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BASIC: ANNEX D to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 30 April 1951, NARA PREFECTURE

1. Natural Resources

a. Sixteen officials of the Prefectural Land, Economics and Forestry Departments were interviewed. Points of interest were observed in 12 villages.

b. One of the Nara farmers who bought barley to deliver to the government in 1950 was fined ¥10,000 by the Wakayama court. The Wakayama farmers who sold the barley were not tried. Communist neighbors of the convicted farmer used the case against the governor who, incidentally, was defeated for re-election.

c. Local farm cooperatives will need heavy loans from the Central Cooperative Bank to compete with the grain merchants for summer crop purchases.

d. Dissolution of the Takada City and the prefectural Nogiyokai are still awaiting action by the Osaka Higher Court. All others are dissolved, with assets transferred and registered.

e. A bookkeeping course for fisheries cooperative clerks starts in May. All other steps in fisheries reform are on schedule.

f. Suggestion was made, to prefectural officials, that the number of demonstrations by forestry advisors be increased.

2. Distribution and Industry

a. Twelve Prefectural Economics, Engineering and Police Department officials, the EIB and the Food Office were consulted. Takada City officials were interviewed and six engineering projects were visited.

b. Small and medium manufacturers had been able to get only 20% of the cotton thread and 50% of the caustic soda allocated to them by MITI, because these materials are moved without notice into the more profitable export trade, and to large, influential factories.

c. The EIB is concerned with the unintelligible books of the Oil Kodan, with uncollected accounts of the Fertilizer Kodan, and with government wheat purchased by farmers in 1950 for redelivery to the government, covered with good imported wheat wrongly condemned as typhoon-damaged.

d. For repair of a National Highway hurriedly built during the war to celebrate the "2600th anniversary" of Japan, the prefecture expects 33% subsidy based on an estimate of ¥20,000,000. The prefecture estimates ¥40,000,000, and feels that the central government

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should bear the entire cost.

3. Reparations

a. Nara's one reparations plant, 28-01, was inspected.

4. Labor

a. Prefectural Labor Policy and Employment Section chiefs and the Labor Standards Bureau were visited.

b. Unemployment insurance benefits paid and PESO placements indicate that unemployment is 50% of last spring's figure.

c. LSB is organizing employers into some 50 groups of 10-15 each, to reduce accidents by 30% and keep accident insurance premiums even with disbursements. Directors in each group will keep accident statistics per man hour worked.

d. Nara LSB has prepared safety standards for the lumber industry, most hazardous in Japan, and is explaining them at union and employer meetings in 20 villages. Demonstrations will be given. Finally, LSB will observe compliance in the field.

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BASIC: ANNEX D to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 30 April 1951, OSAKA PREFECTURE.

1. Natural Resources.

a. Prefectural Farmland and Economics Departments including the Co-operative, Reclamation, Extension, Fisheries and Forestry sections were visited.

b. Registration of farmland had been 98% accomplished as of 10 April 1951, which marks an increase of 7% since the beginning of this year; 38.7 cho of land was consolidated; 2,000 farm families were surveyed by prefectural officials to determine their attitude toward land consolidation. Only 28% of those, considered this program necessary and feasible. At this time 38.6% of the tenant land is under contract.

c. Liquidation of the prefectural Nogiyokai is still incomplete pending the outcome of the higher court trial on illegal fertilizer transactions. This case had been tried by the lower court which fined the Nogiyokai ¥50,000. The procurator found the fine too low and subsequently appealed the case to the higher court for retrial. Farmers in some local cooperatives were assessed ¥1,000 to increase capitalization. In most cooperatives capitalization has not yet reached 75% of their fixed assets. Schools for cooperative officials will be conducted between seasons.

d. Pending issues concerning fishery ground planning were decided at the final committee meeting on 3 March 1951. All fisheries cooperative were visited by prefectural officials during 16-29 April to assist them in their accounting and bookkeeping. Many fishermen will be dislocated by the prefecture's ban on illegal fishing known as manga. (type of dip-net) which threatened to deplete fishery resources. No plans have been established for reinvestment of fishery rights compensation bonds.

2. Distribution and Industry

a. Regional Economic Bureau, Prefectural EIA, Public Utilities Commission, Sanoyasu Shipyard, Prefectural Commerce and Industry Department, Construction Bureau, Commerce and Industry Sections 1 and 2, Civil Engineering Department, Harbor Control, River and Canals, and City Planning Sections were visited.

b. Of the 50 specialty shops that existed in January only those 19 shops complying with existing regulations were permitted to continue operations. Of these, only 4 are authorized to handle MPC. Investigation by the EIB on 52 SPB contracts in connection with "special demand" continued. Investigation of commodity prices by the EIB revealed a reduction in the prices of cotton yarn, rayon yarn and sugar.

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c. The present housing shortage amounts to 85,000 ten-tsubo units. Efforts to increase the number of reinforced structures are impeded by a shortage of small diameter structural steel and cement.

d. The number of small enterprises cooperative unions has increased from 472 in April 1950 to 906 in 1951. They are still experiencing difficulties in obtaining operating funds. The so-called Medium and Small Enterprises Special Banks, designated by the central government last year to cater to enterprises with less than 200 employees and which are capitalized at less than 3 million yen, never could function because the central government failed to provide any funds.

e. The road construction program for fiscal year 1950/51 was only 44% completed. The prefecture considers it essential that National Highway No. 16 (Osaka-Wakayama) be paved since truck traffic has increased from 400 vehicles to 1000 a day. The Central Government does not favor this project.

f. No unauthorized construction or reconversion of steel vessels was noted.

3. Reparations

a. Prefectural Code No. 32, Plants Nos. 1, 26, 46, 48, 52, 76, 80, 81, 84, 85, 101, 102, 103, 110, 114, 115, 118, 127, 136 were inspected.

b. Plant 101: some machines were used without AU. Plant 103: No AU sign on one machine. Double AU on item 32-31A-165 (lathe) has not been corrected as yet. Plant 84: 158 items were found to be in use although the request for AU, submitted 16 February, had not been approved.

4. Labor

a. Labor Standard Bureau, Ishiwata Labor Standard Supervising Office, Labor and Management of Kinki Nippon Railway, Employment Security Bureau, Osaka Harbor Transport Association and Union Federation, Management of Osaka Kikai K.K. were visited.

b. The strike by 300 harbor workers was settled 14 April. An increase of wages was granted. The strike by 900 workers over wage increases of the Kinki Rolling Stock Company which started 26 April was settled on 29 April.

c. The radio and the press were used by the Labor Standard Bureau to inform employees that PD contracts cannot be considered as a justification for violating labor standard laws.

d. The Kinki Nippon Railway Company is presently employing 50 convict laborers. There are no legal restrictions on the employment of convict labor in private industry. The only action that can be taken by the Employment Security Bureau is to advise the company that employment of prison labor should be discontinued.

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BASIC: ANNEX D to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 30 April 1951, SHICA PREFECTURE

1. Natural Resources

a. Agencies and individuals contacted were the chiefs of Agricultural Section, Economics Section, Food Section, Agricultural Cooperative Section, Fisheries Section, Forestry Section and the Agricultural Cooperative Federation.

b. Prefectural officials report that the consolidation program is progressing very slowly, and estimate that the program will take 10 years to complete. Ten cho of farmland will be converted into a rayon textile and cement factory. One thousand surplus rural laborers will be used and the governor and the various department chiefs are encouraging this program.

c. About 63 percent of all cooperatives meet existing capitalization requirements, and it is anticipated that 75 percent will meet these requirements within the next few months. Agricultural Cooperatives Federations are faced with two difficulties. First, the Ministry of Transportation is dilatory in acting on their application for road transportation licenses needed by the cooperatives to carry on normal transportation of raw materials and finished products. Secondly, with the dissolution of the Food Distribution Kodan, the Cooperative Federation would like to be a designated wholesaler and concurrently, a designated demandant of controlled goods necessary for manufacture of food products. Under existing distribution regulations this is not permissible.

d. Officials have conducted the educational program as respects model homes and farms without careful regard to financial feasibility. On inquiry, it was estimated that the cost of implementing the educational program was about ¥50,000 per farm family over a period of 10 years, and that this was generally beyond the financial reach of most farm families. During 7-11 April a special exhibition under joint sponsorship of the Agriculture and Extension Section on the future farm village was conducted at the Kusatsu Experimental Station. Among the usual exhibits, a series of slides on birth control was shown to the adults. The exhibition was viewed by approximately 100,000 people.

e. Fishermen continue to be confronted with a shortage of fuel and cotton yarn. At present they are able to obtain only one third of cotton yarn requirements and 50% of fuel requirements.

f. The key problem, in forestry is control over the unrestricted cutting of timber, which is increasing due to the strong demand for pulp. Forestry officials erroneously contend that they do not have the power to take any action, and are awaiting the passage of special legislation.

2. Distribution and Industry

a. Agencies and individuals contacted were the chief, Economics

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Section of the prefectural government, management of Toyo Rayon, Management of Kansai Haiden, and the chief, EIB.

b. Government officials are conscious of the pressing necessity to attract industry to Shiga in view of low income of farmers and fishermen. Cottage industry is being encouraged. Within the rayon industry, almost all controls have been abolished, however, this industry is faced with a shortage of viscose and sulphuric acid, which imposes limitations on expanded production of rayon products.

c. To control the blackmarketing of staple food the EIB is taking legal steps against 2 farmers who failed to deliver their rice quota. Also, investigation of the books of the Food Distribution Kodan has disclosed failure of the Kodan to collect debts or interest on debts. The Kodan was ordered to collect interest. One Kodan official embezzled over one million yen. About ¥180,000 has been recovered, but it is improbable that the rest will be recovered.

3. Reparations

a. Prefectural code No. 35, plants 08, 11 and 14 were inspected.

4. Labor

a. Agencies and individuals contacted were the chief, Prefectural Labor Standards, Labor Policy, Labor Education and Management and Union, Toyo Rayon.

b. Except for the strike in the electric power industry, covering 10 power plants of Hassoden, and the installations of Haiden, there has been no outstanding labor dispute or strike. In Toyo Rayon, labor management relations are good, but the union has done no thinking on the question of admitting Rinjiko (a lesser privileged class of laborers) into its ranks. Admission to the union is regulated by labor-management contract rather than by union constitution. Union, management, and the government are still not decided as to whether such contractual regulation of union membership is incompatible with Article 7 of the Trade Union Law.

c. The outstanding problem confronting the Bureau of Labor Standards is whether "Jusango" are covered by the Labor Standards Law. These "Jusango" are allegedly welfare entities in which workers are given raw materials for the purpose of producing simple textile products. The work is simple and repetitive, and not much capital equipment is needed, being in effect a handicraft operation, having many of the overtones of homework. After thorough discussion between the Labor Officer and chief of the Bureau, the indications are that these "Jusango" will be regarded as being covered by the law.

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BASIC: ANNEX D to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, AFO 15, period ending 30 April 1951, WAKAYAMA PREFECTURE.

1. Natural Resources

a. Prefectural Land and Economics Departments including Agricultural Extension, Cooperative, Forestry, Fisheries Sections, and the Agricultural Credit Federation were visited.

b. The government still holds 631 cho of land since tenant farmers who are eligible for purchase could not be found. Of 3,761 cho of tenant land, 2,982 cho or 79% is under contract. Generally, contracts are consummated on the initiative of the Land Commission clerks rather than tenants and landlords. Only 1.4% of the transferred land remain to be registered. An area of 3,500 cho in 16 towns and villages was designated for consolidation. No actual work has started yet.

c. The Yukawa-mura local Nogyo-kai is still to be liquidated pending the decision of a court case in illegal fertilizer transaction. Prefectural officials have encouraged Nogyo-kai officials and the procurator to bring about an early settlement. Twenty local cooperatives (8.3% of the total number) were audited by prefectural and gun officials during the month. Prefectural officials plan to conduct a 5 months lecture course for 30 cooperative employees starting July. The importance of Buraku (Block) meetings in educating the farmers to express their preferences and opinions through parliamentary procedure was emphasized to prefectural officials. Approval for amalgamation of prefectural federations is expected to be forthcoming by the beginning of May.

d. Forest management plans was 84% completed. There are still 2 openings for guidance officials. Only Class "B" and "C" officials are employed even in place of Class "A" officials because of lack of qualified personnel. During the month, 1,650 forest owners were contracted through lectures and demonstrations by extension personnel on seeding practices, mushroom, and mulberry tree cultivation. Guidance officials were engaged in making a survey on the actual planting of the government subsidized reforestation program.

e. A 70% shortage of fuel oil and cotton yarn for fisheries exists. This percentage is based on the initial requests by fisherman. 50% of the first quarter allocation of fuel oil had already been distributed by 20 April. Unreported fish landings amount to approximately 10% of total catch during the month.

f. Twenty fisheries cooperatives were encouraged by prefectural and cooperative officials to take out fishing boat insurance. About 27 cooperatives are presently participating in the mutual aid program.

2. Distribution and Industry

a. Industry and Commerce Section, Civil Engineering Department, including Road and Construction Sections, Food Office were visited and the prefectural EIA meeting attended.

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b. The public makes generally good use of the Daily Necessities Complaints Consultation Office. Follow up by EIA and other enforcement agencies has had favorable results. Price investigation by EIA revealed still rising prices for iron, steel, metal products, lumber and feed, while textiles show a downward trend. Since the elimination of the Kodan, standards of rice polishing have not been strictly complied with. One of the reasons (aside from the profit motive) why dealers are engaging in black market activities is the small margin of profit. Dealers supplying 200 customers are allowed a profit of ¥3,300 only.

c. Plans have been approved for the construction of the Tanoyama power station with a rated capacity of 25,000 KW. This will increase the total power supply in the prefecture to 42,000 KW and reduce its dependence upon other prefectures for electric power.

d. The 1950/51 road construction program calls for the construction of 20 kilometers of gravel road and 60 bridges for which ¥218 million have been appropriated.

e. Prefectural officials are of the opinion that the lack of enterprising in residential housing construction may be attributed to rent controls, high taxes and too lenient rights for tenants. Zoning regulations have generally been complied with in the construction of new houses.

3. Reparations

Prefectural code No. 43, plant No. 3 was inspected.

4. Labor

a. The Prefectural Labor Policy Office, Labor Standards Bureau, Employment Security Office and one Labor Standards Supervising Office were visited.

b. According to the chief of the Labor Standards Bureau, 90% of 1,050 enterprises which must establish "rules of employment", have complied so far.

c. The Labor Education Division sponsored a series of meetings in celebration of the 5th anniversary of the Trade Union Law. Speeches were delivered on labor and peach and labor problems in small industries.

d. At the end of fiscal year 1950/51 a total of ¥11,000,000.- accident compensation money had not been paid. The Central Government has been approached by prefectural officials to speed up payments. The Labor Standards Bureau is presently sponsoring a campaign to prevent accidents in order to reduce the number of compensation claims.

e. The "On the Job Training" program of the Labor Standards Bureau is progressing satisfactorily. To date, 10 training points have been established.

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HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 15

ANNEX E-1

To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 30 April 1951CIVIL EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

Prepared by James O. Austin, DAC

1. School Education

a. The prefectures of this region again made good use of IFEL lecturers in their in-service training courses. Dr. John Dougall assisted Wakayama principals in their Secondary School Administration and Supervision Conference on 5-6 April. Dr. Grover G. Morehart met with Osaka principals to discuss Educational Sociology on 5 April. Dr. Elizabeth Woods handled problems in guidance for teachers of Nara Prefecture on 16-17 April, for teachers of Shiga Prefecture on 18 April, and for teachers of Hyogo Prefecture on 20 April.

b. All prefectures in this region are carrying out in-service training programs designed to meet the teachers' certification requirements within the time limits set by the law. Kyoto and Shiga Prefectures have reported additional training programs of considerable importance. In Kyoto City approximately 1,000 teachers are attending night school at Ritsumeikan University. In Shiga Prefecture 514 teachers were reported to be taking the correspondence course from Hosei University. The work offered by Ritsumeikan University and Hosei University may be applied toward a degree as well as meeting requirements for certification.

c. The prefectural superintendents of this region met in Kyoto on 10 April. Their agenda included a discussion of the size of local school board districts, responsibilities of prefectural school boards, methods of choosing members of the board of education, and the relationship between the superintendent and board of education.

d. The prefectural superintendants believe upper secondary schools should remain under prefectural control. Municipalities with local boards have turned over control and finance of upper secondary schools to the prefectures in many cases in this region. Local school districts supporting only the compulsory grades could generally conform to present city, town, or village boundaries. There is a wide range of opinion regarding optimum size of school districts. Mr. Adachi, Superintendent of Nara Prefecture, believes each village

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should have a local board. In case this is impractical, partial affairs associations of villages should be effected only to the extent necessary to support a school. Dr. Amano, Superintendent of Kyoto Prefecture, believes towns and villages are too small for local school districts but he does not believe local affairs associations will be satisfactory for establishing local school districts. Mr. Hamada, Superintendent of Osaka Prefecture, believes each gun should have a school board. He is the only superintendent that does not consider financial problems of greatest importance in establishing local boards. He believes the only problem is to get good people on the school boards. Mr. Munoo, Superintendent of Shiga Prefecture, reported that they first considered 100,000 population as a desirable unit for a local school district but recently this was discarded in favor of four local districts for the whole prefecture. The latter plan is strongly supported by village and town mayors. Wakayama and Hyogo Prefectures are undecided as to the most desirable plan for local school districts.

c. Relationship between superintendents and school boards appear harmonious in this region.

f. The superintendents of this region believe that the present method of election of board members is unsatisfactory. They do not look with favor upon appointments. They believe a nominating committee should name the candidates upon whom the citizens would vote.

g. The teachers' union officials generally pursued their political activities under the limitations imposed by the Local Public Service Law. In Hyogo Prefecture the Executive Committee of the Teachers' Union was divided in opinion whether to remain neutral or support the Socialist candidates. By a small majority the committee voted to support the Socialist candidate and permitted the use of their building as campaign headquarters for Socialists. Eighteen of the union's 24 branch chiefs refused to follow the lead of the Central Executive Committee. This significantly reflects the exercise of local autonomy, but the democratization of unions will not be effected until the elected officials carry out the will of the teachers whom they represent.

h. Dr. Culbertson, CI&E, SCAP, visited Osaka Prefecture, 20-23 April. He contacted officials and inspected the agricultural facilities of Naniwa University in Sakai City, the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Horticultural Farm at Ishizu, and the Osaka Prefecture Agricultural Upper Secondary School.

2. Social Education

a. There has been a definite progress noted in the preparation and the execution of the Women's Week program. Mass meetings were held in Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe. Both the City and the prefectural

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BASIC: ANNEX E-1 to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 30 April 1951, cont'd.

offices cooperated in promoting these programs. The prefectures encouraged local activities and made materials available for programming. Separate meetings were held in Osaka and Kyoto for the working women and housewives organizations.

b. The women's organizations were very active in the election campaign and were seen in all parts of the region participating in programs to encourage citizens to vote in the local and prefectural elections. The fact that celebration of Women's Week and the local and prefectural elections took place during April provided more incentive for active participation by women in the elections.

c. On 13 and 14 April, the clubmobile which is usually operated as a circulating library was used by the city of Kyoto to visit 7 outlying districts of the city to sponsor Women's Week programs. A short musical recreation program was followed by an informal discussion with the citizens who gathered around the bus for the hour's program. The average adult attendance was about one hundred. The most urgent request was to have nurseries established in order to give the mother an opportunity to participate in adult education programs. This program will be repeated in May by the city, after which time the local communities will be expected to continue with neighborhood study or discussion groups. Due to a limited city budget, nurseries cannot be opened now. After the neighborhood groups are formed, plans will be made for each of these groups to sponsor its own nursery.

d. Plans are being made for the election of officers for the new school term in PTA organizations. During the vacation period, little actual work was done in the organizations.

e. In meeting with the Osaka Prefectural PTA Council, it was decided best to stagger the term of office so that there will be continuity in the work from year to year. The council had done outstanding liaison work with the guns, and the overall outlook of the organizations has become brighter.

f. Final plans are being made for adult schools at Isumi-sano, Sakai, Kishiwada, Yao, Fuse, Moriguchi and Ibaragi cities in Osaka Prefecture. These schools will open in May.

g. Osaka Prefectural Social Education section has a well-balanced schedule for May which includes training institutions for social education staff members of guns and cities, adult education leaders, PTA leaders, and OPH managers. There are programs for parent-child relationship, discussions on problems of women's organizations and laborers education conference. This is the most complete activity report submitted to the Education Officer showing detailed prior planning.

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h. Progress in the adult education programs in Hyogo, Shiga and Wakayama Prefectures has been retarded due to the changes in social education personnel staff.

i. Kobe city officials, in cooperation with Hyogo Prefecture officials, promise improvement within the month of the dilapidated conditions of the outhouses in Bancho area (a large slum area where the eta, the lowest social and economic class, live). An attempt has been made to organize the younger women into a community improvement group. Through this organization there is a possibility that adult education will become effective. During April, a great deal of time was spent by the members of the Improvement Committee in getting the citizens interested in elections in order to select a member of the Bancho area for the city and the prefectural assemblies.

3. Youth Affairs

a. Local election campaigns during the month disrupted the normal activities of Seinendans throughout the six prefectures in varying degrees. Nara and Wakayama were the only prefectures in which youth work among the Seinendans was not noticeably hampered. Candidates could not afford to ignore an organization whose nominal membership of six hundred thousand in this region contains a large percentage of youth of voting age. As a sidelight on the prestige of the Youth Specialists, the successful candidates for the governorship in Hyogo and Nara prefectures visited the Youth Specialists and appealed for Seinendan support. However, the Youth Specialists were under strict orders to take no part in the elections, and informed the candidates to that effect.

b. Seinendan political campaigning reached its height in Osaka and Kyoto prefectures. In Osaka City, Mr. Kanaboshi, the leader in the current movement to federate the Seinendan on the national level, acted as campaign manager for Mr. Masayuki Yamaguchi, unsuccessful candidate for city assemblyman. He also campaigned for three other candidates for city assemblyman, one of whom, Mr. Takeshi Teranishi, was elected and received the highest number of votes of any of the new assemblymen. All four were, at the time of their election, Seinendan officers in the City Liaison Council and ran on a platform of assistance to youth. In many other cities including Kaizuka, Kishiwada, Izumiotsu, Sekai, Fuse and Hirakata, Seinendans sponsored candidates from among their own members with the support of the entire membership.

c. Political campaigning in Seinendans was most bitter in Kyoto Prefecture. The continued existence of many youth groups as single entities was threatened by wide splits on election issues, and intense opposition between left and right wings. But judging by election results, the much touted April offensive of the Communists utilizing youth groups did not produce any alarming results even in Kyoto, presumably their strongest prefecture.

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BASIO: ANNEX E-1 to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 30 April 1951, cont'd.

d. Investigation of Seinendan liaison councils and federations on the city, gun, and prefectural levels merely confirms the necessity of extreme caution in the acceptance of the new National Council, and the urgency of insisting on improvements in it as far as possible. Gun and city federations in Wakayama, Shiga and Nara are generally inactive. In Nara they disintegrated partly due to criticism levelled at them in leadership training courses held throughout the prefecture. The club and interest group movements centering in the community and providing a specific objective have steadily won ground lost by the liaison councils and federations. In Osaka, liaison councils and federations, although active, are felt to be mere officers' organizations. On the prefectural level in Wakayama the liaison council was unable to get a quorum at its last meeting and could make no decisions; it is looked upon very critically by gun and city Seinendans. The Nara Prefectural Council is poorly organized and rarely holds meetings. Shiga Prefectural Council is inactive. The Osaka City Liaison Council is active and is trying to effect a quick merger with the weak prefectural federation so that some of the city people may be able to represent the prefecture in the new National Council.

e. As to trends toward national federation, Nara and Shiga are ignorant of its formation and will not take part in it in the near future. Kyoto (red) Prefectural Seinendan's attitude is not publicly known, and lower levels know nothing about it. A few leaders in the Wakayama Prefectural Liaison Council are pushing it, but city and gun levels are not interested. As for the national meeting to be held in Tokyo in late May, no notices or programs have yet been received by Seinendans in this region. For that matter, there have been no open meetings held even in Osaka Prefecture to report the results of the joint Nihon Seinenkan and Preparatory Committee meeting held in Tokyo at the end of March. In short, it seems that the only groups which are actively supporting the new National Liaison Council in this region are the Osaka City Liaison Council and its few chiefs among the officers of the Osaka, Wakayama and Hyogo Prefectural Councils. Since Osaka City Liaison Council, headed by Mr. Kanaboshi, the leading organizer of the new National Council, has a reputation of boss-control, the need for caution and strict surveillance of the new Council becomes all the more obvious.

f. Despite the adverse impact of elections on youth work, Youth Specialists, working in conjunction with youth leaders and often with Social Education personnel, scored some significant gains. Progress in leadership training was particularly noteworthy. The Shiga Youth Specialist planned a model youth leaders' training course on the basis of a thorough study he had made of the program, administration and results of three hundred training courses held in the past year throughout the prefecture. The plan puts emphasis on intensive preparation, programming, demonstration, and inspirational content.

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it was accepted by Echi-gun and Inugami-gun Seinendans and an actual test run is now in progress on the gun level in both cases. The Osaka Youth Specialist and Assistant worked with district education officials on similar plans. In Wakayama the Youth Specialist concentrated on establishing gun-level youth study associations for which he presented a five-point plan to unit Seinendans. These youth study associations are modelled in some respects on the successful Shiga Youth Study Association, an organization of IFEL graduates which is the focal point and barometer of youth activities in that prefecture. As the study associations are formed, the Youth Specialist presents a scheme for leadership training courses, some of which should be held shortly. Recently the Osaka Youth Specialist and Civil Education personnel acted as instructors at a three-day leadership training conference for factory recreational leaders sponsored by the Osaka Prefectural Board of Education. The Osaka Youth Specialist also helped to plan and will be an instructor at a training conference for one hundred camp leaders sponsored jointly by the Osaka City School Board and the City Liaison Council of Seinendans. Another similar project was assisted by the Youth Specialist in Hyogo Prefecture.

g. Model groups formed another area in which progress was made. Two types of activity are noticeable in this respect: the designation of already existing groups which have an outstanding all-round program of activities as models, and the initiation of new model groups by the Youth Specialists themselves. In the first category, Hyogo and Shiga Youth Specialists set up requirements for model Seinendans and began to designate one Seinendan in each gun and city as a model group. In Wakayama the Youth Specialist worked with the Social Education Section in choosing ten model Seinendans in which the prefecture plans to sponsor youth classes. Kaizuka factory, which has commendable recreational, educational, and self-government activities, has been designated a model in these respects by the Osaka Youth Specialist.

h. The second category of model group activity comprises a variety of types. In Osaka the Youth Specialist has established close relations with an English-study club, and with its support has broadened its activities to include recreation, plans are also underway for interest groups in living standards, religion and international understanding. A model children's club was formed by the Kyoto Youth Specialist and secretary in Kyoto City, close to the their office and a second is being formed nearby. The Wakayama Youth Specialist and Civil Education personnel have interested the wife of the radio branch station chief, members of the Radio Circle, the Women's Association and the Mothers' Association in forming two Kodomukai (Children's Clubs). A similar project was begun in Naka-gun, Wakayama. The Nara Youth Specialist has formed a commendable type of model group consisting of sixteen teachers servicing twenty-seven children's clubs. In addition, he formed a high school students' book-discussion circle, and established a reading center in his office annex, for which he is accumulating a modest library of inexpensive publications.

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BASIC: ANNEX E-1 to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, period ending 30 April 1951, cont'd.

i. Other noteworthy activities of Youth Specialists are too varied to be conveniently classified. However some of them are included because in most cases they are not peculiar to the prefecture named, but indicate general activity trends and techniques found successful in the regional youth program. Leadership in folk-dance, square-dance and the experimental projects sponsored by Civil Affairs have been the basis of the lively youth activities in Shiga. Substitution of the club and interest group systems for the geographical "Officers" Seinendans has attracted much attention to the Nara Youth Specialist. For example, for the more serious minded groups, such as the Blue Cloud Association, he has stimulated active discussion, choral singing, record concert and programming groups. His comparative lecture on youth groups through the Meiji, Taisho, Showa and post-war periods, movie appreciation study group, and use of CIE film on farm exhibitions have also been successful projects. The Osaka Youth Specialist worked on the formation of a Seinendan Administration Study Association specifically designed to study constitutions and the defects and methods of improving the Seinendan from the unit to the national level. Youth Specialists from three prefectures introduced their programs over the radio on the national hook-up in a roundtable conference.

j. During the month all six Assistant Youth Specialists were hired and most of them began work about the middle of the month. All Assistant Youth Specialists and secretaries attended the monthly Youth Specialists' Conference at region headquarters on 27 April. For the time being, Civil Education personnel aided by the Youth Specialists are orientating the new assistants individually, but an orientation and training conference will be held at the earliest possible date.

k. A special report on Youth Activities in Kyoto Prefecture is in preparation.

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KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
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ANNEX E-2

To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 30 April 1951

CIVIL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

Prepared by Moses Burg, DAC

1. Major Programs

a. Better Government Associations

- (1) Nearly one hundred Better Government Associations are now engaged in preparing for concrete activities and many more groups are in the process of organizational solidification. Ever-increasing requests from different communities for help in organizing associations are being received. Mr George H. McCaffrey, in charge of local taxation in the Internal Revenue Division of ESS, in his tour of the region, addressed members of Better Government Associations in each of the prefectures and encouraged them to intensify their efforts. Association activities continue to receive heavy publicity in the form of both articles and editorials. (Newspaper editors and publishers form an important element in the membership of the associations).
- (2) The associations have begun to establish various subcommittees to specialize in such problems as public health, taxation, and education. An interesting example of the work of the committees was an investigation of the municipal budget of Ibaraki City, Osaka Prefecture, by the local Better Government Association, headed by leading businessmen. The investigation disclosed that large sums of money were being spent on "research," although no tangible evidence of such activity existed. The association will strive to enlighten the public on the necessity for the elimination of what Minister Joseph Dodge has termed "ghost appropriations."
- (3) By request of Civil Affairs Section, SCAP, a special report is in preparation, outlining general principles and concrete methods of promotion, organization and operation of the associations, for the

ANNEX E-2

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use of other Civil Affairs regions.

b. Local Autonomy

- (1) The intensive activity of both the electioneering of the candidates and the election enlightenment efforts conducted under the election administration committees constituted the major local autonomy activity of the month. In the case of the election enlightenment efforts, at least, much light can be said to have been generated along with the heat. Millions of leaflets, posters and pamphlets stressing the concrete significance of the elections for the citizens were produced and distributed in coordinated information efforts of election administration officials and information officials at both the municipal and prefectural levels. Election campaigning by the candidates was extremely intensive and varied in quality from mere repetitious shouting of candidates' names to serious consideration of issues.
- (2) The press publicized the elections heavily and also, in some cases, undertook special promotional projects in collaboration with this section. An example of the latter was an exhibit by the "Osaka Shimbun," with technical guidance from this section, on local autonomy and the elections. The exhibit covered all the significant aspects of local autonomy, with stress on their significance for the daily life of the individual. The exhibit utilized various interest-attracting and simplifying devices and was viewed by an average of five thousand (5,000) people per day for approximately two weeks. Other activities by the press included CIE movie meetings. Better Government Associations contributed by non-partisan enlightenment activities with respect to election issues. In general, it is felt that the great interest exhibited by the citizens in the elections was a reflection of an encouraging interest in local issues.

c. Taxation

- (1) The tour by Internal Revenue Division personnel, headed by Mr. McCaffrey, was very successful in bringing a better understanding of the local tax system in each of the prefectures. The arrangements for this activity were made by this section

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BASIC: ANNEX E-2 to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, AFO 15, period ending 30 April 1951, cont'd.

and the meetings were carried out as a joint effort of the Internal Revenue Division, this section and the various Better Government Associations. Audiences of hundreds of local community leaders participated. These meetings have been followed up by similar joint activities of this section, the associations, and the Osaka branch of the Internal Revenue Division. The information disseminated through these meetings went beyond the usual tax collection approach and discussed the fundamental issues involved in local government.

d. Human Rights and United Nations

- (1) In preparation for the coming anniversary of the Japanese Constitution, United Nations activities and the Human Rights program were generally carried out in a joint fashion. This section stressed the linking of the problem of human rights with conditions behind the Iron Curtain and with the building of democratic concepts in Japan and throughout the world. Activities were intensive and varied, including lectures, forums, heavy distribution of literature, radio programs, CIE movie meetings, and exhibits. A particularly good exhibit, which was opened in Osaka, traces the course of the development of democratic thought in Japan from ancient times. It is attracting audiences of approximately three thousand (3,000) persons a day, despite the fact that it is an exhibit which calls for detailed study by the observer. It is planned to transfer the exhibit later to other large cities.

e. Other programs

- (1) Food production information was disseminated through study group meetings, inspection trips, better products contests, 4-H activities, exhibit study meetings, and audio-visual materials, in addition to the usual heavy distribution of leaflets and pamphlets.
- (2) Labor information activities showed no significant deviation from last month's pattern with the exception of activities connected with Women's Week.

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The latter were strongly publicized and were given vigor through utilization of the visit of Mrs. Dickerson, a leading U.S. woman labor leader.

- (3) Public Health activities were carried out on a broad and intensive scale and featured diseases such as TB and VD, diseases especially rampant at this period of the year and spring cleaning.

f. Audio-Visual program

- (1) The guidance from this section for improving audio-visual program procedures and techniques and the efforts of the Japanese in implementing the program continue to produce concrete results. The latest monthly attendance figures show a further increase of fifteen (15) per cent over those of the previous month, despite the fact that the latter had represented an increase of fifty-eight (58) per cent over the month before.

2. Media

a. The Press

- (1) In dealing with the problem of opposition to the abolition of rationing of newsprint, this section did not seek to persuade newspaper companies to oppose abolition of rationing. Instead, it contacted newspapers which expressed vigorous opposition to abolition and gave them detailed, concrete advice on techniques whereby local newspapers can achieve the support of the various sections, classes, and groups of the community for the position which the newspapers champion. It was explained that whereas the rationing problem would probably be turned over to the Japanese to solve as they see fit, the press in a democratic country has the right to express its opinion on matters of public concern and to strive to persuade others to adopt this opinion.
- (2) A carefully organized, broad and intensive campaign to win over all sections of public opinion has resulted. Many important gains were achieved, such as support from the Osaka and Kyoto Chambers of Commerce, and from important local civic and governmental groups and individuals.

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BASIC: ANNEX E-2 to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, AFO 15, period ending 30 April 1951, cont'd.

- (3) The newspapers engaging in this activity, constituting the great majority of the local dailies of the region, appear determined to continue their campaign even after the order for abolition has gone through, because they are convinced that the application of the techniques which were given them can bring victory, whereas the only alternative is ruin. They have been endeavoring to provide guidance to newspapers elsewhere and have requested this headquarters to inform Civil Affairs Section and CIE, SCAF, fully as to the campaign waged here. Accordingly, a special report on this subject is being prepared.

b. Government Information

- (1) All programs of concern to civil information were given especial emphasis by prefectural and municipal information sections. Information officials are eager to cooperate.
- (2) Two tendencies which have developed are a considerable turn-over in information chiefs and efforts for further expansion of information media. This section is meeting this by offering guidance on technical improvement and democratic principles. Fortunately, this guidance meets with favorable reception.
- (3) A series of talks by this section on techniques for achieving maximum results in promoting programs having minimum budgets have been reproduced in a booklet by prefectural authorities for use by those interested in conducting information programs.

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Monthly Activities Report

KINKI

Civil Affairs Region

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KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
PO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

10 November 1949

319.7

SUBJECT: Civil Affairs Activities Report

TO : See Distribution

1. In compliance with OD 43, Headquarters Eighth Army, the Civil Affairs Activities Report for the month of October 1949, is submitted.
2. Legal & Government Activities (Annex A)
 - a. JCP appears to be changing tactics toward milder actions.
 - b. Proponents of local autonomy complain of the presence of branch offices of the central government.
3. Public Health Activities (Annex B-1)
The Japanese B Encephalitis outbreak of 1949 appears to be closed.
4. Public Welfare Activities (Annex E-2)
Welfare institutions feel that distribution of L.R. goods should be continued.
5. Economics Summary (Annex D)
 - a. Agricultural cooperatives fall short of what is expected of them.
 - b. Rice collections are slow due to neck rot, heavy rains and lack of impetus from central government.
 - c. Restaurant control continues lax.
 - d. Delinquent payment of wages continues to dominate as a major labor relations problem.
6. Civil Education (Annex E-1)
 - a. Teacher training is being emphasized in Colleges and Universities.
 - b. Preparation is being made for increased emphasis on Youth activities.
7. Civil Information (Annex E-2)
Reports indicate that newspapers and meetings continue to be the most popular and most effective media.
8. Surveillance of Japanese Tax Administration (Annex F)
Eight (8) employees of Hirakata Tax Office were sentenced for embezzlement of tax funds.

Incls: Annexes A & B,
D to F Inclusive

Wiley H. O'Mohondro
WILEY H. O'MOHONDRO
Colonel Infantry
Chief

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HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

ANNEX A

To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 31 October 1949

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Prepared by R. Foster Scott, DAC

1. Mayors of cities of this Region convened at Kishiwada, Osaka-fu on 1 October for their 24th annual meeting. The resolutions adopted by the Mayors' Council are summarized below:

a. The cost of discharging duties delegated to municipalities by the prefectures constitute 70% of municipal expenditures. It is recommended that the Local Finance Law be amended to increase the revenue of cities to carry out the duties delegated. It is further recommended that a clear line of distinction be drawn between duties rightfully belonging to the government (National), prefectures, and cities, and that finances be reorganized accordingly.

b. Local units cannot meet the expenses necessary to effect the 6-3-3 system of education as required by recent laws on schools and education. Assistance is necessary both for personnel and construction costs. A definite share must be borne by the national government.

c. The Council opposes continuation of selection of Public Safety Commission members from lists of men who have passed the Public Office Qualification Examination. The Council further favors municipal police forces, and is opposed to any amendments of the Police Law which tend to revive the old police system.

d. There is need for a uniform, positive, and concrete policy between local and national governments for handling unemployment relief. Local finance is hopelessly insolvent due to the curtailment of subsidies and the control of floating of loans by the central government.

e. The Vaccination Law (Law #68, 1948) places duties on the people and the chief executive of the municipal corporation without commensurate responsibilities on the state. When there were 935 dangerous reactions, with 68 deaths, from vaccine given to persons in Kyoto in November 1948, the burden of providing consolation money, doctors' fees, etc. was not provided for by law. After seven months of negotiation it

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was agreed, on payment of ¥100,000 for consolation money, and ¥10,000 for doctors' fees. Such delay and uncertainty hinders effective application of the Vaccination Law. It is recommended that an equitable system of indemnity be provided by national law.

f. Municipal housing projects should be financed and managed at equal cost to the national and city governments.

g. It is recommended that a school or training program similar to those now in existence for policemen and firemen be established for municipal employees. It is further recommended that the schools be set up on a nation wide or prefectural bloc basis.

h. (Proposition favoring retention of admissions tax was withdrawn.)

i. The health insurance program presents a serious financial problem at this time. Three steps are possible to ease the situation:

- (1) Increase the insurance rate;
- (2) Reduce the insurance benefits; or
- (3) Increase the charge on the national treasury.

The present economic and social conditions preclude serious consideration of (1) and (2), and the Mayors' Council recommends (3), an increase in the share borne by the national government.

j. The present system of securing real estate, especially war-damaged properties for municipal housing projects constitutes a bottleneck and is delaying construction. It is recommended that action be taken through legislative or administrative action to permit owners of war-damaged properties and land to offer these properties to the municipality for municipal housing projects.

2. A movement led by an ex-village chief for recall of the village chief of Arai-mura, Tsuna-gun, Hyogo-ken was forestalled by the resignation of the mayor, who immediately announced his intention to run as candidate in the forthcoming election. The two principal candidates will be former village chiefs. The tactics adopted by the village chief reduce the time and expense necessary in complying with the petitioning procedures of the Local Autonomy Law, and throws the issue to the people. In this short cut to the election, the chief executive who resigns and then becomes a candidate, assumes, first, that the sponsors of the petition will be successful in obtaining the required number of signatures, and second, that he has sufficient support to be re-elected. This is another of the many incidents

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APC 25, period ending 31 October 1949, cont'd.

which lend support to the contention that the recall provisions of the Local Autonomy Law need reconsideration with a view towards tempering an American principle of government with Japanese custom and tradition in order to effect a "common sense" result.

3. The newspapers in the Osaka area c/a 17 October, printed an article pertaining to graft in the amount of ¥1,000,000 in connection with gravel dealings for a water treatment plant in Otsu, Shiga-ken. The articles further stated that a Mr. Asano, chairman of the Osaka-ken Assembly, had been questioned by the Shiga NRP and had admitted his guilt. Investigation indicated that Mr. Asano as president of a gravel sales company in Osaka entered into an agreement with Otsu city to deliver 763 tsubo of gravel for construction of city water works. Mr. Asano then formed an association with 9 other gravel dealers to comply with the contract. The city of Otsu delivered ¥2,941,894 to Mr. Asano, which he disposed of as follows: ¥1,500,000 to the gravel association, ¥600,000 for miscellaneous expenses and some 800,000 allegedly used for his own benefit. The procurator is considering prosecution for violation of the Anti-Monopoly Law and also for embezzlement of funds.

4. Cities and towns of this region held fire drills, demonstrations and other activities relative to fire prevention during Fire Prevention Week. Civil Affairs personnel witnessed many of the demonstrations.

5. Orders to either comply with Japanese law or close were delivered to the Korean schools by the Attorney General and the Ministry of Education on 19 October, but in a number of instances the notices were not accepted by the Koreans. No violence or incidents of note were reported. In some places women and children met the Japanese officials and refused to accept the notices of closure. In one other instance, a Korean took the notice, broke the seal, copied the main points of the ultimatum and then handed the communication back to the official with the statement that he refused to accept or acknowledge receipt of the notification. Notices not accepted were sent by registered mail to the Korean leaders.

Reports of the number of schools and pupils affected are conflicting.

Developments thus far tend to fall into two categories. There are activities of the Koreans to retain their schools through delaying tactics, requests for negotiations, requests to turn the Korean schools and education of Korean children in Japan over to the Korean Mission, and similar steps designed to perpetuate the Korean colony and culture in Japan. The second

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category of activities is primarily political, with the JCP and elements of the disbanded Korean leagues joining forces to keep the issue alive. A series of rallies were held the last ten days of October, but interest has been declining steadily in these rallies. Some scheduled for late in October were cancelled for lack of participants, and at others only 100-200 persons appeared when plans were made for 1000-2000. Slogans for the rallies follow these lines:

- a. Withdraw the order for closing of Korean schools;
- b. Oppose the purge of progressive teachers in connection with enforcement of the 6-3-3 educational system.

Item "a" above is an attempt to draw Koreans into the JCP ranks, but but item "b" refers to Japanese teachers who are now being screened by Boards of Education and other teacher employing agencies.

6. Japanese sources continue to report the "low estate" of the JCP in the eyes of the Public. This does not mean any lessening of activity on the part of the JCP, but may be a prelude to a change in tactics. The change thus far appears to be a reduction in, and tempering of violent actions to soft or mild actions. Following is an example of this type of action:

During the month, a number of police boxes were given copies of a pamphlet, "Request Police", by women members of the party. The gist of the requests made are as follows:

- a. You (the police) must recognize the negotiating power and organizing rights of labor;
- b. Stop militarization of the police, and such other measures which oppress the public;
- c. Stop education against a specific principle or political party;
- d. Stop discrimination against a special political party during election time;
- e. Stop special investigation of repatriated persons;
- f. Cancel discriminating treatment for special foreigners;
- g. Abolish the police superintendent system.

The seven above "requests" are typical of the 20 demands contained in the pamphlet. They seem mild when compared with former challenges to the civil police.

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, period ending 31 October 1949, cont'd.

7. There is a general opinion that political parties are preparing campaign strategy for the 1950 elections for the House of Councillors.

8. Proponents of local autonomy still complain about the presence of branch offices of the central government. They are competing not only in powers at the operating level, but also in commodities. This situation has been the topic of special reports since 1947. In time the two elements (centralization and local determination) may evolve a modus vivendi, but until the local governments have a more secure financial basis, they cannot expect to bargain "at arms length" with agencies of the central government.

9. The trial courts of Osaka, Hyogo and Takayama completed the cases against defendants in the Tsuruga wall newspaper case. The Osaka court decreed sentences for the twenty defendants as follows: two persons, 2-years imprisonment; five persons, 1-year imprisonment suspended for 3-years; and for thirteen others, 1-year imprisonment. The Kobe District Court imposed 3-year sentences at hard labor on three persons and a 1-year sentence on the fourth defendant. The Takayama District Court tried two persons and decreed sentences of 1-year and 6-months respectively. (Reference, paragraph b (2), Annex A, MG-4 report, this headquarters, 11 October 1949)

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HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

ANNEX B-1

To monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 31 October 1949

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

Prepared by Henry C. Finch, DAC

1. Administration of Health Activities.

Although the Prefectural Public Health Departments continue in their routine administration of public health activities, a certain uneasiness, or rather apprehension, on the part of their officials in reference to contacts with this region can be noticed at this time. The reason appears to be the withdrawal of the Civil Affairs Teams from the prefectures. Between 10 and 29 October the Public Health Sections of the teams ceased to function. Lack of precedential experience led the public health officials of some prefectures to overzealous attempts to contact this headquarters with small details.

It is estimated that at least two months more will be necessary to realize smooth operation of the functional cooperation between the prefectural public health officials and this section. Health Center activities will have priority, hospital administration and affairs coming next.

2. Veterinary Affairs.

a. A few cases of Hemorrhagic Septicemia (Bov. Influenza) were reported in Nara, Shiga, Kyoto and Hyogo Prefecture. The death rate is, with the exception of Okubo, Hyogo Prefecture, between 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %. If treatment is promptly instituted the rate drops to 1/2 of 1%.

b. In the Maizuru and Fukuchiyama areas of Kyoto prefecture, total vaccination of hogs for erysipelas has been completed.

c. One case of bovine anthrax from Shiga and two cases from Hyogo prefecture were reported and all prophylactic vaccinations completed.

d. Two weeks were spent in inspecting fish ports and facilities in the region in connection with purchase of indigenous foods.

3. Nursing Affairs.

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a. Canning season was in vogue. Thirteen canning ceremonies were attended and talks given at each.

b. Fifty (50) nurses completed the five-month-course for public health nurses in Osaka Prefecture.

c. A ten-day-conference of midwives in Kinki Region was held. Aggregate attendance was 150. An interesting informal discussion on the total maternity and midwifery program was held with the group.

d. The institute being conducted on a weekly basis for school nurses of Kobe was attended whenever possible. This institute is being held at the Murochi School which is being set up as a demonstration center for school health and school lunch programs.

e. A meeting of all prefectural chief nurses was attended.

f. Field visits were made to Wakayama, Shiga and Kobe. Kyoto and Nara were carried by Kyoto Prefectural Nurse.

4. Preventive Medicine Activities.

The Japanese B Encephalitis outbreak of 1949 may be considered as closed. The figures as of 29 October 1949 are as follows:

	Cases	Deaths
Osaka	105	52
Kyoto	44	17
Hyogo	158	51
Shiga	90	27
Nara	43	15
Wakayama	46	29
Kinki	486	191

Two cases of Murine Typhus were reported from Osaka Prefecture. All routine measures, DDT spraying, etc., were taken immediately. A few sporadic cases of Scarlet Fever were reported from Kyoto Prefecture.

5. Pharmaceutical Affairs.

Osaka Prefecture officials of the Pharmaceutical Division have found, in leading Japanese Newspapers in the Osaka area, a series of advertisements announcing a new "remedy" against Tuberculosis, "Better than Streptomycin." as the advertisement promises. They have investigated the situation and have found the manufacturer and advertiser were able to identify the "remedy" as a Guaiacol preparation. The manufacturing and advertising of the product was stopped.

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KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

ANNEX B-2

To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 31 October 1949PUBLIC WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Prepared by Arthur W. Potts, DAC

1. Administrative Review.

a. Two visits were made by the regional welfare officer; one to the Osaka prefectural office, and one to Osaka City Welfare Department. The functional plan of operation was discussed with both offices and favorable comment was made in regard to the plan. The prefecture decided that the first administration project would be a cooperative study of Ken Welfare supervisory plans of district and local offices. The Osaka City office indicated that its first administrative project would be the study of city welfare department relationship to ward offices. Plans are proceeding for the accomplishment of these two objectives.

b. The Kyoto team reports that administrative reviews continue to indicate that casual laborers, are consistently underbudgeted. Records indicate that budgets are not revised monthly, but often only at the time of a new revision.

c. Ken supervision of district office operations was discussed with Wakayama officials. Though some progress has been made in establishing district welfare sections as distinct offices, the fact that the welfare section is a part of the district office and operates under its supervisory responsibility from ken to district. It appears that until such time as the district welfare office is set up similar to the Health, Engineering, Police, Education, and other "technical" fields, it will remain largely a clerical or administrative section as are the remaining sections of district offices.

d. Indications are that the supervisory relationships between ken, district, and local offices will receive emphasis.

2. Child Welfare.

There is need for improvement in cooperation and coordination between jido fuku shi shi, institutional heads, and children's section personnel in Kyoto Prefecture.

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3. LARA

During the period Mr. Batts, LARA representative and Mr. Vott, U.S. representative for LARA visited this headquarters and institutions receiving LARA goods. Their observational report seemed to indicate that LARA goods have provided a very acceptable and worthwhile purpose. The institutions feel that LARA distribution should be continued.

At their request for suggestions this office purposed that in addition to the LARA goods to be distributed, LARA supply some well experienced personnel in the institutional field for local demonstration of institutional operations. Such personnel should have sufficient maturity, and ability to adapt the American institutional experience to the Japanese needs.

In addition it was suggested that personnel be provided for schools of social work who could assist in applying our experience, clarifying our philosophy of social welfare, social case work, institutional or home care in the relation to the Japanese social and cultural situations.

4. Kinki Civil Affairs Welfare Section.

a. The new Chief of the Welfare Section of this region reported for duty, October 20, 1949. The majority of time has been spent on formulation of plans for future operation, arranging for staffs, facilities, etc.....

b. Staff members from the several teams are planning to report for duty at this headquarters during first part of November and will initiate thorough planning and contacts with the prefectures. It is intended that welfare personnel will be assigned on a functional basis an emphasis being placed on particular phases of the operation or projects, which the several prefectures are currently concerned with. It is believed that this approach will provide adequate surveillance as well as ample opportunity for guidance.

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HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

ANNEX D

To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 31 October 1949

ECONOMICS SUMMARY

Prepared by Joe C. Goldsby, DAC

1. FIELD TRIPS

- a. All prefectural team economics sections were visited during this period. These visits generally covered one day and routine economic matters were discussed.
- b. Hyogo and Nara Prefectures were visited in connection with problems relating to forestry.
- c. Field trips were made to Hyogo and Nara on agricultural cooperative affairs.
- d. Special field trip was made to Hyogo Prefecture to accompany Mr Coffman, GHQ, SCAP, while inspecting experimental station rice culture.
- e. During this period, team economics personnel made their usual field trips and inspections. No special problems have been reported as a result of these trips.
- f. Personnel from the Kyoto Team Economics Section made a five day field trip to Maizuru, for the purpose of inspecting reparation plants, fishing and agriculture cooperatives, coal mines, fish shipping agencies and distribution points.
- g. The Regional Labor Relations Officer visited the prefectures of Osaka, Hyogo, Kyoto and Nara for the purpose of discussing prefectural labor relations problems with team labor officers prior to deactivation of teams. Disposition of files, pertinent labor relations cases, and union personalities were also discussed.

2. CONFERENCES

- a. Weekly conferences were held with the Regional EIA. Considerable time was taken up with restaurant control activities and discussing details of future reports to be submitted by the EIA.

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b. Two conferences were held with the Regional Transportation Committee. General problems relating to the transportation of staple food were discussed at each meeting.

c. Four conferences were held with the Regional Food Office. Collection plans for the 1949-50 rice and sweet potato crops were covered. Local food offices were asked to urge collections in keeping with the plan.

d. Two conferences were held with the Kinki and Kobe Maritime Bureaus. These conferences covered problems relating to shipping.

e. Two conferences were held with the Kansai Haiden KK regarding the collection of delinquent accounts. Some progress in these collections is noted.

f. A one-day conference with employees, union leaders, and government officials was held in each of the six prefectures during this period. At these meetings the reorganization of Civil Affairs was discussed and pertinent problems in each prefecture were presented to the Labor Officer.

g. Routine conferences were also held during this period with the remaining regional agencies concerned with economics.

3. AGRICULTURE

a. Fertilizer Requirements: Approximately all of the fall fertilizer has been received throughout the region, and about two-thirds is distributed. Usually, a rough preliminary distribution is made on the basis of last year's productions, and the remainder is distributed as soon as pre-planting quotas are firmly established.

b. Agricultural Reform:

(1) Land Reform

Purchase of available land has been substantially completed. The bulk of the purchased land which has not been resold falls into two categories: a) land subject to city planning which may not be resold for five years, and b) large tracts of land, sold under force for industrial sites during the war. An intensive effort will be made to get the appropriate land commissions to make decisions in the near future.

(2) Cooperatives

There are approximately sixty former Nogiyokai in the region which have not completed transfer of assets. In most cases, the difficulty is bankruptcy of the Nogiyokai, caused by large purchases of fertilizer from Hokkaido and northern Honshu at the war's end. The fertilizer was not

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BASIC: ANNEX D to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kiaki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, period ending 31 October 1949, cont'd.

delivered. This problem is being isolated for intensive treatment in November.

Interviews with coop officials in the company of Mr Ward SCAP pointed out the degree to which Japanese agricultural cooperatives fall short of those in the United States. With some exceptions, the Japanese cooperatives do little more than operate like their prototypes, the Nogyokai, as arms of the government. Such indicia as annual dividends resulting from group purchases and sales, sponsorship of fairs, and exchange of information on techniques are noticeably lacking. The essential reasons are two: a) farmers do not completely trust the coops because of their sad wartime experiences with the Nogyokai, and b) because they wish to keep their actual incomes secret from tax assessors and blackmarket investigators, farmers deposit in the coops only those funds received from legal sales of their crops to the government. These sales, it is estimated, account for only about 40% of the farmers' income; consequently the coops do not have the capital to undertake those ventures which would make them well-to-do and influential as American coops are.

This problem is being attacked by increased efforts in the information and education line. It is hoped also that a series of conferences with Japanese officials will develop other techniques for overcoming these tendencies.

c. Extension Reorganization: The problem which has delayed the extension program most - that of procuring and arranging for the payment of personnel - has been generally brought under control in this region. Some prefectures, notably Hyogo, are employing many more workers than the central government subsidizes.

With the personnel problem substantially conquered, principal efforts of this section, in coordination with the Civil Information Section, are being devoted to pushing establishment of demonstration farms, youth clubs, and county fairs.

d. Staple Food Collection: Early rice deliveries were 207,010 koku, purchased and reported to the prefectural branches of the Food Office. Rice actually delivered to the government warehouses was well below last year's figure and below the 350,000 koku which the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry had set for a tentative goal by 31 October. Reasons given by prefectural and Food Office officials for the this lag were: a) farmers have been devoting all their time to treating neck rot, which has hit this region very hard, b) heavy October rains have slowed the maturing of the rice, and c) the central government was late in announcing price differentials for early delivery. Observations in the field indicate that while these

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factors are all operative, a more important one is the widespread knowledge that the central government is not pushing early delivery because improved transportation and warehouse stocks make it unnecessary, and they are reluctant to expend the extra funds involved in early delivery bonuses.

All prefectural governors have been informed directly through the Civil Affairs Teams that food collection requires alicut efforts. It is believed, however, that the main impetus in this drive should come from the Central Government.

4. FISHERIES

Favorable weather and tide conditions were responsible for improved catches during October. Quotas for link incentive goods were substantially fulfilled, but fishermen continue to complain that they must buy much of their petroleum and cordage in the blackmarket. It is believed that the recent removal of many kinds of fish from control will ease this problem somewhat.

5. FORESTRY CONSERVATION

a. The biggest issue in forest conservation continues to be that of persuading owners to replant cutover lands. This problem is greatest in the large mountainous tracts owned by absentee landlords, and is being most effectively attacked by lumbermen's labor unions and the larger forestry associations.

b. Programs on fire prevention and pine bark beetle control are being closely observed, and appear to be adequately enforced.

6. MINING

Distribution of incentive goods to pyrite miners was followed through and no irregularities were found. There appears to be some disagreement as to the classification of certain mines as pyrite producers, but this problem should be clarified in forthcoming conferences.

7. PRICE AND DISTRIBUTION

a. Regional and prefectural EIA's have been active in all phases of their operations. With the coming collection period for the 1949-50 rice crop, emphasis is strongly placed on blackmarket activities, marine products control, and restaurant control.

The Hyogo EIA is presently having difficulties in financing transportation expenses incurred by investigators who must travel throughout the prefecture. Funds for rewards are also insufficient to allow maximum efficiency in performing the work of the EIA. Since the budget problems are

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BASIC: ANNEX D to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, period ending 31 October 1949, cont'd.

administered at national level, officials do not see any chance for improvement in the future. To avoid expenditures of funds for travel, the EIA is requesting free travel on government railways with the same status the police have. To add to the travel problems, the EIA will receive a 50% cut in gasoline allocation, effective on 1 November.

b. Restaurant Control: Restaurant control continues to be lax. Although the EIA is very active in the program, little success in actual control is noted. Following are reports received from some prefectures in the region:

(1) Hyogo Civil Affairs Team. "Investigations conducted by Japanese members of this office show that it is now possible to buy rice dishes in any of the light restaurants in Kobe City and throughout other cities of Hyogo Prefecture, without meal tickets. Uragi donburi, osushi, fried rice and other types of rice dishes were offered for sale openly in almost all establishments investigated. First class restaurants were observed and found to be continuing the serving of rice at the completion of dinners."

"Observation of catering establishments showed that staple foods and controlled fish were prepared as routine, as were non-controlled products. In several instances caterers were observed sending lunches containing staple foods to police stations."

"At the 'Seals' baseball game vendors had stands outside the stadium and were selling snacks made from controlled food products. Sweet potatoes and curry rice dishes were openly offered for sale."

"A total of 2308 applications for licenses are presently pending approval. The delay in issuance is due to the fact that the public health license must be obtained prior to the approval of the restaurant license. Establishments which had been issued a health license under the old restaurant license system have obtained the new license without difficulty. Pending applications are mostly for restaurants which were not properly licensed under the old system, and should have been closed long before initiation of the present system."

"Inspections by this office show a great number of restaurants of all types operating without licenses. Many have not made applications for licenses and do not intend to. The purpose of this is to evade proper payment of taxes."

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(2) Kyoto Civil Affairs Team. "As of the end of this month, Kyoto has received a total of 6,401 license applications and granted license to 6,042 applicants. Of the total licenses granted, 119 were returned because the restaurants have ceased operations. Twelve (12) cases were sent to the procurator because of illegal transactions."

(3) Wakayama Civil Affairs Team. "Spot checks on several restaurants during the period 1-10 October, revealed that 5 restaurants were operating without any license, and 3 did not display their license. Many were observed violating the law in other ways."

The Regional EIA reports that as of 1 October, 5237 violations of the restaurant control were uncovered. Of these, 488 were sent to the procurators where 86 were prosecuted resulting in jail sentences of from three to six months and/or fines from 5,000 to 100,000 yen. Forty-five were released. The remaining cases are under investigation by the procurators. During this period only two licenses were cancelled; these were in Osaka Prefecture.

Although the number of restaurant control law violations is steadily increasing, the number of restaurants ceasing operations is also increasing. The main reason for this appears to be lack of patronage. Apparently the larger restaurants are gaining control of that type of business. This is especially true in the large cities.

c. Perishable Food: The quality of marine products has improved since the greater portion was decontrolled. Prices have increased to approximately twice the original price, but receipts continue to rise. Inspection of marine products distributing agents and retail shops, made subsequent to the initiation of the new marine products distribution system, shows that it is too soon to evaluate adequately how complete the change over has been, and how many shops have complied with the new regulations. While controls are exerted at a production and transportation level, inspections indicate that violations at the retail level are completely ignored by the police.

8. INDUSTRY

a. Production: With the exception of iron and steel products which increased about 10%, no special gains or losses in production were noted. Textile production for export is practically at a standstill, and thus is attributed to the devaluation of the pound. Textile production for local use also decreased, probably due to the lack of purchasing power of the consumer.

Abolishing the floor price system was welcome news in this area to industrialists who report they expect an immediate increase in buyers contracts. However, the worry over the possible devaluation of the yen still causes considerable concern.

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BLSIC: ANNEX D to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kiaki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, period ending 31 October 1949, cont'd.

A study of fertilizer production was made during this period and it was found that shortage of sulfuric acid is the principal deterrent to increased production. This should partly be overcome by sulfuric production plants starting repair of equipment in October, which will increase output approximately 20%. These repairs should be completed during January 1950.

b. Reparations: All reparations plants were inspected during October, this being the first of the quarterly inspections required by OD 51.

Officials and those concerned with reparations have complained about requesting releases and authorized use of reparations items through Japanese channels. The main objection appears to be the length of time required for the papers to arrive in Tokyo, be forwarded to SCAP, and returned to the applicant.

Packaging and crating in the Osaka Arsenal kept pace with schedules, with the exception of a few items which interposed special problems. No obstacle is foreseen in finishing all operations prior to the scheduled final completion date of 28 November.

In compliance with instructions from Reparations Section, CPC, SCAP, 2,000 measurement tons of cargo for Penang were moved from the Arsenal to Osaka Port for loading on the "MV Anchises". However, the ship accepted only 502 measurement tons. An attempt will be made to load the remainder aboard the "SS Benwyvis", due to arrive 3 November.

c. Electricity: The campaign to reduce delinquent accounts due to use of electric power beyond the power demand, is being vigorously conducted by the Kansai Haiden. The Haiden reports considerable success in this effort.

9. CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS

There has been some activity in reorganization and/or dissolution of control associations organized under the old Commerce and Industry Cooperative Association Law. Prefectural officials have again been urged to accelerate activity in effecting the completion by the deadline date of 1 February 1950.

Surveillance of control associations by this headquarters is continuing. Investigation of possible violation of the law is now being made regarding allocations and supplies to mines in this area. However, to date nothing has been uncovered that would indicate illegal activity.

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10. CUSTOMS, IMMIGRATION AND GUARANTEE

Preparation has been completed for Japanese Immigration officials to take over operations in the port of Kobe on 1 November. Report required in Operational Directive Number 38 has been submitted. In compliance with this OD, operations of the officials will be observed through the month of November in order to submit the final report on their activities.

11. LABOR

a. Labor Standards Law and Bureau: Factory inspections increased slightly over the all year low established in August. Bureau officials indicate that the effects of reorganization are rapidly being overcome and that the number of inspections should increase greatly during the next few months.

Prefectural bureaus in Wakayama, Nara, and Saiga indicate that they hope to inspect each factory at least once prior to the end of the year, while bureaus in Kobe, Osaka, and Kyoto still have not visited over 40% of the factories in their areas.

The Labor Standards Bureaus are dissipating most of their energies trying to bring about negotiated settlement of delayed payment of wage cases. Reluctant to prosecute, the Bureau officials would rather try to bring about settlement than go through the costly, time consuming process of prosecution which, because of the small fine, is not a significant factor in checking on the occurrence of these cases. The Osaka L.S.B. conducted public meetings on the problem of delayed payment of wages and as a result decided to recommend that punitive measures be broadened to include attachment of physical assets of violators.

Inspection schools are being conducted by Prefectural Labor Standards Bureau in all six prefectures of this region. Objective factory inspections still constitute a major problem. Indications are that check sheets are not being adequately utilized by inspectors.

The Labor Standards Bureau has developed a stiffer attitude on delinquent accident compensation premiums. Attachment proceedings are increasing, and are resulting in greater collections.

b. Employment Security and Unemployment Insurance: No rise in unemployment was reported in any of the six prefectures of this region as compared with figures of the preceding month. Although it is still too early to measure the effects of mid-summer personnel rationalization, it appears that the rise in unemployment has been checked at least temporarily.

The collection of unemployment insurance is high. In a few prefectures collection has dropped slightly since employers began the self reporting system in August of this year. The region collection attainment is

BASIC: ANNEX D to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, period ending 31 October 1949, cont'd.

approximately 89% of the indicated total due, as reported by employers.

Plans are underway in Kobe City to isolate the day labor exchange from the building now housing the Public Employment Security Office; this will greatly expedite the job placement services for the Kobe dock area.

c. Labor Relations: Dismissals, layoffs, and personnel adjustment were the issues at stake in almost all the dispute negotiations in this region during October. A total of twelve strikes occurred in the prefectures of Osaka and Hyogo, eight of which centered around rationalization, and only four of which were concerned with wages. This ratio probably will reverse itself within the next 30 days when the issue of year end bonuses will be opened by unions, many of which already are beginning to discuss the matter with employers.

Efforts on the part of unions to become certified is slowly and steadily increasing as the necessity arises and is resulting in a more favorable trend in the "inside-outside" situation. During October, Shitetsu (Kinki Private Railways) announced that all of its 26 locals in Kansai had become certified unions. There is still no large scale rush on the part of unions to go through with the adjustment necessary to certification, but the situation is more hopeful than at any time in the past.

Delinquent payment of wages continues to dominate as a major labor relations problem in this region. Rather than decreasing, the incidents are increasing from month to month. Unions appear more frustrated over this issue than any other problem affecting them at this time. Both the Labor Standards Bureau and the courts are slow and reluctant to take action even in those cases where the employer's ability to make payments is beyond question. Many employers are without funds to meet payroll deadlines, and indicate they will be in even worse condition as the end of the fiscal year approaches. Union leaders state that fines for delinquent payments are not high enough to discourage those employers who are financially in a position to meet payrolls, but desire to use the money for other purposes. The punishment provisions for these cases appear completely inadequate.

Labor unions throughout the region are joining in the popular trend to eliminate communists from their ranks. This movement was given a considerable boost by the incident at the Dai Nippon Pharmaceutical Company where a union executive committee member, who was professed communist, absconded with a half million yen in union funds. The press gave this story a big play and it had a striking effect upon workers' views towards communist union leadership.

d. Labor Relations Committees: Prefectural L.R.C.s were not extremely active during the period. In Osaka, the focal point of labor relations for this region, a new committee is in the formative stage and should be officially appointed in early November. The ratio of new appointees to incumbents, which will make up the new committee, will be approximately 2 to 3. This same percentage will be maintained generally in the appointment of new committees throughout the region.

e. Labor Education: Labor Education by unions is practically nonexistent in all the prefectures of this region. Employers are justifiably refusing to pay workers who attend labor education meetings, even those participated in by Civil Affairs personnel. This has greatly reduced the number of workers who attend education conferences. Labor education periods during non-working hours or during union meetings are unheard of. The Prefectural Labor Policy Section is making sincere efforts to keep alive the labor education programs for which it is responsible; however, reduced budgets coupled with worker disinterest render these efforts impotent.

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HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

ANNEX E-1

To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
: Period Ending 31 October 1949

CIVIL EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

Prepared by Lorenzo D. Langley, D.C

1. School Education

a. Several conferences were held during the month in which civil education personnel emphasized the policy-making functions of school boards and the administrative functions of superintendents. The necessity for realistic budgeting, accurate accounting and fiscal control to insure maximum educational returns for all funds expended were other points emphasized.

b. Follow-up work with school officials regarding such continuing problems as consolidation and districting has been carried on. Also, in large meetings of principals, the more important duties, responsibilities, and qualifications of principals were made clear.

c. At every opportunity, it was pointed out that in the field of in-service teacher training the universities have a challenging opportunity and an inescapable responsibility to expand their area of service.

d. Efforts were continued during the month of October, when requests for such assistance came to the Civil Education Section, to secure the widest possible acceptance of the fact that the training of teachers is a professional function and can be effectively provided only at the college or university level. Continued encouragement has been given to certain centrally located universities to develop plans for one or more graduate schools of education--cooperatively organized--to which several universities would make contributions, either in staff or physical facilities. Necessarily, considerable time will be required before such an idea can come into practical fruition.

e. With regard to the private schools operated by various elements of the Korean population residing in Japan and the recently announced policy of the Japanese Government in relation thereto, the Civil Education Section has pursued a policy of quiet but close observation. No serious incidents occurred during October in this Region. On the other hand, it appears that considerable progress was made toward the eventual solution of the problem of schooling for Korean children.

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f. Continued interest in adult education classes are noted and satisfactory progress recorded during the month of October.

2. Social Education

a. In preparation for increased emphasis during the coming months on youth affairs, a study of the status of youth activities, on a region-wide basis, was begun during October.

b. Numerous meetings and conferences were held with PTA groups in an effort to assist them in the continuing program of effective and appropriate PTA functions.

c. Normal progress was made during October with respect to many phases of women's affairs activities. Among the more significant and far-reaching programs conducted under the guidance of the regional Women's Affairs Officer was the Kinki Kindergarten Conference. Mrs. Mary G. Willard, a professionally trained kindergarten specialist but now a dependent residing in Kobe, through her expert knowledge of the field of kindergarten education, gave invaluable advice and assistance throughout the conference. Follow-up conferences of kindergarten specialists are contemplated to be held in various prefectures in the near future.

d. In all contacts with teachers unions during the month, continued emphasis was placed on those activities of a professional service nature, constituting unquestionably appropriate functions for groups of professionally minded teachers.

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HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
PO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

ANNEX E-2

To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 31 October 1949

CIVIL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

Prepared by Walter Thorsen, D.C

1. Priority Programs:

a. Tax Collection: No significant innovations were reported. Informational activity on the part of the media and the tax officials was noted in all six prefectures. Emphasis was given to the tax savings system and simple bookkeeping methods. Encouragement was given to full and free discussion by the Japanese of the report made by the Shoup Mission.

b. Political Reorientation: Scattered activities of dubious quality were reported. Prefectural information sections have been reminded of the necessity for strong, well-integrated information programs dealing with local autonomy. Newspapers have been reminded that the general public should be instructed again and again as to the basic provisions of local autonomy.

c. Production, Collection, and Distribution of Food: Region-wide activity was noted. In general, most of the significant media participated. The necessity for early delivery of quotas and the desirability of over-quota deliveries were stressed. Much technical material on crop production and agricultural methods was distributed in the various prefectures.

d. Labor-Management Relations and Labor Education: This program continued in routine fashion. Maximum amount of activity was again noted in Osaka Prefecture. Reports from the other prefectures reveal a reasonable degree of activity in those places.

e. Health Center Improvement: Informational work in the various branches of the public health field was reported as being satisfactorily handled. Most of the important media were used to advantage. Newspapers and magazines were once again encouraged to devote adequate space to the services offered by the health centers and to the work being done by these institutions.

2. Operations of Prefectural Information Sections:

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The work being done by these sections seems, for the most part, to be satisfactory. These sections will be studied with an analytical approach to determine just how effective their operations are. The situation in Hyogo appears to be worthwhile; the same may be said of Shiga and Kyoto. The internal structure of the information section in Osaka requires further study. Reports from Nara indicate little activity of a positive nature.

3. Successful Techniques:

Nothing of significance was reported.

4. Visual Program:

All prefectural film libraries reported considerable activity in connection with the visual education program. On 28 October, the Civil Information Officer attended a prefectural audio-visual aids conference in Wakayama. Much enthusiasm was noted. All those present seemed to be interested in learning how to do a better job.

5. Organizations Utilized as Media:

No notable changes reported.

6. Media Development:

Bulky and detailed reports from the prefectures reveal that newspapers and meetings of all kinds continue to be the most popular and effective media.

7. Anti-Totalitarian Activities:

Nothing of a significant nature was noted. However, various editors of prefectural newspapers remarked that in scattered communities anti-communist wall newspapers make their appearance occasionally.

8. Problems and Lessons Learned:

October was a transitional period. It is believed that in November the Civil Information Section will be better geared to cope with Region-wide problems and trends and to report thereon with a reasonable degree of accuracy. Since reports from prefectural information sections lack uniformity, it has been difficult for Civil Information personnel to analyze and to study them carefully. As always, the problem has been to "separate the chaff from the wheat."

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KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

ANNEX F

To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 31 October 1949SURVEILLANCE OF JAPANESE TAX ADMINISTRATION

Prepared by Harry L. Mangerich, DAC

1. Meetings of Tax Chiefs.

Monthly meetings of tax chiefs will be held in the prefectures. It is contemplated that these meetings will be attended by a member of the Regional Surveillance Section and one or more of the Regional Bureau officials as circumstances warrant. Those attended to date have been well conducted with a well organized agenda on current problems. The session closes with a free discussion period of local and individual problems. Regular meetings of this type should eventually create a greater bond and spirit of cooperativeness between the offices and stimulate some greater competitive spirit. The groups are pliable enough to permit expressions of opinion and relatively free discussion of problems and programs. The regular meetings will permit surveillance personnel to contact all chiefs personally at least monthly despite restricted personnel.

2. Prosecution of Tax Employees.

Eight employees of the Hirakata Tax Office were sentenced 24 October 1949 to prison terms of one to two and one-half years for defalcations and embezzlements of tax funds. The men were apprehended originally in March at Kyoto when they became involved in an altercation there. Despite admission of guilt and voluntary confessions of the source of their "partying" funds by the defendants, the case required 10 months and 11 separate trials to conclude. Information was referred to the Civil Information Section to insure widest publicity possible in an attempt to deter recurrences of such cases.

3. Illicit Manufacture of Cigarettes.

Reports to this office indicate that serious inroads into the tobacco revenues are resulting from illicit manufacture of cigarettes in the Region. One community alone, it is estimated, is turning out approximately 7,500,000 cigarettes per month resulting in a tax revenue evasion of ¥22,000,000 monthly. Coordination of appropriate authorities to remedy this situation will be effected as expeditiously as practicable.

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4. Assistance to Tax Agencies.

a. During the past month, visits were made to various tax offices in the course of which numerous administrative problems were discussed.

b. Demand Letters. All offices reported only nominal response to these notices. Apparently threats without action in the past have discounted effectiveness seriously.

c. Attachments. Himeji Tax Chief advised of a case where taxpayer personally sold property after attachment and applied proceeds to delinquent tax status. Court advised no law in effect to punish such actions. Referred to Bureau for investigation and action warranted.

d. Cooperation. Some offices complained of delay in receipt of information and replies to letters of inquiry from Bureau. Bureau Chief was advised to instruct subsections to expedite action.

e. Intimidation. Kamishika chief complained of lack of cooperation and intimidation of tax collectors by fishermen. Advised to coordinate with police and advise this office if cooperation was insufficient to protect his personnel.

f. Foreign Nationals. Despite explicit and frequent instructions, regarding action to be taken, some offices still are confused on procedures. Instructions will again be given at next tax chief's meeting.

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HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
Area 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

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11 October 1949

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SUBJECT: Civil Affairs Activities Report

TO: See Distribution

1. In compliance with OD 43, Headquarters Eighth Army, the Civil Affairs Activities Report for the month of September 1949, is submitted.

2. Legal & Government Activities (Annex A)

a. The recent recall of the mayor of Moriguchi City is the first to occur in this Region. Voters appear to begin more fully to realize their power.

b. The favorable reduction of pending cases in the Osaka High Court reflects a continuation of the decline which has been going on for the past three months.

c. The JCP is holding steady in this region as shown in recent local elections.

d. The dissolution of Choren and Minsei was generally without incident. The Korean school situation continues a problem.

3. Public Health Activities (Annex B-1)

a. The peak of Japanese B Encephalitis appears to have passed during September.

b. One ward has been selected in Osaka City to be developed into a model area for insect and rodent control.

c. Officials in Shiga have responded to continued pressure to develop a prefecture-wide malaria control program.

4. Public Welfare Activities (Annex B-2)

a. Indications are that most repatriates are being quickly assimilated back into their communities.

b. Survey indicates that Koreans are not being discriminated against in the Welfare Program.

c. First group of students (30) of Osaka School of Social Work graduated on 30 September.

5. Economics Summary (Annex D)

a. Staple Food Crop Collection:

The difficulty experienced by two prefectures in meeting their white potato quota indicates the need for an immediate and accurate survey of any unusual crop damage in order that equitable quota reduction can be made.

b. Restaurant Control:

Laxity in the enforcement of restaurant control continues throughout the region. An investigation, now in progress, of specific violations will be made the subject of a special report.

c. Production:

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Production throughout the region showed a general decrease because of the accumulation of export items.

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d. Customs, Immigration and Quarantine:

A scarcity of English speaking personnel is one of the many problems to be overcome before the Japanese can establish an efficient Immigration Service.

6. Civil Education (Annex E-1)

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a. A recent series of public meetings in Osaka held by school boards discussing building construction, school standards, and coeducation appears to have been quite successful.

b. Reports from private schools indicate that many teachers are not progressive and are uninterested in school reforms.

c. Osaka finds discussion meetings of UNESCO chapters in schools are an important deterrent to subversive groups.

d. Wakayama women are requesting repetition of the course on democratic organization previously given by Women's Affairs Officer of this headquarters.

e. Progress in the improvement of the Bancho area of Kobe will continue to be watched by this headquarters.

7. Civil Information (Annex E-2)

a. Priority programs continue to get publicity. Osaka was most impressive in tax collection information program during September.

b. The information unit of Wakayama Prefecture is being improved with the addition of a "sound truck" and an increase in staff.

c. "Wakayama Shimbun" has adopted a consultation column for readers during the past month.

d. The Kyoto "Nichi Nichi" and "Yukan Kyoto" appear to be ridding themselves of Communists.

8. Finance and Civil Property (Annex F)

a. Delinquent Tax Status:

Although more than 11 billion yen of delinquent tax accounts were cleared during the first delinquency drive, the net reduction amounted to 3,400,000,000 yen due to new tax arrearages.

b. Shoup Report:

The Shoup Report was well received in this Region by taxpayers and officials alike. Requests were received for additional copies of the report.

c. It appears that the incentive liquor distribution currently existing should be repealed.

d. Use of Demand Letters:

Instructions issued by the National Tax Agency regarding the use of the demand letters does not appear consonant with or complete enough to insure following the original intent for usage.

e. Transportation:

Tax officials are seriously handicapped by lack of modern transportation.

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KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)ANNEX ATo Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 30 September 1949LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Prepared by R. Foster Scott, D.C.

a. a. Japanese Government Administration

(1) The prefectural assemblies of Hyogo, Nara and Shiga held sessions during the month of September. Budget and financial problems were prominent in their deliberations. Hyogo prefecture enacted ordinances relative to operation of the Social Education Committee, implementation of the Outdoor Advertising Law, and the establishment of housing facilities for repatriates. The Shiga ken assembly repealed the Aquatics Products Control Law (the Lake Biwa Fish Law), as the law was not producing the results for which it was intended. The Nara assembly has been bickering over election of the chairman for the past six months. Indications are that a compromise has been reached whereby the chairman will be selected by the majority faction and the vice-chairman will be elected from the minority.

(2) Maizuru city in Kyoto fu was host to the two-day conference on municipal government sponsored by the Legal-Government Division, Civil Affairs Section, Headquarters Eighth Army, on 26 and 27 September. An estimated 600 persons attended on the first day and 400 attended the discussion groups held on the second day. Representatives of this headquarters and Kyoto Civil Affairs Team participated in the two-day program.

(3) In Moriguchi city, Osaka fu, political tensions, charges and recriminations of more than one year's duration culminated in voting on the dismissal of the mayor, Tomozo Yashiro, on 25 September 1949. The trouble began when the Japanese Communist party uncovered incidents of maladministration in the city government, such as corrupt practices by a city employee who was a relative of the mayor, the embezzlement of more than 800,000 yen by another city official, and general dissatisfaction. After these incidents came to light, they served to increase the struggle between the Socialist party (the party of the mayor) and the Democratic-Liberal party. It is generally believed that the Democratic-Liberal party led the movement culminating in the recall election. Each step in the procedure leading to the election was strongly contested and watched by the opposing side. No evidence of irregularities has come to the attention of Civil Affairs, which maintained an attitude of neutrality and impartiality. At one time near the end

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of the movement when the mayor planned to resign, it was deemed advisable for the chief of the Osaka Civil Affairs Team to advise him to continue in his office until its final and legal conclusion.

(4) There were 17,419 valid ballots and 482 invalid ballots cast, representing 68% of the registered voters. There were 9,396 votes for dismissal and 8,023 for retention. The recall election has had a most salutary and exhilarating effect on the local population; they are quite surprised that the system works.

(5) Kobe city, acting under Diet Laws 144 of 1948 and 168 of 1949, conducted a ¥25,000,000 lottery, from which they realized approximately ¥14,000,000 to be used in school construction.

b. Japanese Courts and the Administration of Justice

The Osaka High Court effected a reduction in the number of pending cases during the month of September. Violations and prosecutions of offenses relative to the Occupation (Imperial Ordinance 165, 1946, and Imperial Ordinance 311, 1946) have decreased as follows: 227 in June, 177 in July, and 138 in August.

(1) The Kyoto District Court completed the trial of four repatriates charged as leaders in the so-called "Open People's Court" conducted aboard the "Shinyo Maru" on 23 July 1949 enroute from Nakhodka to Maizuru. Two received a fine of ¥2000 each, one was given 3-months imprisonment with suspension for one year, and the fourth was found not guilty.

(2) Trials in the Japanese courts of persons charged with violation of the Press Code in the publication of the alleged Tsuruga incidents have not been completed. There are 20 defendants in Osaka, 4 in Hyogo, and 2 in Wakayama. (Reference, MG-4 Report, this headquarters, 10 September 1949)

(3) Cases involving misappropriation of funds by treasury officials, EIB agents, and government kodans continue to absorb much effort on the part of procurators. Court sentences are not impressive in these cases. Similar court action in the Suntory tax evasion case was the subject of a special report recently submitted.

(4) The Wakayama Inquest Committee reviewed a case dropped by Procurator Kotaro Nakafuji, and found it to be indictable. This is the first instance in the Osaka High Court area where a procurator's inquest committee has ordered an indictment over the decision of the procurator.

c. Political Parties and Elections

(1) In the six months period ending 30 September, there were 132 local or by-elections reported to this headquarters. As is not unusual in local elections, the strict party lines give way to local issues, and independents are generally elected. However, the JCP has presented a candidate in 13 campaigns.

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BASIC: ANNEX A to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, period ending 30 September 1949, cont'd.

(2) In an effort to obtain some objective evidence on the trend of the voting potential of the JCP, a record has been maintained by this headquarters. The following statistical data represent a comparison of the ballots cast by the voters of the 13 areas in the 23 January 1949 General Election with those cast in the subsequent local elections:

Total number of ballots cast in General Election	1,396,068
Total number of ballots cast in subsequent local elections	992,738
Percentage of registered voters casting ballots in General Election	74%
Percentage of registered voters casting ballots in local elections	70%
Number of ballots for JCP candidates in General Election	165,971
Number of ballots for JCP candidates in local elections	112,851
Percentage of JCP ballots in relation to total number of ballots cast in General Election	11.18%
Percentage of JCP ballots in relation to total number of ballots cast in local elections	11.32%

(3) The much publicized summer offensive of the JCP has not reflected any substantial increase in the number of ballots cast for JCP candidates. The JCP is still the most active of the political parties and may reasonably be expected to continue. However, there are indications that the JCP has overplayed its hand and that the general public is becoming aware of the real nature of the radical elements. The JCP may change tactics, but the strategy remains constant.

(4) Reports received late in September related to plans of the Minami District JCP to conduct a series of three day courses for cell and district leaders. The classes were to start about 23 September in Osaka, and continue for 18 days into October. Ten persons attended the first course which was held in the JCP office in Kita-ku, Osaka.

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(5) School authorities almost invariably denied use of school building to the Zenshinza Theatrical Troupe; nevertheless the shows continue throughout this region. Japanese tax officials are now instituting action to collect admission taxes due the government.

(6) Prefectural agricultural land commissioners were elected during the month of September. An unusual situation arose in District #1 for the election of the Category I member of the Commission in Hyogo Prefecture. There were six candidates for the position and no one of the six polled the necessary one-fourth of the total ballots to be elected. The Election Commission is planning another election.

d. Other Political, Government or Legal Matters

(1) On 8 September the Japanese government issued orders through the Attorney General's Office ordering the immediate dissolution of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan (Choren) and the Democratic Korean Youth League (Minsei), both leftist organizations. Neither the Koreans nor the Civil Affairs organizations at this or the operating level had any advance notice of the Japanese government's action.

(2) The police immediately began a thorough program of closing all buildings and installations of the affected organizations and confiscation of assets and documents. With few exceptions the police action was carried out without mishap.

(3) The nucleus for future trouble exists in the present Korean school situation. In a number of cases where the Choren had contracted for rooms in Japanese schools, these contracts have been negated by the prefectural government. The Koreans, however, refuse to move out. Thus, as in the Osaka-Kobe riots of 1948, the school situation remains a fundamental complaint and is a possible source of future civil disturbance.

(4) From 1 January through 31 July 1949, the NRP Region reported an increase in arrests of smugglers. The number of cases investigated during the seven months period in 1949 was 79, compared with 86 for the twelve months period ending 31 December 1948. There has been a shift in the nationality of the persons involved. During 1948 the nationalities involved were Korean, Japanese, and Chinese, in the order named. During 1949 the nationalities are Japanese (55%), Koreans (23%), and Chinese (22%). The smugglers import lead, alcohol, magnesium, tungsten, opium, cobalt, rubber, camphor, sugar, santonin and other drugs. They export parts for motor cars, dry batteries, aluminum products, bicycles, and other manufactured products.

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APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

ANNEX B-1

To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 30 September 1949PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

Prepared by H. Kolkowitz, D.A.C

a. Administration of Health Activities

- (1) In Kyoto City, Kujo Health Center was prepared for its scheduled opening on 1 October 1949.
- (2) The new Municipal Hospital in Gobo, Wakayama Prefecture, opened and started receiving outpatients on 10 September 1949.

b. Veterinary Affairs

- (1) Conferences were held in Osaka, Shiga and Kyoto for the training of food sanitarians.
- (2) In Shiga, Kyoto and Hyogo investigations and discussions were held concerning the encephalitis-like disease which has been occurring in cattle.
- (3) The veterinarian assisted in the diagnosis and disposal of a case of anthrax that occurred in a cow in Shiga. A conference on anthrax was held subsequent to this case.
- (4) Lectures concerning veterinary health clinics and breeding stations were given throughout the Region.

c. Nursing Affairs

- (1) Plans were initiated for conferences to be held concerning "A" and "B" schools from 7 - 21 November 1949. Miss Carlson of SCAF Nursing Division will conduct these meetings and in addition will visit as many individual hospitals as possible.
- (2) The first group of ten head nurses completed the one month inservice training at the 35th Medical Station Hospital in Kyoto. Each nurse reported that the course had been very beneficial. Two important facts were brought to the attention of all the nurses:

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- (a) Functuality on reporting for duty.
 - (b) The ease with which nursing care is given to patients with the elimination of families from the wards, especially the children's ward.
- (3) The second group of nurses from Kyoto started their course on 15 September 1949. On 24 September '49 the Executive Officer of the 35th Medical Station Hospital asked that these nurses be removed and that the course be discontinued for two reasons:
- (a) The lack of patient load at the hospital.
 - (b) Because of an outbreak of impetigo on the obstetrical ward, all Japanese personnel were removed from duty on this ward.

The situation was explained to the Prefectural Nurse and the in-service training was discontinued, at least for the present.

d. Preventive Medicine Activities

- (1) The epidemic of Japanese B. Encephalitis reached its peak during September in Kinki. As of 30 September 1949 the picture for the year is as follows:

Prefecture	Population	Total cases	Rate*	Deaths	Rate*
Osaka	3,515,229	100	300	47	147
Kyoto	1,784,753	41	276	15	101
Nara	778,677	43	432	14	123
Wakayama	979,982	41	416	28	318
Shiga	872,775	38	1,114	23	289
Hyogo	3,156,888	140	517	32	118

(*Note: Rates are computed per 100,000 per annum for cases reported as occurring during the month of September)

- (2) By the end of September the peak of the epidemic had been passed and the epidemic was rapidly subsiding. Significant to note is that the highest case rate occurred in Shiga Prefecture which contains Lake Biwa, the highest natural lake in Japan, and which has a malaria problem (both malaria and Japanese B. Encephalities reflect the large mosquito population although different species act as the vector for each disease).

e. Sanitary Engineering

- (1) Of major concern, this month, has been the control measures taken where cases of Japanese B. Encephalitis have occurred. Welfare Ministry instructions have been used as a guide, but because of

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BASIC: ANNEX B-1 to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report Kinki Civil Affairs Region, AFO 25, Period Ending 30 September 1949, cont'd.

limited supplies and lack of trained personnel complete compliance was not obtained. Observed was the fact that where cases occurred great quantities of DDT were used for residual application and teams used to accomplish this work were in need of further training. In these circumstances the cooperation obtained from the citizens was good. It is felt that if the routine sanitary team activities were conducted as vigorously as were the post facto control activities a much greater degree of insect control could have been obtained.

- (2) One ward (-beno) of Osaka has been selected to be developed into a model area for insect and rodent control. In developing this program, prefectural and city officials and local sanitation authorities are being utilized to develop the most practical and beneficial program. It is planned to utilize the experience in this ward for the improvement of the program in Osaka and the other prefectures of this Region.
- (3) In Shiga the prefectural health department has submitted a proposed program for malaria control for 1950. The details of the entire program have not yet been fully discussed but it is encouraging to note the prefectural officials assuming the responsibility for an enlarged and improved program which drew heavily on the experiment in Hikone this year. Key point in the plans is to utilize the winter months for training personnel.
- (4) In Kyoto, arbitration has been sought on a problem that has arisen between the city and the prefecture on the reclamation of marsh land surrounding the city's incinerator. The only acceptable solution can be one which leaves the city enough land to continue operation of the incinerator for the foreseeable future. The final judgment on this issue has not yet been made.
- (5) In Kobe, difficulties have been encountered in procuring chlorine in adequate quantities to be able to continue chlorinating the City's water supply to U.S. Army standards (in compliance with OD 68 dtd 20 July '46). Through the Hyogo C.A. Team this matter has been presented to the appropriate Japanese agencies for corrective action.

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ANNEX B-2

To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 30 September 1949PUBLIC WELFARE

Prepared by Roland J. Artigues, D.A.C

a. Repatriates

A study conducted by this headquarters in the prefectures of this region of the situation of the 870 repatriates who returned to this area in the July 1949 movement indicated that in spite of the openly antagonistic attitude displayed at the public reception ceremonies, the great majority of these persons was quickly assimilated back into their homes and communities; the prevailing estimate being that a very small percentage are remaining strong in their Communist faith.

b. Koreans

Another survey conducted to evaluate the attitude of Japanese welfare officials toward the rights of Koreans indicates that the Koreans have apparently been accorded equal rights, and that there is no external evidence of discrimination. On the contrary, the Japanese officials have indicated, with some apprehension, that the Koreans are very difficult persons to deal with; that they are uncooperative while investigations are being conducted for eligibility; and that in three prefectures the Koreans have exhibited antagonistic attitudes and approached the prefectural welfare authorities, making mass demands for assistance. A special report on this subject is being forwarded.

c. School of Social work

(1) The Osaka School of Social Work has completed its first one year course, with 30 students being graduated on the 30th of September. A second 1-year course is already in progress and a third 3-months (child welfare) course begins on 3 October. The 3-months courses have had an average of 50 students each.

(2) The teams and regional welfare officers have worked with the faculty in developing the content of the new child welfare course, with the objective of setting up a model for this type of course and in the hope that later 3-months courses can be built around specific subject matter.

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d. UN Fellowships

This headquarters selected a five-man Japanese committee to serve as the official selection committee for the United Nations Fellowship Program. At its first meeting the scope of the committee's work was explained and adopted and procedures developed. At the second meeting the committee personally interviewed the eleven (11) candidates who had previously been chosen by Dr. Bulsara on his earlier visit to Osaka. All the seven (7) successful candidates have completed the full application procedure and all material has been forwarded to GHQ SC&F, Public Health and Welfare Section.

e. Disaster Plan

Each Civil Affairs Team of this Region examined the current Japanese Prefectural Disaster Plan and has reported that the respective plans conform with Japanese Laws and with par 9 of CD #37. The Kinki Region Disaster Relief Planning Board was organized 10 June 1949 under the Prime Minister's instructions, and has held several meetings. Its prime responsibility will be coordination of relief activities on an inter-prefectural basis. To date this Board has received copies of all prefectural plans and schedules of disaster relief goods which are stored for emergencies, and of services available for use in other prefectures.

f. MINSEI-IIN AND PUBLIC WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

1. At the regular monthly meeting of the prefectural welfare department Chiefs of Kinki Region (with Fukui and Mie also in attendance) held on 22 September in Otsu, Shiga Prefecture, Mr. Hatakenaka of the Welfare Ministry proposed a basic change in the relationship of the Minsei-iin and Jido-iin to public welfare administration. He distributed a written statement which, though not in the nature of a directive, did contain a deadline of 31 March 1950 for the completion of installation of the new orientation. The matter was presented to the welfare chiefs and their concurrence secured. The essential elements in the plan are that while the Minsei-iin will discover needy persons, conduct investigations, and give consultations and guidance to needy persons, (which activities are also listed as responsibilities of paid officials), the Minsei-iin no longer will be responsible for the determination of eligibility, for the maintenance of records, and delivery of grants. The Minsei-iin Kyogikai is apparently limited to answering questions submitted by mayors.

2. This system is to be made compulsory in those localities where the Ministry has subsidized Minsei-iin Jimusho. The plan also contemplates the extension of this system to other places as they acquire nationally financed Minsei-iin Jimusho, and even to those towns and villages which have one fulltime paid official to 50 needy households. This represents a drastic shift in national thinking, and is the only foundation upon which future development of competent welfare administration can be based.

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BASIC: ANNEX B-2 to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report Kinki Civil Affairs Region, AFO 25, Period Ending 30 September 1949, cont'd

3. There is some danger, however, that the ratio of one paid official to every 50 needy households is too low, and may result in the claim that the plan is not feasible; that it would require too many officials, and that the Minsei-ii cannot be dispensed with. Experience in this region indicates that a caseload of 80-100 is not too high, and is more realistic at this time.

g. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TRENDS

(1) A review of public assistance caseloads in this region indicates a decreasing number of non-institutional relief recipients from February 1947 until May 1949. The month of June reversed this downward trend, with increases in caseloads being reported for July and August also; a total increase of 3993 persons since May, which represents an increase of 2%. The changes ranged from an increase of 2195 in Hyogo to a decrease of 349 in Shiga.

(2) It is difficult to evaluate accurately the factors underlying this change, but probably increasing unemployment and closer attention to administration by paid officials have contributed to this situation.

h. FOREIGN NATIONALS

For the past four months - May, June, July, and August the number of Foreign Nationals receiving public assistance has remained fairly constant, with a slight increase from 22 families of 38 persons in May to 25 families of 41 persons in August. Shiga, Kyoto, and Nara report no Foreign Nationals; Wakayama 1; Osaka 8 Chinese families, and Hyogo a total of 14 families of 6 different nationalities.

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KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)ANNEX DTo Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 30 September 1949ECONOMICS SUMMARY

Prepared by Joe C. Goldsby, DAC

a. FIELD TRIPS

(1) All prefectural team economics sections were visited during this period. These visits generally covered one day and routine economic matters were discussed. Staple food collections and the new operational directives recently received were given a high priority during the visits.

(2) Regional economics personnel accompanied Mr. Yoe and Mr. Adams of GHQ, SCAP, and Mr. Johnson of the Civil Affairs Section, Eighth Army, on a field trip through Kyoto and Hyogo Prefectures. Fisheries and fishing cooperatives on the Japan Sea were inspected during the field trip, which covered a period of three days. During this trip conferences were held with fishermen, local officials, and fisheries cooperatives.

(3) During this period, team economics personnel made their usual field trips and inspections, which generally covered their entire field of surveillance. No special problems have been reported as a result of these trips.

(4) The regional Labor Relations Officer visited the prefectural Civil Affairs Teams in Nara, Kyoto, Wakayama, and Osaka during the month. Current problems pertaining to conservation of yen expenditures under the indigenous personnel budget ceiling were discussed and some re-allocations were made within the allocation assigned to this region. Current labor disputes, trends of unemployment, activities of Government Labor Agencies were also investigated. The Team Civil Affairs labor relations officers assigned to this region made a combined total of 45 field trips during the period in their respective prefectures. Most of these trips were for the purpose of observing the activities of government labor agencies such as the PESO, Labor Standards Bureau, and Labor Policy Bureaus. The labor officer in Hyogo Prefecture attended the National Convention of Nittsu (All Japan Express Workers Union) which was held in Toyooka, Hyogo-ken, on 25-26 September. An address to the convention from the Chief of the Labor Division, ESS/LA, GHQ, SCAP, was delivered by the team labor officer, Mr. [redacted] being unable to attend the conference.

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b. CONFERENCES

(1) Weekly conferences were held with the Regional EIA. General problems relating to EIA activities were discussed with building construction and restaurant control receiving the highest priority. Summary of the results of the conferences is included in this annex.

(2) Two conferences were held with the Regional Transportation Committee during this period. Future plans for the transportation of staple foods and fresh fish, and problems resulting from the free sale of coal were discussed.

(3) Four conferences were held with the Regional Food Office in an attempt to expedite the collection of 100% of the white potato quota in Hyogo and Wakayama Prefectures. As a result of the conferences, personnel from the Regional office spent considerable time in these prefectures consulting local officials in regard to the problem.

(4) As a result of the visit of Mr. Cash, GHQ, SCAP, to this region, a conference was held with the Kansai Haiden K. K., regarding the collection of excess money due the Haiden from users of electricity. The Haiden indicated that every possible effort will be made to insure that this money will be collected.

(5) Routine conferences were also held during this period with the remaining regional agencies concerned with economics.

(6) Labor education conferences were attended by team labor officers in Osaka, Kyoto and Wakayama Prefectures.

c. AGRICULTURE

(1) Extension Reorganization: Shiga Prefecture has established a separate Agriculture Improvement Bureau on a level equal with other departments. This bureau, it is believed, will overshadow the Agriculture Improvement Committee and leave it in a purely advisory role with the governor dominating the administration of the extension work.

(2) Staple Food Crop Collection: All prefectures in this region reached at least 100% of their collection quotas for both wheat and barley, and white potatoes. Wakayama and Hyogo Prefectures experienced great difficulty in meeting their white potato quotas. Heavy rains during June damaged white potato crops and quota reductions did not cover extensive crop damage; as a result, white potatoes were not to be found during summer crop collection. Hyogo Prefecture was only able to meet its quota after the MAF in Tokyo permitted rejected flood spoiled potatoes turned in following the rains to be counted toward the collections but not toward purchases.

The 1949 - 50 rice collection is underway in the prefectures of this region. Rains and damp weather have damaged rice crops in some areas; however, it is expected that over quota delivery will more than balance this loss.

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tickets and the stopping of illegal staple food consumption have not taken place. The Osaka Civil Affairs Team spot checked 75 eating establishments in Osaka City, and found violations of the law in most of these checked. Practically all of those checked admitted purchasing blackmarket coupons, saying it is easier to purchase coupons than blackmarket rice.

(3) Perishable Food: In Nara Prefecture an improved fish situation has been noted. Fish shipments are reaching the prefecture in two days less time than formerly and in better condition.

Generally, fish receipts continue high for processed types, while quotas are met in fresh classifications. With increased amounts of meat on the blackmarket at reasonable prices, the fish blackmarket prices have fallen and distribution improved as consumers are not forced to accept fish at exorbitant prices and the distributor must cater to customers.

f. INDUSTRY

(1) Production: Generally, production of export items is at a standstill. Iron and steel products have increased approximately 5% over the previous month; however, textile production has decreased approximately 30%. Industrial circles continue to claim the tight money situation as being the leading factor in handicapping production. Textile production was apparently decreased in order to reduce the large stocks of goods being held in ports and warehouses; however, shipment of textiles to the sterling area dropped 40% from the previous month. Tools and machinery exports to Siam and India increased 50% over the previous month contributing to the overall 5% increase of iron and steel production.

Industrial leaders are now evaluating the effect of the recent devaluation of the pound sterling on industrial production. The devaluation did not come as a complete surprise, as it had been anticipated for some months, and plans were made in the event such a step took place. These plans consisted mostly of additional rationalization of export industry in order to cut the cost of production.

(2) Reparations: Packaging of equipment on outstanding allocations has been completed in all reparations plants in Kinki Region with the exception of the Osaka Arsenal, plant 32-32. However, operations are progressing satisfactorily and are keeping pace with the schedule. Transportation instructions have not been received for loading packages in Kyoto, Hyogo and Osaka Prefectures. Shipments were made for the Philippine and Chinese Governments.

A substantial savings in reparations costs has been reported by the Osaka Team. Expenditures of government funds in September in connection with the custody and maintenance of privately owned reparations installations dropped more than 75% below the amount expended in July. Total cost of the program in July, exclusive of shipyards and arsenals, amounted to ¥11,632,187. September expenditures totalled less than ¥2,500,000. Termination of 808 maintenance workers represented the largest savings. Economy was further

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BASIC: ANNEX D to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, period ending 30 September 1949, cont'd.

Pre-planting quotas for 1950 wheat and barley have reached villages and gun levels in all prefectures and it is expected that under the new notification plan, farmers will have their quotas before the October deadline.

d. FISHERIES:

Fishermen continue to complain of a lack of fuel for fishing operations. It is felt, however, that much of the fuel problem would be eliminated if fishermen would put their fish in legal channels and secure fuel through the link system.

e. PRICE AND DISTRIBUTION

(1) Economics Investigation Agency: The Regional EIA conducted an administrative inspection of aquatic products in Hyogo Prefecture on the suggestion of Hyogo Civil Affairs Team. This inspection has as an objective the stimulation of Hyogo EIA and prefectural authorities in an effort to encourage more efficient enforcement of fish controls. Results of the inspection indicated the usual laxity of fish distribution controls and the customary warnings and admonitions were given. It was felt by Regional EIA that prefectural officials in charge of cargo division and break down at the distributing points have been guilty of negligence and collusion. The prefectural government is to be informed of this situation and the recommendations of the EIA.

A report by Regional EIA to this headquarters on the status of illegal construction indicates a general failure to carry out the principle of the construction ordinance. Under the guise of remodeling, home building, minor repairs, extension of plan, and removal, permits have been allocated for construction. The result has been numerous new restaurants, "machiai", dance halls, and theaters being built of blackmarket material plus legal allocations for supposedly permissible construction. The flagrant violations of this type result in only admonition or mild fines for the violators who accept these penalties as part of construction costs and continue to build.

EIA officials along with other workers involved in administering the present controlled economy have indicated apprehension for their jobs as a result of continuing decontrols, and a loss of efficiency is evident in these agencies.

(2) Restaurant Control: Control of eating and drinking establishments continues to be ineffectual in this region. Prefectural agencies continue public orientation, publicity, and planning, but the enforcement of the law has not been started and in all probability will not start. Spot checks throughout the region indicate that the outside mechanics, such as licensing and license posting, are being accomplished, but the collection of ration

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BASIC: ANNEX D to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, period ending 30 September 1949, cont'd.

realized through termination of 86 custodians, 117 assistant custodians and 394 guards at operating plants. Release of the latter personnel was not incorporated in Japanese Government implementation of SCAP directives to reduce cost of the reparations program to minimum requirements, but was the result of prefectural government concurrence in the opinion of the Osaka Civil Affairs Team that custodians and assistant custodians are not essentially required at either operating or non-operating plants, and that all guards at operating plants should be paid by plant management. Indications thus far are that termination of the above cited personnel has not in any way adversely affected custody, nor are any adverse effects anticipated.

(3) Shipbuilding: Keels were laid for two 95 GT oil tankers (authorized by SCAPIN 6556-4, 2 May 1949) at the Kobe Works of Sanko Shipyard in Hyogo Prefecture, while at the Maizuru Dockyard, Iino Sangyo K. K., (Kyoto Prefecture) 23 vessels with a total of 78,394 tons were repaired and a total of 7,056,090 tons of scrap were salvaged from enemy combat vessels. Inspection of shipyards resulted in no discovery of unauthorized shipbuilding.

(4) Electricity: Heavy rains during this period considerably increased the flow of hydro-generated electricity, insuring sufficient supply for normal demand, and also causing a considerable drop in the amount of coal used for thermal generation.

g. CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS

There has been some activity in reorganization and/or dissolution of control associations organized under the old Commerce and Industry Cooperative Association Law. Prefectural officials have been urged to accelerate activity in effecting the completion by the deadline date of 1 February 1950. The Osaka Prefectural Government was notified by the ESB to the effect that there is no need for the submission of dissolution or reorganization plans to the ESB hereafter. All that is required is the number of the associations to be dissolved or reorganized, in accordance with the new laws.

h. CUSTOMS, IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE

Emphasis is being put on the training of Japanese immigration officers at Kobe in anticipation of the establishment of the Japanese Immigration Service on 1 November 1949. Efforts are being made to overcome the difficulty of obtaining officers with sufficient English speaking ability. Petty black-market and smuggling by merchant seamen continues and although some succeed in such operations, many are apprehended by the customs or occupation officials. One violation of SCAPIN 1535, 20 February 1947, subject: "Marking of Export Articles", was reported. It was a shipment of canned sardines for export to Hongkong which had no marking indicating the country of manufacture.

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During the month of September, Kobe had 158,173,664 gross tons of imports and 6,164,948 gross tons of export cargo, while Osaka reports 21,609,351 gross tons cargo import and 23,960,009 gross tons export.

i. LABOR

(1) Labor Standards Law and Bureau: Factory inspections decreased sharply during August in all prefectures of Kinki Region. Approximately 40% less inspections were made in September as compared with August. Inertia developed by reduction of staffs and re-organization appears to have been responsible. Various levels of completed factory inspections have been obtained by prefectures of the region, headed by Nara Prefecture Labor Standards Bureau which has now inspected over 70% of the factories in their area as compared with the Osaka Bureau which have completed a regional low of less than 40%.

Non-payment of delayed payment of wage cases continue to plague the bureau and absorb a considerable amount of energy in order to adjust.

Cooperation of unions in enforcing the Labor Standards Law has taken a sharp increase during recent months. The rise in the number of complaints from workers, collective and individual, is resulting in an increasing number of violations being uncovered. Appreciative of the role of the Labor Standards Bureau in ameliorating non-payment of wage cases, unions and workers appear to have found a "new friend" in the bureau and are eager to indicate cooperation.

Three cases of "girl selling" are now being investigated in Shiga Prefecture, Agents in both Mie and Gifu Prefectures appear to be involved in what may be another national or area-wide girl market.

The collection of premiums for workers' accident compensation insurance continues to lag. The number of employers delinquent three or more months is increasing gradually from month in all prefectures. Attachment proceedings against long delinquent employers are practically unheard of in this region, although some action will be necessary if this insurance program is to function.

(2) Employment Security and Unemployment Insurance: The maintenance of PESOs in rural agrarian communities of this region constitutes a financial burden which is difficult to justify either actually or theoretically. Employers do not use them to obtain employees. Stimulation of the migration of workers from rural to urban areas during war years, which was the factor responsible for the existence of many of these offices, is no longer necessary in a peaceful Japan where worker migration is being dictated by normal socio-economic conditions. The distribution of these rural PESO officers was made as a result of considerations existing during the late 1930s. Conditions have now changed to the point that many communities possessing little or no industry and a declining industrial population have a PESO while a buzzing industrial community miles away has none.

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BASIC: ANNEX D to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, period ending 30 September 1949, cont'd.

Collection of unemployment insurance funds continues high in this region. Considerable rise was noted in Osaka Prefecture (previously low) where a monthly high of 96% was obtained, bringing the total for J.F.Y. 1949 to slightly over 70%.

Unemployment dropped slightly in all prefectures of this region during September. This is not significant with many firms publicly announcing contemplation of large scale dismissals in the near future.

Some improvement has been made in the job placement services in PESOs. However, less than 35% of jobs requested were filled during the period. Although no statistics exist on the subject, it is estimated that less than 15% of the positions offered by employers come through the PESO, even in large industrial cities such as Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto.

(3) Labor Relations: No significant strikes occurred in the region during the period. Collective bargaining is at a virtual standstill with employer refusing to bargain with "outside" unions, and unions reluctant to take steps to become "inside" unions. Some employers have issued feelers concerning the validity of current contracts held by outside unions. Indications are that the courts would not welcome appeals for contract enforcement from outside unions.

A number of sincere union officials are in danger of being dismissed by management under the guise of rationalization. Many employers are utilizing the opportunity to get rid of bothersome union leaders. Even the world famous Takarazuka Opera Company in issuing demands of resignation to girl performers managed to include over three-fourths of the union officials on the resignation list. Of the eighty girls asked to resign over twenty were union leaders, a coincidence that can hardly be ascribed to chance.

Regardless of any cheerful information being issued by national unions concerning the elimination of full time union officials from company payrolls, the actual situation in this region is far from bright. A number of interesting techniques have been devised in order to circumvent restrictions on this practice. Outstanding is the case of Nittsu (All Japan Express Workers Union) whose locals are "borrowing" money from management in order to pay union officials.

Some unions, in their anxiety to cooperate with management in fighting Communism, seemed to have given away or talked themselves out of many of their basic constitutional rights in the form of "Rules of employment". This situation is being thoroughly investigated in this region and will be the subject of a special report.

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(4) Labor Relations Committees: The Osaka Labor Relations Committee which, up until 15 September, had been accepting cases from non-certified unions, regardless of instructions to the contrary, changed its policy and is now requiring a certification of intention to comply with Articles 2 and 5 of the Trade Union Law before acceptance of appeals.

Appointments and preparation for appointment of new LRCs are being made in various prefectures of the region with various opinions being offered as to acceptance of candidates from outside unions.

(5) Labor Education: Many unions which are planning conventions this fall have voluntarily embarked on preparatory labor education projects. Needless to say, most of these projects are highly political in nature and are labor education meetings only if such issues as the pound evaluation, history of social ideals, and philosophy of historical materialism can be categorized as labor education.

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APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)ANNEX E-1To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 30 September 1949CIVIL EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

Prepared by Lorenzo D. Langley, DAC

a. School Education:

(1) Boards of Education, Superintendents, and Secretariats: In Osaka Prefecture a series of public meetings were held by the school boards, at which it was publicized (a) that 65% of the required lower secondary schools have been built; (b) that standards for upper secondary schools are being equalized in order to reduce their alleged "superior" and "inferior" standings; (c) that expected problems of coeducation had, in the main, failed to develop. These forums included free discussion from the floor, and many pressing questions of school financing, teaching quality, PTA improvement, etc., were aired. Seven public conferences were also held in Wakayama. Co-sponsored by the prefectural school board, PTA federation and Teachers Union, they were intended to enlist public support for regaining national subsidies for the lower secondary school building program. Nara reports that the prefectural board is extremely conservative and partly composed of persons active in ken politics. To some extent this board has usurped the duties of the Secretariat and superintendent of schools.

(2) School Reorganization: Still in the try-out stage in Osaka is a new School Inspector's Report Form which credits such factors as posting of PTA budgets and knowledge of education laws, as well as the usual criteria, and penalizes unused rooms and absent teachers. The form stresses changes which have been attempted in recent years.

A cooperative labor plan between the citizens of two villages in Kyoto prefecture resulted in the clearing and levelling of ground for a consolidated lower secondary school. A dispute over work apportionment temporarily halted progress until prefectural education officials and the Civil Affairs Education Officer mediated, in a public hearing.

Both Osaka and Hyogo reported considerable transfers of school personnel in order to strengthen programs and schools.

(3) In-Service Training: A special training course for school nurses, designed to increase their effectiveness as community health promoters, continued in Hyogo.

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Special effort has been made, during summer conferences between Wakayama Civil Education Officer and school administrators, to assure differentiation between in-service training meetings and faculty meetings. Later in the school year it will be possible to determine whether the separate schedules set up as a result of these talks will be adhered to.

All teams reported a normal number of teacher training conferences.

(4) Teacher Training and Other Institutions of Higher Learning: The

newly formed Wakayama Prefectural University has just completed a highly successful fund raising campaign which netted ¥64,000,000. This amount was raised by a bond issue and private donations. The normal school has joined the liberal arts college and classes have begun for new students.

It is reported that two newly formed institutions, the Municipal Art College in Kyoto, and Naniwa University in Osaka, are suffering from poor administration and old-fashioned ideas. At Kyoto attendance is poor and there are too many part-time faculty members with low teaching loads. At Naniwa University the president creates obstacles to coeducation and desires the resignation of the young and progressive head of the teachers' college. Osaka Civil Education Officer has tried to mediate, pointing out that students suffer from such personal conflict, but with no results as yet.

(5) Private Schools: All reports on private schools indicate that most teachers are pensioners of the old Japanese educational system and that they are unprogressive and uninterested in school reforms. Low teaching load and a pay scale even lower than the public schools are also characteristic of the private schools.

(6) Adult Education: Attendance figures have been stabilized for the past few months. Each prefecture continues to have conferences seeking improvement of attendance and presentation of the courses. In Hyogo it is believed that there would be more public enthusiasm for the course were they to be organized and sponsored by social education organizations, rather than by government agencies.

b. Social Education

(1) Youth Affairs: All teams reported on Youth Training Conferences, with Boy Scouting especially active. Many representatives of troops in this region attended the Tokyo national convention during September. Wakayama has started its first troop, with excellent cooperation from PTA's, teachers and the local press. Immediate plans are being made for four more troops. Preceding the troop organization, a representative of the CE section gave a fifteen hour course to interested persons, covering organization and functions of scouting. Kyoto prefecture expects to have ten (10) registered troops by the end of the month, while Shiga has fourteen (14) registered.

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BASIC: ANNEX E-1 to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, period ending 30 September 1949, cont'd.

Two teams reported on Girl Scout organizations.

Osaka reports that there are thirty-five (35) active UNESCO chapters in the schools, and that their discussion meetings are an important deterrent to subversive groups.

(2) Parent-Teacher Associations: In Hyogo there has been increased press coverage of PTA mismanagement. The three Kobe City PTA federations held a special conference to clarify the federation's place in PTA activity. Under PTA sponsorship, a large panel discussion between parents and young people was held in Osaka. School and social problems were discussed, and audience reaction was excellent. Efforts are now being made to hold such panels locally. The Wakayama Civil Education Officer observes that School Board officials might be inclined to weaken in their stand of not allowing any extra-PTA method of extracting financial assessments from parents while at the same time asking PTA reorganization along democratic lines. This is the most pressing dilemma of PTA's, as the reorganization question is inseparable from the financial question.

(3) Women's Affairs: All teams reported lecture series on topics of interest to women, as well as organizational aid. In Wakayama numerous requests for repetition of the course on democratic organization given by the Women's Affairs Officer of this headquarters have been received. Former students of the course have taken opportunities, when presented, to overrule organization chairmen who were using undemocratic procedures.

(4) Teachers' Unions: In Osaka, the Teachers' Union published a "white paper" pointing up the extreme financial hardships currently being encountered by teachers with families. In Wakayama the union sided with principals as favoring PTA reorganization but also asked clarification of the PTA-finances question.

(5) Other Adult Groups: Of particular significance to Civil Education, as well as to other sections of Civil Affairs, is the "Bancho Community Improvement Project" underway in the Bancho section of Kobe City, Hyogo Prefecture. This project has been in the planning stage for some time but during the month of September a great deal of progress has been made. Under the leadership of Civil Education, working in cooperation with other sections of Civil Affairs-- particularly Health, Welfare, and Labor, the Kobe City and Hyogo Prefecture officials and civic leaders have been encouraged and guided in undertaking to establish in the Bancho area of Kobe City a practical demonstration of democratic planning and action in the field of community improvement. The Bancho area of Kobe, a notorious slum, containing thousands of the so-called "Eta" group, has long been a center of crime, disease, and degradation, and in the recent past has provided a natural habitat for subversive elements. As a result of the cooperative planning, by all sections,

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that has been given the project recently, providing for the pooling of resources from many different channels, it is believed that the Bancho community improvement program will develop into one of the most worthwhile enterprises that has been undertaken in Kinki Region. Numerous improvements are planned. These include far-reaching improvements in the schools of the area, the establishment of at least one model school clinic, the provision for school lunch programs, day nurseries, additional playgrounds and an adequate program of wholesome recreation with trained personnel in charge. A community wide cleanup campaign is being waged, and important improvements are planned for streets, sidewalks, sewerage, and public buildings. The interest and cooperation manifested by all social services concerned as well as public officials and civic leaders is most encouraging. Naturally, a project of such magnitude will require considerable time and the combined efforts of many individuals and groups for its completion.

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Reports Control
Symbol QIC-02HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

ANNEX E-2

To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 30 September 1949CIVIL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

Prepared by Walter Thoresen, DAC

a. Priority Programs:

(1) Tax Collection: In this Region the "Asahi" and the "Mainichi" are being used to carry tax collection advertising. In addition to these newspapers, six dailies are being used in Osaka Prefecture; four in Kyoto; two in Nara; and one each in Shiga, Wakayama, and Hyogo. The most impressive tax information program in the Region during the month was that conducted in Osaka Prefecture, with all of the major and most of the minor media being used. In Wakayama, guest speakers invited to the various adult education meetings lectured to the general public on such matters as keeping accurate sets of books and the how, why, and when of tax expenditures. In Nara, tax officials, city and town officials, and agricultural cooperative representatives formulated plans for prefecture-wide forums on the recommendations of the Shoup Mission; tax offices and the prefectural chamber of commerce and industry conducted bookkeeping courses for the farmers and merchants in the various communities. In Shiga, plans were developed for "tax problem clinics" throughout the prefecture.

(2) Political Reorientation: Attention was directed in the six prefectures to the local autonomy conferences currently being conducted by the Legal and Government Section, Eighth Army Civil Affairs, in the cities of Japan. Information plans, in Japanese, were submitted by the Teams to the several prefectural information offices. In Nara, members of the prefectural legislature and the board of education, conducted a forum to discuss administrative activities of the prefectural government. Sponsored by a local magazine dealing with public affairs, the meeting attracted an audience of only 80 persons. In Osaka City, the municipal office distributed tens of thousands of copies of leaflets dealing with city affairs.

(3) Production, Collection and Distribution of Food: All of the prefectures gave maximum publicity to the food problem. All of the important media were used. Agricultural exhibits and fairs were planned in various places.

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(4) Labor-Management Relations and Labor Education: Publicity and promotional work in connection with this priority continued in routine fashion. Most activity of all was displayed by Osaka Prefecture. Using numerous media, significant coverage was accomplished by the labor administration section, the unemployment insurance section, the vocational training section, and the public employment security section.

(5) Health Center Improvement: Newspapers and magazines were encouraged to devote adequate space to the work being done by health centers. The use of editorials was emphasized. Venereal disease and trachoma campaigns were initiated by a number of the health centers.

b. Operations of Prefectural Information Sections:

(1) During the month the Civil Information Officer conducted an up-to-the minute survey of these sections. A complete report thereof will be forwarded. In addition to prefectural information offices, several city information offices were visited, and studies were made of their operations.

(2) In Hyogo Prefecture, the information office held its first meeting with officials responsible for information activities in the district and town offices in widely-scattered parts of the prefecture. Priority information programs were discussed; techniques and media were reviewed and analyzed; and attempts were made to break a few of the major bottlenecks within information channels and to clear up the more serious misunderstandings between prefectural and local officials. Plans are to call a meeting of this type every month until some of the major obstacles have been permanently overcome.

(3) The manning table of the information unit in Wakayama Prefecture has been increased from five to seven. The information officer reported that negative reports on information activities submitted to him by the various sections and departments of the prefectural government had become quite "few" in recent weeks. The unit recently purchased a mobile loud speaker unit.

(4) No outstanding achievements can be attributed to the informational organization of Nara Prefecture since its establishment earlier this year. Operating presently in a sub-sectional status in the liaison section, its present activities consist mainly of liaison work with Civil Affairs and prefectural sections, with little activity requiring initiative. Although it has endeavored to play a significant part in the administration activities, its work has been hampered by intersectional rivalries and internal politics.

c. Visual Program:

(1) Intensive drives were conducted throughout the Region to inform organizations of all kinds as to how to draw the equipment. Facilities

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BASIC: ANNEX E-2 to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report Kinki Civil Affairs Region, AFO 25, Period Ending 30 September 1949, cont'd.

of the prefectural film libraries were publicized. In Nara Prefecture, emphasis on visual aids has been to supplement the adult education courses currently being conducted. Special films on baseball have been used to provide instructional materials for physical education classes for boys in junior and senior high schools. The film library has been reorganized; another room has been added for office space. A new film librarian has been hired and fills a vacancy which has existed since May. The formation of a sponsoring organization for the visual education program to supplement the limited funds provided by the prefectural budget is being contemplated. It was suggested that funds might be raised through assessment of the municipalities and donations from social organizations. The question is raised as to whether this plan would be desirable, since it would mean taxing the already straining municipal and family budgets.

(2) Because of the unusual topography of Wakayama Prefecture, transportation of projection equipment has always been a costly operation. In recent weeks, the visual aids officer of that prefecture conferred with railway officials and agreed to a free education program for railway employees in exchange for free transportation of visual aids equipment.

(3) It is significant that in Osaka Prefecture during the period from 26 August to 25 September, a total of 319, 120 people saw CI&E films. There were 195 showings with 87 different films in circulation.

c. Organizations Utilized as Media:

(1) In Kyoto, various organizations emphasized the publicizing of the "nine point program". The Economic Recovery Committee sponsored a series of conferences and has used every medium to get information to the people. At town meetings held in two places, featured talks on economic recovery were given.

(2) The town meetings, initiated by the Kyoto Prefecture Information Section, were valuable, as a beginning, but failed to serve their real purpose. The governor and section heads were present to speak briefly to the audience and to answer questions. Their talks, however, missed

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fire as they were chiefly concerned with relating information already adequately covered by the press about damages of recent typhoons and plans for relief. The audiences showed an aggressive interest and asked many questions and also stated problems -- chiefly relating financial difficulties of small villages and the food delivery program.

(3) It was brought to the attention of the chief of the Kyoto Prefecture Information Section that these were not truly town meetings. The audiences were hand-picked and consisted of the mayors, vice-mayors, and officials of all of the villages in the area. The general public was not invited.

f. Media Development:

The preparation of more readable and attractive literature has been the aim of the Civil Information Officers in guiding the prefectural governments in the preparation of informational materials. The use of illustrations, and the use of staggered paragraphs, short and concise, instead of the flowery and ornate mass of print, have been encouraged and found to be successful.

g. Anti-Totalitarian Activities.

(1) Reports from the National Rural Police in Hyogo Prefecture reveal that out of a total of 398 repatriates residing in the prefecture (excluding Kobe City), 347 have become completely indifferent to Communism and the JCP, 22 are very weak sympathizers, 20 have remained strong sympathizers, and only 9 have actually joined the party. Current Communist activities seem to be emphasizing the "united front from below" or infiltration at the local level. Reports show increased activities in two districts. In the first district, reports allege that after a secret meeting held during the latter part of August at the district cell headquarters, the local cells began sponsoring lectures, followed by slide shows and the dissemination of printed propaganda in the several rural localities during September in an effort to reach the farmers. These reports also allege that vigorous attempts are being made to infiltrate village offices and agricultural cooperatives.

(2) Another report from the Hyogo National Rural Police states that when one of the cells posted a series of wall newspapers severely criticizing Dr. Shoup's report and recommendations, local municipal officials issued instructions that the papers be removed by the police. These orders were subsequently carried out. No protests were made by the Communists since, the police state, the wall papers were of such a nature as to warrant prosecution. Communists in Hyogo seem to continue to be following the "Down with the Yoshida Cabinet" line on all fronts.

(3) In Nara Prefecture, a group in one of the districts has countered malicious propaganda found on Communist wall newspapers by establishing such a newspaper of their own.

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BASIC: ANNEX E-2 to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, Period Ending 30 September 1949, cont'd.

(4) In Kyoto Prefecture, the dispute of the "Kyoto Nichi Nichi" was brought to a definite settlement on 5 September when the stockholders gave final approval to a merger with the "Kyoto Shimbun". With the appointment of a new managing editor, and with the firing of various Communist writers, it is believed that this paper will continue as a most conservative organ.

(5) The "Yukan Kyoto" has reported a complete reshuffle of personnel to remove communists from key positions. It is reported that the culture department, once dominated by Communists, has been abolished. All of the editorial writers are now conservatives, and further steps will be taken for complete elimination of the radical element from the staff. This action is remarkable in light of the fact that previously only weakness and lassitude have been displayed by non-Communist members of the staff. The tone of the newspaper has changed considerably, and there are no traces of any of the extreme radicalism that once characterized it.

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Symbol MG-13HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)ANNEX FTo Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 30 September 1949FINANCE & CIVIL PROPERTY

Prepared by Harry L. Mangerich, DAC

a. Delinquent Tax Status

The Osaka National Tax Bureau conducted during the months of June, July and August, an intensive campaign among the tax offices to clear up outstanding delinquent tax cases. The success of this campaign is evidenced in the enhanced collections for this Region as of 31 August 1949. During these months, 11,230,000,000 yen was collected on old delinquent tax accounts. Little actual progress was made however, toward the ultimate elimination of tax arrearages. The total amount of tax delinquencies as of 1 June was 23,014,000,000 yen. Despite the 11 billion yen collected during the campaign, a net reduction of only 3,400,000,000 yen was actually effected in the delinquent tax status. The main reason for this nominal net gain again is represented as due to lack of adequate personnel to concentrate on current collections while intensive efforts are being made to clear up old accounts. Collections generally have improved materially in this Region, both in amount and in percentage of anticipated collections over previous years. The results are gratifying but not electrifying. It is contemplated that so far as personnel limitations permit, concentration on clearance of taxes in arrears will continue.

b. Auctions of Delinquent Taxpayers' Properties

During the month, a representative of this office attended an auction sale of delinquent taxpayers' properties with a view toward observing the conduct and effectiveness thereof. It appears vital to this office to insure that these sales of all properties are conducted honestly and efficiently. The sale was held in the Osaka area and was well attended by potential buyers. Further study will be made on the conduct of auctions generally, particularly relative to the sales of plants and immovable properties.

c. Shop Report

The advanced copies of the Shop Report were distributed pursuant to directions. Considerable interest has been evinced by the local government officials obtaining copies thereof and requests were made for additional copies. Mr. Hirata of the National Tax Agency addressed a group of tax chiefs at the

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Osaka National Tax Bureau to orient them on the basic contents of the report on 21 September 1949.

d. Incentive Liquor Distribution

A study is being made by this office of the effects of the incentive liquor distribution currently in effect. It appears that the liberality of this distribution is so broad as to provide tax relief to virtually all categories of employment. In this regard, it has apparently exceeded the original intent for which established; i.e. "rationing essential commodities for the workers' livelihood" and now constitutes nothing more or less than a boon to the workers to the detriment of the revenue program. The tax exempted pursuant to this program approximates two billion yen and the administrative costs and additional burden upon employees is extensive enough to warrant serious consideration for the repeal of this phase of the incentive plan. A detailed report will be submitted relative hereto in the future.

e. Publicity Posters

(1) Posters are still arriving too late for use at Fuse Tax Office.

(2) Complaint has been made by some of the tax offices in this Region that publicity material continues to arrive too late to be of material value. The material apparently is currently directed to the individual tax offices by railway mail. It appears that in the case of some isolated offices removed from the main rail lines that distribution is not effected as expeditiously as it might be. The matter was suggested for study by the Regional Tax Bureau and the potential suggested of having all material come directly to the Regional Bureau for redistribution. It appears desirable to have the matter reviewed at the National Tax Agency level to ascertain whether it will be necessary to prepare the material for distribution farther in advance or effect a better plan of distribution to insure more timely reception.

f. First and Second Demand Letters to Delinquents

(1) A review of the use being made of the first and second demand letters indicates that the methods in operation are not consonant with the original intent. It appears that most of the tax offices have been sending out the first demand letter over the period of time fixed by the Regional Bureau from August 1 to August 20. The second demand letters are then being sent out over the period of August 20 to September 20. Headquarters Eighth Army letter dated 15 September 1949, subject: "Surveillance of Japanese Tax Administration" indicates that the first letters were to be directed to the attention of delinquent taxpayers concentrating on the larger delinquents, fixing specific appointment dates and hours. In the event these appointments were not kept the second demand letter was to follow the first letter within 48 hours, giving the taxpayers final warning of attachment and sale of their properties in order to settle the delinquencies. Apparently, this intent was not clearly set forth in the instructions to the Tax Agency inasmuch as the instructions issued by the Agency and those passed on to the tax offices by

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BASIC: ANNEX F to Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, period ending 30 September 1949. cont'd.

the Regional Bureau do not emphasize the same procedure. Many of the tax offices pursuant to the delinquency tax drive had issued advance notices of attachment to most of the tax delinquents who would normally be scheduled to receive the demand notices and hence were reluctant to follow up so shortly with the demand letters provided. The information requested in the Eighth Army letter relative to the use of these demand notices in two representative tax offices of each of the prefectures is incorporated in this report. A separate report will be submitted containing the instructions received from the Tax Agency and those passed on to the tax offices as well as a consolidated report provided by the Regional Bureau on the success achieved in the use of these demand letters.

(2) Apparently, the taxpayers' apathy even to the final warning has been so general that the stringent attachment and sale methods desirable to enforce the threat incorporated therein would be physically impracticable at this time.

g. Evasions on Withholding Taxes

Investigation of the Osaka Civil Affairs Team have indicated that corporations are failing to make timely or correct reports and payments on income taxes withheld from their employees. The tight money situation and lack of tax personnel to concentrate on this problem apparently have made this a popular source of evasion currently. The matter was directed to the attention of the tax officials emphasizing need for incorporating this as a matter of special investigation.

h. Transportation

Transportation continues to be a critical problem in the tax enforcement program. Officials and agents are unable to reach taxpayers and many of the regions of jurisdiction without a great deal of time spent in traveling, primarily via bicycles. With the decrease of personnel recently effected, this shortcoming becomes more serious than ever before. Some mode of motor transportation should be provided the tax offices as soon as practicable.

i. Delinquency Clearances

Tax officials apparently are still reluctant to attach and sell properties of the larger delinquents because of the potential of destroying possible future sources of revenue and the jobs of the personnel employed by these delinquents. They continue to attach and sell property of the lesser delinquents more readily. A meeting of all tax chiefs in the Nara Prefecture was held to stress the importance of clearing the larger accounts first in order to demonstrate to all taxpayers that social or financial positions does not provide any special immunities from the tax laws for these persons.

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j. Defalcations

Defalcations, bribes and general acceptance of favors by tax officials continues to be a far too common practice in this Region. Numerous cases of corruption have been brought to light during the past months, primarily by the local police officials. It is felt that more strenuous and expeditious punitive measures must be provided to correct these practices.

k. Assistance Rendered Tax Offices

(1) Daily contact is maintained with the Osaka National Tax Bureau by liaison and visits to that office.

(2) Discussion of all directives received from the Tax Agency and those issued to the tax offices were reviewed. Personnel problems were discussed with the Osaka National Tax Bureau, and one case of suspected misconduct of a tax official of one of the tax offices of Hyogo Prefecture was reported to the Bureau.

6 Incls:

- 1. List of Delinquencies Hyogo Prefecture
- 2. " " " Kyoto "
- 3. " " " Shiga "
- 4. " " " Nara "
- 5. " " " Osaka "
- 6. " " " Warayama "

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NAGATA TAX OFFICE

HYOGO PREFECTURE

TOTAL DELINQUENCIES AT 31 JULY 1949

NO. OF CASES 7,300
AMOUNT ¥220,000,000

	First Demand Letter		Second Demand Letter	
	No. of Tax-payers (1)	Tax amount (2)	No. of Tax-payers (3)	Tax amount (4)
a. Demand letters sent 1 Aug to 31 Aug	1000	¥18,765,000	1000	¥16,587,000
b. Demand letters returned undelivered	335	6,255,000	386	5,529,000
c. Demand letters reaching tax payers	665	12,510,000	632	11,058,000
d. Appointment kept as set	383	8,678,000	401	6,338,000
e. Full cash payment made	65	1,457,000	81	1,068,000
f. Partial cash payment made	178	3,127,000	187	2,468,000
g. Payment promised	183	4,065,000	196	2,757,000
h. Liability cancelled in full because of bookkeeping or assessment error	53	1,236,000	68	1,929,000
i. Uncollectible: To be charged off	83	2,259,000	56	1,658,000
j. Turned over for attachment	43	2,365,000	63	1,306,000
k. Others: Payment by instalments promised	63	1,376,000	85	1,845,000

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Incl #1 to Annex "F"

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KOBE TAX OFFICE

HYOGO PREFECTURE

TOTAL DELINQUENCIES AT 31 JULY 1949

NO. OF CASES 32,657
 AMOUNT ¥125,100,000

	First Demand Letter		Second Demand Letter	
	No. of Tax-payers (1)	Tax amount (2)	No. of Tax-payers (3)	Tax amount (4)
a. Demand letters sent 1 Aug to 31 Aug	6700	¥351,300,000	6300	¥351,366,000
b. Demand letters returned undelivered	1400	85,000,000	2000	70,000,000
c. Demand letters reaching taxpayers	5300	26,300,000	4300	281,366,000
d. Appointment kept as set	2500	95,000,000	3100	121,421,000
e. Full cash payment made	32	1,250,000	51	2,500,000
f. Partial cash payment made	80	1,950,000	126	3,500,000
g. Payment promised	400	22,000,000	500	27,000,000
h. because of bookkeeping or assessment error	88	800,000	23	421,000
i. Uncollectible: To be charged of	1000	20,000,000	1500	29,000,000
j. Turned over for attachment	0	0	0	0
k. Others: Payment by instalments promised	900	49,000,000	900	59,000,000

1. Letters were sent to delinquents previous to the 23rd year.
2. 1st letter delinquents reported 1 Aug to 10 Aug.
 2nd letter delinquents reported 10 Sept to 20 Sept.

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 KAMIKYO T. & OFFICE
 KYOTO PREFECTURE

Result of the 1st Demand Letter

Remarks	August		September	
	No. of case	Amount of money	No. of case	Amount of money
a. Number sent out Aug 1 - 31 Sep 1 - 30	7,780		160	
b. Number returned undelivered	231		21	
c. Number demand letter reaching taxpayer	7,549		149	
d. Full cash payment made	93	594,690	3	113,968
f. Partial cash payment made	2,314	1,157,090	0	0
g. Payment promised	234	1,305,400	27	542,000
h. Liability cancelled in full because of bookkeeping or assessment error	13	510,960	-0	0
i. Uncollectable (to be charged off)	155	1,020,035	12	1,269,620
j. Turned over for attachment	2,396		0	0
k. Others				

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Incl #2 to Annex "F"

*Restricted*HIGASHIYAMA TAX OFFICEKYOTO PREFECTURE

Result of the 1st Demand Letter

Remarks	August		September	
	No. of case	Amount of money	No. of case	Amount of money
a. Number sent out Aug 1 - 31 Sep 1 - 30	4,644		3,483	
b. Number returned undelivered	139		90	
c. Number demand letter reaching taxpayer	4,505		3,393	
d. Appointments kept as such	495		364	
e. Full cash payment made	437	371,370	336	557,050
f. Partial cash payment made	1,770	1,484,830	1,395	2,227,240
g. Payment promised	1,308	6,541,623	981	2,943,500
h. Liability cancelled in full because of bookkeeping or assessment error	160	420,160	120	630,240
i. Uncollectable (to be charged off)	340	126,430	225	189,645
j. Turned over for attachment	87		117	
k. Others				

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*Restricted*KAMIKYO TAX OFFICEKYOTO PREFECTURE

Result of the 2nd Demand Letter

Remarks	August		September	
	No. of case	Amount of money	No. of case	Amount of money
a. Number sent out Aug 1 - 31 Sep 1 - 30	4,833		8,489	
b. Number returned undelivered	119		58	
c. Number demand letter reaching taxpayer	4,714		8,431	
d. Appointments kept as such	2,704		6,328	
e. Full cash payment made	121	156,430	103	386,469
f. Partial cash payment made	1,375	2,175,886	2,013	2,591,566
g. Payment promised	125	928,500	330	2,600,400
h. Liability cancelled in full because of bookkeeping or assessment error	9	39,699	6	146,958
i. Uncollectable (to be charged of)	102	1,530,620	847	2,941,000
j. Turned over for attachment	969		2,577	
k. Others				

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HIGASHIYAMA TAX OFFICE
KYOTO PREFECTURE

Result of the 2nd Demand letter

Remarks	August		September	
	No. of case	Amount of money	No. of case	Amount of money
a. Number sent out Aug 1 - 31 Sep 1 - 30	2,725		740	
b. Number returned undelivered	33		25	
c. Number demand letter reaching taxpayer	2,692		715	
d. Appointments kept as such	242		113	
e. Full cash payment made	202	742,740	118	185,685
f. Partial cash payment made	385	2,969,660	375	742,420
g. Payment promised	654	3,279,245	328	824,800
h. Liability cancelled in full because of bookkeeping or assessment error	80	840,326	43	210,090
i. Uncollectable (to be charged off)	170	252,660	85	63,215
j. Turned over for attachment	34		58	
k. Others				

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KUSATSU TAX OFFICE

SHIGA PREFECTURE

TOTAL DELINQUENCIES AT 31 JULY 1949

NO. OF CASES 3,927
 AMOUNT ¥41,546,730

	First Demand Letter		Second Demand Letter	
	Number of Taxpayers (1)	Tax amount (2)	Number of Taxpayers (3)	Tax amount (4)
a. Demand letters sent 1 Aug to 31 Aug	3,927	41,546,730	587	16,152,200
b. Demand letters returned undelivered	38	247,190	-	-
c. Demand letters reaching taxpayers	3,889	41,299,540	587	16,152,200
d. Appointment kept as set	2,450	33,039,600	450	10,102,000
e. Full cash payment made	205	2,172,600	-	-
f. Partial cash payment made	800	540,400	115	908,000
g. Payment promised	235	6,600,000	30	415,000
h. Liability cancelled in full because of bookkeeping or assessment error	232	4,112,175	5	38,000
i. Uncollectible: To be charged off	160	1,437,000	-	-
j. Turned over for attachment	30	2,000,000	-	-
k. Others:	738	16,177,425	300	8,741,000

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Incl #3 to Annex "F"

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KUSATSU TAX OFFICE

SHIGA PREFECTURE

TOTAL DELINQUENCIES AT 31 August 1949

NO. OF CASES 3,490
 AMOUNT ¥33,775,555

	First Demand Letter		Second Demand Letter	
	Number of Taxpayers (1)	Tax amount (2)	Number of Taxpayers (3)	Tax amount (4)
a. Demand letters sent 1 Aug to 31 Aug	3,490	33,775,555	360	8,718,000
b. Demand letters returned undelivered	29	138,645	-	-
c. Demand letters reaching taxpayers	3,361	33,586,910	360	8,718,000
d. Appointment kept as set	2,016	21,577,600	65	6,826,000
e. Full cash payment made	244	1,245,600	-	-
f. Partial cash payment made	720	334,931	25	415,500
g. Payment promised	190	3,078,800	20	426,000
h. Liability cancelled in full because of bookkeeping or assessment error	161	5,148,959	12	1,530,000
i. Uncollectible; To be charged off	180	1,624,300	-	-
j. Turned over for attachment	65	1,625,000	-	-
k. Others:	456	8,520,010	8	4,454,500

Restricted

Restricted

OTSU TAX OFFICE

SHIGA PREFECTURE

TOTAL DELINQUENCIES AT 31 JULY 1949

NO. OF CASES 7,129
 AMOUNT ¥119,892,725

	First Demand Letter		Second Demand Letter	
	Number of Taxpayers (1)	Tax amount (2)	Number of Taxpayers (3)	Tax amount (4)
a. Demand letters sent 1 Aug to 31 Aug	7,027	1,072,622,354		
b. Demand letters returned undelivered	695	7,182,319		
c. Demand letters reaching taxpayers	6,332	100,442,752		
d. Appointment kept as set	6,332	100,442,752		
e. Full cash payment made	179	746,008		
f. Partial cash payment made	712	1,475,414		
g. Payment promised	1,633	12,319,361		
h. Liability cancelled in full because of bookkeeping or assessment error	236	951,315		
i. Uncollectible: To be charged off	276	8,776,220		
j. Turned over for attachment	2,446	61,747,734		
k. Others: Probability of being reduced	850	14,426,700		

Restricted

Restricted

OTSU TAX OFFICE

SHIGA PREFECTURE

TOTAL DELINQUENCIES AT 31 AUGUST 1949

NO. OF CASES 5,943
 AMOUNT ¥97,876,280

	First Demand Letter		Second Demand Letter	
	Number of Taxpayers (1)	Tax Amount (2)	Number of Taxpayers (3)	Tax Amount (4)
a. Demand letters sent 1 Aug to 31 Aug			43	25,739,988
b. Demand letters returned undelivered				
c. Demand letters reaching taxpayers			43	25,739,988
d. Appointment kept as set			43	25,739,988
e. Full cash payment made				
f. Partial cash payment made				
g. Payment promised			26	8,596,594
h. Liability cancelled in full because of bookkeeping or assessment error				
i. Uncollectible: To be Charged off				
j. Turned over for attachment				
k. Others:				
Process of reinvestigation			7	6,253,920
Impossible to collect at present			10	10,889,474

Restricted

retained
N.A.R. T.X OFFICE
N.A.R. PREFECTURE

TOTAL DELINQUENCIES AT 31 JULY 1949

NO. OF CASES 34,523
 AMOUNT 592,372

	First Demand Letter		Second Demand Letter	
	Number of Taxpayers (1)	Tax amount (2)	Number of Taxpayers (3)	Tax Amount (4)
a. Demand letters sent 1 Aug to 31 Aug	6,192	173,097	None	
b. Demand letters returned undelivered	465	10,060		
c. Demand letters reaching taxpayers	5,727	163,037		
d. Appointment kept as set	3,985	83,534		
e. Full cash payment made	601	2,081		
f. Partial cash payment made	1,568	38,632		
g. Payment promised	583	14,154		
h. Liability cancelled in full because of bookkeeping or assessment error	35	211		
i. Uncollectible: To be charged off	-	-		
j. Turned over for attachment	-	-		
k. Others:	1,198	28,456		

(Similar form for month of September)

Incl #4 to Annex "F"

Restricted

N.R.A. T.X. OFFICE

N.R.A. PREFECTURE

TOTAL DELINQUENCIES AT 31 AUGUST 1949

NO. OF CASES 31,867
 AMOUNT 528,884

	First Demand Letter		Second Demand Letter	
	Number of Taxpayers (1)	Tax amount (2)	Number of Taxpayers (3)	Tax Amount (4)
a. Demand letters sent 1 Sep to 30 Sep			172	58,254
b. Demand letters returned undelivered			-	-
c. Demand letters reaching taxpayers			172	58,254
d. Appointment kept as set			66	19,300
e. Full cash payment made			1	28
f. Partial cash payment made			18	510
g. Payment promised			3	80
h. Liability cancelled in full because of bookkeeping or assessment error			-	-
i. Uncollectible: To be charged off			-	-
j. Turned over for attachment			21	933
k. Others.			23	17,749

(Similar form for month of October)

Restricted

Restricted

SAKURAI TAX OFFICE

NARA PREFECTURE

TOTAL DELINQUENCIES AT 31 JULY 1949

NO. OF CASES 5,972
AMOUNT 35,551

	First Demand Letter		Second Demand Letter	
	Number of Taxpayers (1)	Tax amount (2)	Number of Taxpayers (3)	Tax amount (4)
a. Demand letters sent 1 Aug to 31 Aug	4,234	28,630	None	
b. Demand letters returned undelivered	237	2,243		
c. Demand letters reaching taxpayers	3,997	26,387		
d. Appointment kept as set	3,276	19,011		
e. Full cash payment made	644	2,814		
f. Partial cash payment made	1,425	562		
g. Payment promised	949	12,312		
h. Liability cancelled in full because of bookkeeping or assessment error	122	189		
i. Uncollectible: To be charged off	56	309		
j. Turned over for attachment	80	2,825		
k. Others:	721	7,376		

(Similar form for month of September)

Restricted

Restricted

SAKURAI TAX OFFICE

N.I.R. PREFECTURE

TOTAL DELINQUENCIES AT 31 AUGUST 1949

No. OF CASES 3,941
 AMOUNT 22,341

	First Demand Letter		second Demand Letter	
	Number of Taxpayers (1)	Tax amount (2)	Number of Taxpayers (3)	Tax Amount (4)
a. Demand letters sent 1 Sep to 30 Sep	1,465	5,441	597	6,408
b. Demand letters returned undelivered	48	393	23	210
c. Demand letters reaching taxpayers	1,417	5,048	574	6,198
d. Appointment kept as set	1,020	3,276	498	5,333
e. Full cash payment made	243	460	63	1,327
f. Partial cash payment made	552	263	281	519
g. Payment promised	191	1,831	102	3,099
h. Liability cancelled in full because of bookkeeping or assessment error	16	143	11	64
i. uncollectible: To be charged off	-	-	-	-
j. Turned over for attachment	18	579	41	324
k. Others:	397	1,772	75	865

(Sum for month of October)

Restricted

Restricted

KITA TAX OFFICE

OSAKA PREFECTURE

TOTAL DELINQUENCIES AT 31 JULY 1949

NO. OF CASES 28,843
 AMOUNT 935,312

(Unit: 1,000 Yen)

	First Demand Letter		Second Demand Letter	
	No. of Tax-payers	Tax Amt.	No of Tax-payers	Tax Amt.
a. Demand letters sent 1 Aug to 31 Aug	0		0	
b. Demand letters returned undelivered				
c. Demand letters reaching taxpayers				
d. Appointment kept as set				
e. Full cash payment made				
f. Partial cash payment made				
g. Payment promised				
h. Liability cancelled in full because of bookkeeping or assessment error				
i. Uncollectible: To be charged off				
j. Turned over for attachment				
k. Others				

Restricted

Incl: #5 to Annex "F"

Restricted

KITA TAX OFFICE

OSAKA PREFECTURE

TOTAL DELINQUENCIES AT 31 AUG 1949

NO. OF CASES 26,323
 AMOUNT 895,527

(Unit: 1,000 Yen)

	First Demand Letter		Second Demand Letter	
	No. of Tax-payers	Tax amt.	No. of Tax-payers	Tax amt.
a. Demand letters sent 1 Sep to 30 Sep	13,624	584,000	0	
b. Demand letters returned undelivered	2,338	92,458		
c. Demand letters reaching taxpayers	10,786	491,542		
d. Appointment kept as set	4,371	248,770		
e. Full cash payment made	642	4,152		
f. Partial cash payment made	575	3,478		
g. Payment promised	584	10,650		
h. Liability cancelled in full because of bookkeeping or assessment error	1,239	11,448		
i. Uncollectible; To be charged off	2,126	65,898		
j. Turned over for attachment	225	20,850		
k. Others (Double assessment by two offices)	45	5,450		

Restricted

FUSE TAX OFFICEOSAKI PREFECTURE

TOTAL DELINQUENCIES AT 31 JULY 1949

NO. OF CASES	<u>39,269</u>
AMOUNT	<u>716,969</u>

(Unit: 1,000 Yen)

	First Demand Letter		Second Demand Letter	
	No. of Tax-payers	Tax Amt.	No. of Tax-payers	Tax Amt.
a. Demand letters sent 1 Aug to 31 Aug			46	31,267
b. Demand letters returned undelivered			0	0
c. Demand letters reaching taxpayers			46	31,267
d. Appointment kept as set			18	12,599
e. Full cash payment made			0	0
f. Partial cash payment made			9	2,336
g. Payment promised			10	18,381
h. Liability cancelled in full because of bookkeeping or assessment error			0	0
i. Uncollectible: To be charged off			0	0
j. Turned over for attachment			35	11,635
k. Others (transferred to the other office)				

FUSE TAX OFFICEOSAKA PREFECTURE

TOTAL DELINQUENCIES AT 31 AUG 1949

NO. OF CASES	<u>38,838</u>
AMOUNT	<u>685,262</u>

(Unit: 1,000 Yen)

	First Demand Letter		Second Demand Letter	
	No. of Tax-payers	Tax Amt.	No. of Tax-payers	Tax Amt.
a. Demand letters sent 1 Sep to 30 Sep	13,134	504,395	3,960	125,376
b. Demand letters returned undelivered	1,591	52,104	0	0
c. Demand letters reaching taxpayers	12,219	452,291	3,960	125,376
d. Appointment kept as set	4,259	140,497	774	25,075
e. Full cash payment made	0	0	0	0
f. Partial cash payment made	648	2,069	98	269
g. Payment promised	10	18,381	0	0
h. Liability cancelled in full because of bookkeeping or assessment error	0	0	0	0
i. Uncollectible: To be charged off	1,893	60,619	121	9,169
j. Turned over for attachment (Turned over for completion)	10,386	413,618	3,672	109,462
k. Others (of reinvestigation & the case transferred to the other offices)	855	30,158	163	6,745

*Restricted*WAKAYAMA CITY TAX OFFICEWAKAYAMA PREFECTURE

TOTAL DELINQUENCIES AT 31 JULY 1949

NO. OF CASES	<u>38151</u>
AMOUNT	<u>305,193,000</u>

	First Demand Letter		Second Demand Letter	
	Number of Taxpayers (1)	Tax Amount (2)	Number of Taxpayers (3)	Tax Amount (4)
a. Demand letters sent 1 Aug to 31 Aug	12,500	238,193,000	0	0
b. Demand letters returned undelivered	1,875	25,630	0	0
c. Demand letters reaching taxpayers	10,625	212,563,000	0	0
d. Appointment kept as set	7,540	195,721,000	0	0
e. Full cash payment made	880	14,448,000	0	0
f. Partial cash payment made	3,510	43,382,000	0	0
g. Payment promised	2,930	51,820,000	0	0
h. Liability cancelled in full because of bookkeeping or assessment error	61	362,000	0	0
i. Uncollectible: To be charged off	31	465,000	0	0
j. Turned over for attachment	128	25,244,000	0	0
k. Others:	0	0	0	0

Restricted

Incl: #6 to Annex "F"

Restricted
WAKAYAMA CITY TAX OFFICE
WAKAYAMA PREFECTURE

TOTAL DELINQUENCIES AT 31 AUGUST 1949

NO. OF CASES 35,454
 AMOUNT 264,877,000

	First Demand Letter		Second Demand Letter	
	Number of Taxpayers (1)	Tax Amount (2)	Number of Taxpayers (3)	Tax Amount (4)
a. Demand letters sent 1 Sept to 30 Sept	0	0	520	6,713,000
b. Demand letters returned undelivered	0	0	10	545,000
c. Demand letters reaching taxpayers	0	0	510	6,168,000
d. Appointment kept as set	0	0	510	6,168,000
e. Full cash payment made	0	0	60	1,848,000
f. Partial cash payment made	0	0	120	784,000
g. Payment promised	0	0	300	3,001,000
h. Liability cancelled in full because of bookkeeping or assessment error	0	0	30	189,000
i. Uncollectible: To be charged off	0	0	10	346,000
j. Turned over for attachment	0	0	0	0
k. Others:	0	0	0	0

Restricted