Chairman held in Nagoya on 27 August. Representatives from the Welfare Ministry and Aichi, Shizuoka, Gifu, Mie, Toyama, and Ishikawa Prefectures were present.

d. Civil Education: A conference of Civil Education Officers was held in Nagoya this month. The Region Civil Education Officer attended the Regional CE conference in Yokohama.

e. Civil Information: The third quarterly mayors' conference on 23 August at Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture was attended by this office to observe and analyze the publicity angles of such a conference.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Ltr, Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Reg, Subj: "Monthly Military Government Activities Report, August, 1948" dtd 13 Sept 1948 cont'd.

A conference was held at Nagoya with the Civil Information Officer of Aichi Military Government Team, the Public Relation Officer of the prefectural government and chiefs of several central government branch offices for the purpose of coordinating informational activities within the region. Further study is being conducted regarding a more effective use of services and agencies.

F. G. Dumont

F. G. DUMONT
Colonel, Inf
Commanding

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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Remarks

Tokai-Hokuriku M. G. Region

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

FMW/lmg

13 October 1948

SUBJECT: Military Government Activities Report

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343
ATTN: Mil Govt Section

1. In compliance with Operational Directive Number 71, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 10 December 1947, the Military Government Activities Report for this headquarters for the month of September is submitted.

2. Colonel F. G. Dumont, Commanding Officer of this Region, attended the Economics Conference at Hakunro Hotel 13 to 17 September.

3. Effective 25 September 1948, Fukui Military Government Team was attached to Headquarters, Tokai-Hokuriku Military Government Region.

4. Military Government Matters of Current Significance:

a. Legal and Government: The Democratic-Liberal party is taking advantage of the unrest between the Democrats and the Socialists. The Gifu chapter of the Democratic party has been reorganized. It dissolved itself earlier in the year to form a coalition with the Liberals. Source-Liaison Office.

The Region's attention was called to the ambiguous features in the V.D. Law. Legal-Govt Officers were advised that there is a presumption that any one engaged in prostitution is infected with a social disease and consequently brought within the provisions of the law. The presumption only shifts the burden of proof. About 40 prosecutions were noted in Aichi Prefecture. Statistics from other prefectures are not available at this writing.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Ltr, Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Reg, Subj: "Monthly Military Government Activities Report, September, 1948", dtd 13 October 1948 cont'd.

Inasmuch as the continued violation of civil liberties has been noted throughout the Region, the Region recommended a procedure to the Judges, procurators, and Bar Association which would reduce the backlog of cases. Violations of civil liberties and the huge backlog of cases are so closely allied that the backlog of cases could no longer be ignored.

A period of two months was devoted to the preparation for staging a mock trial, this idea originated in Tokai Region, and is the first attempt in the history of Japan to demonstrate the workings of democratic court procedure to the general public.

The mock trial was presented and was very well received by the Japanese. A total of 14,000 people attended the 7 performances in the Aichi Prefecture. The Japanese officials have been encouraged to show it in all prefectures of the region. Plans are now underway for a showing in Toyama, Ishikawa, Gifu and Mie. It is interesting to note that the Japanese who had seen an actual trial before were interested in seeing the changes in court procedure, while those who have never seen a trial were interested mainly in the theatrical aspects. For those who were turned away because of lack of seats, the mock trial was broadcast over the radio. A special report, subject: "Mock Trial" dtd 6 October 1948, has been forwarded.

Visits were made to various police schools in the Region. It is commendable that classes are conducted in the Japanese Constitution, Court procedures, criminal code, etc. The Region plans to lecture before the graduating classes of the police school on the Japanese Constitution.

The Local Autonomy conferences conducted by the Japanese have been completed. Conferences were well received and many questions were asked. It was noticed that many people in the small towns know very little about the enactment of laws, and it is believed that further conferences would be beneficial. Particularly noticeable was the enthusiasm of the people where the translation was reduced to simple Japanese understandable by the average layman.

The tax program is progressing steadily. The total collected as of 31 September 1948 is 10,408,715 Yen. This is 32.2% of the goal which is twice that of last year. Collections should increase more rapidly in the next few months after the crops are collected. The Region's weekly conference with the Japanese Regional Tax Officials was conducted as usual with emphasis again placed on delinquents.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Ltr, Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Reg, Subj: "Monthly Military Government Activities Report, September, 1948", dtd 13 October 1948 cont'd.

b. Public Health: The typhus program is being stressed throughout the Region at the present time. Conferences are held with the Preventive Medicine Chiefs and Prefectural Public Health Chiefs to see that adequate plans and supplies are available to carry out an effective typhus program. The publishing of a public health newspaper was also emphasized to all Public Health Officers in this Region.

The Model Health Centers at Toyama and Ishikawa were opened on the 15th and 16th of this month. Fukui Prefecture which has been attached to this Region is in the process of rebuilding the two Health Centers which were severely damaged by the recent earthquake.

Aichi, Gifu, Ishikawa and Toyama were visited by P.H. Nurse. Meetings were held with prefectural and city Health Dept. Officials and Hospital Directors for the purpose of explaining and encouraging public health and clinical nursing education and service. The development of the P.H. Nursing Program in the Model Health Centers is encouraging. There can be little improvement in other H.C. until there is an increase in nursing personnel.

During the month, the emphasis has been placed upon city sanitation and cities are being encouraged to develop their own cleaning sections. It is believed that this type of development will help to effectively wipe out the sanitary organization (Eisei Kumiai).

c. Public Welfare: During the month comprehensive survey of Welfare activities was made in Mie and Ishikawa Prefectures. Visits were made to isolated areas in each prefecture. In each area Regional Welfare Officer was accompanied by the Team Welfare Officer, Prefectural Welfare representatives and representatives from local offices. Survey showed that M.G. is covering each prefecture thoroughly but that Prefectural and local officials seldom, if ever, visit remote areas. Town and village officials reported that they are getting little help from prefectural sources. In spite of this, however, sound programs were found in some of the remotest areas. Effort was being made to get people off of relief as fast as possible. In one city they have a marriage bureau and marriage counselling clinic in order to help widows find husbands. It is the opinion of this reporting officer that Mayor's conferences are not having the anticipated desired effect and that Minsei-iin "In-Service-Training" programs are not effective. Administrative re-

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

views are of no value unless prefectural officials conduct them themselves and know what to do with the information after they have compiled it. In each area visited, it was found that the number of Minsei-iin is out of proportion to the total case load. Institutions were found in which children have been placed by Minsei-iin and no subsequent contact has ever been made either by the parents or the Minsei-iin. In one city the Mayor personally visits each assistance recipient once a month to investigate living conditions and recommends continuance or discontinuance of relief. The case load in this city is small. Similar surveys will be made in all prefectures of this Region by the Regional Welfare Officer.

Helen Keller visited in the Nagoya area from 25 to 29 September. She spoke to many thousands and her visits to various institutions were enthusiastically received.

d. Economic Summary: Crop conditions in the Region are generally above average. White potato yields were reduced in Gifu prefecture due to excessive moisture shortly prior to harvest time. Rice and sweet potatoes have been damaged to some extent in Ishikawa, Toyama, Fukui and Mie Prefectures due to high winds and floods. However it is expected that a larger than normal crop will be harvested even though considerable damage has taken place in some areas.

Crop collection has proceeded exceedingly well in the Region. Summer cereal and white potato collection has reached 100% in all prefectures in the Region except Fukui. Rice collection has started well in the northern prefectures but lately has been retarded somewhat by abnormally wet weather which interferred with harvesting and drying of rice. A Region Plan for increased rice and sweet potato collection has been formulated at this headquarters and will be distributed to all teams.

Crop collection figures for Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Region as of 30 Sept 1948 are given below:

Prefecture	Substitution	Total Cereals	%	White Potatoes	Substitution	%
Aichi	613	255,750.6	100.7	12,130,477.6	48,880	116.3
Gifu	92	83,952	101.1	4,805,584	419,345	101.5
Mie	178.3	99,602.1	103.8	4,163,860	0	131.8
Ishikawa	50.8	19,960.8	110.9	3,676,361	4,974	119.0
Toyama	721.1	19,778.6	109.9	5,682,735	0	130.7
Fukui	6.4	6,523.3	81.0	1,972,891	0	112.2
Total	1,661.6	485,567.4	101.9	32,431,908.6	473,199	117.9

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

FALL CROP COLLECTION

Prefecture	Rice	&	Sweet Potato	&
Aichi	10	0	3,401,270.7	6.7
Gifu	72	0	711,387	6.6
Mie	1,419.1	0.2	3,116,905	16.7
Ishikawa	385,327.6	60.4	375,850	6.8
Toyama	311,782.2	31.9	292,408	6.4
Fukui	37,247	6.4	526.864	17.3
Total	735,957.9	15.8	8,424,684.7	9.0

The lack of ice and cold storage is still hampering the distribution of fish. As a result of this, fish are reaching the markets sometimes in a tainted condition.

Due to the efforts of the military government surveillance teams, the prefectural surveillance teams and the EIB, control surveillance has been tightened at various fishing grounds. This has served to discourage many of the black-market brokers from going to the fishing districts.

Transportation continues to be a bottleneck in industry. Significant transportation shortages are occurring in movement of coal, pyrites, charcoal, lime, grains, lumber and firewood. Japanese sources state that due to high prices for fuel oil, high insurance rates and lack of return cargo, water transportation is more expensive than rail transportation in many instances. At present this headquarters is conducting an investigation to determine if the turn around time for freight cars cannot be reduced. A meeting scheduled early next week should bring out weaknesses to be remedied.

e. Civil Education: Most of the time and effort of the Region CE officer for the month of September was spent on matters concerning the School Board Election. The Team CE officers have made a tremendous effort to get the School Boards off to a good start despite what seems to be deliberate sabotage of the law from Japanese officials at all levels.

Another major field of activity was concerned with Teacher in-service training. In-service training has so far been largely a program sponsored by the Occupation. To be successful, a real in-service training program must be carried out by the Japanese.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

An attempt to lay the ground work for such a program was started this month. This program, to be on a Regional level, will eventually include many agencies such as the Normal Schools, Try-Out Schools, the Teachers' Union and the individual teachers.

One of the major ideas in the success of this program is the leadership of the Normal Schools. At present, Normal Schools are in the midst of reorganization on a new University status. This reorganization is absorbing practically all the planning energy of the Normal Schools. However, there is still some hope that a teacher extension service might be included ir the University planning.

Women's activity increased with the return of Miss Hoskins on 10 September. Conferences at Kyoto and Osaka and visits to Gifu were useful in planning an expanded Adult Education program for the future.

A Home Economics course for Women groups was stimulated in three prefectures by Miss Cordill.

f. Civil Information: A marked increase of telephone communications to and from prefectural teams marked one phase of the current month's activities. The telephone calls were principally connected with clarification of existing and new policies, relaying requests for information from higher headquarters to teams and requests from teams for use of aeroplanes in publicity material air-drops.

An increased an constant flow of information publicity in the form of news releases, radio broadcasts, posters, leaflets and other publicity devices were witnessed throughout the region during the current month. A marked increase in the initiation by the Japanese officials of publicity programs was noted also throughout the Region.

An informal conference was held with the Nagoya foreign press club for the purpose of orientation and future cooperation.

Two conferences were held with radio officials of JOCK, the Nagoya radio station for the purpose of confirming plans of operation for a region-wide broadcast in connection with the local school board elections. One of the conferences was attended by the chiefs of the civil information and civil education sections of Aichi MG.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

As a result of liaison operation between the Civil Information, Economics and Legal and Government sections of this headquarters, two region-wide plans were initiated in the form of crops collection and mock trial plans.

g. Finance and Civil Property: One ton of tin ingots was discovered at the Kishu Mine, Ishihara Industrial Company, Mie-ken. Ingots bore markings which indicate their having been produced in a country formerly occupied by the Japanese Army, therefore they are considered as looted property. Though the amount of tin discovered is small, it is evident that large amounts of these properties still exist which have not been reported in accordance with SCAPIN 1878.

Interviews were conducted with Japanese Nationals as a result of a letter from Military Government, Hq Ryukyus Command, as to their external assets and properties located in Okinawa. As a result of a letter from Alien Property Custodian, USA, an interview was conducted with a Japanese National as to his formerly-owned real properties in California, USA. Evaluation of properties: $223,000.00.

In compliance with SCAPIN 5974-A, 38,255 tons of ingots containing tin were transferred from Nagoya to Kobe, for future restitution to the Netherlands Government.

Received approximately 293,433,000 kilograms of Quinine and/or Quinine derivatives from 29 prefectures throughout Japan for the purpose of crating and packing. This Quinine has an official value of approximately $3,000,000.00 and will be restored to the Netherlands Government as looted property during the first week of October.

A total of 12 looted machines, located at various arsenals throughout the Region, were inspected during the period covered by this report and CPC-IBM numbers, as designated, were painted thereon. Weekly inspection of all machines impounded are being conducted by this section.

3. Visits to Prefectural Teams:

a. Legal and Government: All teams in the Region were visited during the month. Major George C. Kimmel and Captain Raymond C. Graves, Public Safety Section, GHQ, visited this headquarters.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

b. Public Health: Gifu, Aichi, Toyama, Ishikawa and Fukui were visited by the P.H.O. The tuberculosis problem, especially the rehabilitation of patients, was discussed with the P.H. Officers of the teams.

The regional sanitary Engineer made an initial survey of Fukui Prefecture with its recent addition to this Region.

c. Public Welfare: Visits were made to Mie and Ishikawa Teams as stated above and also to Fukui.

d. Economic Summary: All teams except Toyama and Ishikawa were visited during the month of September by members of the Economics Section.

e. Civil Information: Toyama Military Government Team was the only team not visited of the six now under this headquarters. The visits to some teams were routine in some instances and in others for the purpose of specific information as in the case of field trips which were to obtain information on the actual dissemination of news to the householder, as occurred in Ishikawa, Mie and Aichi Prefectures.

4. Conferences:

a. Public Health: The regional sanitary engineer participated in a one-week sanitation school held in Kyoto 13-18 Sept. One Enlisted Man of the Public Health Section of each team in the Region attended this school.

b. Economic Summary: Major Burns, Economics Officer, and Mr. Maynard of the Economics Section, attended the Economic Conference at Hakunro Hotel, Kanazawa.

c. Civil Information: The mayors' conferences at Gifu and Mie were observed by this section for the purpose of determining improved conferences as well as the civil information presented by the teams to the large audiences.

DISTRIBUTION:

C.G. Hq Eighth Army (2)
C.G. Hq I Corps (3)
C.G. Hq 25th Inf Div (1)
Kyushu Mil Govt Reg (1)
Ea. Team, Tok-Hok Mil Govt Reg (2)
Ea. Section, Hq Tok-Hok Mil Govt Reg (1)
File (5)

F. G. Dumont

F. G. DUMONT
Colonel, Inf fmw
Commanding

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NOT TO LEAVE THIS SECTION

MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION INTRA-OFFICE ROUTING SLIP

	FROM	TO
Mil Govt Officer		
Executive Officer		
Asst Executive Officer		
Inspecting Officer		
Admin Officer		
Personnel		
Reports		
O.C.P		
Legal		
Finance		
Kanagawa MG Team		
Social Affairs		
Repatriation		
Public Welfare		
Civil Information		
Civil Education		
Medical		
Economics		
Mfg & Industry		
Com & Trade		
Labor		
Natural Res		

_____ Action _____ Concurrence __/__ Information

_____ Comment _____ Return _____ File

Remarks

Ishikawa M. G. Team

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MG - 4

HEADQUARTERS
ISHIKAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 301 (Kanazawa, Honshu)

4 October 1948

SUBJECT: Monthly Military Government Activities Report

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343
ATTENTION: Mil Govt Section

Included among the Prefectural school board candidates for election is one of the Prefecture's Communist leaders. Due to the method of voting, each voter voting for one candidate only, the Communist will probably make a good showing as he will receive the solid support of his party whereas non-communist votes will be split among fourteen other candidates.

During September, fifteen student diets or assemblies were organized and elected by the students of the Upper Secondary Schools in this Prefecture. There is a Prefectural Assembly, three City Assemblies and eleven Town Assemblies. Each will receive help and advice from the actual assembly which they understudy as well as from members of the school faculty concerned. All of the Upper Secondary Schools in a community furnished the membership of a City or Town Assembly. Membership in the Prefectural Assembly comes from 16 Upper Secondary Schools, none more than twenty miles from Kanazawa. The Prefectural Student Assembly is committed to at least two regular meetings monthly and the City and Town Assemblies to at least three regular meetings monthly, outside regular school hours. Bills or ordinances passed by a Student Assembly will be presented for consideration to the Actual Assembly understudied. It is contemplated holding an annual general meeting of the Allied Assemblies or Constitution Day (May 3rd).

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It is expected that these student organizations will materially advance the understanding of government and democratic processes, particularly in some of the more isolated communities of the Prefecture.

DONALD McGRAYNE
Lt Col, FA
Commanding

9 Incls:
Annex A — Political and Governmental Activities (Reports Control Symbol QGS-01)
Annex B-1 — Public Health Activities (Reports Control Symbol QPH-01)
Annex B-2 — Public and Private Welfare Activities (Reports Control Symbol QPH-01)
Annex C — Labor Surveillance Report (Reports Control Symbol QESS-02)
Annex D-1 — Industry (Reports Control Symbol MG-11) (R-1)
Annex D-2 — Natural Resources (Reports Control Symbol MG-11) (R-1)
Annex D-3 — Reparations (Reports Control Symbol MG-11) (R-1)
Annex E-1 — Civil Education Activities (Reports Control Symbol MG-12)
Annex E-2 — Civil Information Activities (Reports Control Symbol QCIE-02)

DISTRIBUTION:
CG, Eighth Army (MG Sec) (6); CO, Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Region (1); CG, I Corps (3); Regional Teams (2); File (1)

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HEADQUARTERS
ISHIKAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 301 (Kanazawa, Honshu)

William R. Eiler, 1st Lt, FA

ANNEX A

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 30 September 1948

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1. Japanese Government Activities:

a. With the School Board Election in October there has been intensive campaigning by the candidates of Ishikawa Prefecture. There are sixteen candidates including one woman who appears to be very strong in her campaign. Constant surveillance has been maintained by the Legal and Government Section but as yet no discrepancies have been found.

b. On 30 August, 200,000 pamphlets, publicizing the coming School Board Election, were dropped throughout Ishikawa Prefecture by airplane. "Spot check" interviews were held with pedestrians who picked the pamphlets up and from these interviews it was believed that the "Air-Drop" was very effective in its mission to publicize the election.

c. The organization of the Economic Investigation Board is a major improvement over previous methods of fighting economic crime. Several cases have been handled by the local board within the past month with marked results. The Ishikawa Branch of the Economic Investigation Board now has fifteen investigators operating within the prefecture.

d. Out of the Central Government's appropriation to cover the earthquake damage suffered by Ishikawa Prefecture the following amounts have been received on the listed dates.

(1) Ministry of Construction

22 July 1948 - 3,333,333 yen
26 August 1948 - 10,000,000 yen

(2) Ministry of Education

3 September 1948 - 2,000,000 yen

(3) Ministry of Welfare

10 July 1948 - 5,000,000 yen

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

(4) Ministry of Agriculture

16 August 1948 - 10,000,000 yen

On 18 August 1948 the Ministry of Construction informed Ishikawa Prefectural Officials that the remainder of their appropriation, 3,333,333 yen, would be given the prefecture not later than 30 September 1948. The prefecture has not received this sum as yet. Central Government has also informed the prefecture that the balance of the total authorization would be paid on or before 31 December 1948.

e. Due to the recall of the town assembly of Yamashiro, twelve members of the assembly appealed to the prefectural Election Control Committee on 3 August 1948. The Kanazawa District Court has conducted two preliminary hearings and the court proceedings will start sometime during the month of October.

2. Japanese Courts:

a. The Komatsu Industry Company Case that was handled by the Kanazawa District Court came to a close during the month of September with all of the accused being found guilty. The Defense has appealed to the higher courts but no date of trial has been set. During the entire trial the defense was armed with a battery of twenty one communist sponsored lawyers.

b. Court procedure within Ishikawa Prefecture still appears to be improving although there is still much to be desired especially in the way the procurators have been presenting their cases.

3. Safety Program:

In conjunction with the current safety program the Traffic Section of the Kanazawa Municipal Police have intensified their program of "On the spot corrective measures" by not only apprehending traffic violators but by giving them instructions in safe driving on the scene of the offense.

The Chief of the Public Peace Preserving Division made a radio broadcast encouraging the public to comply with the current traffic regulations and explained the 10 day traffic safety campaign starting 11 September and ending 20 September 1948. All local newspapers carried articles pertaining to the event and students of the New Secondary School painted traffic safety posters to be distributed throughout the city. Every theater in the city made special announcements about the program before the start of their shows during this ten day period and handbills were passed out to pedestrians and motorist alike. The handbills were titled "Traffic Ten Commandments" and listed ten traffic safety rules to follow.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Excellent results have been achieved by this program and a similar campaign is planned for the last week of October.

4. Other Legal, Government and Political Comments:

a. Local Autonomy Conference:

A program, sponsored by the Legal and Government Section, is underway to have procurators and other local officials discuss Local Autonomy with smaller groups such as the various civic organizations and student groups. In doing this it is believed that a more active open discussion will take place in a smaller group than in the larger groups such as was had during the previous Local Autonomy Conferences in this prefecture.

b. Police Schools:

Due to the inavailability of smalls arms for the local police a course in self defense, sponsored by the Criminal Investigation Section, is underway. The course itself consists mostly of Judo with emphasis on offensive tactics.

c. Tax Surveillance:

Tax Surveillance in Ishikawa is now being handled by Captain M. D. Sample who was assigned as Ishikawa Mil Govt Team Tax Surveillance Officer on 25 September 1948. An investigation is underway to determine if persons involved in the "Geisha" business are evading tax responsibilities as is suspected. A detailed investigation will continue until a sound basis is found to prosecute the suspected persons or to drop the investigation.

On 30 September an "Air-Drop" of tax information pamphlets was made to stimulate tax collections. From interviews it is believed that this type of publicity is very effective.

d. Mayor's Conference:

The Ishikawa Mayor's Conference for September has been postponed until 12 October 1948. With the coming of winter months it will be extremely difficult to assemble all of the Mayor's in one spot in the prefecture due to transportation difficulties in snow-bound areas. Several Mayors in outlying districts have expressed their concern of this condition. (A Special Report has been submitted on this matter).

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5. Visitors:

a. 1st Lt Joseph R. Castelli, Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Region arrived in Kanazawa on 9 September 1948 to inspect the Ishikawa Mil Govt Team Legal and Government Section. Departed 9 September 1948.

b. Lt Col Evans and Lt Col Cummings, Hq Eighth Army, arrived at the Ishikawa Mil Govt Team on 28 September 1948 and inspected activities of the Legal and Government Section. Departed 29 September 1948.

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HEADQUARTERS
ISHIKAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 301 (Kanazawa, Honshu)

Julius Adams, Capt, MC

ANNEX B-1

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 30 September 1948

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1. Administrative of Health Activities

a. The official opening of the Model Health Center took place on 15 September 1948. The Vital Statistics, Nutrition, and Medical Social Service Section's are not operating at the present time in view of a definite lack of competent section chiefs or personnel. It is anticipated the Nutritional Section will be staffed and operating by the end of next month. The following is a schedule of the clinics.

	Morning Clinics	Afternoon Clinics
Mon	TB, VD, Dental	TB, Treatment
Tues	Infant	Maternal Guidance
Wed	TB, VD, Dental	TB, Treatment, Clinics for School Children
Thur	Prenatal, Dental	Pediatrics
Fri	TB, VD, Dental	TB, Treatment, Clinic for School Children
Sat	Dental, Clinic for School Children	

An investigation of the charges for medical services and medication at the Center disclosed rather high cost for mapharsen, and bisumth, and penicillin for the treatment of venereal disease.

It has been rather surprising to observe of large number of mothers who are taking advantage of the mother and child clinics as well as maternal guidence.

b. Four Health Centers in the Noto Peninsula of the Prefecture were visited. The Center at Togi was very poorly operated and recommendations were made to the Prefectural Health Department for the removal of the chief doctor. The doctor has specialized in Tuberculosis, consequently he will be transferred to another Health Center to operate only a tuberculosis clinic. The health center at Wajima had no venereal disease program functioning. A program was outlined to them which they will attempt to follow in the future.

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c. In cooperation with the Public Welfare Section of this Team, a survey of the Mental Institutions of this Prefecture was conducted. Six of the institutions visited had only from two to eight patients in confinement. Not one of these six institutions maintained any treatment for mental patients. They had meager medical care for general diseases. A conference was held and it was recommend by the Welfare Section and this department that these patients be transferred to the three large mental institutions for proper treatment and care since these larger institutions maintain adequate facilities. The Prefecture is now in the process of Closing the six small mental institutions.

d. Inspections of four hospitals during September revealed a marked improvement in sanitation, and also in removal of patient's families from the wards, and rooms. It was also noted that these four hospitals had completed the screening of their latrines. One hospital had the central kitchen completely screened.

2. Veterinary Affairs.

a. The testing of cattle for Brucellosis will be completed an 15 October 1948, and the results will be reported next month.

b. Two dairies were visited during the month. One of the dairies was in excellent condition. The other dairy had not been using DDT nor were the milk cans covered while in the cooler. The cows were kept much cleaner then previously and the udder of each cow was washed prior to milking as previously recommended.

3. Medical Supply

Several months ago, a publicity program was conducted to encourage hospital and private doctors to safeguard their narcotics adequately and to maintain less than a three months supply on hand. During September the excess supplies of narcotics were turned in to the Prefecture. A tremendous amount of opium, morphine, condeine, pantopan, and their derivatives, as well as other narcotics have been returned to licensed narcotics dealers in each locality for safe keeping and redistribution when needed by the hospitals or private physicians.

4. Preventative Medicine

a. Tuberculin testing and B.C.G. innoculations are being carried out by each Health Center. This is now being confined mostly to various factories and large companies. In regard to tuberculosis prevention, the seven sanitoriums with a bed capacity of 1,355, now have a daily average occupancy of 45%.

b. The activities of the Publicity Committee for Public Health were reviewed and the results were gratifying.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

They conducted approximately thirty different broadcasts from public address systems in the theaters, streets, railroad stations, and before large groups of people at baseball games etc. They conducted the projection of motion picture slides in numerous theaters throughtout the Prefecture, and issued two posters, and two pamphlets concerning Public Health. This committee will now confine its work to the control of typhus fever.

5. Sanitary Engineering Activities

a. There have been numerous questions arise concerning the abolishment of the Sanitary Associations. Consequently, during the month of October this office will conduct an explanation and discussion period about the new Cabinet Ordinance #15 to the mayors of all of the cities, towns, and villages of this Prefecture. Several suggestions will be made to conduct sanitary programs without the use of the sanitary associations or similar organizations.

b. A conference was held with the Prefectural Public Health Preventive Section and the Sanitary Section of the Model Health Center to plan a program of typhus control for the next several months. A complete report will be made next month.

6. Laboratory Affairs

One half of the typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine sumitted during the month of August was approved and is ready for distribution. The remaining portion is now being assayed. An additional 20 liters of diphtheria toxoid is being sent for assay. The amount of Pertussis Vaccine produced in September was 3,020 cc.

7. Special

There has been reported to this office to date a total of 82 cases of Japanese B Encephalitis. Of this number 57 were confirmed and the total deaths were 40. Of the 40 deaths 27 were confirmed cases and the remaining 13 deaths were of suspect cases. These totals were reported to the Welfare Ministry, yet the Weekly Bulletin 91 records this Prefecture as having a total of 137 cases with 66 deaths. The Prefectural Statistical Section has investigated the matter and have found the Welfare Ministry has apparently taken the total cases of Japanese B Encephalitis which included suspect and confirmed cases then added the suspect cases which were reported as a break down of the total cases. The Prefectural Statistical Section is taking the necessary steps to have this corrected.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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HEADQUARTERS
ISHIKAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 301 (Kanazawa, Honshu)

Sgt Walter V. Hayde

ANNEX B-2

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 30 September 1948

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WELFARE ACTIVITIES

1. Public Assistance:

a. Public Assistance: Statistics for the month of July indicate a decrease in the number of indigent persons receiving public assistance. 27,753 persons were granted financial aid. This is the lowest figure recorded for the year. 6,550,780 yen granted these people, is also the lowest monetary expenditure for this year. An average of 290 yen was granted per person.

b. The new table of allowances has been passed on to all local offices, along with an explanatory letter on the correct method to be used in computing the grant, since it is felt that some discrepancies may arise.

c. A recent census report shows an increase of 14,029 people in the population of this prefecture since 1 October 1946. Of this figure 10% are now receiving aid under the Daily Life Security Law.

d. Administrative review: During the month of September Mr. Dan Britton, Tokai-Hokuriku Region, Welfare Officer, made a survey of welfare in this Prefecture. Sgt Hayde, Chief of Team Welfare Section, accompanied Mr. Britton on a part of his tour. Conferences were held with the officials of Kashima Gun and Nanao City. In both interviews, it was found that the number of Minsei-iin as compared with the entire case load of the Gun and City is entirely too high, with little or nothing being done by the officials to reduce not only the Minsei-iin, but case loads as well. This fact can be partly attributed to the absence of liaison between the local labor exchange and welfare section, and poor supervision of Minsei-iin from a Prefecture and Gun level. In Kashima Gun there are 229 Minsei-iin and 727 indigent families. An average of 3.2 families for every Minsei-iin. In Nanao City there are 393 indigent families and 110 Minsei-iin.

R E S T R I C T E D

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An average of 3.6 families for every Minsei-iin. The co-operation received fror the officials in Nanao has been negligible for the past several months, with no keen interest being shown towards welfare, which is essential in the development of a sound and solid program. The Chief of the Welfare Section of this team has emphasized the importance of individual Gun welfare programs which the prefecture will supervise. In most of the small towns visited, a good deal of interest is shown towards the development of a good welfare prograr. The Gun, City and Prefecture welfare chiefs are being encouraged to spend more tire in the field, so that first handknowledge can be obtained, which will greatly enlighten and aid the officials. The liaison between the labor exchange and welfare section will be established and in operation by the 15th of November. The prefecture now requires the Gun welfare chiefs to conduct three (3) administrative reviews each month, and to submit these reports to the welfare officials for review.

2. Child Welfare:

a. The Child Welfare Board held their first meeting on Septerber 3, 1948 with a short talk on the Welfare Law given by the chief of the Children's Section. Discussions were held regarding the expenses for holding short courses on the welfare Law. The importance of having all the children now in institutions screened within the next few months was stressed by this office. The screening of all these children is to be completed before the years end. The locating of parents or relatives of children has also been strongly expressed by this office. The committee also discussed the foster home prograr and childrens institutions.

b. The lying in hospital, established under the provisions of the Welfare Law, has to date received 60 patients. All, but one, have been able to pay for the cost of treatment. The average cost for seven days in this hospital is approximately 500 yen. The facilities and medical care given to the patients are considered adequate.

c. The Child Welfare Center in Nanao City is now open and staffed with the proper personnel. Some members of the Women's Committee, which was organized recently, (see activities report for August) are planning to aid the personnel now working in both Child Welfare Centers, by visiting the children and their parents and discussing the major problems which confront both parent and child. This Women's Committee is greatly interested in the care of children, and a desire will be expressed at the forthcoring mayors meeting to have

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

such committees established in each of the cities and towns throughout the prefecture.

d. An indication of a private citizens interest in child welfare was evidenced recently in Kanazawa when a theater owner invited three hundred (300) orphans and juveniles to see the movie of "Gullivers Travels" free of charge.

3. Welfare and Penal Institutions:

a. In cooperation with the Public Health Officer of this team, inspections were made of six (6) minor mental asylums. It was found that in all cases, there was little or no medical treatment being offered to the patients. In consultation with health and welfare officials, they have decided toclose these asylums and place the inmates in the three main mental hospitals, where proper medical care can be administered. The minimum and maximum capacity of these asylums ranged from two (2) to eight (8) persons.

b. The coordinating council is now planning to establish a travelling library, which will be used through out the prefecture, to carry educational material to all welfare institutions, and an exchange made of this material periodically. A drive has been started to collect magazines, books and other literature for this purpose.

4. Homeless Persons:

Of the 32 dwelling houses now under construction by the prefecture, 20 are now complete, with an estimated cost of 55,000 yen per house. 544 former army barracks and other war time buildings have been rebuilt into dwelling houses at an estimated cost of 15,000 yen per house. 50% of the homes totally destroyed in the earthquake area and 66% of those which were half destroyed have been rebuilt.

5. Foreign Nationals:

All of the Foreign Nationals in this prefecture, are living in the city of Kanazawa. They have been receiving the necessary rations as prescribed by current directives.

6. Repatriation:

To date 40,575 repatriates have returned to this prefecture. 40% of ther are street vendors or comron laborers, living from day to day on their earnings, while the employment agencies are trying to aid ther in finding permanent employment. There are 4,051 repatriates, who require public assistance. Since March 19, 1946, 1,140 Koreans have been repatriated to

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Korea under regulations issued by SCAP.

7. Other Important Welfare Matters and Corrents:

a. Helen Keller Campaign: Miss Helen Keller arrived in the city of Kanazawa on the 22nd, of September, and lectured to 3,000 people at the city auditoriur on the 24th of September. The visit of Miss Keller and her companion was a great success, with the Japanese being very enthusiastic about the whole campaign. The Helen Keller Campaign week which commenced on the 21st of September, and lasted for seven days, with an overall investigation of the disabled persons residing in this prefecture and their vocations; Speech by the Governor; Benefit performance staged, with the funds being contributed to the Helen Keller Campaign. Sgt Hayde consulted with Miss Brugger of PH & PW Section, SCAP, regarding the welfare of disabled persons in this prefecture. The following information is submitted. There are approximately one thousand blind persons, with 99% doing massage work. One work house is in part time operation, due to the shortage of material. Plans are to build two (2) more public halls with work houses attached in memory of Helen Keller. The Blind Association is thirty (30) years old. Of the 2,260,000 yen expected to be collected, 750,000 will be sent to Tokyo for distribution to the Light House Association.

The Prefectural Deaf, Dumb and Blind School is 40 years old and is the only one of its kind in this prefecture. Since its opening, 180 Deaf and Dumb and 300 Blind have graduated. The school is accommodating more persons than it is capable of handling. A work house for the students has been attached to the school and is now in operation.

b. Social Insurance: Mr. Dale Rose, Social Insurance analyst from SCAP arrived on the 22nd of September and conferences were held with prefecture and local insurance officials and representatives of organizations interested in Insurance. Much discussion was received from the floor with the major complaints being the lack of action from a prefecture and central government level. Doctors complain about not being reimbursed for several months after they have administered medical aid to insurance patients. NHI Organizations can not pay the doctors because the fee paid by policy holders is not enough to coincide with current inflationary prices. The various groups expressed the desire to increase the fee from 500 yen to 1500 yen per five person family. Dissemination of material in educating the people about insurance is not enough and is often times confusing to many people.

c. Juvenile Delinquency: From the period February to July inclusive, the Kanazawa Juvenile Court has disposed of 197

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

cases, with the major offense being larceny. The age range for offenders are from 14 to 18 years. The offenders are returned to their parents or admitted to a juvenile institution. In cooperation with the Civil Education Officer of this team, the schools are now being asked to remain open after school hours, to enable the students to form their own clubs and adopt hobbies which will aid in decreasing the number of students who are potential delinquents.

d. Community Chest: The goal set for the joint drive is thirteen Million Yen (13,000,000). Five Million Yen (5,000,000) will be contributed to the Red Cross. 5.6 of the goal will be used for expenditures.

e. Minsei-iin: The dissemination of the Minsei-iin Law is now being carried out in this prefecture, with more interest asked to be given from a prefecture and gun level.

f. Welfare Department: The Chief of the Welfare Department is now primarily concerned with welfare only. Formerly he was also head of the Education Department.

g. Disaster Relief: "Dry Runs" will be carried out by the three cities, after their disaster plans have been evaluated by the prefecture and this office. No date has been set as yet as to when this action will take place.

h. Assignments: Mr. Maki Miyahara, CAF-5, was assigned, as of 20 September 1948, as interpreter and assistant to the Chief of Welfare Section.

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HEADQUARTERS
ISHIKAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 301 (Kanazawa, Honshu)

ANNEX C

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 30 September 1948.

LABOR SURVEILLANCE REPORT

1. Identification:

a. Prefecture Covered: Ishikawa

b. Report for Month of: September 1948

c. Name of Individual Preparing Report: Cpl. James W. Boyd

2. Labor Procurement:

Complied with 98% of requisitions. Unfilled requisitions were for labor working on contract jobs.

3. Wages and Working Conditions Labor Standards Law:

a. There are vacancies for eight (8) Administrative Officers and one (1) Clerk in the Labor Standards Bureau. These are expected to be filled as soon as examinations of applicants are finished.

b. The Labor Standards Bureau personnel are showing an increase in efficiency. Routine inspections were made in 1,025 plants during this period.

c. The attitude of employers as a whole in this prefecture is good, but there are still some who are ignorant of the Labor Standards Law.

d. Unions are cooperating very well in reporting violations.

e. Routine inspections were made in 1,025 plants during this period and as a result ¥101,878.03 was paid to laborers as compensation.

f. Most violations this month were in regard to safety, sanitation and overtime in factories.

g. Negative.

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4. Labor Relations:

a. Nagative.

b. (1) There were 39 people arrested for walking off thier jobs in the National Railway Labor Union, Ishikawa Branch.

(2) The Procurators Office is going to prosecute the above mentioned persones in the near future.

c. Nagative.
d. None
e. The following cases were referred to the Labor Relations Committee during September.

Name of Company	Date referred (to PIRC)	Cause	Settlement
Hokuriku Kogyo	1 Sept.	Raise wages	Pending Investigation
Ennma Seisakusho, Daishoji Plant	16 Sept.	Illegal discharge	Pending Investigation
Carryovers			
Kaga Boiler Company	21 Aug.	Raise wages and allowance	Management agreed to demands
Hokkoku Bank	23 Aug.	Raise wages	Management agreed to demands
Tedori Lumber Company	28 Aug.	Raise wages	Pending Investigation

f. None.
g. None
h. Negative.
i. Negative.
j. Negative.

5. Employment:

a. Unemployment decreased by 1455 during reporting period; statistics are as follows:

	New Employment	New Unemployment
Private Industry	670	—
Public Works	531	—
Others	575	—
Immigration	0	300
Repatriation	0	21
Total	1,776	321

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6. Labor Education:

a. A total of 14 lectures were sponsored by Unions, Prefecture Government and employers' associations during the reporting period on such subjects as union management, union rights and labor problems.

b. The Labor Administration Section has been trying to establish a permanent labor school, but cooperation is poor between it and employers' associations and labor unions.

c. The following types of information are currently most needed:

(1) Labor movements in other countries.

(2) Labor and Management Relations.

(3) Examples of enforcement of Labor Law in other countries.

d. The MGT Labor Officer gave talks at a number of union meetings and visited 18 factories with Labor Standards Inspectors during reporting period.

Labor Summer Schools

a. The summer school was a traveling school throughout the prefecture.

b. A total of 1308 persons attended this school.

c. Sources of lectures are as follows:

(1) "Rehabilitation of Economy and Labor Unions", by Mr. Mori of Ishikawa Labor Relations Committee.

(2) "Management of Labor Unions", by Munehisa Yoshino, Labor Relations Committee.

(3) "Labor Disputes and Law", by Junko Matsui, member of Ishikawa Labor Relations Committee and attorney.

(4) "Latest Labor Problems", by Yosakatsu Raya, editor of Hokkoku Mainichi Newspaper.

(5) "Cultural Problems", by Takeo Ito, professor of the 4th High School.

(6) "Enforcement of Labor Standards Law", by Zenichi Kawase, Chief of Ishikawa Labor Standard Bureau.

(7) "The Protection of Women and Children", by Kaoru Maeda of Women and Minor Bureau.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

(8) "Labor Sanitation", by Sakae Miyata, professor of Kanazawa Medical College.

(9) "Labor Movements in Europe", by Ryo Maeno, member of Economic Laboratory.

(10) "American Spirit and Producing Power".

e. None.

7. General Observations:

(1) The Women and Minors Bureau representives have been very active in collecting information concerning wages and working conditions of women and minors and turning it over to Labor Standard Bureau for official action.

(2) A total of 192,240 working hours were lost this month as a result of disputes.

8. Recommendations:

None.

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HEADQUARTERS
ISHIKAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 301 (Kanazawa, Honshu)

Joseph D. Gilrore, Major, FA

ANNEX D-1

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 30 September 1948

INDUSTRY

1. a. Surveillance over shipbuilding was carried out, and as far as can be ascertained there is no illegal construction of ships being carried on in this prefecture.

b. The construction of the following vessels was completed:

20 wooden fishing boats (253.57 tons)
1 steel fishing boat (55 tons)

c. Vessels under construction:

39 wooden fishing boats) (2,187.37 tons)
11 wooden cargo boats)
1 steel boat (55 tons)

d. The chief bottleneck is the shortage of steel materials.

Will check this →

2. One irrigation dar built on the Sai River located in the city of Kanazawa was constructed without making any provision for a fish ladder. This dar prevents the spawning of fish in that river.

3. a. Production for export in general, with the exception of power loors, continues to increase.

b. Production for domestic use with the exception of cerarics and woodwork has increased 10% over the month of August.

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HEADQUARTERS
ISHIKAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 301 (Kanazawa, Honshu)

Joseph D. Gilmore, Major, FA

ANNEX D-2

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 30 September 1948

NATURAL RESOURCES

1. Staple Foods

a. The rice and sweet potato crop collection appears to be very promising. Prefectural officials expect an earlier crop collection this year. This opinion is based on the fact that the three villages that normally are the first to meet their rice quota usually do so about 31 October. These three villages completed their quota on 29 September this year. The 1,000 yen per koku bonus for early delivery creates a greater desire on the part of the farmers to turn in their rice crops early. Harvesting of rice has been hampered considerably by 10 days of continuous rain. Harvesting of sweet potatoes will not be in full swing until after 15 October.

b. Status of crop collection as of 30 September.

Crop	Quota	Turned in	Percentage
Rice	637,800 koku	385,327.6 koku	60.4
Sweet Potato	5,509,000 kan	315,850 kan	6.7

c. The fall fishing season has started and it is expected that the large catches which usually occur will contribute to a general downward revision of fish prices.

d. Vegetables continue to appear in the markets in sufficient quantities to supply all families with fresh vegetables.

e. Status of imported foods as of 30 September.

Sugar	600 tons	For general distribution
Canned foods	12.386 "	For distribution to schools
Cereals		
Wheat	429.396 tons	To be made into flour
Wheat flour	8.463 "	For general distribution
Dried noodles	23.418 "	" " "

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2. Lumber and Charcoal Production

31,410 koku of logs were produced during September, of which 13,500 koku were processed into lumber.

321,778 bales of charcoal were produced during the same period. This is nearly 2½ times the production at this time last year.

3. Chemical Fertilizer

Fertilizer has arrived in this prefecture in sufficient quantities to enable all farmers to obtain the amount needed at the time of planting. Fertilizer remaining in village warehouses is that which the farmer does not need or want at this time. To date, distribution of fertilizer has been accomplished to the satisfaction of nearly all farmers.

4. Transportation Control

Due to the investigation of the Economic Investigation Board of Ishikawa-ken, an improvement has been noted in the control of transportation of critical materials. Last month, critical materials were all confiscated and placed in legal channels. All violators were sent to court and prosecuted.

5. Agriculture Cooperative Associations

Ishikawa Prefecture has a total of 323 Agriculture Cooperative Associations; 23% of the officials were former Nogyo-kai officials. Transfer of assets is progressing smoothly. Date of completion cannot be determined due to the possibility of technicalities that may arise.

6. Control Associations

The Control Association Program is progressing satisfactorily. At the start of the program there was a marked tendency on the part of the reporting officials to submit reports to this team that were copied from outdated notes. Spot checks on associations made by members of this team and, subsequent checks made on the methods used by reporting officials to accumulate necessary data revealed that officials did not know what each respective control association actually did. This team insisted that reporting officials contact association officials and members before submitting reports to this team. This action has forced the reporting officials to change all reports submitted. It has been ascertained that approximatly 50% of the associations reported actually were controlling merchandise in one way or another.

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HEADQUARTERS
YAMAGATA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 301 (Kanagawa, Honshu)

Joseph D. Gilmore, Major, FA

ANNEX G-3

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 30 September 1948

REPARATION

1. All reparation plants were inspected during the reporting period. Machinery and equipment in all plants was found to be in very good condition.

2. On 18 September 1948 a conference of all reparation plants' custodians was held at Daido Kogyo K.K., Code No. 15-11, for the purpose of receiving instructions from prefecture government officials on how to improve the maintenance and preservation of reparation machinery and equipment.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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HEADQUARTERS
ISHIKAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 301 (Kanazawa, Honshu)

Adrian E. Martin, DAC, CAF 7

ANNEX E-1

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 30 September 1948

CIVIL EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

1. School Inspections.

a. On 17, 18, 19 of September, the Civil Education Officer inspected the prefectural vocational schools' Student-Handicraft Exhibition at the Daiwa Department Store. Fourteen of 22 upper secondary schools were represented, 8 of which were comprehensive with vocational courses. Sponsorship and judging were jointly shared by the schools, their P.T.A.s, the prefecture and the agricultural cooperatives. Seven hundred twenty three entries ranging from precision instruments of technical schools to the pottery of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb School were consistently first-rate in both beauty and utility. Prizes were given for competitive exhibits between the schools; the exhibition also included articles made in vocational courses and those made outside of school. One counter did an active business of selling student-made objects to many of the spectators who in the three days of the exhibition numbered 15,000. Evidence of the students' vocational skill gives concrete promise of the ability of young people becoming useful citizens, and, in part, contributing to the economic recovery of future Japan. One immediate consequence has been that it has been a practical demonstration of the value of curriculum revision to include vocational courses in comprehensive upper secondary schools. The Team Executive Officer and the Economic Officer, Mr. Brainer, agriculture engineer SCAP, Dr. George McClellan, Assistant Civil Education Officer I Corps, representatives of the Tokai-Hokuriku Military Government Team, and Mr. Charles Barrett, Toyama Civil Education Officer, attended the exhibition.

b. The sparsely settled communities of Nomi-gun, very mountainous and difficult to reach, have schools which because of heavy rains and snow are sometimes almost impossible for the children to attend. Five widely scattered branches of the Shirakine elementary and lower secondary schools, have a total enrollment of 150 students. One branch has no more than 12 pupils most of whom are snowbound, receive no education between November and April and partly account for the long standing backwardness of this community. Pending investigation now being conducted to reveal the true need for providing equal educational opportunities,

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proposals have been suggested to the prefecture and to the people of the community, (1) to assign travelling teachers to the least accessible communities and (2) to establish nurseries and dormitories to accommodate elementary and lower secondary children while they attend a consolidated school in Shiramine. Likewise being investigated is every phase of social education activities which from previous reports are non-existent.

c. As a result of the visit of Helen Keller in Kanazawa 22 - 25 September 1948, the desire to improve the Prefectural Blind, Deaf, & Dumb School gave rise to an inspection of the schools' facilities. Very much overcrowded, the blind on one hand and the deaf on the other share the same building. The nature of the instruction for each group is thus hampered; for example, the drums and whistles, which are necessary instructional aids for the deaf and dumb, are at close quarters a source of distraction to the blind. Although at this time the amount of funds raised by the Helen Keller Campaign and the amount that may be allocated locally for purposes of aiding the blind are undetermined, the school hopes that they will be granted 1,000,000 yen, half of it, for the construction of a Hall of the Blind and the other half, for a Hall for the Deaf.

2. Teacher Reeducation. The 65 hours of summer training programs for upper secondary teachers were completed this month. This phase of training is considered successful; from the conferences the teachers received an understanding of coeducation and the home room system which has had immediate desirable results in reorganization. But the training programs for the elementary and lower secondary teachers were incomplete and unsatisfactory which the prefectural government has been the first to admit. In a proposed supplementary budget the education section is requesting 800,000 yen ear-marked only for teacher training of the 6-3 system. Independent of the ministry of Education, the Ishikawa Normal School will begin during October a 6 months course for 40 uncertified teachers in elementary and lower secondary schools. On October 14 and 15, a coeducational demonstration will be held at the try-out 3rd Upper Secondary School in Kanazawa. Invited teachers and principals of Ishikawa upper secondary schools will in this way be encouraged to adopt methods which will in turn serve as a concrete step in the reorganization of their own schools.

3. School Reorganization. As a result of summer training for upper secondary teachers 3 of their schools have adopted the home-room system, and after the tryout demonstration on October 14, the balance of the schools will be strongly recommended to do the same. One more school, Hakui Upper Secondary School, at the suggestion of the Civil Education Officer, has instituted classroom coeducation which now includes a total of 6 upper secondary schools. The success of the experimental coeducational class in the 2nd Upper Secondary School has given rise to conferences with the Civil Education Officer, the prefectural education section, the education committees of the prefectural and city assemblies to urge the total

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

establishment of coeducation and districting of upper secondary schools during the December recess. Unless districting takes place in Kanazawa, it will mean unnecessary hardships for the students to reach the schools through heavy winter snows. Three more communities, 2 in Kashima-gun and 1 in earthquake-striken Enuma-gun, have each decided to consolidate at least 3 neighboring lower secondary schools. This will bring the total number of consolidated and independent lower secondary schools to 330. The Kanazawa University has determined curricular requirements for the 6 colleges, medical, pharmaceutical, engineering, science, law and literature, and education, which will be opened April 1949. During the first two years, a seventh college in liberal arts will require of every student at least 50 credits in general education. The minimum requirement, as mentioned, concerns students majoring in the school of education. The maximum general education requirements will amount to 72 credits for students majoring in the medical college. Although the castle grounds are being prepared for use in April 1949, it will include only the administration buildings, general education classes, and dormitories.

4. School Decentralization. The SAGO and the prefectural governor have conducted 3 conferences on the school board election with the mayors and village head masters. The Civil Education Officer has addressed 17 conferences on the school board election with a total attendance of 9,480. These meetings covered the prefecture and stressed the reasons for school boards, desirable qualifications of candidates, and proper methods of supporting them. Although the information squads as reported in the August report made a thorough coverage of the prefecture, the attendance and reaction to their meetings were very poor. The team felt it necessary to sell the people as to why they should desire close control of their own schools. Every hard-headed farmer and fisherman will listen to a proposition that will give him economic security when he realizes that the guarantee of a progressive money-making family is well-educated sons and daughters; and that the extent of his interest in their education is measured by his participation in the school board election. Three superintendent and two teachers' consultant candidates from this prefecture were selected after difficult examinations and sent to Tokyo to attend a three months' institute. Five more of the same will undergo the same training in December. They have been briefed on the importance of their possible future relationship with the school board; that the division of the duties should be carefully observed with the idea that the school board legislates while the superintendent executes its policies.

Sixteen candidates for the prefectural school board, 6 for Komatsu, 5 for Nanao and 5 for Wajima stand for election. Among the candidates, one woman is running for each one of the boards. Two teachers, both of whom have resigned their positions, are campaigning for the prefectural school board and none for the local boards, otherwise the candidates represent a crossection of professional, business and young men. The recommendation that the candidates be successful public spirited citizens, though preferably not bosses or rich men, is well matched in fact. The team has especially stressed the importance of the women vote and the desirability of

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

659. Vital. Results: 2 teachers, Govt Official, Business Man, industrialist

woman membership on the school board. Before the last week of the election the general knowledge and reaction of the people was one of apathy and ignorance; however the last week has shown a sharp rise in campaign activities and a sign of awakening public interest in the race.

5. Adult and Youth Education Activities. Adult education groups this month have been bending their efforts toward the school board election and are giving evidence of their community influence. A good majority of the women's organizations have been active in supporting women candidates in the coming election. They have been persistent in enlisting the aid of the Civil Education Officer against the campaign of some reactionary and male-dominated groups who believe women should have nothing to do with the election. On September 20th, Miss Dorcas Cordill, Tokai Hokuriku Mil Govt Team, held a meeting on home-making with three representatives of the women's groups and two women officials of the city and the prefecture who welcomed her suggestions in preparation for the Daiwa Department Store Model Kitchen and Household Exhibition in October. During the election campaign the P.T.A.'s have thus far been instruments of former-teacher candidates rather than a political expression of the parents themselves. Although in other times P.T.A. federations are discouraged and consequently few in number, the Civil Education Officer has urged that unified activity on the part of P.T.A.s in one community means greater political strength in the election. One reason for encouraging P.T.A. political liaison is that it will give certain groups within a small P.T.A. each of which should be supporting different types of candidates a chance to join forces with the same groups of other P.T.A.'s in this way to strengthen the support of their respective candidates. P.T.A.'s are among those democratic organizations which are foremost in representing the majority of the parents and children; it is their responsibility to support and vote for candidates who will represent their interests. Youth groups of voting age have been supporting the candidacy of their Ken Federation president for the school board election. Weekly meetings of a junior league consisting of 57 children, some of them underprivileged, have been sponsored by the Sakiura Youth Group of Kanazawa. The older members act as big brothers and sisters, lead the youngsters in hiking and swimming activities, and assist them in forming reading clubs and libraries. This league was recommended to other youth groups in order to reduce juvenile delinquency in each neighbourhood with the suggestion that the leaders give special attention to helping strange and unhappy children feel at home with the more fortunate ones. On September 22nd Miss Cordill talked to representatives of eleven newly formed Girl Scout troops. Five outstanding CPH's have been selected jointly by the prefectural social education specialist, a prefectural assemblyman and a public citizen with the assistance of the Civil Education Officer in accordance with the eight qualifications set forth in the SCAP CI & E Bulletin of 1st September. Actively cooperating with agricultural unions, C.P.H.'s are studying the 4H Club movement.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

6. Teachers Union. The number of overhead personnel of the Ishikawa Teachers Union has been reduced to five. The other 16 that have been relieved of their position with the union are being given first priority in the case of any future teacher vacancies or at the time of periodical appointments.

7. Student Diets and Governments. The prefectural and community student diets have been elected, are now in process of being organized and will soon begin to serve their purpose. The Civil Education Officer is emphasizing whatever value that the student diet members, from association with assemblymen and from observation of adult democratic practices, will be able to transmit to their student councils. Cpls Shine and Grauer, Tokai-Hokuriku Military Government Team, began investigations of prefectural upper secondary student governments 13 - 16 September 1948.

8. Teachers Screening to 30 September 1948.

Screened: 9087 Passed: 9038 Purged: 49

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

R E S T R I C T E D

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HEADQUARTERS
ISHIKAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 301 (Kanazawa, Honshu)

Oscar L. Myers, Maj, Inf, CIO

ANNEX E-2

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 30 Septerber 1948

CIVIL INFORMATION SECTION

1. Priority Programs:

During the month of September emphasis was placed on dissemination of information in accordance with priority programs outlined by higher headquarters.

a. Fish and Vegetable Control: Blackmarket has received considerable publicity with emphasis on large blackmarket operators. Publicity on the fresh fish rationing syster in designated consuming districts and results of fish rationing for the preceding month appeared in all prefectural daily newspapers and on radio station JOJK on 1 Septerber. Much newspaper publicity was given on meeting and exceeding rice delivery quotas at an early date, with a minimum of 10% surplus delivery as the goal: Radio broadcast on 8 Septerber featured more food production and the syster for delivery and another JOJK broadcast followed one week later on the importance of early rice delivery. Noyu, (Farmer's friend), a pamphlet (28 copies) was delivered to all villages and towns in Fugeshi-gun.

b. Tax Collection: During the current month one press release was made on hoarded goods involving possible tax evasion. The subject of this release is now under investigation. A total of 131,000 taxation pamphlets (70,000 on transaction tax, and 61,000 on urging payment of past due taxes) were distributed throughout the prefecture by airplane on 30 Septerber. 300 posters and 300 handbills on the adrission tax were distributed to all movie theaters on 1 Septerber. The adrission tax was further publicized with the preparation and distribution of 400 posters by Ishikawa prefecture, Kanazawa City Police, Prefectural Headquarters of

R E S T R I C T E D

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

National Rural Police and the Econoric Investigation Bureau.

c. Sanitation and Insect Control: The publicity preceding and following the opening of the first city health center in Ishikawa prefecture on 15 September was excellent in all prefectural daily newspapers and on the radio. Present at the opening cereronies were about 70 rerbers of the Medical Association, Hospital representatives, Doctors, prefectural officials, PHO, PWO, CEO and CIO. In addition to talks, nessages were read from GHQ, Ministry of Public Welfare, Governor Shibano and others. The Kanazawa City Health Center, was designated as one of 60 model health centers to be established in cities throughout Japan. Remodelling cost 1,505,000 yen with an area of 248 tsubo; 6 doctors, one pharmacist, 48 employees including nurses and clerks; and will render health education, hygiene of the mouth, nutrition guidance, management of child health, medical examinations and treatrent, prescriptions, Roentgen examinations, and will otherwise serve as a citizens' health service station.

Press releases were issued on Disease Control including Tuberculosis, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, and Small Pox, and on reluctance of towns and villages to carry out insect and rodent control measures, inrunizations and local clean-up campaigns and the responsibility therefor being placed on the headman. Monzen-machi was widely publicized as a rodel community in its excellent health progran with 3% of the town budget allotted to public health and an increase to 5% under consideration. Publicity was given on prevertive reasures for Japanese B Encephalitis and appeared in all prefectural dailies on 5 September. 229 sanitation pamphlets were originated by Public Health Section, Ishikawa Prefecture, and distributed to all cities, towns, and villages via health centers. Other releases on public welfare included Community Chest and Red Cross, social insurance, training course for personnel of public health center, drainage of a public well, planning public health center buildings. 3300 pamphlets on Juvenile Committees went to committee rerbers and to cities, towns and villages on 1 September.

A special report on the detailed plan for Sanitation and Insect Control for Ishikawa Prefecture was submitted to higher headquarters during the month of September.

Much publicity was given to the visit of Helen Keller in Kanazawa City 22-24 September where two rass reetings were held at the Central Citizens Public Hall with the large auditoriur filled with about 1500 people at each reeting. Military Government personnel present at one or rore of the functions held in her honor included the PWO, CEO, CIO, and the Commanding Officer.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

d. Agricultural Cooperatives: "Noson News" (2,500 copies) parphlet was distributed to all prefectural cities, towns and villages through local offices; 50 copies of Agricultural Picture News were distributed to governmental sections concerned on 6 September. Wide use of the two Education films, "Coop Farming" and "Farrers Cooperatives" has been rade of these two excellent films through prefectural Social Education Section.

e. School Decentralization: Publicity on the new School Board Law, and the selection and election of School Board members received maximum space during the ronth of Septerber in all information redia throughout this prefecture. The press and radio coverage was voluminous, continuous, and in general excellent. 20,000 parphlets on the School Board were distributed to all prefectural citizens through cities towns and villages on 15 Septerber; 500 sets of Kamishibai on the School Board originating with Education Ministry were sent to all cities, towns and villages on 16 Septerber; 2,000 posters, same subject, originated by the prefecture were distributed 15 Septerber; 200,000 pamphlets urging the selection of qualified School Board rembers, and urging all to vote were distributed throughout the prefecture by airplane on 30 Septerber. Press release on Tokai-Hokuriku Regional Radio Broadcast for a 30 minute period on the School Board over Radio Station JOJK, Nagoya, and relayed over JOJB, Kanazawa on 1 October, 1400 to 1430 was issued on 29 Septerber and appeared in all prefectural daily newspapers and on the radio. Other publicity included 7 releases on questions and answers regarding the School Board Law, 1 for PTAs especially, 1 rass reeting at Central CPH on 22 Septerber, and 1 urging election of women as rembers.

f. Rural Land Reform: Farmland plans 44, 45 and 46 pamphlets (310), originated by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, were delivered to rembers of city, town and village farmland committees, mayors, local offices, and rembers of the prefectural farmland committee on 10 Septerber. Parphlets 14 and 15 (1107) were distributed to all city, town and village offices, 5 to each office. Ten copies of the Forestry Review were distributed to the sections concerned on 11 Septerber. The Septerber publicity program included dissemination of information on (1) Paddy Lands, Reaping, Method of Cutting, Bundling, Drying, Thrashing, Hulling, and (2) Barley and Wheat, Seed Selection, Seed Sterilization, Growing Season, Land Adjustment and Ridging, Manuring, and Paddy Borer Luring Lamp.

g. Political Information and Education: Publicity on the regulation of political funds from the Attorney General's

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Office appeared in all prefectural daily newspapers on 6 Septamber.

h. Labor Lanagement: A special report was submitted to higher headquarters by the Commanding Officer, this tear, on violations of the Labor Standard Law during the month of September. Wide publicity on these violations was given in all prefectural daily newspapers and the local radio, JOJB. A press release was forwarded to Stars and Stripes on 28 September covering the numerous violations in this prefecture. On 5 September 1000 pamphlets on labor education, originated by prefectural Labor Adrinistration Section, were distributed to labor unions, public offices, and educational institutions.

2. a. Civil Inforration Inspections: During the ronth of September six meetings were held in the Noto peninsula re dissemination of inforration as follows: (1) Prefectural Local Office, Fugeshi Gun, Wajima and (2) Town Office, Wajima, and (3) the local press on 8 September; and (4) local office, Suzu gun, Ida, (5) Town Office, Ida, and (6) the local press on 9 September. The purpose of these meetings was to improve coordination and to increase dissemination of vital information and to maintain a constant flow of same to the public with great emphasis on the responsibility of the press and that of all public officials to keep the public inforred on matters of mutual concern. A representative of the Prefectural Public Relations Office was present at all meetings.

b. Reading Rooms: Current American Magazines, 504 copies of ?? different magazines, were received fror higher headquarters and distributed to the three American Reading Rooms (Kanazawa, Komatsu, Nanao) during the ronth of September.

c. SCAP CIE Information Library: Four weekly press releases were made publicizing the diversified offerings of the SCAP Library. One Exhibit, Cooking Methods of Rationed Foods, has been on display for one week at this Library.

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION INTRA-OFFICE ROUTING SLIP

	FROM	TO
Mil Govt Officer		
Executive Officer	Cm	
Asst Executive Officer		
Inspecting Officer		
Admin Officer		
Personnel		
Reports	✓	
O.C.P		
Legal		
Finance		
Kanagawa MG Team		

	FROM	TO
Social Affairs		
Repatriation		
Public Welfare		
Civil Information		
Civil Education		
Medical		
Economics		
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_____ Action _____ Concurrence __✓__ Information

_____ Comment _____ Return _____ File

Remarks

Ishikawa MG Team

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HEADQUARTERS
ISHIKAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 301 (Kanazawa, Honshu)

Julius Adams, Capt, MC

ANNEX B-1

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 October 1948

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1. Administration of Health Activities:

a. Six Health Centers were visited with Capt Mintzer, Public Health Officer, and Mr Wright, Sanitary Engineer, both of Tokai-Hokuriku Military Government Region. It was noted that all but one Health Center maintained some type of schedule of clinics which included tuberculosis, venereal disease, and mother and child clinics. The immunizations for small-pox and diphtheria were nearly 100% in all six health centers. Immunizations for typhoid and paratyphoid varied in percentage from 67% to 87%. It was stated by the doctors of each center that people would report for the first and second immunization but were reluctant to report for the third and final immunization.

The venereal disease progrm in each of the six health centers was examined. Only one of the centers was not using proper treatment for syphilis. This was discussed and recommendations were made to instigate proper treatment. One health center was using methylene blue to stain Neisserian organisms, so it was suggested that the Gram staining method be used for more accuracy. Capt Mintzer suggested greater stress be placed on contact tracing of venereal disease patients.

b. Six hospitals were visited with Capt Mintzer and Mr Wright. All six hospitals were remarkable clean, and all had succeeded in preventing patient's families from cooking in the wards and rooms. In those hospitals not providing food for the patients, a central kitchen was provided with facilities for the family or attendant to cook the food. All six hospitals had screened latrines, but it was noted that apparently the hospital officials could not understand the purpose of the screening. For example; in one hospital

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

all the windows were tightly screened yet the door was left unscreened. In each case these discrepancies were pointed out and a detailed account of the reasons for screening was conducted.

One of the six hospitals visited was a fifty bed hospital at Usetsu which is under construction and only 60% completed. The plans were previously examined by the Public Health Officer of this Team and several suggestions were made. Upon visiting the actual site it was discovered that the construction was not according to the plans previously submitted, in that each of the rooms provided facilities for the patient's family. It was therefore recommended that the cost of construction could be markedly reduced if these facilities for the patient's family were eliminated, for eventually they would become useless.

2. Veterinary Affairs:

a. Three hundred and eighty cows were tested for Bucollasis. Of this group nine were rechecked since the results were questionable. In the final results no cows were condemned.

b. The slaughter house at Anamizu was inspected. The veterinarian was there at the time of slaughtering and conducted a complete and thorough examination of each carcass. The drainage around the plant was poor, and Mr Wright, Sanitary Engineer of Tokai-Hokuriku Region, made several suggestions as to the proper disposal of waste products.

The city of Nanao is rebuilding the old slaughter plant in their city. Construction has begun and will be completed in two months. Suggestions as to proper water drainage, fly control, and disposal of waste products was recommended upon visiting the site.

3. Medical Supply:

A problem has arisen concerning the supply of controlled medicines. The Prefectural Health Department upon notification of the allocation of controlled medicines has been issuing the proper number of tickets to private doctors, hospitals, and health centers. These tickets are void after three months. It has been found in the case of santonin the tickets issued during the month of August have not been redeemed since the drug wholesalers have not received the amount of the drug which had been presumably allocated. In a short time the tickets issued in August for santonin will

Allocations are made on expected supplies then prefecture must give only proportionate amounts & will notify

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

become void and yet the drug is not obtainable for two and one-half months following the allocations. There has been a definite need for Santonin. This situation upon checking was found true of all controlled drugs, and that generally the tickets issued for these medicines are not redeemable for a minimum of at least one month. The situation has become more critical in the past three months.

4. Preventative Medicine:

a. The present publicity program for typhus control has begun. A poster recommending extermination of rats has been distributed throughout the Prefecture, five small advertisements were published in the local newspapers, and one radio broadcast was conducted, during the month of October. This month the Preventative medicine section of the Prefecture has begun monthly DDTing of all forms of public transportation, theaters, isolation hospitals for contagious diseases, repatriot centers, orphanages, old folks home, and other crowded institutions.

b. The following status of typhoid paratyphoid, and diphtheria immunizations for this Prefecture has been compiled.

Typhoid Paratyphoid

	Expected Number	Completed	Percentage
1947	360,380	214,583 **	59.6
1948	264,409*	175,085 **	66.2
1948 Stimulating Immunization	214,583	160,307	74.7

Diphtheria

	Expected Number	Completed	Percentage
1947	204,138	139,511**	68.3
1948	109,012*	35,021	32.1
1948 Stimulating Immunization	122,064	70,262	58.0

* The expected number of immunization, for 1948 includes those persons who did not receive the series in 1947.

** Include only those who received entire series.

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5. Sanitary Engineering Activities:

a. The dissolution of Sanitary Associations has been stressed during the entire month, and in visiting each health center no instance of dispensing DDT to any type of sanitary association was disclosed. It has been recommended to the mayors of all cities, towns, and villages that local ordinances be passed, and enforced to protect the people of their localities from any public health menace, such as using the streets, water ways, canals and gutters for garbage disposal.

b. When the six health centers were visited, Mr Wright, discussed with each sanitarian the proper construction of water wells, water testing, food sanitation and inspection, dairy and milk inspection including pasteurization of milk, and typhus control. It was noted that in each health center a much greater interest was taken by the personnel than had ever previously been observed.

6. Laboratory Affairs:

a. The Hokuriku Vaccine Laboratory has continued to produce mixed typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine, diphtheria toxoid, diphtheria serum, and pertusis vaccine. A monthly check disclosed that each lot is being assayed and standardized.

b. The Health Centers located same distance from the Prefectural Laboratory have requested that they be given material for conducting Wasserman and Kurata tests for syphilis. Since sufficient material is not available it was decided that material to conduct Kurata test would be furnished only. The test will be used for screening purposes only and in questionable cases, a blood sample will be sent to the Prefectural Laboratory for confirmation.

7. Nutrition:

With the cooperation of the Civil Education Section of this Tear, a model school luncheon program has been instigated at the Kikugawa Primary School of Kanazawa City. The program consists of furnishing each child, five days a week, a warm supplemental ration. This is primarily a soup, which will be prepared by the PTA mothers of the school. The American surplus food is supplemented by contributions of Japanese food furnished by the PTA. Previously each school child was charged 3 yen per meal, but under the present plans there will be no charge. This school luncheon program will be used as a model for the other schools of Kanazawa as well as the entire Prefecture.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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HEADQUARTERS
ISHIKAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 301 (Kanazawa, Honshu)

Sgt Walter V. Hayde

ANNEX B-2

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 October 1948

PUBLIC WELFARE ACTIVITIES

1. Public Assistance:

a. The statistics for the month of Septerber show a decrease in the number of persons receiving public assistance. 27,257 persons were granted financial aid. This is the lowest figure recorded for this year. This decrease may be partly attributed to the fact that many people are now being employed in harvesting the crops and in the reconstruction of the area's which were effected by the earthquake that occurred in this Prefecture in June of this year.

b. There are 3,212 persons who are now receiving public assistance under the Underobilized Persons Law, while awaiting the return and demobilization of their respective family heads. These people received 702,151 yen for the month of Septerber, with an average of 237 yen being granted per person.

c. As of September 15, 1948 there are 9,329 families receiving assistance under the Daily Life Security Law. In corparison with the total population of 941,972 it is estimated that one (1) family out of one hundred (100) are now receiving aid.

d. Administrative Reviews (See Incl-1).

2. Child Welfare:

a. On 22 October, a visit was made to Komatsu City with the Governor's wife and representatives from the Coordinating Council; Childrens Section, Public Relations Office and several prominent public citizens. The prirary purpose of the mission was to organize another Womens Committee which will function in the same manner as the Kanazawa

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City Womens Committee, which was organized recently. (See activities reports for August and Septerber). Another meeting is to be held at a later date to elect officers and plan future activities.

b. The Womens Committee for the protection of Mothers and Children in Kanazawa City has already visited four (4) Welfare Institutions in order to study existing conditions. Dobo Engo Kai allows members of this committee to use part of their office each Monday, where they have set up a Children and Mothers' Personal Affairs Bureau, with no charge being asked for consultation and advice. This organization has already started a strong movement in order to reduce the price on baby food, since the cost is far beyond the reach of many. Intentions are to file a strong protest to the Minister of Welfare. There are nine (9) sub-committee's attached to this organization which are as follows: Membership, Vagrants, Orphans, Juvenile Delinquents, Family Affairs, Institutions, Public Information and an Auditing Committee. Enrollment is expected to reach one thousand members (1,000), with 80% of the quota accomplished. The cost to become a member is two hundred yen (200). Most of the members are school teachers, wives of public officials and other prominent women.

c. The Children's Section is now investigating the institutions under their jurisdiction, for compliance with the minimum standards proposed by the Welfare Ministry.

d. Welfare Officials have decided that the 503,845 yen donated to this Prefecture as the result of the ball game played in Tokyo, for disaster relief and the funds will go towards rebuilding the Katayamazu Town Day Nursery, which suffered heavy damage during the earthquake.

e. Copies of the Foster Home Program received from Tokai-Hokuriku Region have been forwarded to the Prefecture for study and possible adoption. Since the program was initiated in Toyama Prefecture, this office has suggested that representatives from this Prefectural Welfare Department, be sent to Toyama to inquire into and discuss the program in greater detail.

f. Since the promulgation of the Child Welfare Law, the City of Kanazawa has erected fourteen playgrounds in various sections of the City. A library for the use of children, is expected to be completed and in operation by the first of November.

g. For those Officer's who have a special interest in Child Welfare, THE CHILD, Monthly Magazine, issued by the US

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Children's Bureau of the Social Security Administration, may be obtained without cost, by writing to the Federal Security Agency, Publications Section, Washington 25, DC.

3. Welfare and Penal Institution:

The following institutions were inspected during the month of October.

(1)	Seto Juvenile Reformatory	(Pub) Kanazawa City
(2)	Home for the Aged	(Pvt) Komatsu City
(3)	Day Nursery	(Pvt) Komatsu City
(4)	Takahashi Foundry and Juvenile Reformatory	(Pvt) Kanazawa City
(5)	Holy Ghost Hospital Foundling Home	(Pvt) Kanazawa City

a. The Takahashi Foundry and Juvenile Reformatory was inspected by the Welfare and Legal and Government Sections of this team. The work performed by the inmates was found to be too heavy for young boys. The inmates had little or no knowledge of the wages paid to them, and the proper distribution thereof. In compliance with instructions received from the Welfare Ministry, the Prefecture Officials are now planning to take necessary action regarding the closing of this and other private reformatories.

b. All of the above institutions are maintaining adequate standards of recreation, segregation, sanitation and education.

c. The Prefecture has tentative plans to rehabilitie those females who are employed in houses of ill-fame. The reconstruction costs of the obtained building in conjunction with the rehabilitation program is estimated to reach One Million Yen (1,000,000), with the opening to be scheduled sometime during the next fiscal year.

4. Homeless Persons:

12 dwelling houses are now still under construction, and will be completed within the next six months. During the month the Health and Welfare sections of this team inspected four dwelling houses and the large repatriation housing center in Kanazawa City and found them in an unsanitary and deplorable condition. In view of the current Typhus season an irrediate cleaning campaign was started after consulting

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

with Health and Welfare Officials.

5. Foreign Nationals:

The Foreign National Food Distribution Point was inspected and no discrepancies were noted. All Foreign Nationals have been receiving rations as prescribed by current directives.

6. Repatriation:

40,633 persons have been repatriated to this Prefecture as of October 30, 1948. 4,055 are receiving public assistance.

7. Other Important Welfare Matters and Comments:

a. Mayors Meeting:

At the Meeting of the Mayors, the Comranding Officer expressed the desire to have more Womens Committee's forred such as the one, that is now functioning in Kanazawa City. (See Par-2).

b. Community Chest:

Contributions exceeded the Five Million Yen (5,000,000) mark as of 31 October 1948. It will be at least three weeks before all collections will be accounted for.

c. Disaster Plans:

The Prefecture Officials are planning to confer with representatives of Toyama and Fukui Prefectures to discuss the forth coming revisions which are to be made in the Disaster Plans, when the survey of the Fukui-Ishikawa earthquake area's have been completed.

d. Minsei-iin:

The Prefecture is contemplating an explanation of all Laws pertaining to welfare, with the Minsei-iin Law having first priority. One Million Yen will be requested in order to conduct classes, lectures and as payment for the distribution of pharlets. All Welfare organizations will participate in this program to aid the Minsei-iin training program.

e. Welfare Meeting:

In consultation with the Prefectural Welfare Department Chief, plans are now being formulated for a meeting with Gun, Town and City Welfare Chiefs to be held in Kanazawa City either in November or December, to discuss new trends and to further acquaint the Officials, as to the role Military Government plays in Welfare Administration.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Incl 1:
Annex B-2 Activities Report

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW CHECK LIST

		Kanazawa City Welfare Sec	Nanao City Welfare Sec	Komatsu City Welfare Sec
1.	Welfare Office Visited:			
2.	Date of Visit:	19 Oct 49	13 Oct 48	27 Oct 48
3.	Population of Area:	240,788	39,604	62,674
4.	Case Load of Area:			
	Indoor:	158	12	17
	Outdoor:	2,141	315	533
5.	No. of Minsei-iin:	643	110	123
6.	No. of Paid Welfare Workers:	20	0	0
7.	a. No. of New Applications:	790	41	71
Past two months	b. Applications Rejected:	25	0	2
	c. Applications Approved:	765	41	69
	d. Cases Discontinued:	523	14	44
	e. No. of Appeals:	0	0	0
	f. No. of Appeals Resulting in Case Opening:	0	0	0
8.	No. Cases Checked in Office during Review:	60	30	30
9.	No. of Families Checked by Japanese:			
	a. Last 30 days:	60	30	30
	b. Last 60 days:	0	0	0
	c. No. not checked during last 60 days:	0	0	0
10.	No. Cases Found during Review to be (under latest schedule):			
	a. Properly Budgeted:	34	3	9
	b. Over Budgeted:	14	18	10
	c. Under Budgeted:	12	9	11
	d. Condition too poor for Review to be made:	0	0	0
11.	No. of Families visited by MG Rep. In connection with Review No. of Discrepancies Found:	0	1	1
12.	Average Date Recipients Receives Aid:	2	25	25
13.	Was Assistance in kind distributed:	None	None	Yes

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Administrative Review, cont'd

14. Date on Intake and Closing of Cases Past Two Months

Type of Assistance	Applications Received	Applications Rejected	Applications Approved	Aid Discontinued
Living Expenses	89-14-23	11-0-2	78-14-21	49-14-10
Medical Aid	661-21-40	14-0-0	647-21-40	474-0-34
Maternity Aid	1-1-0	0-0-0	1-1-0	0-0-0
Funeral Aid	37-5-7	0-0-0	37-5-7	0-0-0
Occupational Aid	2-0-1	0-0-0	2-0-1	0-0-0
Total	790-41-71	25-0-2	765-41-69	523-14-44

15. Does each area (or all areas) visited have an adequate Minsei-iin training program?
The Minsei-iin training program consists of the regular monthly meetings and special meetings, along with several other meetings held during the month to further acquaint the Minsei-iin in regard to their duties under the Child Welfare Law and Minsei-iin Law.

16. Is assistance in kind properly accounted for?
The Cities of Kanazawa and Nanao have received no allocation of relief in kind since last May. Relief in kind was found to be properly accounted for in Komatsu City.

17. Give general conclusions regarding the Japanese welfare administration based upon these administrative reviews.
Considerable improvement was noted in the maintaining of records in conjunction with the consolidation of individual case records, although discrepancies were found in comparing the actual income of families investigated by Representatives of this office with the recorded income as shown on office records. The Welfare Chiefs of the three Cities were enthusiastic, cooperative and were willing to accept any suggestions by this office to improve their work. This is especially true of Nanao City where closer supervision from a Prefecture level will be exercised since the Welfare Director of the City has been in office for only four months.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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HEADQUARTERS
ISHIKAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 301 (Kanazawa, Honshu)

ANNEX C

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 October 1948

LABOR SURVEILLANCE REPORT

1. Identification:

   a. Prefecture Covered: Ishikawa

   b. Report for Month of: October 1948

   c. Name of Individual Preparing Report: Cpl. James W. Boyd

2. Labor Procurement:

The Japanese Government complied with 97% of labor requisitions for this period.

3. Wages and Working Conditions: Labor Standards Law.

a. One (1) Labor Standards official retired Oct. 9 at his own request, and his position was filled by a woman official on October 19, 1948.

b. Inspections were made in 469 factories and as a result 169,497 yen in compensation was paid to laborers during reporting period.

c. The Sanitation Superintendent's Association was formed this month with branches in three major areas of the prefecture. The purpose of the Association is to improve sanitary conditions in factories. It is getting excellent cooperation from employers.

d. Labor Unions reported no violations of Labor Standards Law during this period. Apparently the unions are ignorant of the law in some cases and uncooperative in its enforcement in cases where the law is understood.

e. 912 violations of the Labor Standards law were found during October. Breakdown of violations are as follows:

Article of law	Number of Cases
19	1
20	3
22	2
23	2
24	5
26	2

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

27	11
32	56
34	3
35	15
36	21
37	24
39	6
42	156
43	53
46	17
49	4
52	4
53	2
54	6
56	12
57	21
60	11
61	3
62	1
71	3
75	2
79	1
89	13
106	60
107	134
108	166
110	92
Total	912

f. One employer continued to work women overtime after he had been warned by Labor Standards Officials. The case was turned over to the Procurators Office for action.

4. Labor Relations:

a. Negative.

b. 1) Negative.

2) Negative.

3) The case of the employees belonging to the Railroad Union who participated in the walk out reported last period is now in process of trial.

c. There were no complaints of employer domination or discriminations against employees for labor union activities during the reporting period.

d. Negative

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

e. The following case was referred to the Labor Relations Committee during the reporting period.

Name of Company	Date referred (to PLRC)	Cause	Settlement
Tsurugi Lumber Company	October 14	Raise wages and improve business	Management agreed to demands

f. Mr. Kitamura, member of Labor Relations Committee retired on 23 October for personal reasons. The Prefectural Governor appointed Mr. Taguchi to fill his position.

Mr. Taguchi was born November 10, 1913, graduated 1st Middle School, 1932, graduated Tokyo University, 1938 and was last employed by Nanao Harbor Sea and Land Transportation Co. prior to being appointed to Labor Relations Committee. He has no record of military service.

g. Negative.

h. Negative.

i. Negative.

j. Negative.

5. Employment:

a. Unemployment decreased by 376 person during reporting period. Statistics are as follows:

	New Employment	New Unemployment
Private Industry	363	--
Public Works	138	--
Others	185	--
Immigration	--	274
Repatriation	--	36
Total	686	310

6. Labor Education:

a. Eleven (11) lectures with a total attendance of nine hundred eighth two (982) persons were sponsored by Unions, Employer's Associations and the Prefectural Government during the reporting period on such subjects as, "Labor Standards Law," "Accident Insurance Law" and "Union Management".

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

b. The budget is inadequate at present to provide for a permanent labor school.

c. A total of 61 books in the Prefectural Library were read by 96 persons during the reporting period.

d. Requirements for educational material are the same as last month with one exception; there is a demand for more films concerning settlement of labor problems and union activity.

e. The MGT Labor Officer held three (3) conferences with the Hokuriku Electric Company union leaders, four (4) conferences with the Labor Relations Committee, inspected twenty (20) factories with Labor Standards Officials and held three (3) conferences with Labor Administration Officials.

7. General Observations:

1) There was one labor dispute during reporting period involving 38 persons. There were seventeen (17) disputes that were carry-overs from April, involving 2,921 persons.

2) Mrs. Tanino, Chief of the Women and Minors Bureau, Central Office, attended a lecture meeting in Kanazawa, 29 October 1948, subject: "Working Women and Minor Laborers." On the following day, 30 October 1948, she gave a lecture at the meeting of the Women's Association of Kanazawa.

8. Recommendations:

None.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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HEADQUARTERS
ISHIKAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 301 (Kanazawa, Honshu)

Joseph D. Gilmore, Major, FA

ANNEX D

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 October 1948

ECONOMICS SUMMARY

CROP COLLECTION

1. Rice:

95% as of 10 Nov.

Although the rice crop collection during the month resulted in the attainment of 92% of quota it is believed that farmers have not cooperated to the fullest possible extent in getting the rice turned in. Failure to achieve maximum, rice crop collection is attributed to the following causes:

a. Many farmers were hopeful of getting quota reductions but word was not received until 20 October that there would be no downward revision of quotas.

b. Fear still exists that rice crop deliveries in excess of 100% of quota will result in increased quotas for the following year. Efforts to dispel this belief have been consistently made, but without complete success.

c. Belief on the part of the farmers that bonus payment for delivery of rice in excess of 100% of quota would increase their income to the point where tax payments would be computed on a higher basis, resulting in little or no net gain. It is reasonably clear that in such cases they prefer to hazard sale through blackmarket channels which would allow them to retain all the profits, particularly in view of the fact that even if they are apprehended the punishment is usually so inadequate as to be no deterrent.

2. Sweet potatoes:

Sweet potato collections have been very satisfactory. No difficulty has been noted.

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

3. Crop Collection - as of 31 October 1948:

Crop	Quota	Turned in	Percentage
Rice	637,800 koku	587,219 koku	92.07
Sweet Potatoe	5,509,000 kan	5,758,210 kan	104.5
White Potatoe	3,089,000 kan	3,683,800 kan	119.3
Wheat & Barley	18,000 koku	20,816 koku	115.5

4. Fresh Vegetables:

Fresh vegetables in this area are plentiful. The fall crops of cabbage, radishes and onions are more than adequate for local consumption.

FERTILIZER

1. Fertilizer for fall crops has been distributed to farmers in quantities desired. More fertilizer will be needed for spring plantings.

Fertilizer Stocks and Distribution

Kind	Estimated Am't for Distribution	Amount Received	% of Est. Amount	Amount Distributed	Amount on Hand
Ammonium Sulfate	6,208 tons	3,253 tons	52%	2,846 tons	407 tons
Ammonium Nitrate	1,517 "	967 "	63%	895 "	72 "
Nitrate Lime	320 "	345 "	108%	305 "	40 "
Superphosphate of Lime	2,735 "	2,143 "	78%	1,910 "	233 "
Calcium Chlorate	57 "	57 "	100%	16 "	41 "

FISHERIES

1. The total catch decreased slightly because of bad whether. It has been noted that fishermen in this area have a marked tendency to concentrate their efforts on price-free fish, (tai, shellfish, etc.) and to limit their catch of price controlled fish to the minimum amount necessary to qualify for link-goods and fuel. The evil in this practice is readily apparent in that the catch of controlled fish is artificially kept at minimum levels, resulting in a shortage of fish available to the consumer who cannct afford to pay high prices for tai and other price-free fish.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Total Catch . . . . . 987 tons
Decrease from Previous Month . . . . . 9 %
Number of Boats in Operation 983

FORESTRY

1. Reforestation:

It has been observed that there is a growing tendency on the part of local officials to grant permits to operate small lumber mills in conflict with reforestation and lumber conservation programs. In this prefecture there are a total of 587 lumber mills in operation, of which only an insignificant fraction could be considered sizeable permanent mills. Cutting and lumber production is difficult to evaluate and to control under such circumstances. The planting program for the year has been 14% completed.

Planted during October	Total - 1 April - 31 October
None	205 cho
Area cut during October	**Total Area cut 1 April - 31 October**
7 cho	500 cho

2. Lumber Production:

Type	Quantity
Rough Logs	46,997 koku
Rough and Finished Lumber	28,303 koku
Veneer (Plywood)	11,619 sq. shaku

INCENTIVE GOODS

1. Incentive goods for fall crops have been received and distributed with the exception of Army surplus goods which have not been received as yet.

TRANSPORTATION

1. The shortage of freight cars is approaching a critical stage. Crop collections have been hindered in many cases because village warehouses are full and cannot be emptied, thus preventing the farmers from turning in harvested crops. The shortage has also resulted in the forced stockpiling of thousands of tons of coal and cotton at the port of Nanao, delaying the distribution of these critical materials.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

The Iwata Cement Company in Nanao had a contract to delivery 4000 tons of cement to the Fukui area during October, of which they were able to deliver only 1000 tons because of the lack of freight cars.

REPARATIONS

1. All reparations plants were inspected. Machinery and equipment is in excellent condition. Lt. Col, Dilleway, Hq. 8th Army, Military Government Section inspected several plants in this area on 27 - 29 October.

ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION BOARD

1. The Ishikawa EIB is still experiencing difficulty in finding qualified 2nd and 3rd class investigators. To date only 10 of the 24 authorized 2nd class investigators and 12 of the 16 authorized 3rd class investigators have been employed.

2. Effective liaison has been established. Emphasis has been placed on the development of a sound, well rounded program in keeping with existing directives pending the employment of an adequate number of investigators. Reporting procedures have been set up to provide this Team with detailed information concerning EIB activities. An outline of investigative procedures has been given to the EIB for their study and use.

3. Investigations at the specific request of this Team have been promptly and efficiently carried out. Spot checks of the effectiveness of EIB investigators reveal a high degree of capability. The EIB director, Mr. Kawai, appears to be an able and cooperative individual.

Total	Number	Cases	Investigated - - - - - - - - - 20
"	"	"	Completed - - - - - - - - - - 3
"	"	"	Pending - - - - - - - - - - - 17

Hidden & Hoarded Goods Recovered

Type	Amount
Oil - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,725 liters
Textiles - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,152 yards
Clothing - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,891 pieces (suits, dresses, coats, etc.)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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HEADQUARTERS
ISHIKAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 301 (Kanazawa, Honshu)

Adrian E. Martin, DAC, CAF 7

ANNEX E - 1

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 October 1948

CIVIL EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

1. Education.

a. School Inspections. Ten schools, 3 new upper secondary, 4 new lower secondary, and 3 elementary were inspected.

b. School Decentralization. The school board elections, 5 October, included one for the prefecture and one each for Wajima, Nanao, and Komatsu. The 18 members elected were widely representative, one woman on the Wajima and one on the Nanao boards; the remainder included doctors, businessmen, farmers and fishermen. Two former teachers were elected to the prefectural board. On 11 October, the regional and the team Civil Education Officers met with the 18 members and discussed the responsibilities of the school board, the necessity for making decisions only when the group as a whole meet, their relationship to the superintendent, the importance of teamwork, the function of the press, the need for good public relations, and a demonstration of parliamentary procedures. The assembly representatives were on the whole carefully elected with the idea not only that they should broaden the type of representation, but also that they should play an effective role in negotiations between the school board and the assembly. The great interest in the school board on the part of the populace and of the members themselves contrasted with the apathy of only a few weeks past and gave rise to a public interest in each individual member and to board meetings held prior to the 1st of November for the purpose of their becoming better acquainted with each other and with the people. Many small communities are now eager to have their own school boards next year. But since their local tax base will render them incapable of adequately supporting their own boards, the Civil Education Officer will continue to recommend that school boards should control districts with larger bases of population, according to the partial affairs association, in order that tax benefits will reach more schools and provide greater educational opportunities.

c. Women's Organizations: The fact that 2 women were elected to the school boards is attributed to the strong campaign the women's groups

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

conducted. This was the first demonstration of their political power, and although they did not succeed in electing two other women candidates, they have thus far derived enough experience and assurance to wield greater influence in the future. With the end of the election and the beginning of harvesting season, the women's organizations have had little time for activities. Between 14 and 15 October, investigations of Miss Luella Hoskins, Tokai-Hokuriku Military Government, revealed that the constitutions of women's groups need development, and for this purpose conferences in this prefecture are being planned for the month of December. Other future programs will be based upon research conducted at this time in one gun to determine the utilization of farm tools which if more widely used by women farm-hands would reduce their burden of work in order to give them more time to be with their children in the home and the school and to provide themselves greater opportunities for adult education. While this project is in line with the emancipation of Japanese women, its objective will be rather to increase their ability to produce as farm workers than to reduce it.

For the nation-wide drive for protection of minor workers, 1 - 10 November, the Civil Education Officer has arranged a schedule with the women's and minors bureau representative that will engage the surveillance of the Team Commander, CI & CE, Labor and Welfare Officers, who altogether will attend 10 meetings of minors and of employers.

d. Reorganization of the School System: The adoption of class room coeducation has gained momentum during this month with demonstrations at the 3rd New Upper Secondary School on the 13th and 14th which will be discussed later under in-service training. The Komatsu New Upper Secondary School has announced that it will reorganize for this purpose during the month of November which will increase the total from 6 new upper secondary schools with classroom coeducation to 7. Before the winter is out, Daishoji and Wajima will also have instituted coeducation. Kanazawa remains the only community, excepting for its 3rd New Upper Secondary School, that will not promise conversion before March 1949. The chief hindrance lies in the local reluctance to district for coeducation. To expedite districting and conversion before next spring, the Civil Education Officer is scheduling a series of meetings with the student bodies and P.T.A.s of the Kanazawa 1st and 2nd New Upper Secondary Schools during November to urge them to bring pressure upon the Prefectural Office for immediate action. In July, the prefectural assembly appropriated funds for additional new upper secondary classroom space, lavatory facilities and classroom equipment in Nanao, Komatsu and Hakui, which are now under construction. When they are completed, each of these communities will receive one more building for new lower secondary use. Twenty eight more rural communities have begun the construction of separate new lower secondary schools; 17 communities, the construction of attached new lower secondaries. Several times this month the Civil Education Officer has conferred with communities that had not yet decided how many of them should consolidate to support and build one new lower secondary school. During September and October, part-time education has established 16 central schools and 25 branch schools each one of them with newly organized school governments.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

2. Religion. On 28 October, representatives of the prefectural religious league, both Buddhists and Christians, were read Notification 437 by the Civil Education Officer. To their present knowledge, no military groups are using religious organizations as fronts. This meeting revealed the timeliness of initiating a campaign sponsored by all faiths to collect money and clothes to give to repatriates during the Christmas and New Year's season.

3. Other Education Activities.

a. In-Service Training of Teachers. With an attendance of 300 new upper secondary school teachers from four prefectures, Ishikawa, Fukui, Toyama and Niigata, the coeducational demonstration at the try-out 3rd New Upper Secondary School in Kanazawa on the 14th and 15th was considered highly successful in content and effect. The demonstrations included games, dramatic and musical entertainment, sports activities, square dancing, student council meetings, home-room procedures, teachers' meetings, P.T.A. relationships, in which boy and girl students and men and women teachers participated. In the monthly meeting in Komatsu of the federation of try-out schools it was decided to organize five study-groups each with the following subject, (1) new school administration, (2) guidance of school government, (3) general methods of teaching, (4) instruction of social studies, and (5) instruction of science. During this month 6 try-out schools in a one day program, with an average attendance of 200 teachers of each school, demonstrated their assigned subjects. On the 29th and 30th of October, in connection with the core curriculum conference for 1000 elementary and new lower secondary teachers which was held at the boys' section of the Ishikawa Normal School, its attached elementary and new lower secondary school displayed an extensive and colorful collection of classroom visual aids illustrating almost every phase of learning in the 6-3 system. The amazing amount of material that went into them is beyond what the average public school could make or afford to make. This is follow-up of a project which the Civil Education Officer suggested to the Normal School during the summer and which will become a part of a newly forming library of visual aids available to all public schools. The Teachers' Union has finally begun intensive in-service training programs for the winter. Their first program next month will consist of a three-day conference of 60 elementary and new lower secondary women teachers representing each gun and city. The Civil Education Officer advised the leaders to give the attendants such leadership in followup conferences that they will be able to transmit their materials not only to other women teachers but especially to men teachers, principals, gun consultants, city officials, and male dominated P.T.A.s.

In preparation for the November conference in Nagoya for the revision of Courses of Study, 9 teachers from the 6-3-3 system have been chosen to represent this prefecture.

On the 12 and 13 October, the second annual meeting of the national city-elementary-school principals was held in Kanazawa with the attendance of more than 300 principals from almost all the cities in Japan; on 12

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

October, the regional civil education officer addressed the conference stressing the responsibilities of the principal in developing better school programs.

b. P.T.A.'s. The month of October has seen an unprecedented number of P.T.A. bazaars and entertainment programs. The Civil Education Officer, wishing to devert this money into educational projects for the students rather than into facility maintenance, has received the assistance of the team Public Health Officer who is now in the process of developing a model school lunch program. See annex B-1. Other recommended educational developments are better school libraries and larger supplies of source materials for parent-teacher study groups.

c. Although youth groups did not elect their Prefectural federation president to the prefectural school board, their vote was large enough to indicate their political strength and to come into conflict with the P.T.A. sphere of influence as it did in Komatsu. There, after the election, the Civil Education Officer was called upon to encourage continued P.T.A. cooperation with the Youth Groups. This was accomplished. The youth groups are adopting the suggestion that a group of six men and women members will soon leave to engage in inter-exchange demonstration with youth groups in Gifu and in Osaka.

d. A list of 5 best C.P.H.s was sent to Tokyo; one of them, the C.P.H. in Chyo-mura, Fugeshi-gun, was selected as one of the 10 best in Japan.

e. From 13th to 17th October, 25,000 people attended the Boy and Girl Scout Development Exhibition at the Daiwa Department Store with the participation of 8 Boy Scout and 12 Girl Scout troops from Ishikawa and of the Toyama Scout Club. From Kanazawa the exhibition will continue to Nanao in this prefecture and later to Nagoya in Tokai.

f. 4K clubs (Japanese counter-part of American 4H clubs, Kangse, Kokoro, Kinro, and Kenko which stands for the 4K's) On the 26th of October, the team executive officer began the first of a series of four conferences which will stimulate 4-K clubs not only among school chidren but also among teenage farmers. Youth organizations have been encouraged to include their y younger age groups in this program.

g. School Government: The major portion of the month's activities was concerned with school government conferences which were led by Miss Dorcas Cordill and Pfc James Gower, Tokai-Hokuriku Military Government, with the assistance of Cpl. Dale Moody, Kinki Military Government Region. Two-day conferences covering four guns reached student and faculty representatives from 70 schools of the 6-3-3 system. The main points the conference covered were the various club activities that the school may have, the duties of officers, the nomination of candidates for officers, the various committees the school government may organize, the model election, and the model school. The enthusiastic reception of the students to the conference and the eagerness to reorganize and learn new school government activities will result in bringing this material to

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

other guns. A follow-up program will receive reports from the students concerning the problems of reorganization. This research will result in a revision of the School Government Hand-book as published by the Osaka Prefectural Education Section. The Ishikawa School Board is soon to employ a qualified school government specialist who will give full-time to this program.

h. New Personnel: On the 31st of October Mr. Jinichiro Jinriki resigned as chief of the Prefectural Education School Affairs Section to assume his position as executive advisor to this section.

i. Teachers Screening to 31 October 1948.

Screened: 9198 Passed: 9149 Purged: 49.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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HEADQUARTERS
ISHIKAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 301 (Kanazawa, Honshu)

Oscar L. Myers, Maj, Inf, CIO

ANNEX E-2

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 October 1948

CIVIL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

1. Priority Programs:

Emphasis was placed on dissemination of information in accordance with priority programs outlined by higher headquarters for the month of October 1948.

a. Board of Education Law:

Great emphasis was placed on the Board of Education Law: School Board Candidates and their qualifications, to include election day, 5 October, through all available prefectural information media, including daily, weekly and monthly newspapers, radio, PA Systems, Theaters, CPHs, Posters, Pamphlets, Bulletin Boards, Conferences, Meetings, Kamishibai, Visual Aid program and others. There were 224 newspaper items and 6 editorials that appeared in 5 prefectural papers with 7 radio broadcasts on the School Board Law. Only two Military Government press releases were made on the School Board Law during the current month. Investigation have been initiated to discover the cause of many invalidated election ballots in Nanao City (416), Wajima (212) and a much larger number of invalidated votes in Kanazawa (665).

b. Crop Collection:

As a consequence of much effective publicity on the crop collection and related programs, Ishikawa Prefecture established a national record, according to the best available information, by seven towns and villages completing 100% or better of the rice delivery quota during the month of September 1948. This year's early delivery is directly traced to the following factors:

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

(1) Effective publicity campaign with emphasis on on town, village and farmer competition.

(2) Bumper rice crop.

(3) Active Agricultural Cooperative Associations.

(4) Increased number of threshing machines, cooperatively owned.

(5) Long work day of farmers, sometimes to 10 o'clock or all night.

Publicity on all phases of Crop Collection included 155 news items and 2 editorials appearing in 5 prefectural newspapers, with 6 radio broadcasts and the distribution of 8,310 pamphlets on preservation of sweet potatoes. Only two of these newspaper items were Military Government press releases. Widespread use of competitive type graphs to emphasize individual farmer competition, town and village competition within the gun, and gun competition have aided this program materially.

c. Political Reorientation:

(1) Local Autonomy: On 12 October the third conference of Mayors was held in Kanazawa, in the Prefectural Assembly Room with about 85 people in attendance, (31 women and 54 men). 200 special invitations were dispatched to mayors, chiefs of local offices and chairmen of town and village assemblies, and their wives. Ishikawa prefectural attendance included the Governor, Vice-Governor, Prefectural Assembly Chairman and other Assembly-men, Chiefs of Sections, and Public Relations Officer and the local press; Military Government participation included talks by the CO, EO, CEO, PHO of the local team and WAO of Tokai-Hokuriku Military Government Regional Headquarters. Other Military Government personnel in attendance included L & GO, PWO, F & VO, CIO of the local team, CIO of Toyama MG Team and CIO of Tokai-Hokuriku Military Government Regional Headquarters.

To increase attendance of outlining town and village headmen, recommendation has been made by the CO of the local team that future mayors' conferences be divided into three areas for the prefecture.

Publicity on the Mayors' Conference and other phases of local autonomy for the current month included 73 newspaper items and one editorial appearing in 5 newspapers with two radio broadcasts.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3--402/NNDG NO. 775013

(2) Civil Liberties: In publicizing free speech and free press 14 newspaper items and one editorial appeared in 4 newspapers, with one radio broadcast. This does not include the very excellent coverage on National Newspaper Week included elsewhere in this report.

(3) Criminal Code: A list of 70 laws, including the criminal code (Law number 45) containing Official Gazette references and enforcement laws or ordinances, received from higher headquarters on 20 October, has been passed to the press through the Prefectural Public Relations Officer and one by one is now appearing in a column entitled "Do you know that". This list includes local autonomy, civil liberties and the criminal code. During the current month 111 newspaper items and two editorials in five prefectural papers have appeared with two radio broadcasts on the crirninal code.

d. Tax Collection:

Dissemination of information on the collection of current and back taxes included 34 newspaper items and one editorial in four newspapers and 45,000 pamphlets during the month of October.

e. Health Center:

Public Health Centers received regular continuing publicity through the current month with 17 news items appearing in 5 newspapers with 16 radio broadcasts, including the distribution of 2,291 pamphlets and 3,500 posters.

f. Child Welfare:

Effective work of the recently organized Society for the Protection of Children with the Governor's wife as active President has been reflected in the press with a total of 50 news items and two editorials, and 7 radio broadcasts. Four meetings of the prefectural society were held during the month. The PRO, the press and CIO were present at all meetings. Branch societies have been established in a number of prefectural cities, towns and villages with promising results under continued active and proper guidance.

g. Labor-Management:

Labor Standard Law publicity has continued during the month with stress on violations for overtime and other conditions affecting women and minors. 107 news items and one editorial appeared in five newspapers, with 8 radio broadcasts.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

3100 pamphlets on labor education and 4,620 pamphlets affecting women and minors were disseminated.

h. Public Service Law:

Nine publicity items appeared in two prefectural daily newspapers for the current month.

i. Typhus-Diphtheria Control:

Three news items appeared in three prefectural newspapers on typhus-diphtheria control.

j. Visual Education:

Three special training schools of three days each were conducted by the visual aid officer under CI supervision, for the training of projectionists with the prefectural qualifying examination given in Kanazawa to all applicants on 16-18 October with 79 successful candidates. The prefectural visual aid facilities are now complete and in readiness to effect the new Operational Directive 57 just received. During the month of October, 4,734 Japanese saw 10 different films in 9 locations.

2. Additional Activities:

a. Conferences:

During the current month nine conferences were held on dates indicated: (1) 4 October, Visual Aid Conference with Chief of Social Education, Visual Aid Officer and PRO; object: to insure adequate publicity prior to showing educational films. (2) 9 October, Budget Conference with Prefectural Central Budget Committee, Social Education, Education Section, PRO, CEO and CIO in attendance; object: to survey plans and suggest adequate allowance for necessary activities directly affecting Military Government Sections concerned. (3) 11 October, conference with all newly elected School Board Members (18) in Ishikawa Prefecture with the CO, CEC, CIO, of the local team and CEO of Regional Headquarters, and the Prefectural PRO and Chief of Education in attendance; object: to congatulate and to orient in both their educational and informational duties and responsibilities. (4) 11 October, meeting of Komatsu Women's Organization in American Reading Room, Komatsu addressed by the CIO; object: to discuss the increased use of information media and the urgency of developing more women leaders to assert their rights and assume their responsibilities under the new constitution. (5) 13 October, inspection of Radio Station JOJK. (6) 16 October, opening ceremonies for Children's Reading Room, a branch of the Kanazawa City Library, with 70 present

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

including CEO, CIO, SCAP Librarian, and SCAP Librarian Supervisor from GHQ. Governor Shibano and other prefectural officials and Kanazawa City officials were present. Talks were given by the Governor, CIO and others. (7) 22 October, conference in Local Office, Kashima-gun, Nanao with Director and all Section chiefs and PRO in attendance; object: to insure full utilization of all information media and cooperation with the press to improve dissemination of public information. (8) 22 October, Nanao City Conference with city officials, new school board members, the local press and the PRO, 14 were in attendance; object: to coordinate and orient proper use of the press in open and closed meetings, including necessity for mutual confidence, followed by a discussion of priority information programs. (9) 26 October, Conference of editors and other information media representatives with 12 organizations and the PRO in attendance; object: to encourage more vigorous editorial policies, and to suggest "Do you know that" columns for information on recent urgent legislation and other ideas for their consideration.

b. Special Publicity Programs:

(1) Newspaper Week: 1-8 October, was observed in this prefecture with an enormous variety of activities and an outstanding publicity program. High-lights of the week included editorials, special editions, "Strong Newspapers", inspections, news articles, Children's Day, Slogans, Exhibits, "Facts brought to light" series, PA Systems, Street corner reports on major issues, requests of readers for realization by the press, roundtable conferences, talks, stories, veteran newspaper men's pointers on covering of events, 10,000 copies lithographed press mottoes printed, distributed and posted throughout prefecture, photographs with speeches of special contributors, Earthquake Exposition at Daiwa Department Store.

(2) Fire Prevention Week: Prefectural observance of Fire Prevention Week (3-9 October) included wide publicity on strict enforcement of existing fire regulations by all chiefs of cities, towns, villages and fire stations; 7 prefectural news items in 4 daily newspapers and an 8 minute radio broadcast by Prefectural Chief of Local Section; 7 large slogan curtains strategically located in Kanazawa and distribution of 1,258 posters (3 kinds) to each of the 8 guns and the 3 major cities; 12,100 pamphlets were distributed to all Prefectural primary schools for pertinent data re home fire prevention; and film slides (3 kinds) for use at 8 Kanazawa theaters with 21 showings at each.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

(3) Traffic Safety Month (Public Safety Week 3-9 October): In the observance of Traffic Safety Month (October), publicity included distribution of 3000 posters, 40,000 leaflets, 2,000 stickers for automobiles, 20 standing signs in the 5 major cities and towns, 20 hanging cloth signs (one for each theater in the prefecture), one large sign outside Prefecture Building, 10 minute radio broadcast, PA System with 30 announcements daily for the month at 5 locations in Kanazawa, student traffic safety teams, and traffic motto and poster contests.

(4) Price Stabilization: A detailed plan for publicity and enforcement of commodity price stabilization has been completed by the Prefectural Economic Department in cooperation with the PRO and received by the CIO on 26 October.

c. Public Relations Office: Almost daily conferences have been held with the Public Relations Officer on the numerous priority programs and other pertinent publicity matters during the month of October. Many suggestions and ideas have been passed to the PRO regarding specific points on subjects, subject matter and publicity.

d. American Reading Rooms: American magazines, numbering 137 and consisting of 13 different kinds of magazines, were received from higher headquarters on 28 October and were promptly dispatched to the three American Reading Rooms in the three major cities of this prefecture, (Kanazawa, Komatsu and Nanao).

e. Miscellaneous:

(1) Additional publicity not previously included has been given the Community Chest and Red Cross Drive, SCAP Library, Citizens Public Halls, Japanese Officials falsifying military service certificates, Land reform, leasing nogyokai (agricultural association) property.

(2) Arrangements were completed to permit free display of Reading Room posters in the RTO at Komatsu.

(3) Suggestion has been made to the PRO that the Governor's monthly 15 minute radio report to the people be published in the prefectural press.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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HEADQUARTERS
ISHIKAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 301 (Kanazawa, Honshu)

Joseph D. Gilmore, Major, FA

ANNEX F

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 October 1948

FINANCE AND CIVIL PROPERTY

1. During the period ending 31 October 1948, the Japanese government spent 817,632 yen on repairing and maintaining United Nations civil property in this prefecture.

2. While the maintenance of the property has been generally satisfactory, the shortage of materials has prevented a higher rating. However, some improvement has been noted.

3. No United Nations properties in this prefecture have been released to the rightful owners since 1 March 1948.

4. Looted property removed from reparations inventory is being properly maintained.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

NOT TO LEAVE THE SECTION

MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION INTRA-OFFICE ROUTING SLIP

	FROM	TO		FROM	TO
Mil Govt Officer			Social Affairs		
Executive Officer			Repatriation		
Asst Executive Officer			Public Welfare		
Inspecting Officer			Civil Information		
Admin Officer			Civil Education		
Personnel			Medical		
Reports		✓	Economics		
O.C.P			Mfg & Industry		
Legal			Com & Trade		
Finance			Labor		
Kanagawa MG Team			Natural Res		

_____ Action _____ Concurrence ✓ Information

_____ Comment _____ Return _____ File

Remarks

Tokai Hokuriku MG Region

THIS REPORT TO BE RETURNED TO REPORTS BRANCH FOR FILE

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

FMW/lmg

13 November 1948

SUBJECT: Military Government Activities Report

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343
ATTN: Mil Govt Section

1. In compliance with Operational Directive Number 53, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 8 October 1948, the Military Government Activities Report for this Headquarters for the month of October is submitted.

2. Although shortages of officers and officer-type civilians continue throughout the Region, programs are being followed closely with the help of DS officers from the tactical troops. However, threatened shortages of personnel in the next six months will seriously cripple the programs now under way.

3. Military Government Matters of Current Significance:

a. Legal and Government: A regional governors' conference was held at Toyama on 12 October 1948. At the conference a resolution was adopted whereby more power should be given Prefectural Governors in distributing national grants.

Because of the Showa Denko scandal, the Democrats are naturally subdued and, in view of the numerous weaknesses pertaining to the party at the present moment, fear that the general election might come sooner than they like. Prefectural chapters of the Democratic Party were inaugurated in Gifu and Ishikawa by the Democratic-Liberals on the 18th and 24th of September. In Gifu, however, the involvement of Mr. B. Ono, the former secretary-general of the Party and a member of the Diet for the Pre-

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Ltr, Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Reg, Subj: "Monthly Military Government Activities Report, October, 1948", dtd 13 November 1948 cont'd.

fecture, in the Showa Denko scandal had not at all enhanced the Party's prestige in the eyes of the electorate.

In Toyama the Democrats, Liberals and Agrarian Parties have joined together in supporting the present vice-governor, Mr. T. Takatsuji, for the forthcoming Governor election. The Socialists, however, are reported to be seeking their own candidate.

The Aichi Chapter of the Peoples' Cooperative Party is to be reestablished by the end of November.

The Region's attention was called to the fact that the members of the judiciary are under the assumption that incompetent judges cannot be removed from office. This tends to show a lack of understanding of the Constitution as applied to the judiciary. A special report, subj: "Dissemination of Information to Members of the Judiciary", dtd 9 Nov 48 has been forwarded.

Both the Teams and Region are maintaining strict surveillance on the public display of the North Korean Flag. An occasional appearance of the small paper flags has been noted in the hands of the children. The source of these flags has been under investigation by the Japanese Police. At the time of the writing, it would appear that all North Korean Flags in the Region have been removed from public view by the Korean League.

It has come to the attention of the Region that the Fushiki Work House of Toyama Prefecture is thoroughly unsatisfactory. A survey revealed that as a general rule the branch detention houses do not maintain the high standards of the central prison system.

No recent violations of civil liberties have been noted. Recommendations to Judges and Procurators are being made throughout the Region whereby the backlog of court cases can be reduced. The success of the program cannot be visualized at this time.

The Tax Program is progressing steadily. The total collected as of 31 October 48 is 12,873,064 Yen.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Ltr, Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Reg, Subj: "Monthly Military Government Activities Report, October, 1948", dtd 13 November 1948 cont'd.

Emphasis has again been placed on the collection of delinquent taxes.

b. Public Health: A survey of rural Health Centers in Ishikawa, Aichi, Mie and Fukui prefectures was conducted this month and it can be stated that definite progress has been made since promulgation of the Health Center Law. Although most of them are lacking medical social workers and nutritionists, they are no longer "treatment centers", with exclusion of all other functions. They are definitely more interested in the educational and preventive aspects of medicine and sanitation. This was especially noted in Ishikawa prefecture.

A program to facilitate proper hospital administration has been started on a region-wide basis. Public Health Officers note deficiencies during inspections and then following conferences with Prefectural Health Department Officials, a letter is sent to the Director of the Hospital stating what deficiencies have been observed and the manner in which they may be corrected; these letters are indorsed by the Governor of the Prefecture.

Public Health Nursing - In-Service courses for P.H. Nurses continue in all six prefectures. A five-day Regional course for 50 P.H. nursing leaders from the six prefectures was held at Nagoya 26-30 October. These nurses will establish 10-day courses in their own prefectures in the next two months.

The Regional Refresher Course for Clinical Nurses sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare and the Japanese Midwives, Clinical Nurses and P.H. Nurses' Association opened in Nagoya 18 October. This is the first of the regular three-month courses which will continue on a Regional basis throughout the coming year. Theoretical instruction is given by Japanese doctors and nurses and practical instruction and experience in bedside nursing are given at the Nagoya National Hospital. Close surveillance and some teaching of the course is being done by the Military Government P.H. Nurses. Fifty licensed nurses are enrolled.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Ltr, Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Reg, Subj: "Monthly Military Government Activities Report, October, 1948", dtd 13 November 1948 cont'd.

In addition to this Regional course, every prefecture has one or more short clinical nurse refresher courses in operation. Most of these are sponsored by the Prefectural Nurses Association.

Considerable emphasis has been placed upon the duties of the H.C. Sanitation Section. A five-day school for sanitary inspectors was held in Gifu prefecture. Furthermore, a tri-prefectural food sanitation conference was held in Nagoya with Aichi, Gifu, and Mie prefectures participating. More than 50 veterinarians and food inspectors attended. The Regional Sanitary Engineer has discussed in detail the duties of the H.C. Sanitation Section, and has encouraged improved laboratory control of foodstuffs.

Readiness for the coming typhus season has been encouraged. Emphasis has been placed upon the fact that the H.C. should operate or direct cities in the operation of body-delousing stations. Field trips have revealed that H.Cs have few laborers employed as members of the sanitary team (Eisei-Han) due largely to the lack of adequate funds. (The Nat'l Govt contributes 20 Yen/man/day assuming a labor wage of 40 Yen/day. The fact is that labor costs at least 100 to 115 Yen per day).

The redevelopment of city-owned and operated cleaning sections (Seiso-ka) has been encouraged. Im-Improved trash and refuse disposal is desired by the city mayors, but they too lack money for equipment and labor.

c. Public Welfare: Concentration during the current month has been placed on the Community Chest and Red Cross Drive. Regional Welfare Officer attended several conferences in Nagoya and in Gifu and Mie Prefectures. He accompanied Mr. Tokugawa, Red Cross representative from Tokyo. Incomplete returns to date would indicate that goals will not fully be met in this Region. Officials are optimistic, however, and believe that when remote areas send in their collections, goals will be reached. At the time of this report, Toyama and Gifu had achieved 100% of their goal and Aichi 89%.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Ltr, Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Reg, Subj: "Monthly Military Government Activities Report, October, 1948", dtd 13 November 1948 cont'd.

Military Government teams assumed a "hands off" policy during the preparations for the drive. During the month, however, it became apparent that some definite action would have to be taken if the drive was to be a success. In every case the impetus given by team commanders and welfare officers was the difference between success and failure. When the final tabulations are made, it is almost certain that the teams of this Region will be among the top in the Nation.

The Regional Welfare Officer attended a Welfare Conference held by Corps in Kyoto on the 27th, 28th and 29th of October. It was a source of satisfaction to all the Welfare Officers of this Region that the pattern of Welfare for the nation has been set by the Welfare Officers of this Region. The Welfare program developed by the team Welfare Officers of this Region is from six months to one year ahead of the Nation.

d. Economic Summary: The Agricultural Extension Program for the Region was discussed with both Japanese and Military Government personnel at two conferences held in Nagoya during the month of October. On 4 October Mr. Brown, Natural Resources Section, SCAP addressed all Team Economics Officers and on the 5th met with Japanese prefectural officials at which time all aspects of the program were discussed in considerable detail.

During the month, Economics Officers of this Region directed their efforts to encouraging suitable publicity programs to inform farmers regarding the functions of the Extension Workers. The chief problem being encountered is location of sufficient qualified personnel. Japanese officials also seem to feel that quotas of Extension Workers assigned to their prefectures are not adequate, resulting in assignment of overly large areas to the individual workers. On the whole, farmer reaction seems to be somewhat noncommittal, though willing to accept the workers on their own merits.

All administrative phases of the Agricultural

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Ltr, Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Reg, Subj: "Monthly Military Government Activities Report, October, 1948", dtd 13 November 1948 cont'd.

Program are apparently proceeding satisfactorily. Prefectural governments are planning to enact enabling legislation to put this plan into execution and budgets for the coming year are being drawn up for submission to the central government, as required.

Crop Collection is proceeding well in the Region. The three northern prefectures of Toyama, Ishikawa and Fukui had achieved 92.7, 92.1 and 84.5 per cent respectively in the rice collection program as of 31 October 1948. The southern prefectures are lagging behind, due to the later harvesting season in these prefectures. The Region average as of 31 October was 45.8%. It is estimated that the rice yields in several prefectures will be less than earlier estimates due to wind, rain, and insect damage. Considerable leaf hopper damage occurred in Gifu Prefecture. Crop Collection figures for all prefectures, as tabulated below:

Prefecture	Rice	Substitution	%	Sweet Potato	Substitution	%
Aichi	11,463	0	1.1	20,703,669	0	40.6
Gifu	51,120	0	7.7	6,127,491	0	57.1
Mie	122,241	0	16.0	11,912,752	0	63.8
Ishikawa	587,219	0	92.1	4,745,476	0	86.1
Toyama	907,132	0	92.7	3,180,748	0	70.0
Fukui	389,043	0	84.5	2,388,988	0	89.4
TOTAL	2,068,218	0	45.8	49,059,124	0	52.7

It has been noted generally throughout the Region that the incentive goods program has improved as to promptness of delivery and as to desirability of goods to consumers. Prices have increased considerably however, and some farmers are complaining that the price for incentive goods has advanced more than the price of rice.

During the month one of the larger projects of the Manufacturing and Industry Section was an investigation of the Transportation Situation in the Region with a view to improving transportation. This was undertaken because almost

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

every factory visited reports transportation problems. A survey was made of the prefectural capital city for each prefecture in the Region. From the results of this survey it was concluded that efforts should be directed toward more rapid repair of railroad cars and to try to shorten the turn-around time of railroad cars. This matter was taken up with the Region Committee on transportation and some improvement has been noted especially in repair of cars.

Another transportation problem which has improved is the movement of coal and coke from Fushiki port in Toyama prefecture. Coal and coke has been piling up at this port for the past two months. Although there was at the last visit of the Region Economics Officer, on 28 October, about 10,000 tons of coal and 6,000 tons semi-coke, it was moving out at about the same rate that it was arriving at the port.

During the month of October, 1948, the All-Japan Electric Workers' Union stepped up their strike tactics. Every prefecture within the Tokai-Hokuriku MG Region reported strike activity on the part of the local branches. Blackout strikes for periods of five to 15 minutes were the usual tactics employed.

Work slow-downs and office strikes were also resorted to by the electrical workers. Where blackout strikes were held, they were staged in a manner that insured that there would be a minimum of interference with Allied Force, Public Welfare, and Japanese Government Operations.

In one instance, electrical power leading to mines in Mie prefecture was cut off. Through the action of the local MG Team, the union was induced to abandon this type of tactics as endangering the lives of miners at work. In Toyama prefecture, complete power shut-downs on 12 plants were reported.

e. Civil Education Activities: Major CE activity centered around the School Board election on 5 October, and the education of the School Board members after the election. The result of the tremendous work put in by the CE

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

officers was most gratifying. Not that the election results were all that could be desired but rather that they were not as bad as seemed so inevitable in September. The team CE officers worked very hard to bring about the good results which were obtained.

Figures on the election vary from different sources so that definite claims cannot be made, but in the majority of figures seen, this region led the Nation in average voter turn out and certainly led in the evenness of voting turn out. The regional variation was only about 3 per cent.

It is difficult to tell much about the quality of the members elected to the School Boards. They have still to prove themselves. Perhaps something can be judged by who was not elected. No Communists were elected. The teachers failed in their drive to dominate the Boards. Very few were elected and the Teachers' Union officials were well down the list in the voting.

The team CE officers turned to the job of educating the School Board members with vigor. Orientation meetings have been held in all Prefectures. Demonstration School Board meetings were held in all Prefectures. Plans for a long-range school Board orientation program have been developed by all team CE officers.

University problems were discussed in every Prefecture. It has been a desire of the Region CE officer to have the Normal Schools take an active part in a teacher in-service training program. Progress on this project is being delayed while the University leaders discuss their University plans being developed. These plans, however, are very much paper-planning and only in Aichi and Ishikawa is there any progress whatever toward real University status.

The teachers' in-service training program is progressing. In most prefectures, the program consists of a completion of the course started this past summer. In some prefectures, the Union has agreed that teachers might be examined and given credit for the course. However, the most promising development in in-service training is that in

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

two prefectures the Normal Schools are giving special courses for uncertified teachers. This is a result long desired and worked for as a step toward a real in-service training program.

Women's and Youth Activity is increasing. Some of the independent Women's groups are succeeding well enough so that the old line Federation leaders have become worried and are showing signs of joining in the general trend toward becoming "service" agencies rather than control agencies.

A six weeks' course for training leaders in the field of Women and Youth activity was opened at Nagoya University. The basic idea of a course which delves into all factors effecting group activity is a new idea in Japan. It is hoped that this pilot course can be improved, extended and made a permanent part of the Nagoya University curriculum.

f. Civil Information Activities: The first instance in this region of initiation of action by Japanese regional officialdom, at least the first to the knowledge of this Headquarters, occurred in the instance of a region-wide publicity and administrative program on price control of a number of critical items and which becomes effective 15 October 1948. The plan originated in Tokyo and was relayed to Region. The regional officials called at this headquarters with this proposed plan, asking for advise and assistance. The interesting feature of the plan was the mirroring of techniques of publicity long suggested, supported and stimulated by Civil Information officers on the prefectural level, and which has been utilized with marked success by the Public Relations Office of the Prefectures. This headquarters held several critiques with regional Japanese officials in streamlining the program and even sent information to Civil Information officers of the Region to advise and assist the prefectural officials in carrying out the program.

Coordinating with the several sections in this headquarters, new activities included a civil liberties plan for region-wide application as worked out with the Legal and Government Officer.

A plan to implement the rice and sweet potato

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Ltr, Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Reg, Subj: "Monthly Military Government Activities Report, October, 1948", dtd 13 November 1948 cont'd.

crop collection program of Eighth Army was inaugurated for observance by the Economic and Civil Information sections of the MG teams within the Region.

The use of women's organizations in disseminating information applicable to numerous MG programs was discussed and planned in cooperation with the chief of the women's organizations branch of the Education section of this headquarters.

A regional plan implementing Hq Eighth Army Japanese Visual Education Program (OD #57, 25 Oct '48) was prepared and issued to each team for administrative purposes to assure uniformity of operations relating to present film schedules turn-over of equipment and film (OD 37, 26 May '48) and sustained action of the program.

A region-wide radio broadcast of a 30-minute plan encouraging the proper selection at the polls of qualified candidates for the prefectural, city, town and village school boards was initiated and effected by cooperation of staff members of this headquarters on 5 October.

A region-wide news release by this headquarters regarding proper persons for candidacy on local school boards was published in numerous daily newspapers in the region. It is interesting to note its effect as contained in the following extract taken from the October report of the Japanese Liaison and Coordination office of the Tokai-Hokuriku District as submitted to this headquarters: "However, the statements made to the press by Colonel Frank A. Hollingshead, the C.O. of Tokyo MG Team and Mr. Edmund R. Johnson, in charge of Civil Education at Headquarters, Tokai-Hokuriku MG Region, respectively, on 16 and 27 September, strongly discouraging the candidacy of teachers, influenced a number of teachers who withdrew themselves from the Contest".

g. Finance and Civil Property: During the period covered by this report, the CPC unit of this MG Region Headquarters, coordinating with officials of six MG teams, and officials of this headquarters, included among their accomplishments the discovery of the location of 6,000

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Ltr, Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Reg, Subj: "Monthly Military Government Activities Report, October, 1948", dtd 13 November 1948 cont'd.

pounds of wool and 2 ingots of tin, which from the markings on the bales of wool and the ingots, indicate that the properties were produced in a country formerly occupied by Japanese Army. Of the 6,000 pounds of wool discovered, 15 bales were found in a lean-to 'shack' attached to a building which houses reparations machines; 16 bales were found located under piles of sawdust and wood shavings in a building not used for any other noticeable purpose, and several bales were found buried under a pile of scrap wool and/or scrap rags.

A total amount of 293,433,000 kilograms of quinine and/or quinine derivatives were restored to the Netherlands Government during the first week of October. Major Frank M. Wilkins, Executive Officer, this headquarters, accomplished surveillance at the time of actual restitution of the quinine which had a reported value of three and a half-million dollars.

Real and movable properties were restored to Miss Hilda M. Robinson, a Canadian National, in accordance with SCAPIN 5977-A. Major Frank L. Bock, Executive Officer, Aichi Mil Govt Team, accomplished surveillance at the time the properties were restored to Miss Robinson.

Twenty-one crates containing lathes, and/or milling machines, 4 crated Wright-Cyclone airplane engines; 34 crates of books and 632,000 kilograms of copper ingots were received at the looted property warehouse, with restitution to Chinese Government arranged for the first week in November. Surveillance as to the packing and crating of an additional amount of 1,500 tons of Chinese Copper coins, also to be restituted, has been undertaken by this CPC unit as directed.

Information received from Legal-Government Section, Aichi Mil Govt Team, revealed that a Japanese National had been arrested as a possible imposter posing as a CPC, GHQ, representative. Investigation revealed further that he had been employed by CPC, GHQ, Tokyo, but had been released from duty as of 15 October; therefore, he had no connection, at the present time, with the Occupation Forces. Disposition as to the matter was handled by Legal-Government Section, and personnel involved will be prosecuted.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Ltr, Hq Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Reg, Subj: "Monthly Military Government Activities Report, October, 1948", dtd 13 November 1948 cont'd.

3. Visits to Prefectural Teams:

a. Legal and Government: All teams in the Region were visited during the month.

b. Public Health: Ishikawa, Aichi, Mie and Fukui were visited by the P.H.O. The V.D. Program, with emphasis on Contact Tracing, was discussed.

During the month, the Regional Sanitary Engineer conducted activities in Aichi, Mie, Gifu and Ishikawa prefectures.

c. Public Welfare: A comprehensive survey of Ishikawa and Mie Prefectures was made this month by the Region Welfare Officer, getting into remote sections. While Military Government personnel are covering the small towns, information is not getting from the Prefectural Offices to the "little man" in the small villages. Gifu, Aichi, and Fukui also received routine visits.

d. Economic Summary: All Teams were visited at least once by an Officer in the Economics Section during this month.

e. Civil Education: All Teams were visited by various members of the Education Section during the month.

f. Civil Information: All Teams within the Region, with the exception of Fukui, were visited during the month.

4. Conferences:

a. Civil Information: The regularly-scheduled quarterly mayors' conferences under the Region plan were held at Mie, Toyama and Ishikawa prefectures. This office visited these conferences to observe information trends. Field trips to Mie and Gifu were made to determine how information from the prefectural level reaches the resident of the smaller communities. Copies of these reports are in the offices of the CI Officers for their use in planning publicity programs.

F. G. Dumont
F. G. DUMONT
Colonel, INF
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HEADQUARTERS
ISHIKAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 301 (Kanazawa, Honshu)

William R. Eiler, 1st Lt, FA

ANNEX A
To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 August 1948

POLITICAL AND GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

1. Japanese Government Activities:

a. The town of Koshiji-machi, Kashima-gun, held an election on 10 August 1948 to fill the office of Village Headman. The entire election took on an interesting aspect due to the fact that one candidate was a communist. The remaining candidate, a member of the Democratic Party, was elected by 1165 votes to 251. An election surveillance team from this headquarters was present during the election and no irregularities were noticed.

b. The Yamashiro-machi administration is now confronted with a serious crisis. Due to the recall of the old town assembly a new assembly must be elected but as yet no notice of election has been posted. Chairman Yamashiro and eleven members of the past assembly who were rejected in their protest against the validity of the recall voting, appealed to the prefectural election control committee on 3 August. The Kanazawa District Court has conducted two preliminary hearings on this protest so far but no decision has been rendered as yet.

c. Two leading police officials of the Kanazawa Police Bureau were assigned to new posts on 11 August 1948. The new positions are as follows:

Chief of Secretarial and Planning Section
Chief of Crime Prevention Section

d. During the month of August the Kanazawa City Assembly passed a supplementary budget to provide for the erection of school houses and the restoration of disaster-damaged buildings. The supplementary budget amounted to 17,582,000 yen.

e. On 24 August the Nanao City Assembly passed a bill to create the Nanao Education Committee. On 25 August the Komatsu City Assembly passed a bill of the same nature.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

2. Japanese Courts:

a. During the month of August the Legal and Government Officer of this team made several "spot checks" of Japanese court procedure. No discrepancies were noted and in all cases procedure was conducted in an orderly manner. A general "pick-up" has been noted in court procedure within the past two months.

b. The Komatsu Industry Company case is still in the Kanazawa District Court and it is believed that this case will end sometimes during the month of September.

3. Safety Program:

The Japanese Safety Committee of Kanazawa had two meetings during the month of August. Heads of the five sub-committees discussed activities of the past month and at this time plans were laid to extend their program to other towns throughout the prefecture.

4. Other Legal, Government and Political Comments:

a. Local Autonomy Conference:

In addition to the Local Autonomy Conference held for the entire prefecture on 21 and 22 June two more conferences of the same nature have been held in Komatsu and Nanao, major cities of this prefecture. The Nanao Conference was held on 11 and 12 August and the Komatsu Conference was held on 18 and 19 August. The entire program was conducted by the Legal and Government and the Civil Information Sections. Plans for future Local Autonomy Conferences include letting Japanese Government Officials plan and conduct the entire program with Military Government surveillance. An interesting complaint was lodged by the clerk of the Komatsu City Office during the conference there. His contention was that SCAP directives to the Japanese were so complicated in their wording that true and accurate translations were out of the question. (A special report has been submitted on this subject).

b. Police Schools:

In conjunction with the current safety program the Traffic Section of the Municipal Police is conducting two days of classroom study for every traffic policeman in the city of Kanazawa. Following the two days of classroom work police inspectors spot check traffic policemen on duty and critique their actions when necessary. Military Government personnel are also spot checking police posts and discrepancies noted are turned over to the Chief of the Traffic Section through the team Legal and Government Officer. A general "pick-up" has been noted in the traffic police already.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

c. Japanese Prisons:

On 15 August 1948 Major Trempor and Capt Fomenko, Public Safety Division, SCAP, arrived to inspect Japanese Penal Institutions. During the inspection of the Kanazawa Prison it was noted that 3 of the prisoners had a skin irritation that presumably was caused from lack of sunlight. The condition has been remedied by exposing the prisoners to the sun by giving them outside clean-up details more frequently.

d. Tax Surveillance:

Tax Surveillance during the month of August stressed the publicity of the new tax laws and the collection of overdue taxes. The tax Surveillance Officer accompanied tax officials on a visit to one delinquent taxpayer, who was urged to obey the tax laws and make proper payment. On 20 August the four tax offices in Ishikawa Prefecture had collected 134,071,000 yen thus far in the month.

5. Visitors:

a. Mr Kilgore, DAC, and Mr Bishop, DAC, arrived in Kanazawa on 7 August 1948 to inspect local police systems. Departed on 9 August 1948.

b. Capt Hambrick, Headquarters 24 Infantry Regiment, arrived in Kanazawa 13 August 1948 to discuss tactical support of Military Government Teams by the 24th Infantry Regiment. Departed on 15 August 1948.

c. Mr LaMar, DAC, Postal Savings Inspector, SCAP, arrived in Kanazawa on 16 August 1948 to inspect local Postal Savings facilities. Departed on 19 August 1948.

d. Major Tremper, GHQ, and Capt Fomenko, GHQ, arrived in Kanazawa on 15 August 1948 to inspect Japanese Penal Institutions. Departed on 18 August 1948.

e. Mr Scott, DAC, Chief of Legal and Government Section, I Corps, arrived 24 August 1948 to discuss Military Government Legal and Government Policy. Departed 24 August 1948.

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HEADQUARTERS
ISHIKAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 301 (Kanazawa, Honshu)

Julius Adams, Capt, MC

ANNEX B-1

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 August 1948

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1. Administrative of Health Activities

a. The construction of the Model Health Center has been completed, and is now in operation. The operation of the Health Center is now the responsibility of the City of Kanazawa. The City has been rather reluctant and slow in its management, but it is believed that by 15 September that the Center will be operating efficiently and according to the standards which have been set-up. It is anticipated that the official opening will be 15 September 1948. (opened 16th) WRS

b. The blackmarketing of sugar at the Izumino Branch Hospital is still under investigation by the Kanazawa Public Prosecutor's Office. A satisfactory plan is now in operation to prevent or discourage similar incidents.

c. The construction of the new tuberculosis hospital at the Ishikawa National Hospital has been delayed becuse of the difficulty encountered in relocating the reptriates. Some reconstruction has been undertakon, in preparation to building the new nurses home and school.

2. Veterinary Affairs

a. No further cases of swine erysipilas have occurred and the quarantine has been lifted.

b. It is worthy of note that regardless of the present number of Japanese B Encephalitis cases in this Prefecture, that no cases of equine encephalitis have occurred.

3. Medical Supply

The case reported the previous month concerning the illegal distribution or sale of drugs is still under investigation by the Kanazawa Public Procurator's Office.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

4. Preventative Medicine

a. To date, there has been reported to this office 51 cases of Japanese B Encephalitis with 5 deaths. Of these, 11 cases are suspected encephalitis which have not been confirmed by the Japanese. Blood samples of 7 cases have been forwarded to the 406 Medical General Laboratory, Tokyo. An intensive publicity program has been carried out for the past 2 months. This includes 2 posters on Japanese B Encephalitis of which 3,000 copies of each were distributed throughout the Prefecture; a pamphlet on the etiology and prevention of Japanese B Encephalitis; weekly newspaper articles; and, mosquito and fly control by clean-up campaigns.

b. The organization of a Public Health Committee primarily to disseminate publicity to the layity has been accomplished and is very successful. The committee is composed of several of the most influencial doctors, businessmen, nurses, and representatives of the radio, press, City Public Health Section, and Prefectural Health Department. The committee has been formed and functioning with financial assistance from donations and some governmental agencies. The committee has adopted a name and seal. They have been more active than had been anticipated, and have also been assisting in the formation of similar committees throughout the prefecture.

c. The enforcement of the Preventative Vaccination Law has been very successful throughout the villages and towns of this Prefecture. A check of the cities disclosed a rather marked laxity toward enforcement. A plan, suggested by Capt. Dickerson of I Corp Mil Govt, is now underway to check immunisation registers of families as they receive their supply of food from the Food Distribution Centers.

5. Sanitary Engineering Activities

This previous month has disclosed a marked improvement in environmental sanitation in most cities, and towns. There has been a tendency for the people in these towns to conduct numerous clean-up campaigns; previously they carried out such compaigns only in the spring and fall. During this recent Japanese B Encephalitis Epidemic the people have displayed more interest in insect control then was expected.

6. Laboratory Affairs

For the month of August, the Hokuriku Vaccine and Serum Laboratory has submitted 40 liters of diphtheria toxoid, and 320 liter of mixed typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine for assay. The laboratory has also produced 3 liters of Pertusis vaccine for distribution.

7. Visitors

Capt. Dickerson, Public Health Officer, I Corp Military Government, arrived 23 August 1948. Capt. Dickerson inspected and discussed the progress of the Model Health Center, and other Public Health Activities. Departed 23 August 1948