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

MERWIN J. CAMP, Capt, Inf

ANNEX F

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 May 1949

SURVEILLANCE OF JAPANESE TAX ADMINISTRATION

1. Major problems of tax administration in each Military Government area:

a. On 6 May, Nanao tax office officials were endeavoring to reassess 265 fisherman residents of Ishizaki-mura, Nanao City. The tax officials appeared to be rather skeptical and the problem seemed to be exceedingly difficult in view of the fact that the fisherman did not file an initial return. Moreover, it is a reported fact that some officials had been lashed with bamboo canes for reporting actual income to the Nanao tax office; also it has been reported that fishermen of Ishizaki-mura are Communist sympathizers and engage in blackmarket activities in spite of the efforts of the Nanao police to curtail such practices. Hence, under such circumstance it is becoming increasingly difficult for the tax officials to obtain necessary information to estimate incomes of fishermen. Moreover, it is almost impossible to secure reliable information reprisal actions taken against some officials.

b. All tax officials report that one of their major problems is to eliminate the practice of employers utilizing taxes withheld from employees wages for the improvement of their business, and failing to turn in such taxes by the 10th of the following month, which is in violation of chapter VIII article 69 par (2) of Public Law #27 dated 1947, as amended. However, according to tax officials' interpretation, a technicality incorporated in the tax law permits employers to use taxes withheld from employees wages for improvement of their business.

c. It is apparent there has not been an official interpretation of the various technical parts of the tax law in view of the fact that tax offices now operate solely on the basis of the tax chief's interpretation of what he thinks the law means. Standard interpretations of the tax law should be disseminated to all tax office chiefs, with provision for frequent reviews, so that a basic and uniform understanding of the law exists.

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d. It is the opinion of the tax officials that the budget for tax collection expenses as allocated by the Ministry of Finance is insufficient to compensate for expenses incurred. This situation is particularly true with regard to travel expenses needed by tax collectors who frequently are required to operate in outlying villages and towns and are at times unable to return to their homes.

2. Type and extent of operational assistance given local tax offices and/or regional financial bureaus by military government teams:

a. Two tax teams consisting of one military government member and one tax collector each, have assisted the Kanazawa Tax Office in eliminating delinquent cases by personal visits to delinquent tax payers who owed over 10,000 yen each. Through this procedure approximately 900 delinquents were contacted who paid about 8,000,000 yen delinquent taxes. Furniture, radios, etc valued at approximately 7,700,000 yen were seized for non-payment, most of which was later redeemed through payments to the tax office by the delinquent tax payers. A total of about 14,700,000 yen was collected during the past month by these methods. The first auction of property seized during April and May will be held 7 June.

b. In Wajima and Nanao, it was suggested to the tax office chief that all tax collectors be assigned to districts regardless of area in which the amounts of delinquent taxes are roughly equal, and placed on a competitive basis, and that an incentive reward be given to the one first liquidating all delinquent taxes. Such a system is now being practiced by two offices; however in view of the fact that such a system has been operating for only a short period actual results cannot be evaluated.

3. Since most tax collectors regard their task of collecting delinquent taxes as an undesirable job, and the fact that Public Law #27 dated 1947 provides for payment of 10% to informers of persons who have understated income to evade the payment of taxes, it is recommended that some similar be adopted that would stirulate the initiative and efforts of tax collectors to clear up all delinquent cases.

4. Total national taxes collected in Ishikawa Prefecture during the month of May for the fiscal year 1949 - ¥308,972,000.

5. Total national taxes collected during May in the Kanazawa Financial Bureau, Hokuriku Region - ¥844,008,000.

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

MERWIN J. CAMP, Captain, Inf

ANNEX F-1

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 May 1949

FINANCE AND CIVIL PROPERTY

1. Inspections of United Nations Property during the month revealed the following discrepancies at the Kanazawa Oil Storage Depot of the Shell Oil Company.

a. Four foam type extinguishers were found to be non-usable.

b. Two pump type extinguishers could not be operated.

c. Fire buckets were missing and some found to be badly corroded.

Prefectural officials were notified and corrective action taken immediately.

2. Supplies of materials necessary for maintenance and upkeep of UN property are being obtained without difficulty.

3. One looted vehicle, a 1941 Dodge Sedan, engine number D 15C4252, was returned to the prefectural government in compliance with Ltr, GHQ, SCAP, File AG 451, CPC/PLD, dtd 15 April 1949, Subject: "Recall of Unidentifiable Looted Vehicles in use by Occution Units and Foreign Missions".

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NOT TO LEAVE THE SECTION

MARCH

MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION INTRA-OFFICE ROUTING SLIP

	FROM	TO
Civil Govt Officer		
Executive Officer		
Asst Executive Officer		
Inspecting Officer		
Admin Officer		
Personnel		
Reports	✓	
O.C.P.		
Legal		
Finance		

	FROM	TO
Social Affairs		
Repatriation		
Public Welfare		
Civil Information		
Civil Education		
Medical		
Economics		
Mfg & Industry		
Com & Trade		
Labor		
Natural Res		

____ Action ____ Concurrence __✓__ Information

____ Comment ____ Return ____ File

Remarks

Ishikawa MG Team

THIS REPORT TO BE RETURNED TO REPORTS BRANCH, FOR FILE

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

R E S T R I C T E D

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

8 April 1949

SUBJECT: Monthly Military Government Activities Report

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343

1. In compliance with Par 2, Operational Directive, Number 53, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 8 October 1948, the Military Government Activities Report for this headquarters for the month of March 1949, is submitted.

2. Tax Collection:

a. This Prefecture passed 100% of its collection goal on 6 March 1949, when 100.3% was attained. This collection was increased to 118.7 as of 31 March 1949 for a total amount of ¥3,629,453,000. Of this amount ¥1,508,635,000 was self-assess: income tax which represented 124.5% of the income tax goal.

b. As of 31 March 1949 delinquent taxes had been reduced to the following number of cases and amounts for the prior years indicated:

Year	Cases	Amount
1946	18	¥ 259,000
1947	1,292	¥7,432,000
1948	18,339	¥107,623,000

3. Economic Recovery:

On 16 March 1949 the "Ishikawa Economic Rehabilitation Committee" was organized and activated. The committee is headed by the Governor as Honorary Chairman and the President of the Prefectural Charber of Commerce as "working" chairman. It consists of an Executive Department and Committees on Finance, Commodity Prices, Foreign Trade, Production and Resources.

L. G. Witmer

L. G. WITMER
Lt Col, FA
Comranding

R E S T R I C T E D

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

8 Incls:
Annex A, Legal and Government Activities (Reports Control Symbol QGS-01); Annex B-1, Public Health Activities (Reports Control Symbol QPH-01); Annex B-2, Public Welfare Activities (Reports Control Symbol QPH-01); Annex C, Labor Surveillance Report (Reports Control Symbol QESS-02); Annex D, Economics Summary (Reports Control Symbol MG-11)(R-1); Annex E-1, Civil Education Activities (Reports Control Symbol MG-12); Annex E-2, Civil Information Activities (Reports Control Symbol QCIE-02; Annex F, Finance and Civil Property (Reports Control Symbol MG-14).

DISTRIBUTION:
CG, Eighth Army (MG Sec) (6) plus (10) additional copies of Annex D and (4) additional copies of Annex F and (2) additional copies each of Annexes E-1 and E-2; CO, Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Region (3); CG, I Corps (3); Regional Tears each (2); File (1).

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HEAD UARTERS
ISHIKAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 301 (Kanazawa, Honshu)

M/Sgt Harold L. Ramsey

ANNEX A

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 March 1949

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1. Japanese Government Administration:

a. A twenty year old problem was settled at a special session of the Prefectural Assembly on 23 March 1949 when the assembly voted in secret and passed a resolution to Annex Shiramine-mura, Torigoe-mura, and Oguchi-mura from Nomi-gun to Ishikawa-gun. At the same session after eleven (11) hours debate Kawakita-mura was annexed from Kahoku-gun to Kanazawa-shi. The assembly voted 27 to 15 in favor of annexing the three villages from Nomi-gun to IshiKawa-gun and 41 to 1 in favor of annexing Kawakita-mura from Kahoku-gun to Kanazawa-shi. The problem was mainly geographical. The villages annexed were located along the base of a mountain and their gun headquarters across the mountain. There is no railroad across the mountain and in order for the villagers to reach their gun headquarters they had to travel by rail to Kanazawa, thence to their headquarters in Komatsu or Tsubata, which is twice the actual distance from the villages to the gun headquarters if they were able to cross the mountain. The fight for annexation was led by Mr Sugihara, an assembly member from Nomi-gun. The Mayors of Nomi-gun (except the Mayors of the three villages) formed a bloc to oppose the movement and made a desperate attempt to rally support to back a movement to recall Mr Sugihara to prevent him carrying out the expressed desires of the citizens of the four villages in question. The fight which began when the assembly convened on 28 February 1949 between the Democrat-Liberal Party Members caused the assembly to adjourn on 16 March to stop the movement. The political issue involved was that if the villages were annexed from Nomi-gun the number of assemblymen from the gun would be reduced by one (1) and the sphere of the gun's political influence would decrease. The Democrat Party supported the bill and the Democrat-Liberal Party opposed it. Three members of the Democrat Party began to oppose the annexation on 16 March and for this action one member, Mr Koshimoto (Democrat) was expelled from the party membership, on 22 March 1949.

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b. The movement to petition for the recall the Mayor of Kurikara- mura (reported in detail in activities report for February 1949) ended on 18 March. Eight hundred and fifty-three (853) signatures were obtained during the petioning period. This number is eighty-one (81) signatures more than the required one-third (1/3) of the signatures of the registered voters. The movement proceeded in an orderly manner, and although the movement was communist inspired none of the tactics employed during the movement to recall of the Kanazawa City assembly have appeared in this movement. The Electoral Committee is now checking the petition against the electoral register.

c. The Electoral Committee has announced that the Communist inspired movement for recall of Kanazawa City Assembly (see activities report for February 1949) was a failure. The committee has completed checking 20,984 of the signatures on the petition and has already discovered 2,940 false and duplicated signatures. The petition now falls short of the one third (1/3) of the signatures of the registered voters by 832 signatures. The Electoral Committee continues to check the remaining 25,004 signatures and will publish a complete report when they have finished their task.

Political Party Activities:

The Democrat-Liberal Party leaders met at the H shi Hotel in Awazu-machi on 5 March to plan the party stand in regard to the prefectural Supplementary Budget for 1948, the budget for 1949, nd other bills to be presented to the Prefectural Assembly during the remainder of the twenty day session of the Prefectural Assembly which convened on 20 February and adjourned on 16 March. The arty decided to generally support the budgets as proposed with a few minor requests for changes to be made by Committee Members who were studying both budgets. They decided to oppose the proposed purchase of the race tracks by the Prefectural Government on grounds that the proposed purchase price of ¥13,000,000 was entirely unreasonable. They also decided that if agreement was reached on a reasonable price that they would support the proposed purchase.

Japanese Courts:

a. There was slight decrease in the number of untried and unsettled Criminal Cases during the period 25 February - 25 March 1949 - Ninety-seven (97) cases were listed as untried or unsettled on the dockets of the four (4) District Courts in the Prefecture as of 25 March 1949. The backlog on the same date in February was ninety-nine (99). Seventy (70) cases were listed as untried or unsettled on the dockets of the five (5) Summary Courts in the Prefecture as of 25 March 1949. The backlog on the same date in February was seventy-four (74).

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b. A special report was forwarded on 31 March concerning the undue delay in bringing the case of Nashiki, Sakujiro (Communist member of the House of Representatives) to trial in the Kanazawa Branch of the Nagoya High Court.

c. The sentences meted out by the courts for Economic Crimes appear to be inadequate. Of the sixty-one (61) cases where convictions have been secured during the past six (6) months only four (4) were given penal punishment. The majority of the accused convicted for blackmarket activities are given fines as punishment. The failure of the courts to adequately punish blackmarket operators tends to discourage aggressive action by the police and other enforcement agencies in control of thesecrimes. This failure also tends to nullify the work of Occupation Force personnel assigned to surveillance of such activities.

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

JULIUS ADAMS, Capt, MC

ANNEX B-1

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 March 1949

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1. Administration of Health Activities:

a. There has been a marked improvement in the Wakamatsu National Tuberculosis Sanatorium. The patients have received new clean bed clothing, matresses have been repaired, and space for storage of personal belongings has been furnished. Screening of latrines and central kitchen has been accomplished. The Prefectural Public Health Department has placed on duty a temporary nutritionist to improve the patient's diet. These improvement are considered adequate to now classify this institution as a hospital.

b. The new hospital of 50 beds has been completed at Usetsu. The institution has incorporated all the recommendations which were made by this section.

c. A small hospital of 20 beds was opened at Awazu. It will furnish medical care for 3 small towns. The hospital is exceedingly well arranged and equipment is excellent. There has been no central kitchen provided, but a fire-proof room has been built for patients to do their own cooking. Each room is provided with facilities for electric heating of the room.

2. Nursing Activities:

A meeting was held in Kanazawa of all Public Health Nurses under the direction of the Health Center. Attendance was good. The subject of discussion was the "Approach to the New Family".

The Wakamatsu Sanatorium was visited. Due to the shortage of Nurses the Director had consolidated all records and utilities into one central location, that location being the clinic. The clinic is not even in the same building with the patients. Every time a nurse needs to chart a temperature or refer to an order, she must go to the clinic building to see this chart. All nurses utility rooms on the words have been filled up with junk and locked. The ineffeciency of this system was pointed out to the director and it was recommended that Nurses rooms be cleaned and reopened.

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It was explained to him that on clinic days the charts could be brought over to the clinic and then returned to the ward. We agreed with him that some consolidation was necessary in compensating for the shortage of personnel; but, incorrect management, only added more work for the nurses more.

The Holy Ghost Hospital was visited. This hospital should be able to have a class "B" Nursing School. However, no plans have been made to establish one as no dormitory is available at the present time. Means of starting a class in September is under consideration. The hospital was clean and the patients rooms were neat. The order-book system and nurses hours seems to be satisfactory. The central kitchen is adequate. The orphanage attached to the hospital was not very neat. This, however, was partly due to overcrowding. Many of the children in the 6 month to 1 year group showed symptoms of dietetic deficiencies. Their diet consist chiefly of rice and rice-flour dishes.

A survey is being made in this prefecture of the nurses. This survey is to include the number now working, the type work engaged in, the number of positions available, the salaries received, and working conditions. This survey is expected to be completed by 15 April 1949. The purpose of this survey is for use in determing the number and type of shortages, for more efficient placement of nurses, and for a more effective system of call for private duty nurses.

The film "Lady of Science" was used in a recruitment program. One hundred and twenty persons attended the meeting. The audience consisted chiefly of young girls, although a few parents were present. A yound student nurse in uniform created more interest than any other part of the program. The meeting was held with the co-operation of the P.T.A.

The course for Nursing School instructors is progressing satisfactorily. A member of M.G. teaches the class twice each month. During the month of April the students will begin practice-teaching.

The Nikawa Teachers Sanatorium was visited. This hospital is still the cleanest in the Prefecture. Although there are only two nurses employed there at the present time, another one is expected to begin work in April. We were informed that a monthly report to the Matsuto Health Center included the name and address of the dispositions in order to allow for follow-up service. A check with the Matsuto Health Center revealed the fact that only the number of patients was listed. No system of follow-up on discharged has been established. Since there is no full time physician and not enough nurses to give 24 hour service,, serious patients are transferred to Shinohara. There are 15 patients in the hospital at the present time. As there are more than 300 teachers in Ishikawa-Ken who have TB., this 40 beds hospital should be full at all time. It is believed by the patients that a full time physician and better food will encourage the teachers to enter the hospital. The chief clerk expects to get a larger appropriation this year and with it will attempt to secure more and better food. A plan is under consideration to transfer the management of this instituion to the Public Health Department.

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3. Sanitation Affairs:

a. From the 11-15 March the Komatsu Public Health Center conducted a food sanitation drive. This drive was considered highly successful since it received excellent publicity in all newspapers in this Prefecture. The drive resulted in the condemning and destroying of over 200 articles of food which included canned mushrooms, apple juice, table salt, canned bambor sprouts, tea, tomato catsup, and mayonaise. Over 400 bottles of whiskey and wine are being held pending investigation as to methyl alcohol content. This program was discussed with the Chief of the Prefectural Public Health Department and recommended each health center conduct a similar drive with widespread publicity; also that though the drive is only for a short time, that the work toward improved food sanitation be continued every day of the week.

b. This spring it has been noted in traveling throughout various areas of this Prefecture that people are undertaking to clean-up their houses. The city of Kanazawa has been an excellent job. It is gratifying to have the Japanese start a program without some previous directions.

4. Preventive Medicine:

The Kanazawa Model Health Center has been conducting contract tracings on tuberculosis patients. Generally this has consisted of examining the immediate family of those persons suffering from tuberculosis. Of 389 families examined, 149 persons were found to be in need of medical care of varying degree. Also 3,265 repatriats were examined and of these 265 were found to be either in need of bed rest or confinement to a sanatorium. Of 53,000 primary and middle school students examined 46 were found to be in need of complete bed rest and 10 were found to be in need of hospitalization. Three-hundred and eighty-three students of this group were warned to be careful. This group will be followed in future months. Of this large group of students 31,899 received B.C.G. inoculations. This program is excellent and is considered very thorough.

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

JAMES E. DWYER Jr, 1st Lt, Inf.

ANNEX B-2

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 March 1949

PUBLIC WELFARE ACTIVITIES

1. Public Assistance:

a. The Prefectural assembly convened on 28 February 1949 and has allocated 100,035,711 Yen to be used for the entire welfare program during the fiscal year 1949. This amount is 5.2 percent of the prefectural budget, indicating a decrease of 0.2 percent as compared with last years budget. This decrease is attributed to the fact that 10,610 people have been removed from the relief rolls or a percentage of 31.2 over a 14 month period commencing in January 1948 and terminating in February 1949.

b. Old age persons, bereaved families, including war widows and unemployed persons comprise a part of the number of persons receiving public assistance. Respectively their percentages are 10.5, 11.3, and 6.1.

c. Since the enactment of the Daily Life Security Law 133, 484 persons have received monetary grants amounting to 199,995,940 Yen or 14.17 percent of the population. At present there are 23,067 persons who still require monetary aid. This figure represents 0.24 percent of the present population.

d. In comparing allowances granted to need- families over a three year period, it is noted that in the year 1946 indigent families received an average of Yen 212.15 as compared with 1,468.82 being granted in February 1949. Many needy families are being forced to sell their household goods in order to obtain enough Yen to purchase the necessary daily living commodities. After consulting with the Prefectural Officials it is estimated that a 20 percent increase in the grant would be of immense value to all indigent persons.

2. Administrative reviews:

The Minsei-iin are continuing with their monthly and special meetings with emphasis being placed on the new table of allowances and the correct way to compute the grant. Encouragement is still being given to all concerned to have the Minsei-iin check the relatives of needy families in order to determine whether or not these relatives are financially able to aid the needy family. Offices are presenting a much neater appearance since the usual conglomeration of office papers is being done away with.

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3. Child Welfare

a. On March 19, 1949, there occured in Hakui Gun an accident caused by the explosion of a land mine proving fatal to the child who was playing with the mine and causing injury to several other children. How the mine was obtained by the child killed is not fully known, and is being investigated by police authorities. During the period commencing in August 1948 and terminating March 1949, 87 children between the ages of 1-18 have been the victims of accidents. Of the aggregate figure, 45 have proved fatal. The chief cause of death was drowning, followed by vehicle accidents. After consultation with the Prefectural Welfare Officials it has been decided that during "children's Week" a "Safety Program" will be instituted for the protection of the children with emphasis being placed on the education of adults who constitute the immediate environment of the children.

b. Violations of Art 34 of the Child Welfare Law and Imperial Ordnance No. 9 promulgated January 1947 have been reported by the Prefecture Officials. (2) two children aged 15 and 17 respectively were induced by a procurer in Usetsu Town, Fugehsi Gun to perform indecent acts in Tokyo for monetary gains. A complete investigation is being conducted in cooperation with the Welfare and Police Department Officials. (A special report will be submitted on this matter at a later date).

c. A conference was held with the Labor Standards Officials, Education Officials, Police and Welfare Officials, regarding violations of the Labor Standards Law and student delinquency. 2,600 children are chronic absentees who go to work to earn money in order to help with the support of their respective families, the majority of which, are in the needy family category. 13-16 is the age range of these children. The Child Welfare Board has requested the Education Officials to implement suitable action in order to reduce the number of student delinquents. Officials report that many parents are neglecting to send their children to school because they want them to continue working in order to increase their standard of living.

4. Welfare and Penal Institutions:

1.	Prefectural Deaf and Dumb School	Ro-a Gakko
2.	Mothers Home	Boshi-ryo
3.	Day Nursery	Hoikusho
4.	Day Nursery	Hoikusho
5.	Repatriates Housing	Hikiagesha Jutaku

A new craft shop has been added to the Prefectural Deaf and Dumb School which will allow the children to develop new talents. Material is lacking, therefore hindering the full time operation of the shop.

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5. Homeless Persons:

The new trend this month is the plans being formulated by the Prefectur in order to build (500) five hundred two room houses at an estimated cost of 65 million Yen. There are 20,000 families in this prefecture who are desirous of having their own homes. Of this figure, 7,000 are in dire need of housing.

6. Social Insurance:

The Konazawa Machine Industry Co. was visited during the month and was found to be 205,892 Yen in arrears due to a decrease in business. The company is expected to start exporting and has promised to pay all of its arrears within the next few months.

The National Health Insurance Organization visited is having difficulty trying to meet the cost of bills submitted by the doctors. The ever increasing inflationary trend does not coincide with the premiums paid on insurance and the benefit gained by policy holders is hardly suitable for them to exist.

7. Disaster Relief:

"Dry Runs" will be effectuated in all towns in this Prefecture as soon as enough Yen is allocated to execute this plan. The lack of adequate fire fighting equipment is topping the list in the demand for supplies and equipment.

8. Foreign Nationals:

There are no Foreign Nationals in this Prefecture who require monetary under the Daily Life Security Law. All Foreign Nationals have been receiving the necessary rations.

9. Repatriates:

There has been no change in the number of repatriates returning to this prefecture during the month and the number requiring public assistance is the same as was reported last month.

10. Other Important Welfare Matters:

The final figures on the Community Chest Drive have been received and 13,291,244 Yen has been collected indicating that the percentage received is 102.2.

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

ANNEX C

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period ending 31 March 1949

LABOR SURVEILLANCE REPORT

1. Identification:

a. Prefecture Covered: Ishikawa

b. Report for Month of: March 1949

c. Name of Individual Preparing Report: LYLE S. BOLENDER
1st Lt, ORD

2. Labor Procurement:

The Japanese Government complied with 98% of labor requisitions for this period.

3. Wages and working conditions; Labor Standards Law:

a. The vacancies for four (4) officials in the Labor Standards Office reported last month are still unfilled because all applicants examined during March failed to qualify for the positions.

b. Inspections were made in 585 factories during this period, and 66,088 yen was paid to laborerd in compensation.

c. The attitude of employers is good, but safety and sanitation equipment is in need of improvement.

d. Well organized unions are cooperating very well in helping to enforce the Labor Standard Law, but in places where unions are poorly organized the workers don't know enough about the law to help enforce it.

e. 1,079 violations of the Labor Standards Law were found during March. Breakdown of violations are as follows:

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Article of law	Numbers of cases
42	219
107	143
108	236
110	93
Miscellaneous violations	388
Total	1,079

f. Negative.

g. There were complaints from ten (10) workers concerning payment of wages. The Labor Standards Office ordered employers concerned to take immediate steps to correct this situation.

4. Labor Relations:

a. Negative.

b. (1) Negative.

(2) Negative.

(3) Negative.

c. There were no complaints of employer domination or discrimination against employees for labor union action during March.

d. Negative.

e. Instances of conciliations, mediation or arbitration of labor disputes by Labor Relations Committee.

Name of Company	Date referred	Cause	Settlement
New cases			
Kagawa Wood Works	Mar. 5, 1949	Company closed; union demanded dismissal allowance.	Management agreed to demands.
Honda Mfg. Co.	Mar. 18, 1949	Payment of back wages.	Under investigation
Carried Forward			
Hokkoku Bank	Feb. 8, 1949	Wage increase, payment of pension.	Management agreed to demands.

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Tsubata Iron Works	Feb.18, 1949	Dismissal of employees.	Union agreed to dismissal. Management will pay dismissal allowance.

f. New member of Labor Relation Committee.

(a) Neutral members:

1. MIYOSHI, Shinji - Chief.

Born 28 March 1904; graduated from the Kanazawa 4th High School in 1925; graduated from Tohoku Imperial University in 1928 and worked as Assistant Professor in same school until 1929 when he enlisted in the Army as 2nd Lt. and was discharged in 1931; from 1932 to 1940 was teacher in Toyama Normal School; from 1940 to 1941 was Professor in Kanazawa High School; appointed Chief of Labor Relations Committee 28 February 1949.

2. OSAWA, Yoshimatsu.

Born 25 October 1903; graduated from Kanazawa Commercial School in 1922; from 1922 to 1931 was employed by Hokuriku Mainichi; from 1931 to 1942 Chief of Kanazawa, Ichinomiya and Tsu Office of the Nagoya Press; from 1942 to 1948 Adviser of Chubu Nippon Press; 1948 to time of appointment, Chief Editor of the Ishikawa Press.

3. HAYASHI, Seiji.

Born 8 June 1900; graduated from Tokyo Imperial University in 1924; fro. 1924 to 1927 worked at Shimpo Press Co.; from 1927 to 1929, Osaka Mainichi Press; from 1929 to 1936 studied Economics in Europe; in 1945 was an official in the Japanese Embassy in China; from 1945 to 1946 was interpreter at the Fukushima M.G. Team; 1946 to 1949 editiorial writer of the Hokkoku Press.

4. MATSUI, Nobutaka.

Born 31 January 1908; graduated 4th High School in 1930; graduated Tokyo Imperial University in 1934; from 1935 to 1941 was Public Accountant in Kanazawa; 1941 to 1948 practiced law in Kanazawa; in 1948 was appointed to LRC, and re-appointed in 1949.

5. SHIMBO, Yasuichi.

Born 31 March 1908; graduated from Kanazawa 4th High School in 1929; graduated from Tokyo University, Department of law in 1932; from 1934 to 1944 was Procurator in Nagoya, Okayama and Tokyo; from 1945 to 1948 practiced law; appointed to LRC in Februdry 1949.

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ARTICLE

(b) Labor members:

1. SHINTAKU, Tome.

Born 25 Oct. 1902; graduated Primary School in 1915; graduated Imamiya Weaving School in Osaka in 1927; from 1927 to 1933 was Chief of Youth Division of Labor and Labor Administration Society in Osaka; from 1933 to 1946 employed in Tsuda Seisakusho Co.; in 1946 Elected Chairman of Executive Committee of Hokuriku Machine Company's Union, and served in the executive committee until appointment to LRC.

2. KAWABATA, Jinichi.

Born 4 January 1911; graduated 3rd Middle School in 1923; from 1924 to 1929 was employed by One Transportation Company as a driver; from 1929 to 1937 was clerk at the same company; from 1937 to 1944 was in charge of personnel section of above company; 1944 to 1945 served in the Army; from 1946 to 1947 was executive member of the CIO headquarters in Ishikawa; in 1948 was elected assistant chief of the Ishikawa Branch of the all Japan Express Labor Union; in 1949 appointed to LRC.

3. OKUMURA, Yoshinori.

Born 20 February 1918; graduated Toyama High School in 1938; in 1940 graduated from Kyoto University; from 1941 to 1945 employed in Sumitomo Metal Industry Company; from 1946 to 1947 employed in Kitanippon-kaiyo Industry Company; in 1948 appointed to Secretary of the Ishikawa Branch of the JF of L; in 1949 member of LRC.

4. TSUJIMURA, Masanori.

Born 29 February 1904; graduated Kiuchi Agricultural School in 1920; from 1920 to 1925 appointed to assistant clerk in Hokkaido-cho; from 1927 to 1942 was employed in various jobs and companies in Kanazawa; from 1942 to 1948 was clerk in Hokuriku Electric Company; in 1948 elected to executive committee of the Ishikawa Branch of Densan Unions; in 1949 appointed to LRC.

5. FURUSAWA, Hideo.

Born 18 November 1916; graduated 1st Middle School in 1935; graduated Takaoka Commercial College in 1939; from 1939 to 1940 was an Accountant in Kashu Bank; from 1940 to present time employed in Komatsu Seisakusho Company as accountant; appointed to LRC in 1949.

(c) Management:

1. NATA, Yoshio.

Born 6 August 1903; graduated from the Ishikawa Commercial School in 1924; from 1926 to 1937 employed at Kinka Weaving Company; from 1937 to 1945 was factory manager of the Ishikawa Seisakusho Company; from 1945 to 1948 was Managing Director of same company; in 1948 employed as president of the Ishikawa Silk Weaving Machine Company; appointed to LRC in 1949.

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2. KOSHIJIMA, Tokuji.

Born 9 April 1903; graduated from Kanazawa 1st Middle School in 1923; graduated Kanazawa Technical College in 1926; from 1927 to 1941 was Managing Director of the Tsudakoma Company; from 1941 to 1947 was President of Tsudakoma Industry Company; member of LRC in 1947; in 1948 was Assistant Manager of Marubumi Textile Company; appointed LRC in 1949.

3. OKAWA, Toichi.

Born 7 March 1902; graduated Primary School in 1915; from 1915 to 1928 employed by a fishing company; established a Textile Company in 1930, and is owner and operator of same up to date; in 1947 was member of LRC, and in 1949 appointed to LRC again.

4. MINAHARA, Iwao.

Born 20 December 1891; graduated from Tokyo Merchant Marine College in 1917; from 1917 to 1934 was employed as engineer in the Osaka Shosen; from 1934 to 1940 was Superintendent of Marine Affairs in same company; from 1940 to 1942 Chief of Investigation Section of the Marine Department, same company; from 1943 up to present, Director of Hokoku Ship Building Company.

5. ASO, Tokuji.

Born 2 July 1902; graduated from Primary School in 1917; from 1917 to 1922 was employed in Tsuda Seisakusho; from 1922 to 1943 Director of same company; from 1943 to 1947 was Managing Director of the Hokuriku Machine Manufacturing Company; from 1947 to 1948 was official in Foreign Trade Board; in 1949 appointed member of LRC.

g. As reported above.

h. There were changes made in three labor agreements, amended to include rights and duties of both management and labor, and a peace clause.

i. None

j. Negative.

5. Employment:

(a) Unemployment decreased by 1314 persons during March; Statistics are as follows:

	New Employment	New unemployment
Private Industry	1102	196
Public works	314	--
Vocational Training	--	--
Others	98	

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[redacted]

New Employment		New unemployment
Immigration		4
Repatriation		
Total	1514	200

6. Labor Education:

(a) During the month of March the Prefectural Government sponsored twenty-eight (28) lectures on such subjects as the Trade Union Law, the Labor Standards Law and Organization of Trade Unions and Union Constitutions.

(b) There were demands for a permanent labor school, but because of economic conditions this prefecture is unable to establish one.

(c) 680 persons used books and pamphlets at the Prefectural library reading room during this month; at present reading material is adequate.

(d) Information on current activities of labor unions in foreign countries is always in demand.

(e) The Labor Officer and staff held seven (7) conferences with the Labor Standards Office, four (4) meetings with the Labor Relations Committee, eight (8) meetings with the Labor Administration Section and five (5) factories were inspected with Labor Standard officials.

7. General Observations:

The Women and Minors field representative gave a number of lectures at factories on the Labor Standards Law and held meetings with employer groups to explain the law to them and to show them how to improve working conditions at their factories.

8. Recommendation:

None

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

Joseph D Gilmore, Major, FA

ANNEX D

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 March 1949

ECONOMICS SUMMARY

CROP COLLECTION

1. Surplus rice collection leveled off during the latter part of the month as a result of the fulfillment of the Central Government surplus quota goal of 20,000 koku at the end of February. The impetus given this program through effort of collection officials resulted in continued turn-in of rice during the past month, but it is believed that further collection will be insignificant. Rice collection as of 31 March amounted to 660,788 koku, or 103.6% of pre-planting quota. Surplus collection totalled 22,988 koku, or 115% of the Central Government goal.

2. 1949 pre-planting quota allocations are 70% complete down to individual farmers. Despite initial plans to complete this program as early as possible, it was decided by this team that it would be more desirable to allow officials to have as much time as was considered necessary to determine that all allocations were made on an accurate and fair basis. It is believed that by taking such steps now many futurodisputes will be avoided, and excuses offered by farmers for failure to meet quotas must fall based on erroneous or unfair quota allocations will be nullified.

75% allocated on to April

This reason for delay is universally used by all pref.

Collections - as of 31 March 1949

Crop	Quota	Collected	Percentage
Rice	637,800 koku	660,788 koku	103.6
Irish Potatoes	3,089,000 koku	3,797,448 koku	122.9
Sweet Potatoes	5,509,000 kan	7,602,265 kan	138.0
Wheat & Barley	18,000 kan	20,762 kan	115.3

Very Good Record!

STAPLE FOOD DISTRIBUTION

1. The Nagoya Regional EIB made a detailed inspection of staple food distribution in this prefecture during January 1949. A report of the results of this inspection reached this Team 15 March 1949. It was brought out in general that food distribution was well handled, but with respect to distribution of the abundant sweet potato harvest the officials concerned failed to provide for proper delivery, storage and shipment,

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which resulted in excessive spoilage. The following discrepancies were noted: The population figures reported by the Central and Prefectural Governments for persons authorized staple food rations differed substantially. The standard figure of 4% allowable loss of weight in the rice refining process has not been adhered to. There is a lack of agreement in matters of policy betwen the branch office of the Food Distribution Kodan and the Potatoes and Starch Office. One flour mill was inefficiently operated and safety standards were below the minimum required for proper operation. These discrepancies have been communicated to persons concerned and remedial action has been taken.

MEAT CONSUMPTION

1. The per capita consumption of meat per day in this prefecture for the month of March is estimated to be .45 monme.

Meat Production

	COW	CALF	PIG	HORSE	TOTAL
Head Slaughtered	233	4	219		472
Amount of Meat (Kg)	75,126	454	28,834	5,016	109,430

AGRICULTURE

A. Land Reform

1. The Land Reform Committee of the Tokuda district, Nanao City has completed the purchase and sale phase of the land reform program despite formidable obstacles. About one fourth (¼) of all the land in the Nanao City area is located in the Tokuda District and is now owned by over 800 farmers. The City Office, Tax Office, Court House and the Land Reform Committee each maintain books on the registration of the land. In most cases there was no correlation betwenn figures entered in the four different books. Most of the plots of land in the district are small, and due to erroneous entries in each land registration book, it was necessary for the Land Reform Committee to conduct a physical survey of each plot of land before any sales could be made. These surveys were made by the use of a tape measure and therefore could not be accepted by the Tax Office and Court House as accurate enough to substantiate arguments in the process of court trials. It has been estimated that it will necessitate a two year program of survey to determine the actual area of each plot of land and bring all land registration books up to date with the necessary accurate entries.

a. Payments in cash have been made by all persons purchasing land from the 1st through the 6th purchase plan. The recent tax collection

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program has strained the finances of many individuals, resulting in delayed payments on the 7th through the 10th purchase plan.

b. At the start of the Land Reform program a period of 120 days was the usual time consumed in issuing a purchase writ; this long period was directly attributed to inexperience in handling. After June 1948 the process was shortened to approximately one week.

2. The Land Reform Committee of the Yotago District of Nanao City ad encountered the same difficulties as the Tokuda Committee narrated ove, except for the fact that they were less severe because the district has only 539 farmers.

3. An interesting precursor of the consolidation and reclamation phase of the land reform program was brought to light during March. In Katayamazu-machi, Enuma-gun, a group of farmers commenced a land improvement program some thirty-two years ago, involving a total of 500 cho of paddy land. About 80% of the work was completed before the war intervened, and the result of that work increased the area of the original 500 cho by about 5%, or 25 cho. Since this land increase was never incorporated in a re-survey or made the subject of re-registration, rice yields of the 25 cho have never been under quota. Further details are being incorporated in a special report.

B. Agricultural Associations

1. The Yotago district Agricultural Cooperative Assocaition has a membership of 539 farmers and 20 non-farmers, constituting 100% membership of the community farmers. The general feeling of the membership is that the association as it is now operating is the best one in the area. A discussion with the chief of the association revealed that he apparently has the interests of the farmers at heart. Preparations are being made for another election of officials. One year has passed since this association was formed and the association by-laws require that officials be elected or re-elected every two years after the first year. The chief of this association was formerly the chief of the Nogyo-kai and apparently he has gained the confidence of the membership since he is also on the list as a candidate for the coming elections. Farmers expressed their desires and opinions by stating that they earnestly hoped that the present chief would be re-elected to the same position. Transfer of assets has been completed.

2. The Tokuda District Agricultural Cooperative Association has a chief who is well versed in business transactions, with many years of experience as an official of the Tax Office and the Nanao City Office in the administrative section of financial affairs. The chief has the full backing and cooperation of all of the 1100 members of the association. On 24 March the association held a general meeting at which time the chief was re-elected to his position, and atthe same meeting 3 new officials were elected. The transfer of assets was completed 25 December 1948, with

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the exception of the transfer of real estate on which one office and warehouse are located: this will be accomplished in the near future.

C. Agricultural Extension

1. On 31 March the organization of the Agricultural Extension Service in Ishikawa Prefecture was completed. It is believed that this is the first Prefecture in Japan now operating on an Agricultural Extension basis comparable to the average State Agricultural Extension Service in the United States. Discussion meetings attended by the Natural Resources Officer held by all Extension Area Committees were completed on 3 March 1949. Following the meetings a series of comprehensive Extension Area surveys was begun. These surveys consisted of informal visits to villages, individual farmers and schools throughout ten areas of the prefecture. The visits were made to determine the extent of familiarity of the people with the Extension Service Program. The cooperation and interest of the farmers and wives with the Extension Program is exemplary.

2. The Natural Resources Officer attended six (6) crop demonstrations by Agriculture Extension Agents dealing with pre-planting seed treatment and spraying of barley with lime sulphur. All demonstrations received full attendance. The method of demonstration by the Area Agent was above criticism. Of those attending the seed treating demonstrations 98% had never seen one, although available information indicates that the so-called Agriculture Cooperative "advisors" had gone about the country conducting demonstrations. It appears that the average farmer was not permitted to witness the "advisors" demonstrations. A lime sulphur spray demonstration showed one village that all of their barley could be sprayed at a total cost of only 10 yen for materials. One fault observed throughout the prefecture was a tendency of the Area Agents to conduct Lectures rather than demonstrations. The enthusiastic response to the demonstrations has vividly shown the agents the efficacy of this method of teaching, and they have amended their procedure accordingly.

3. The 4-K Club section of the Extension Program has progressed exceptionally well, with keen interest being shown by farmers, wives and children. In a few instances there has been a tendency to operate the 4-K Club program in a manner similar to Youth Clubs. It is imperative that this tendency be eliminated, or the entire purpose of the 4-K Club will be nullified. All concerned have been continually reminded that the boys and girls must initiate individual projects and not community projects as was done in the old Youth Clubs, and that the operation and administration of the 4-K Clubs are the responsibility of the boys and girls and not of a "Control Boss". It was found during a meeting with two Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry representatives that neither they nor the majority of the prefectures are cognizant of this situation. The Ishikawa Prefecture Extension Service Office has obtained 4-K Club badges designed

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in the shape of a four leaf clover with four K's superimposed. These badges are given to all officers of the Club, and at the end of the pr ject year will be presented to those boys and girls satisfactorily co pleting their projects.

4. During the meeting with the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry several Prefecture Extension Committeemen voiced their disapproval of the act of the Prefectural Government in appointing himself chairman of the Prefectural Agriculture Extension Committee.

5. The Ministry representatives recommended a total of thirteen specialist job titles for the Prefecture Agriculture Extension Office. It is believed that this list of specialists is top heavy. The Ishikawa Prefectural Extension Service Office has been organized with the follow specialized sections, which are considered adequate:

a. Livestock (including dairy and related diseases).

b. Agronomist (including rice, barley, other cereals and relate insects and diseases, soils and fertilizers).

c. Horticulturist (including olericulture, floriculture, rel insects and disease).

d. Agricultural Engineer

e. Agricultural Economics

f. Home demonstration (Home conomics).

g 4-K Club Supervision

h. Extension Editor

i. Forestry (to be added)

6. Agricultural Extension Agents have reported that 50% of the seed imported from Niigata Prefecture and 30% of that imported from Prefecture is worthless. This demonstrates the need for a comprehensive crop improvement program which will prevent the issuance of such sub-standard seed and result in uniformly improved plantings.

CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS

During the month of March all of the Horse Dealer's Associations with the exception of one in Ishikawa-gun have completed dissolution. Property rights of these and all other Control Associations which have been ordered to dissolve to date are under the jurisdiction of the Closed Institute Liquidation Committee in Osaka.

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FERTILIZER

1. Lime production in this prefecture accounted for only about 20% of amounts actually used by farmers during 1948, and total consumption for 1948 was less than 50% of the amounts used during the period 1941 through 1943. Lime plants in this prefecture apparently are unable to compete with those in Gifu, Shiga, Niigata and Fukui prefectures from the standpoint of both price and quality, which accounts for the disparity between local production and consumption figures. Ken officials have advised this Team that a conference is to be held in the near future to discuss with plant owners and operators methods by which they can overcome their present unfavorable position. Results of the conference will be submitted to this Team.

2. Compost production is estimated to be 2,300,000 kan. Commercial fertilizer has been received according to allocation and distribution made promptly.

Distribution - Jan - July 1949 Unit - Kilo Ton

Kind	Allocation	Received To date	%	Distributed to Farmers	Stock on Hand Delivery & Coop
Ammonium Sulphate	12,333	10,421	84	8,163	2258
Nitrate Calcium	386	130	33	110	20
Cyanamide	2,430	2,018	83	994	1024
Super Phosphate	8,436	6,558	77	4,538	2020
Potassium Chloride	1,930	1,322	68	631	691

POWER

1. Power allocations for industrial purposes were increased a total of 600,000 KWH during the month of March Principal industries benefitting by the increase are textiles, ceramics, metal fabrication, paper and fisheries.

2. A total of 142 consumers were guilty of exceeding their power allocations despite prior warnings. As a result, their power was cut off for three days. If violations continue despite warnings and penalties of this sort, the allocations are discontinued entirely. In general, control over unauthorized use of power is good.

Power Consumption - March

Peak Load - - -

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Authorized Allocation Increases

Textiles	-209,000 KWH
Machinery, Metals, Papers	-241,000 KWH
Fisheries, Food Processing, Agriculture	69,000 KWH

FORESTRY

A. Lumber

1. Decrease in demand is attributed to lack of purchasing power of consuming groups, resulting in less than normal production.

NR 2. Lumber producers are increasingly desirous of obtaining financial aid from the Central Government through the medium of a lending agency. The Claim is made that loans from private banks are difficult to get, that procedures are complex and interest rates too high.

3. Cutting totalled 42,176 koku; aggregate for year ending 31 March 1949 amounted to 543,817 koku. Lumber production totalled 27,888 koku for the month, aggregating 317,407 koku for the fiscal year. Plywood production was 19,687 sq shaku for the month and 375,939 shaku for the fiscal year.

B. Charcoal and Fuel Wood

NR 1. An EIB investigation of the charcoal production and distribution program has confirmed the previously reported (Economics Summary for February 1949) statement that an unfavorable price situtaion is responsible for decreased charcoal production. Inasmuch as there is no longer a control price on basic raw material used by the charcoal producer, the price for his material has risen to the point where the official price for charcoal at the production level is too low to permit profitable operation. The EIB has recommended that if charcoal production is to be encourraged, wood used in its production should be placed under control and further that the present producer price for average quality charcoal be increased approximately 30%.

This info. is being passed to SCAP.

2. Fuel wood production has fallen off badly although cumulative figures for the year ending March 1949 show a substantial increase over the previous year. Decreased production is attributed to lack of demand; many people have failed to purchase their allocated amounts and the supply on hand does not warrant additional production. Cases have been reported of sale below official prices, and price control is considered to be no longer essential.

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Item	Production Mar 1949	Mar 1948	Cumulative Total 1948-1949	1947-1948	Unit
Charcoal	261,964	226,753	2,175,606	1,377,794	Balo 15 K.G.
Fuel Wood	68,191	181,097	3,702,688	2,525,011	Bundle Shaku 1.6 x 2.5

MAI

TRANSPORTATION

1. Illegal transportation of goods by truck is still being attempted on a fairly wide scale. Police check points succeeded in apprehending seven shippers operating illegally and turned them over the the Procurator for trial. Among goods confiscated were 6,200 kan of fish, 300 kan of copra oil, 23 koku of lumber and 20 tan of cotton yarn. Inasmuch as police operated check points cannot possibly effect complete control over truck movements the need for revision of the existing Transportation Certificate is imperative.

2. There is no shortage of freight cars for rail movement of goods, but occasional situtations arise involving temporary shortage which might be eliminated through better scheduling.

MAI

REPARATIONS

1. Gneral conditions of reparations plants in this prefecture is good. Inspections were conducted by Mr. L. L. Puckett, Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Region on or about 10 March 1949, and by Captain Gunnell, GHQ, SCAP, Reparations Section, on or about 8 March 1949.

2. A fire at the Ishikawa Seisakusho KK, code no. 15-13, on the morning of 31 March destroyed a dormitory housing plant workers. Damage was estimated to be Y-1,250,000. No reparations equipment or buildings were involved in the fire.

3. Land and buildings belonging to the Hokuriku Asa, 15-12, previously used to store reparations equipment have been released to the Construction Board. (Kensetsu-Iin).

INDUSTRY

1. Production in general is showing an increase, particularly in the fields of heavy machinery, iron castings, chemicals and ceramics. Bottlenecks continue to be the shortage of raw materials and the unfavorable financial position of some producers. The emphasis on payment of delinquent taxes has resulted in a temporary shortage of working capital in those concerns which were forced to make a substantial tax payments.

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Production Statistics - March 1949

Industry	Value of Products	Comparing With Preseding Month
Iron Castings	¥60,755,000	104%
Machinery & Implements	236,225,000	130%
Chemicals	27,825,000	110%
Ceramics	38,157,700	121%
Textiles	466,659,000	99%

BLACKMARKET

A. EIB

1. Investigation during the month of March revealed an increasingly serious problem in blackmarket of marine products. While cognizant of the general trend during the past several months, this Team was not able to secure enough concrete data upon which to base a formal plan of action. As a result of the EIB investigation at the port of Nanao (reported in Economics Summary for February 1949) and further investigation in Kanazawa it has been determined that the spread of the blackmarket in marine products can be ascribed to the following factors:

a. Apathy and lack of cooperation on the part of all agencies concerned with law enforcement.

b. Failure of Procurator to demand and courts to assess adequate punishment for violations turned over to these agencies for prosecution.

c. Ignorance of the consumer group with respect to the law, resulting in tolerance of prevailing conditions and in some cases actual willingness to support blackmarket dealers. A special report is being prepared and will be submitted in the near future. No 1 yet rec'd

2. Despite constant effort to convince EIB officials that warnings for minor violations are a waste of time, they remain reluctant to proceed against offenders unless the offense is serious. It is hoped that sufficient emphasis has been placed on this question to convince the EIB that their efforts will be in vain unless they follow up their investigations realistically, provide evidence for suitable action by the Procurator and insist upon action on his part.

3. Adequate office space for the EIB will be avialble on 5 April at which time their new building is scheduled for completion.

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B. Trends

1. Blackmarket prices have remained steady during March.

Commodity	Unit	Blackmarket Price	Official Price
Polished Rice	sho	150	37.50
Red Bean	"	180	33.90
Flour	100 mme	37.45	35.70
Fresh Mackerel	"	42	17.50
Dried Bonito	"	400	103.30
Fresh Eggs	"	125	112.00
Milk	go	11.40	11.40
Miso	100 mme	25	7.70
Sugar-grade A	kin	450	50

FISHERIES

1. The toal catch of 352,712 kan for March fell off slightly from that reported in February and was only 50% of the 1948 catch. This was in part due to the transfer from large scale fixed netting along the coast to smaller fixed net fishing for sardine. Some rough weather prevented boats from going out consistently.

2. Allocations of fishing materials announced by the Materials Adjustment Office included 73,964 pounds of manila rope, 3983 pounds of twine, 15,930 pounds of twine net, 324 kiloliters of oil, 11 kiloliters of kerosene and 107 liters of gasoline.

FISHING ASSOCIATIONS

1. The Ishikawa-mura Fishing Association which covers the Nanao City area and neighboring villages is one of the associations which had previously been granted the exclusive right to fish anywhere in the northeastern waters of the peninsula including the right to fish in the area where so called fishing rights of other villages existed. A great deal of confusion has arisen concerning the limitations of fishing areas that will be placed on this association under the Fisheries Cooperative Law.

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There are 290 members in this association, of which 160 are full time fishermen whose sole source of income is derived from marine products. The balance of 130 have small plots of paddy land which serve as additional sources of income. When questioned as to their knowledge or understanding of their rights under present laws, 60% of the members revealed that they had had little or no explanation of the laws and did not fully understand what rights they had. One official from the Prefectural Government had explained the law to about 20% of the community fishermen; however, due to the fact that the present law has not made any provisions for associations having exclusive fishing rights, and since the law does not give any details as to the eventual outcome of dissolving such associations, it can be assumed that the members of associations in that category will remain confused and undecided until such time as that part of the law is made clear.

2. The Wakura Fishing Association is composed of 125 members who spend about 80% of their time cultivating oysters. The rest of their working days are used in the cultivation of paddy fields. The members of this association have very little understanding of their rights under the Fisheries Cooperative Law. One part of the law which will affect this association and four other associations which are engaged soley in the cultivation and production of oysters is that part which reads that a Fisheries Adjustment Committee will be set up in each town and village. It has been assumed that since the Fisheries Adjustment Committees will be dealing solely with the adjustment of fishery rights, they will have little or no understanding of the problems of associations whose members are engaged in oyster cultivation. The oyster cultivation associations have certain underwater frounds which have been set aside for their exclusive use in the production of oysters by the Prefectural Government. If the Fisheries Adjustment Committee decides to open these areas to commercial fishermen then it is alleged that the oyster grounds would be ruined by the fishermen, using many different types of nets in and among these grounds.

3. Prefectural Officials have sent posters and pamphlets to the mayors of each village, and town for distribution to each fishing association member. However, in some cases mayors have apparently delayed the distribution to fishermen for unexplained reasons. On recent visits to fishing associations it was noticed that very few fishermen had seen posters and pamphlets prior to the dates of visits.

4. Discussions on various parts of the two laws concerning fishing associations is at the present time occupying most of the fishermen's spare time. Each association has its own problems regarding certain parts of the laws that will require explanation by competent officials who are familiar with the law and with the problems of each association.

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

Adrian E. Martin, DAC, CAF 9

ANNEX E-1

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 March 1949

CIVIL EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

1. School Inspections.

a. Schools inspected. Three elementary schools and four new lower secondary schools were inspected, and one elementary school, six new upper secondary schools reinspected during the month.

b. Findings. Four new lower secondary schools attached to elementary schools in two rural communities were inspected to recommend consolidation. As a result of follow-up of the regional conference on the home-room and dean system, teachers especially of secondary schools are making preparatory study to begin guidance programs for the new school year. However, teachers are still in need of basic reference materials on guidance, especially the handbook on "Pupil Guidance in the Upper and Lower Secondary Schools" published by Ministry of Education which has not reached this prefecture as yet. The Prefectural School Board has been recommended to get in touch with Tokyo and have the handbook distributed to all our schools at the earliest possible date in preparation for a three-months guidance program beginning in April which will serve to examine, survey and evaluate the abilities of teachers and provide a basis for further training.

On Pre-registration Day this month, all the six public upper secondary schools in Kanazawa were visited to observe and participate in programs, the first event of its kind in this prefecture. With boys and girls together, new tenth-graders and those students who will be shifted to other schools were given one day guidance in choice of subjects and student government activities of their new schools.

2. School Reorganization.

a. New upper secondary schools. This month the prefecture has completed the upper secondary school reorganization with the following results: (1) Twenty-three public upper secondary schools have been reduced to nineteen, fifteen prefectural and four municipal, (a) fourteen prefectural schools have become comprehensive and districted; one prefectural vocational and four municipal vocational schools will have wider attendance districts and (3) all public schools will be coeducational.

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The enrollment of the public upper secondary schools is 13,297 for the new school year, which will be an increase of 2,823 (27%). Fourteen upper secondary school principals and 169 teachers have been transfered for the purpose of improving teaching abilities of schools especially in rural areas in keeping with the latter's improvement in facilities and equipment. Because of local and prefectural support of upper secondary schools, entrance tuitions will be the lowest in Hokuriku Region.

In order to equalize teacher-pupil ratio in 6-3-3 system, the number of upper secondary school teachers has been reduced from 729 to 649 (10.7% decrease). The comparison of teacher-pupil ratio on the three levels is as follows:

	April 1948	April 1949
In upper secondary schools	1 - 14.2	1 - 20.5
In lower secondary schools	1 - 29.1	1 - 25.2
In elementary schools	1 - 34.3	1 - 30.7

b. New lower secondary schools. The number of lower secondary school consolidations from April 1948 to March 1949 is fourteen, which has reduced the number of schools from 227 to 209. This was the central committee on the prefectural level with committees on the gun level are negotiating with heads of local governments to reformulate plans of consolidation. The CE Officer recommended the Prefectural School Board pass a regulation by April 15 prescribing consolidation.

With the institution of compulsory education on the ninth-grade this April, the total enrollment of lower secondary schools in the prefecture is to increase from 46,087 April 1948 to 56,479 April 1949 (20.4%), the number of teachers from 1,883 to 2,243 (13.3%). However all the lower secondary schools have managed to receive more pupils without double shift or large classes of sixty pupils or more, despite the fact that many schools are still attached to elementary schools and special classrooms were necessarily turned into ordinary classrooms. One hundred twenty three teachers have been transfered from the upper secondary schools to lower secondaries.

Seven upper secondary school buildings have been turned over to lower secondary schools during the period of April 1948 to March 1949. These buildings hold 4814 lower secondary pupils and would equal an estimated ¥ 83,650,000 in building cost.

c. Elementary schools. The number of elementary schools in the prefecture remaining the same (370) for the new school year, the total enrollment will increase from 118,748 to 123,784 (4.6%), the number of teachers from 3818 to 3940 (3.1%). One hundred and eighty five elementary schools are still sharing space with lower secondary schools with most of them suffering from shortage of space, but it is expected that the educational conditions of these elementary schools will improve when attached lower secondary schools consolidate and shift to independent buildings.

d. Preparation for the establishment of the Kanazawa University. The remodeling of buildings in the central castle-ground campus will expedite the moving of the teachers' college in a year and a half's time. Half of the Ishikawa Normal School has been turned over to a local public elementary school, and the other half has been

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promised. The youth normal school has been remodeled and converted for public lower secondary school use.

3. Boards of Education.

a. Next year budgets. The yearly budget of the Prefectural School Board was passed through the assembly without revision on 15 March. The relationship between the Board, the governor, and the assembly was satisfactory. However trouble arose between the Naha City School Board and the mayor because the latter did not follow the regulations of Arts. 57 and 58 of the School Board Law, stipulating that the mayor and assembly will not reduce the board's requested amount of budget before sufficient discussion and negotiation has taken place with the Board. The mayor was instructed to respect the rights and policies of the Board, and the board was advised to reduce building and repair expenditures and observe the trend of economy in education. Other two local Boards (Komatsu City and Wajima Town) had appropriate negotiations with municipal officials and their budgets were passed through the assemblies without trouble.

b. The transfer and promotion of teachers. Members of the Prefectural Board who were former teachers undermined the Superintendent and coerced his secretariat in order to transfer and promote certain teachers. After a close investigation of the real state of affairs, the Commanding Officer and CE Officer gave strong recommendations to the board members not to lower their prestige for selfish political interests and to comply with Section II of the National Education Public Service Law. The three local School Boards were able independently to transfer and promote teachers under their administration.

c. Reorganization of secretariat. The Prefectural Board and all the Local Boards have decided to reorganize the secretariat into two major divisions of administration and guidance. Because the CE Officer has recommended reduction of the number of personnel in the administration division and yet increase the number of teacher consultants in guidance, the Prefectural Board is going to increase the latter number from seven to twenty-two. Local Boards are also hiring new certificated teacher-consultants.

d. Appointment of superintendents. At the end of this month the Komatsu City School Board appointed a new superintendent who is a graduate of IFEL. The Prefectural Board reappointed the former superintendent without certificate on the condition that he will later become certificated and in the meanwhile work with an assistant superintendent already certificated. The former superintendent of the Nanao City School Board has graduated from the second session of IFEL and has been reappointed. The superintendent of Wajima Town School Board is not certificated as yet and is to attend the next session of the superintendent-training course.

e. Desire of Local Boards to take over the control of upper secondary schools. In order to guide local Boards in policy-making,

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especially in economy in education, Mr. Johnson, Regional CE Officer, and the Team CE Officer, visited the Nanao Board on 27 March and the Wajima Board on 28 March and recommended local free and total contribution to school building construction in labor and materials. The problem of local control of upper secondary schools was discussed with them and it was found that Local Boards wish to take over the control of upper secondary schools on condition that they receive financial support from the Prefectural Board.

4. In-service Training of Teachers.

a. Regional conferences sponsored by the Tokai-Hokuriku CE Section. (1) A regional conference on visual education was held, 25-26 March, in the Matsugaecho Elementary School, Kanazawa. Three hundred thirty one representative teachers and teacher-consultants attended the conference, 284 from Ishikawa, 25 from Toyama, and 22 from Fukui. The conference was a great success with an exhibition and demonstration of all kinds of visual aids in every subject-matter and guidance area. As a result of the conference, a prefectural association for the study of visual education is in the process of formation. Mr. Frank Judson, CIE, SCAP, inspected the exhibition of the school and the visual education library of the Ishikawa Normal School which was established as an aid to in-service training of teachers.

(2) To a regional conference on the comprehensive upper secondary school held 30-31 March in Fukui, the prefecture sent six delegates, who in turn will conduct local follow-up conferences in April.

b. Conference on elementary school administration sponsored by Ministry of Education. A two-day conference, 11-12 March, in Takaoka, Toyama Prefecture, was attended by fifteen principals and two teacher consultants from this prefecture. Follow-up conferences have been scheduled in April for the study of school administration, utilization and improvement of facilities and equipment, and duties and responsibilities of the principal in administration.

c. Prefectural conferences. (1) A prefectural conference on projects in agricultural and home-making courses was conducted by the delegates to the national conference in February, on 11 March, in Kanazawa, with an attendance of sixty upper secondary school teachers.

(2) During the month the Prefectural School Board sponsored nine conferences on physical and health education in secondary schools. These conferences stressed adult recreational activities and health guidance rather than sports and physical training. All secondary school principals received training in the new interpretation of physical education.

(3) The Ishikawa Teachers' Union and the Normal School jointly sponsored a two-day conference for the study of teaching social studies, 4-5 March, in Kanazawa with an attendance of three hundred elementary, lower and upper secondary school teachers. The results of one year's work of twelve committees were reported, discussed, and published in a thesis which will reach all schools.

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(4) Three more conferences on school administration, social studies, and science teaching were volunteered by Teachers' Associations on the gun level with an average attendance of one hundred to each.

d. Try-out schools. This month the Prefectural Association of Try-out Schools completed the last series of study conferences. Study groups of try-out school teachers will reorganize this April and conduct a new series of conferences. To the second meeting of the Regional Association, 14-15 March, in Mie, the prefecture sent three delegates. The check-list for use in evaluating try-out schools, discussed in the regional meeting, will be distributed to all schools as well as try-out schools. The Teachers Union and Normal Schools have published a comprehensive study as a result of their research.

5. Social Education.

a. Women's organizations. The fourth and the last series of Women's Training Course were conducted by Miss Luella Hoskins 14-15 March in Kanazawa. The major topics for this two-day conference were program-planning, survey of community agencies and resources and financing including budgeting, record-keeping and reporting. Fifty delegates from various organizations received training, who in turn are conducting transmission on the local level throughout the prefecture. This training course has encouraged the formation of a parliamentary-rule club, 13 March, probably the first of its kind in Japan, by several groups of Kanazawa women.

The Ishikawa Women's and Minors' Bureau has taken the initiative in engaging women of all groups in planning a program for Women's Week in the middle of April.

The formation of a Prefectural Farm Women's Liaison Council is evidence of the effort of these groups to improve the lot of the working women in the fields; the latter is being given careful surveillance to safeguard them from the infiltration of subversive elements.

b. Youth Groups. This month, 80 conferences on constitution development, parliamentary procedure, election method, and discussion group techniques, have reached 4000 attendants. As a result of these conferences many groups have amended their constitutions and reelected officers.

To the national meeting of youth groups, 25-28 March, in Totori, the prefecture sent five delegates. As a result, many groups have a more serious attitude toward their responsibility in the economic recovery of Japan. A prefectural-wide liaison meeting was held on 10 March in Kanazawa to make plans for their assistance in the industrial development of the prefecture.

c. Parent-teacher associations. Four PTA leadership-training conferences on constitution development, parliamentary procedure, discussion techniques, and program-planning were held with a total attendance of 800. The prefectural PTA Federation sponsored a general meeting on 12 March in Kanazawa. One hundred eighty representative parents and teachers attended the meeting and discus-

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(1) How to democratize PTA organizations; (2) how to improve PTAs' participation in and cooperation with school activities, (3) how to improve children's welfare and cultural facilities, (4) how to conduct parent education courses after the precedent established by the First Corps Adult Education Project and (5) how to cooperate with other public agencies in the community. In all the upper secondary schools, the CE Officer has recommended the reorganization of the PTAs at the very beginning of the school year and urged their more active participation in pupil guidance.

d. First Corps Adult Education Course. The result of the course during the period were as follows:

(1) Total number of sites: 354
(2) March total number of sessions: 1,254; grand total 2180
(3) March total attendance: 80,236; grand total: 143,353

Altho many communities have completed the prescribed 20 lessons, the Prefectural Social Education Section is planning the extension of these courses especially in coordination with PTA activities.

6. Other Civil Education Matters.

a. School government activities. A series of follow-up conferences on school government were sponsored by nine schools with 2300 students in attendance. The newly revised handbook on school government ("Seito-Kai") has been distributed to all schools in the prefecture. Teachers and students now have a clear understanding of the types of school programs which will be of educational value. All the lower and upper secondary schools in the prefecture will include the student assembly program as part of the special curricula activities for the coming school year.

b. 4K (4H) organizations. Seventy-three 4K-Clubs, with total membership of 901 were originally formed during this month. This brings the total to 179 organizations and 4454 members. Agricultural Extension Service, Agricultural Cooperatives, PTAs, and youth groups are sponsoring their formation and activities. A "Prefecture Fair" to be participated in by 4K Clubs as well as youth groups, women's organizations, and PTAs is now in the planning stage to be presented next October or November.

c. Tax education. Team Commanding Officer recommended the Finance Bureau to assist the Prefectural School Board in the selection of tax problems to be included in the curricula of social studies and arithmetic in secondary schools.

d. Teacher screening to 31 March 1949.

Screened: 10,140 Passed 10,091; Purged: 49

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

JOHN W. GOODMAN, 1st Lt, FA

ANNEX E-2

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 March 1949

Civil Information Activities

1. Information Programs:

a. Tax Collection:

During the month of March the Civil Information Section in coordination with the Ken Public Relations Office, have stressed three (3) points in encouraging the Japanese Public to pay their taxes: (1) Japan's need for finances (2) The necessity for filing correct tax returns to avoid unnecessary reassessment and (3) to pay their taxes as a patriotic duty.

In doing this we have used all media available; but with special emphasis given the lecture meetings held by members of this team and accompanied by members of the Chambers of Commerce who also gave talks on Tax Collection. This has without question accomplished good results, as many persons have gone to the tax office and changed their tax return estimates and there has been a great decrease in the necessity for reassessment taxes. Also, there have been fewer petitions to decrease the amount of reassessment taxes.

b. Labor Management:

The Women and Minor field representatives have given numerous lectures at factories on Labor Standard Law and have held meetings with employer groups, explaining the law to them and to show them how to improve the working condition at their factories. On the other hand, well organized unions are cooperating greatly in helping to enforce the Labor Standard Law.

According to public opinion, activities through shop round-table meetings, discussion meetings, "Kabe" news, and through visual educational aids (Gento), the right understanding toward union movement is being deepened. The attitude of employers towards the employees is improving and the destructive labor disputes are decreasing gradually and the trend for mutual cooperation by both capitalists and laborers is being strengthened.

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The demand for a permanent labor school is great but because of the economic conditions of this prefecture, the outlook for establishment of such a school in the near future is not very bright.

c. Political Reorientation:

1. Elections: The local by-election in this prefecture have aroused slight interest in the smaller towns and villages. Many times there have been only one candidate running for an office, thereby, no elections were necessary. To alleviate this situation the editors have published editorals encouraging more candidates for the offices when there is only one candidate running. This and the encouragement of the Ken Electorial Administration Committee and its sub agencies, has stimulated much more interest in the local elections.

2. Local Autonomy: The Japanese people have accepted the idea of our "Town Meetings" with much enthusiasm. We have held Town Meetings in some of the Gun's chief Cities and have extended special invitations to Town and Village heads to attend and observe the methods and proceedures used at these meetings. The interest shown by the Japanese audience and the officials as well, is most encouraging. Questions were mainly concentrated on taxes, road-repairing, the ration system and repatriates.

Many encouraging reports have come to my office recently on Town Meetings conducted by the headmen in the smaller villages and towns.

d. Child Welfare:

The new trend in Child Welfare during the month in this prefecture was the adoption of a "Safety Program" for children since the accident rate is increasing considerably, with drowning topping the list. Red Cross volunteers are going to implement suitable training courses for the adults school children who are interested in "Water Safety Measures." The majority of children injured are members of indigent families where children are not being properly guided, due to parental neglect and lack of education. A member of this team is aiding the Japanese with this knowledge of "Water Safety Measures" by divulging the latest information received on safety precautions to the local chapters of the Japanese Red Cross.

Because of the great emphasis placed on child welfare through the media of newspaper, radio and lectures, as its result, a nursing institution for the protection of children is inclined to be in the making. The desire of the public for such facilities be made to rear and cure their weak-minded children has increased.

e. Visual Education:

Several meetings were held with the prefectural social education section officials, visual aid officer and film librarian to urge prompt distribution to projectors to various areas and for wide spread utilization of films throughout the prefecture. To accomplish this a proposal was made by the Prefectural Social Education Section of organizing local Visual Education Steering Committees to operate the SCAP furnished Motion Picture Projector and slides. There have been several committees formed in this Pre-

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fecture and Plans are now underway to establish others in Cities and Guns that have not already done so. The committees are organized voluntarily without any control of the Government whatever; the Social Education Sections may offer suggestions and Guidance and make sure the equipment is being used as the directives state. As a result of this greater distribution and utilization of projectors and films, attendance has increased many fold. In February the attendance was 7,723 as compared to 74,054 in March and 24 films were used in February compared to 44 in March. The snow is now melting in many of the outlying district, which were not contacted this winter, due to transportation difficulties, and a more comprehensive utilization will be made in the future.

2. The following are Information Activities and Media utilized during the month of March:

	Local Press (Articles)	Local Radio (Munites)	Speakers Average Total Time 1 Day	Posters	Local Pamphlets Leaflets	Meetings (Attendance)
Tax Collection	78	105	-	5,961	-	1,500
Labor-management	62	75	411	500	3,000	-
Local Autonomy	168	56	8	3,970	199,900	-
Civil Liberties	25	21	1	-	-	-
Election	11	9	-	-	-	-
Health Center	9	18	-	-	2,291	-
Child Welfare	34	11	12	-	-	1,750
Education	108	6	-	-	1,000	-
[illegible] tion	12	3	224	-	-	-

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

JOSEPH D GILMORE, Major, FA

ANNEX F

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 March 1949

FINANCE AND CIVIL PROPERTY

1. The petroleum storage plant of the Standard Oil Company (Kanazawa Godown) was returned to the owners on 25 February and agreements for completion of restoration work were reached in March with officials of the company and CPC. Work of installing storage tanks and making building repairs was started 12 March and completed 31 March at an expense of ¥328,000.

2. Repairs on the property of the Rising Sun Oil Company located in Kanazawa are of minor importance and are currently being made. These consist of repairs to fences, gates and windows.

3. Attention of the custodians of all UN property has been called to [fire] prevention safeguards, and guards have been instructed to make more [frequent] fire checks.

4. Materials necessary for repair are being obtained without difficul[ty] except for cement and paint.

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JANUARY

NOT TO LEAVE THE SECTION

MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION INTRA-OFFICE ROUTING SLIP

	FROM	TO		FROM	TO
Mil Govt Officer			Social Affairs		
Executive Officer	[illegible]		Repatriation		
Asst Executive Officer			Public Welfare		
Inspecting Officer			Civil Information		
Admin Officer			Civil Education		
Personnel			Medical		
Reports		3	Economics		
O.C.P.			Mfg & Industry		
Legal	Hiatt	2	Com & Trade		
Finance			Labor		
Kanagawa MG Team			Natural Res		

_____ Action _____ Concurrence _____ Information

_____ Comment _____ Return _____ File

Remarks

NOTED J.F.H.

Ishikawa MG Team

THIS REPORT TO BE RETURNED TO REPORTS BRANCH FOR FILE

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

10 February 1949

SUBJECT: Monthly Military Government Activities Report

TO: Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343

1. In compliance with Par 2, Operational Directive, Number 53, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 8 October 1948, the Military Government Activities Report for this headquarters for the month of January 1949, is submitted.

2. Tax Collection: During the month of January all-out effort was directed toward collection of taxes, primarily delinquent cases. 8 Mil Govt Tax Surveillance Teams were employed to cover the 5 Tax Offices in this Prefecture. Results of the work of these teams has been noteworthy. The drive resulted in clearing up 126 cases of 1946 delinquents for a total amount of 727,000.00 yen; 1,737 cases of 1947 delinquents for a total amount of 15,466,000.00 yen and 5,784 cases of 1948 delinquents for a total amount of 31,467,000.00 yen. All together 7,647 delinquents paid the total sum of 47,660,000.00 yen. Thus during the month of January the total number of delinquent cases was reduced by 30% and the total amount of delinquent taxes was reduced by 38%. The total amount of taxes collected in January was 450,284,000.00 yen, of which 10.6% was delinquent taxes.

3. Surplus Food Collection: As of 31 January 1949, 101.86% of the pre-planting quota or 649,639 koku of rice had been collected. This surplus collection program continued to be given top priority along with tax collection. As of the same date Sweet potato collection stood at 136.5% or 7,519,534 kan, Irish potatoes 122.9% or 3,795,045 kan and wheat and barley, 115.3% or 20,762 koku.

4. House of Representatives Election: The election held on 23 January 1949 resulted in the election of 3 Democratic-Liberals, 1 Democrat, 1 Socialist and 1 Communist to fill the 6 seats in the Lower House of the Diet from this Prefecture.

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The Communist was elected while awaiting the outcome of an appeal from a conviction in the Kanazawa District Court on a criminal charge of "Entrance into Private Premises" and "Interference with business by the use of Force" for which he ahd been sentenced to "Four months penal servitude with 2 years probation".

The appeal is scheduled to be heard in the Kanazawa Branch of the Nagoya Higher Court on 28 February 1949. This hearing will be under the old court procedure requiring a complete retrial, as the trial and conviction in the District Court occurred in 1948 under the old procedure. It is expected that if the appeal court upholds the findings and sentence of the Lower Court that this case will be further appealed to the Supreme Court.

Close surveillance of these court proceedings will be maintained and a special report will be rendered persuant to telephonic instructions from Mr Porter, Mil Govt Section, Eighth Army, 8 February 1949.

5. Quarterly Mayor's Conference: The first quarterly Mayor's conference for 1949 was held at Team Headquarters on 28 January 1949. The meeting was attended by the Mayor's and Chairmen of Assemblies of all Cities and Towns of the Prefecture. Tax collection and Surplus Rice turn-in were stressed together with the other priority programs sponsored by Military Government. A number of women were present as well as Prefectural and Central Government Officials and representatives of the Press.

L. G. Witmer

L. G. WITMER
Lt Col, FA
Commanding

8 Incls:
Annex A, Legal and Government Activities (Reports Control Symbol QGS-01); Annex B-1, Public Health Activities (Reports Control Symbol QPH-01); Annex B-2, Public Welfare Activities (Reports Control Symbol QPH-01); Annex C, Labor Surveillance Report (Reports Control Symbol QESS-02); Annex D, Economics Summary (Reports Control Symbol MG-11)(R-1); Annex E-1, Civil Education Activities (Reports Control Symbol MG-12); Annex E-2, Civil Information Activities (Reports Control Symbol QCIE-02); Annex F, Finance and Civil Property (Reports Control Symbol MG-14).

DISTRIBUTION:
CG, Eighth Army (MG Sec)(6) plus (10) additional copies of Annex D and (4) additional copies of Annex F and (2) additional copies each of Annexes E-1 and E-2; CO, Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Region; CG, I Corps (3); Regional Teams each (2); File (1).

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

Harold L. Ramsey, M/Sgt

ANNEX A

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 January 1949

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1. Japanese Government Administration:

a. The Judges, Procurators, and Members of the Bar Association conducted Mock Trials in Kanazawa and Nanao during the month. The first trials were held in Kanazawa on 26 January and the second trials were held in Nanao on 28 January. A total of five trials were held in the two cities to an audience totaling 6,265 people. Three (3) trials will be held in the city of Komatsu on 10 February 1949. (See Annex A to monthly MG Activities Report for December 1948).

b. The Prefectural Public Safety Committee, acting on a recommendation from this headquarters, conducted a special examination of the students attending the Ishikawa National Rural Police School. This examination covered all subjects taught at the school and the results of the test indicated the definite need for more training in the Code of Criminal Procedure, The Criminal Code, and The New Japanese Constitution. This headquarters recommended that four additional hours of instruction be given in these subjects. Beginning 1 January 1949, twelve (12) hours of the time allocated for self study by the National Headquarters of the National Rural Police will be utilized for additional instructions in these subjects.

c. On January a Recall Committee composed of eight members of the Communist Party and headed by a member of the Communist Party Staff submitted a request to petition for the recall of the Kanazawa Municipal Assembly. This request was submitted under the provisions of Article 76 of The Local Autonomy Law. After receiving permission from the Electoral Committee to proceed the committee began house to house visits to collect the required signatures from registered voters. This movement was considered to be primarily a political move to enable the Communist Party to make house to house visits during the House of Representatives election campaign, that is otherwise prohibited by the Election Laws. The movement has been closely surveilled by this headquarters and by police and procurators office but so far no satisfactory evidence has been obtained to show that any Election Laws have been violated. The Recall Committee stated that Local Tax By Laws passed by the Assembly were unfair.

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2. Japanese Courts:

The backlog of Untried and Unsettled Criminal Cases increased during the month of January. One Hundred and twenty-nine (129) cases were listed as Untried or Unsettled on the dockets of the four District Courts in the Prefecture and Eight-four (84) Untried or Unsettled cases were listed on the dockets of the five (5) Summary Courts in the Prefecture. The increase in the number of Unsettled and Untried cases is mainly due to a drive to against large scale blackmarketing, violation of the price control ordinance, illegal brewing of sake, and violation of income and other tax laws. The procurators have begun to demand imprisonment for violation of the Laws in addition to the usual fines previously demanded in such cases. This headquarters believes that this action will tend to increase the number of untried and unsettled cases for two or three months but is considered the only effective method of combating these crimes. The new Code of Criminal Procedure now in effect has also slowed down court procedure temporarily.

3. Tax Prosecutions:

The Akaza Fibre Industrial Company Ltd, and its President, AKAZA, Kichiro, was prosecuted in the Kanazawa District Court for violation of The Temporary Profit Tax Law, Business Tax Law, Corporation Tax Law and The Income Tax Law. The procurator demanded a fine of 25,000,000.00 yen for the company and a fine of 5,000,000.00 yen and two years imprisonment for the President. The court gave the following sentences: 20,000,000.00 yen fine for the company and one and one half (1½) years imprisonment and a fine of 5,000,000.00 yen for the President of the company. The company was charged with evading the payment of a total of 13,369,189 00 yen. Both cases is expected to be appealed to a higher court in the near future. (See Annex A to Monthly Activities Report for December 1948).

4. Political Parties:

For information concerning the activities of various political parties, The Election of Members of The House of Representatives and the popular review of The Appointment of The Supreme Court Judges, see special election report submitted to Headquarters Eighth Army in compliance with Operational Directive #1, 1949.

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

Julius Adams, Capt, MC

ANNEX B-1

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 January 1949

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1. Administration of Health Activities:

The Public Health Department of the Prefecture has submitted a 1949 budget of 57,000,000 yen. This amount is only 3.0% of the total Prefectural budget. In view of the small amount allocated to the Health Department, the Legal and Government Section of this Team is reviewing the entire budget so that future recommendations can be made. The proposed budget must be approved by the General Affairs Section, Vice-governor and Governor before submission to the Prefectural Assembly on 28 February 1949.

2. Veterinarian Affairs:

a. The rabies control program has continued satisfactorily. To date, 116 stray dogs have been destroyed.

b. Tuberculin testing of cattle in this Prefecture is performed under the jurisdiction of the Animal Hygiene Section. Their reports and findings are submitted to the Public Health Department of the Prefecture. On 14 January a cow previously diagnosed as tuberculous died, and the carcass of the animal was burned. The animal had been quarantined prior to death, and the quarantine was considered sufficient to prevent any spread of the disease.

3. Nursing Activities:

a. A conference was held at the Prefectural Public Health Office including all the Directors, Chief Clerks, and Chief Nurses of this Prefecture. The Directors seem to feel that if the nurses wanted to, they could find the time and means to make home visits. The relationship of clinic schedules to time for home visiting and the necessity of assigning bicycles to the nursing division

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was explained to them. Also the necessity of co-operation between all sections, and especially of the Director, was pointed out to them. During a special meeting of the Chief Nurses held in the afternoon, it was learned that the Directors of the H. C. have appointed a Chief Nurse. There appears to be no clarification of duties at all. A request was made through Dr KUNISHIGE, Chief of the Prefectural Public Health Department, for a roster of the personnel in each H. C.

b. Plans for the refresher course for Public Health Nurses was changed due to billeting difficulties and illness of the Acting Chief Nurse of the Prefecture. The school will be a concentrated, three-day course starting 16 February 1949 instead of 23 January 1949.

c. Discussions with the Chief Nurses and Directors of the Kanazawa Medical School and the Kanazawa National Hospital reveal the fact that neither school has sufficient instructors to establish a Class "A" Nursing School. Several nurses who meet the basic requirements are to be selected from each school. These nurses will compose a class be taught part time by MG and the Chief Nurse of the Prefecture, for and which will last six months. This course will begin in February.

4. Preventive Medicine:

a. There has been noted in the past month a reluctance on the part of many people in this Prefecture to cooperate with the present typhus control program in regard to DDTing. This fact was called to the attention of all Mayors in this Prefecture at a conference on the 28th of January. The rodent control program continues to be very successful.

b. The venereal disease program for the previous month consisted primarily of publicity and education. The Prefectural Public Health Section has distributed 2000 posters on venereal disease prevention. They have issued 3000 posters recommending that the young people of this prefecture have a blood test prior to marriage. There has been a marked increase in the number of newspaper articles published, and in conferences held by the doctors of the Public Health Centers.

5. Laboratory Affairs:

The production of vaccines has continued at the Hokuriku Serum Laboratory. To date all vaccines in the possession of Health Centers has been returned to the laboratory. The Serum Laboratory has been rather reluctant to have this material reassayed. It was found the vaccines are being properly refrigerated and it was recommended that samples from each lot be sent for reassaying as soon as possible according to the instructions from the Ministry of Welfare, dated 25 December 1948. This will be accomplished within the next month.

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

Sgt Walter V. Hayde

ANNEX B-2

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 January 1949

PUBLIC WELFARE ACTIVITIES

1. Public Assistance:

a. In compiling the figures on the number of people receiving public assistance during the year 1948, the aggregate total of indigent persons removed from relief rolls is 6,841.

b. This decrease is justifiable since this is a non-devastated prefecture and there is a good deal of employment here. Establishment of Liaison between the Welfare Sections and Labor Exchange is another factor which has caused the reduction in the number of persons receiving assistance. (Administrative review see Incl-1).

2. Child Welfare:

a. On December 15 the Prefectural assembly approved of the Foster Home Program and it is now a law.

b. The Chief of the Childrens Section received requests from two (2) persons who wish to adopt children but they are operating houses of prostitution and their requests were rejected. Officials are fully cognizant of those people who wish to adopt children for the purpose of prostitution and careful checks are being made by the Child Welfare Officials. This office has insisted that the provisions of Imperial Ordinance No 9 promulgated on January 14, 1947 be executed to the fullest extent in case of a violation thereof.

c. Welfare Officials are now contemplating the building of institutions in order to comply with the provisions of Art 42 and 43 of the law. A site has not been located yet and the cost will be determined at a later date.

R E S T R I C T E D

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d. 2,500 children are in need of special training in this Prefecture in order to overcome their physical and mental ailrents.

3. Welfare and Penal Institutions:

1. Hoikusho - Kanaiwa Day Nursery
2. Hoikusho - Ono Machi Day Nursery
3. Hoikusho - Gorojima Day Nursery
4. Hoikusho - Shure Machi Day Nursery
5. Hoikusho - Sakura Machi Day Nursery
6. Kojien - Baikokai Orphanage
7. Hoikusho - Baikokai Day Nursery
8. Boshi Ryo - Mothers Home
9. Zenrinkan - Nagai Work House

There were no major discrepancies noted in the institutions visited this month except for a lack of proper sanitary conditions. The Day Nurseries are finding it extremely difficult to obtain the proper persons to care for the children because of the low salary offered.

4. Homeless Persons:

Those persons who are residing in shacks in Kanazawa and Nanao Cities have been informed by the Prefectural Government that they will be moved to another area by the 1st day of March 1949. These small shacks are an attraction to many young students, because of there flourishing blackmarket activities and unhealthy environment for the children who live there.

5. Foreign Nationals:

All Foreign Nationals have been receiving rations as prescribed by current directives.

6. Repatriation:

A complete survey of repatriates is now under way, who are receiving public assistance, and will be completed on 20 March 1949. Army-Navy personnel returned to this prefecture total 44,981. Civilian returnees total 40,695.

7. Other Important Welfare Matters:

a. Social Insurance:

The Nanao NHI Organization was visited during the month and it has been inactive since September 1946 with 470,000 yen being

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owed to the doctors. Policy holders are 360,000 yen in arrears. The people have joined the organization because they were told to, and when they move to another prefecture they forget about their old policy and then join another organization. The lack of educational material makes it extremely difficult for people to understand NHI. This is true in every phase of the Social Insurance Program.

b. One plant was visited and found to be complying with the law. The major complaint received was the fact that under the law no one can receive any benefits unless they have been absent for four days. The reason for this is not yet fully known by this office and will be discussed at a later date with the Prefectural SI Chief.

c. All factories are submitting records for the preceding two months since the insurance building was damaged by fire, in order to help reestablish the Social Insurance Section. The Insurance Chief has set October 1949 as the date when his section will be operating on a full scale.

d. Welfare Section: A new Chief of the Prefectural Welfare Section was appointed on 1 January 1949 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the former Chief.

e. Community chest figures have reached 11,700,000 yen or 90 per cent of the goal.

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Incl 1:

Annex B-2 Activities Report

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW CHECK LIST

		Shintate-machi	No-machi	Juichiya-machi
1.	Welfare Office Visited:			
2.	Date of Visit:	Jan1,49	Jan7,49	Jan 17, 49
3.	Population of Area:	12,690	16,690	11,132
4.	Case Load of Area:			
	Indoor:	17	29	13
	Outdoor:	86	168	104
5.	No of Minsei-iin:	33	46	26
6.	No of Paid Welfare Workers:	1	4	1
7.	a. No of New Applications:	9	45	40
	b. Applications Rejected:	3	5	2
	c. Applications Approved:	6	40	38
Past Two Months	d. Cases Discontinued:	4	14	3
	e. No of Appeals	0	0	0
	f. No of Appeals Resulting in Case Opening:	0	0	0
8.	No cases checked in Office during review:	30	30	30
9.	No of Families checked by Japanese			
	a. Last 30 days:	30	30	104
	b. Last 60 days:	0	0	104
	c. No not checked during last 60 days:	0	0	0
10.	No cases found during review to be (Under latest schedule):			
	a. Properly Budgeted:	11	6	7
	b. Over Budgeted:	11	17	23
	c. Under Budgeted:	8	7	0
	d. Condition too poor for review to be made:	0	0	0
11.	No of Families visited by MG Rep In connection with review:	4	2	3
	No of Discrepancies Found:	1	0	

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Administrative Review, cont'd.

12. Average date recipients receives Aid: 9th 5th 10th

13. Was Assistance in kind Distributed: Yes Yes Yes

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

Type of Assistance:	Applications: Received	Applications: Rejected	Applications: Approved	Aid Discontinued
Living Expenses	3-9-7	1-4-0	2-5-7	1-3-2
Medical Aid	5-33-3?	1-0-2	4-33-30	3-11-0
Maternity Aid	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0
Funeral Aid	1-3-1	1-1-0	0-2-1	0-0-0
Occupational Aid	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0
Total	9-45-40	3-5-2	6-40-38	4-14-3

15. Does each area (or all areas) visited have an adequate Minsei-iin Training Program?

The Minsei-iin are still continuing with their monthly and special meetings and are endeavoring to educate the needy families by explaining certain articles of the DLSP and CWL to them each time they make a visit to their respective families.

16. Is assistance in kind properly accounted for?

No major discreparcies found.

17. Give general conclusions regarding the Japanese Welfare Administration based upon these administrative reviews.

Consolidation of records was being exercised in all Welfare Offices visited. Office Chiefs were encouraged to visit the needy families so that a better understanding could be had between the recipients and welfare worker.

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

ANNEX C

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 January 1949

LABOR SURVEILLANCE REPORT

1. Indentification:

a. Prefecture covered: Ishikawa

b. Report for Month of: January 1949

c. Name of Individual Preparing Report: LYLE S. BOLENDER
1st Lt. Inf.

2. Labor Procurement:

The Japanese Government complied with 100% of labor requisitions for this period.

3. Wages and Working Contions, Labor Standard Law:

a. The Labor Standards Office reports that four (4) new inspectors who passed the inspector's examination were appointed. There are vacanies for five (5) more officials to fulfill their authorized quota of thirty-five (35).

b. Staff personnel of Labor Standards Office are working hard to maintain an efficient standard.

c. As for as can be ascertained, the attitude of the employers is good, but the safety and sanitation equipment are still imperfect, especially in the small factories.

d. In unions which are holding active union movements, workers and union officials cooperate very well, but in other unions only the leaders are familiar and comply with the law and the rank and file members of the union do not understand it. Therefore they are not as active in reporting violations. Education of the workers has been emphasized and recommended.

e. Other information relating to enforcement of the law, education and training of the inspectors is absolutly essential. Study meetings are being held on Safety and Sanitation.

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Investigation by the Labor Standards Office during the period uncovered a total of thirty (30) cases and 280,426 Yen was paid in compensation to laborers.

f. Two employees of the Tai Textile factory situated at Hisatune-mura, Nomi-gun, were forced to work overtime and on holidays. This matter was turned over to the Public Procurator's Office for further action.

Investigations in this prefecture revealed that 174 factories have very poor safety and sanitation equipment. The Labor Standards Office taken action to correct these conditions.

g. The following complaints have been submitted.

(1) Demand for the rapid establishment of a minimum wage scale.

(2) Appeals against unpaid wages.

(3) Demand to emphasize application of the worker's accident compensation insurance for fishery enterprise.

4. Labor Relations:

a. Negative.

b. (1) Negative.

(2) Negative.

(3) Negative.

c. There were no complaints of employer domination or discrimination against employees for labor union activity during January.

d. No actions.

e. The following cases were previously referred to the Labor Relations Committee:

Name of Company Carried Forward	Date Refered	Couse	Settlement
Nanao Kogyo Co. Ltd.			
Kaga Seikan Sec.	Nov. 26	Raise wages Discrimination against union.	Atical agreement between union and Company.
Nippon Zisai Seizosho			Being investigated.
Tsudakoma Kogyo			" "

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Kanasawa Monopoly Bur. Being investigated.

Hokuriku Haiden Co. Ltd.

f. Negative.

g. Negative.

h. Negative.

i. Negative.

j. Changes in the leadership of the local, prefectural and regional labor organizations in this area are as follows.

Union: Hokuriku Regional Joint Union, Federation of all Japan Private Railway Labor Union.

New leaders.

Chief of Executive Committee - Kiyoshi Nakagawa

Born 18 October, 1949, Graduated from Kanagawa Municipal Technical School in 1937, from 1937 to 1939 worked as Army Civilian, in 1939 was inducted into Army and served until 1945, discharged as Captain. In 1945 was employed by Hokuriku Railroad as assistant engineer, in 1946 was appointed engineer and worked until appointment to chief executive. Member of Socialist Party.

Executive Committee - Ichiro Kobayashi

Born March 1923, Graduated from Fukui Technical School in 1942, employed at Keifuku Railway Company as engineer until appointment to Executive Committee. Member of Socialist Party.

Executive Committee - Koichi Hiroshima

Born 5 May 1914, Graduated from Iwakura Railroad School in 1931, since 1933 Secretary of Public Welfare Section of the Toyama District Railway Company. Member of Socialist Party.

Chief Secretary - Hikoji Miyatake

Born 23 December 1914, Graduated from Civil Engineering Section of Kanagawa a Technical School in 1934, Entered Army in 1935 and was discharged 1940, employed by Kanagawa Railway Company and worked there until present appointment. Member of Sicialist Party.

5. Employment:

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a. (1) There were no remarkable new developments in private industry, but the silk and rayon textile industry are asking for more women labor, due to the expansion of factories.

(2) Due to reduction of work or partly suspended work during the winter, few unemployed persons were absorbed in public works.

(3) At the end of December, 411 students out of 670 graduated from 12 different vocational guidance institutions.

(4) None.

b. No remarks.

6. Labor Education:

a. During the month of January the Prefectural Labor Education Section delivered lectures on the 16 general principals of Trade Union to Union members, Employers, and officials throughout the prefecture.

b. There were no demands for a permanent labor school; however the students request the following:

(1) want lecturers who have the abilility, realible quality and earnest desire to develop sound, democratic, labor unions.

(2) Lecture materials, pamphlets or priated texts are wanted for reference in advance.

c. Books and pamphlets are desired for practical guidance.

d. Types of information currently most needed.

(1) Details of activities of Traffic service Labor Union in U.S.A.

(2) Latest materials of world labor conditions.

e. The labor officer attended six (6) conferences with the Labor Relations Committee, three (3) meetings with the Chief of Ishikawa Labor Standard Office, and during the month of January, eleven (11) factories were inspected with Labor Standard Officials.

7. General observation:

The employment Security Office recommends private nurses for employment by the same method that is used in helping other categories of worker to find jobs. There are no known private employment agencies for dispatching private nurses in this prefecture.

8. Recommendation:

None.

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

Joseph D. Gilmore, Major, FA

ANNEX D

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 January 1949

ECONOMICS SUMMARY

CHT

CROP COLLECTION

1. The surplus rice collection program has been less successful than was hoped for. As of 31 January a total of 649,639 koku have been collected, amounting to 101.86% of the preplanting quota. However, only 11,839 koku of the original surplus target figure of 76,000 koku have been turned in, which indicates that final collection figures will not begin to approach the 12% surplus collection goal. Despite efforts to secure the complete cooperation of officials, it is evident that a few of the mayors and village headmen are not devoting maximum effort to the program. Campaigning prior to the recent election appeared to be far more important to most of the politicians than the surplus rice collection program. At a conference held with the Procurator, the Chief of NRP and the Director of EIB, the Food Control Law was discussed and explained with particular reference to penalties for sale of rice to third parties and for failure to turn in allotted quotas. Instructions were issued to start rigid enforcement of the Law and to publicize the penal provisions concerning rice blackmarketing. It is fairly clear that appeals made to individual farmers to avoid blackmarket dealings for moral reasons fall on barren ground. The farmer will be far more inclined to be "moral" if he knows that he has a good chance of spending a few years in jail for selling rice on the blackmarket.

2. On 11 January the 1949 rice pre-planting quota allocations were submitted to the eight guns and three cities of this prefecture. On 25 January one city and three guns had completed allocations down to the village level. The remaining five guns and two cities expect to have allocations completed at the village level by 4 February.

Collections - as of 31 January 1949

Crop	Quota	Collected	Percentage
Rice	637,800 koku	649,639 koku	101.86
Irish Potatoes	3,089,000 kan	3,795,045 kan	122.9
Sweet Potatoes	3,509,000 kan	7,519,534 kan	136.5
Wheat and Barley	18,000 koku	20,762 koku	115.3

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AGRICULTURE

A. Land Reform:

1. Miss Dorothy Goodwin, GHQ SCAP, visited this prefecture during the period 10-15 January to inspect purchase and sale procedures under the Land Reform Program. According to information developed during this inspection, purchases and sales have been handled in excellent fashion by local officials, with only minor discrepancies noted. Emphasis for the coming year's activities under Land Reform was placed on consolidation of property, written lease agreements, land registration, and continued work in completing land purchase and sale. Local Land Commissions were advised that their job is far from over and that continued effort must be made to insure the complete success of the program.

B. Fertilizer:

1. Chemical fertilizer has been received and distributed in sufficient quantity. Production of vegetable and stable manure decreased sharply during the month, and total production is much below the goal for the crop year. Since production is in the hands of individual farmers there is little or no possiblity of exercising control over the output. The Agricultural Extension Service will be of value in encouraging farmers to develop their own sources of compost and manure more fully. Lime plants were not in production during January.

Fertilizer Distribution - January 1949

Kind	Allotment (Unit-Kg)	Received	Distributed to Farmers	On Hand at Koden
Ammonium Sulphate	6208	7486	5711	1782
Ammonium Nitrate	1543	1443	1304	139
Nitrate of Lime	320	581	500	81
Superphosphate of Lime	4148	4423	2937	1491
Kalium Chlorate	37	57	27	30

C. Agricultural Extension Service:

1. January saw the first progressive steps taken toward the organization of the new Prefectural Agriculture Extension Service on a practical and functional basis. It was quite obvious at the two conferences held that this type of program is entirely new to the Japanese, and that they erroneously considered the program to be a glorified Co-operative Association. However, the great difference between the functions of the Extension Service and Agricultural Co-operatives was clearly shown at the conferences. It was also observed that the representatives of the Agricultural Co-operative Associations present at the conference were not sympathetic toward the Extension Program.

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2. It was apparent, by the questions asked, that the Co-operatives fear a great loss of "technical advisor's revenue" derived from exhorbitant charges to the farmers. This so-called "advice" practice would be almost entirely eliminated by the Extension Service. It was also found that an attempt had been made on the part of the governor to use this program to further himself politically. This was brought to the attention of the proper authorities and the "political football" aspect was eliminated. Close supervision is being given to the program in order to prevent unqualified personnel from being appointed to key positions.

3. Twenty-one (21) area farmers' Extension Committees have been selected and the qualifying examinations for area agents were completed on 30 January 1949 with 110 applicants, only four of whom were women. Strong effort is being made to obtain qualified women to handle the Women's Home Demonstration activities and girls 4-K Clubs.

MEAT CONSUMPTION

1. The per capita consumption of meat per day in this prefecture for the month of January is estimated to be 0.66 momme. Total reported slaughter was 652 head, aggregating 47,368 kan. Reported consumption amounted to 628 kan per day.

2. The supply of beef in this prefecture is ample to meet demands. In some cases butchers are selling good grades of beef at prices substantially lower than the official price. The director of the prefectural meat association believes that abolition of the official price will lead to lower prices.

FISHERIES

1. Shipments of fresh fish out of the prefecture again did not approach the quota established by the Central Government. Abnormal warm weather resulted in smaller catches of the popular (cheap) fish - squid, cod, crab, etc. Shark landings have been favorable, but most of this catch is processed. Fresh fish for local consumption is more scarce than usual.

Total Catch.....	496,527 kan
Total Fresh Fish shipped.....	103,986 kan
Total Processed Fish shipped.....	35,586 kan

2. Plans have been completed for rebuilding of the ice plant at Wajima which was destroyed by fire in December. Lack of adequate ice storage and manufacturing facilities has hampered fishing activities at Wajima Port.

3. No allocation of fishing material was received for the month of January. Nets and ropes continue to be in great demand.

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FORESTRY

A. Reforestation:

1. Plantings decreased sharply during January; 27 cho of land was hand planted with a total of 70,930 seedlings. The bulk of the planting - approximately 55% - was cedar, followed by "ate" and red pine amounting to 35% and 10% of the planting respectively.

B. Lumber Production:

1. Cutting totalled 23,251 koku of logs during the month, bringing the total for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1949 to 472,853 koku. Lumber produced totalled 23,409 koku, the aggregate for the fiscal year amounting to 266,454 koku.

2. Plywood production was restored to normal after financial dificulties reported last month had been ameliorated. 48,828 square feet was produced for the month against an average of about 32,000 square feet. Total for the fiscal year to date is 308,840 square feet.

C. Charcoal and Fuel Wood:

1. Charcoal production decreased slightly, and production of fuel wood slumped sharply over preceding months. Officials state that the cost of trees used for production is too high with respect to the price the producer gets for his charcoal and fuel wood. This price factor is responsible for decreased production. Distribution to areas of consumption has cleared up the backlog remaining in the production area which amounted to about 200,000 bales in November.

Item	Jan 1949	Jan 1948	Comparison		Total Amount April-Jan		Unit
			Increase-Decrease	Percentage	1948-9	1947-8	
Charcoal	190,554	129,037	+61,517	155%	1,758,736	1,051,283	Bale 15Kg
Fuel-wood	101,659	116,281	-14,622	88%	3,567,948	2,214,010	Bundle Shaku 1.6x2.5

BLACKMARKET

A. EIB:

1. A recapitulation of cases investigated by the EIB during the past three months has disclosed an apparent weakness in methods and procedures used as well as evidence of inexperience and lack of ability on the part of many investigators. It is safe to state that unless concrete and positive information is turned over to investigators, they are incapable of developing

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evidence sufficient to justify prosecution. The Prefectural Director of the EIB was questioned as to what his plans were for more adequate training of investigative personnel and he advised this Team that his facilities for training are inadequate. No provisions has been made by the Central EIB for an Investigative School, although Prefectural EIB Directors have informally discussed the need for such a school and have agreed that it is indispensable for proper training of personnel. At present the only attempts to train investigators stem from lectures given by visiting regional EIB men and detailed instructions issued by Central and Regional EIB's governing procedures to be followed in surveillance over priority programs. It is recommended without reserve that some form of technical training be set up at the National level comparable to our National Police Academy or the FBI training program. Attendance of prefectural and regional EIB investigators might well be limited to one or two men whose backgrounds would qualify them to receive intensive and expert training and to pass on such training to all other investigators at the prefectural level.

2. Investigators from Nagoya Regional EIB under the control of Mr. Jimbo, Chief of Surveillance Section #2 inspected prefectural offices and lower echelon sections concerned with staple food distribution during the period 21-28 January. Preliminary reports indicate that no discrepancies existed.

B. Trends:

1. Law enforcement officials have been advised by this Team to exercise more rigid control over blackmarket operations, and to inforce penal provisions of the law. It has been observed that there have altogether too many instances where warnings have been given rather than fine or imprisonment.

2. Blackmarket price trends are generally encouraging, with decreases in price occuring more frequently than increases. This is particularly true with reference to meat, vegetables, and lumber.

CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS

1. The dissolution of control associations is progressing in a highly satisfactory manner. Spot checks throughout the prefecture have shown that officials concerned with dissolution of closed institutions are complying with existing regulations.

2. Prefectural Authorities seem to be confused over CD 31/1 for 1948 dated 15 January concerning methods and procedures to be used by associations desiring to submit plans for self dissolution. This was apparently caused by faulty translation of the pertinent directive. Conferences held with responsible Prefectural Authorities have clarified points which were not understood and plans for self dissolution or re-organization of associations violating the "Trade Association Law" or Economic Stabilization Board Notification 1560, will be submitted to this headquarters in the near future.

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3. A great deal of interest has been shown by fishermen on the forthcoming program for dissolution of fishing associations and the possible benefits that may be derived from the new associations. Some fishermen are under the false impression that they may be able to acquire fishing rights. A great deal of publicity should be given to this program, so that all fishermen will become familiar with their rights before forming the new associations. It is anticipated that many big operators will try to take advantage of the "little fellow", such as was attempted during the forming of the Agricultural Cooperative Associations.

M+I

TRANSPORTATION

1. Conferences were held with key official concerning the Transportation Certifice Ordinance and the recommendations received were incorporated in a report required by ltr Hq I Corps, subject "Transportation Control", dated 18 January 1949. This team concurs with recommendations referring to inadequacy of present regulations for the issuance and use of Transportation Certificates with specific reference to the following:

a. Simplification of procedure for accepting applications for Transportation Certificates and issuance of same.

OF Primary interest to M+I but also to O+T from B. MAIKS angle

b. Establishment of a time limitation to prevent re-use of Certificates. Under present regulations, without adequate means for checking shipments and taking up Certificates after authorized shipment has been made, a shipper can often use the Certificate to make additional shipments illegally.

c. Better liaison between shipping agencies, police and the Materials Adjustment Office for tighter control of violations of the Transportation Certificate Ordinance.

d. That officials in the prefecture be the only ones authorized to issue Certificate for shipments within or out of the prefecture.

e. For goods which must be processed or routed to more than one place before arrival at final destination, provision should be made on the original Certificate for such re-routing rather than to require issuance of a new Certificate for each trans-shipment.

2. The Hokuriku Truck Co. has a total of 333 trucks available for commercial use. Approximately 12% (41 trucks) are idle because of a shortage of tires and tubes.

M+I

MANIPULATION OF CRITICAL INDUSTRIES

Special Report due M+I — 20 Feb '49

A. Heavy Industry:

1. Production of iron castings continue to be hindered by shortage of pig iron. Machinery and farm implement production increased approximately 50% over December despite material shortages and financial difficulties of some producers.

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B. Textiles:

1. Production of silk and rayon cloth is relatively high, and material shortages are not as great a handicap as in other industries. Claim is made that financial troubles are responsible for some production lag.

C. Processed Foods:

1. Production increased sharply because of greater allocations of raw-materials, particularly soy beans. Government stimulation and encouragement was also a factor in the achievement of a 67% increase over the previous month.

M-1 REPARATIONS

1. On the night of 31 January a fire damaged the Daido Kogyo KK (15-11) Reparations Plant. Loss was confined to the building proper. The roof over the section housing reparations machinery was partially destroyed, but damage to equipment was confined to that caused by water and smoke. Proper cleaning will effect necessary repairs. Complete rehabilitation is expected to take several weeks and to cost ¥5,000,000. Temporary repairs to the roof will be completed by 5 February.

2. Routine inspection of plants showed that general condition is good. Internal security is adequate under the pass system initiated at the beginning of the year.

M-1 POWER

1. Demands for electric power continue to exceed the available supply, which is diminishing daily because of abnormal winter conditions - lack of rain and snowfall. Approximately 25% of total available power is from sources outside the prefecture, and evening power rationing may have to be started if commitments are reduced.

2. An ETB investigative team will spend approximately two weeks checking on electric power permits and consumption of power on a prefecture wide basis commencing 1 February 1949. They have been instructed to report findings to this team and recommendations will be included in appropriate Economics Summary.

SHIPPING

1. The salvage operation on the "Taman Maru" #16 at Nanao commenced 18 November 1948. The name of the legal owner was submitted to Commander, Naval Forces, Far East as required by letter CNFR/894, subject: "Salvage Operations-Authorization For", dated 16 November 1948. To date, about 20% of the required work has been completed at an expenditure of 3,855,212¥ instructions were to complete operation by 15 March 1949, but indications are that completion cannot be accomplished before May 1949. Japanese officials in charge of operations have been advised to submit a request

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for an extension of the 120 day period authorized.

2. Installation of propulsion machinery in five (5) wooden vessels (ref, ltr, Hq 8th Army, subj: "Application for Permission to Install Propelling Machinery is Small Wooden Cargo Vessels", file ACMGEN S60, dated 6 October 1948) has been completed without incident. All of these ships were modified at Nanao at the Hokuriku Zosen K. K. Shipyard, and are now in operation.

IMPORT - EXPORT

1. Shipments of raw cotton and rubber were received as scheduled. Exports decreased slightly over the previous month, but unfilled orders amounting to a total of approximately ¥8,000,000 are in process of shipment.

Exports - as of 31 Jan 1949

Article	Quantity	Value	Destination
Brass Foil	1,000,000 pieces	¥191,400	India
Harp Supporter	63,000 units	¥1,295,305	"
" "	75,000 "	¥1,533,525	"

RECOVERY OF HIDDEN ENEMY EQUIPMENT

1. In response to information received from Ishikawa area CIC concerning hidden enemy equipment located in three areas of this prefecture, investigation was conducted by members of this Team with the following results:

a. Two marine diesel motors were found in a cave near Sumiyoshimura. A special report was submitted in compliance with existing regulations, and local authorities are safeguarding the motors pending receipt of disposal instructions.

b. Electrical equipment located at the former Japanese Naval Air Base in Komatsu-shi was recovered, including one diesel engine, one D. C. dynamo, one A. C. generator, and miscellaneous switches and switch panels. Investigation is currently in progress to determine reasons why this equipment had not been properly reported.

c. Excavation was undertaken at the property of the Daiwa Spinning Co. in Kanazawa, resulting in the discovery of two airplane engines, allegedly the type used in the Japanese "Zero" fighter. Excavation is being continued in an effort to uncover small arms and a machine gun allegedly buried somewhere on this property. A detailed report will be submitted upon completion of this investigation.

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

Adrian E. Martin, DAC, CAF 9

ANNEX E-1

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 January 1949

CIVIL EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

1. School Inspections.

a. Schools inspected. Three elementary schools, six new lower secondary schools and two new upper secondary schools were inspected, and one elementary and one new lower secondary school re-inspected during the month.

b. Findings. As a result of the study of the "Handbook on Inservice Training of Secondary School Teachers" published by Ministry of Education, each school inspected is in the process of improving its own in-service training program. In the upper secondary schools, however, the study and planning for curriculum reorganization has not been completed yet; administrators of upper secondary schools have this month been informed of the revised new upper secondary school curriculum. In one new upper secondary school which was combined from an old-system girls' high school and an agricultural middle school last April, their school government and PTAs were still organized separately and the two schools functioned independently. Altho much waste space in the school now exists, this will be remedied by spring districting.

2. School Reorganization.

a. New upper secondary schools. In order to district new upper secondary schools, the prefectural board of education and principals have worked on a plan, although not yet completed in detail, that will involve double districting. For comprehensive schools, the whole prefecture will be divided into fourteen districts; for vocational schools, fewer districts will cover wider areas.

Districting is now unpopular with the students because of their loyalth and familiarity to old schools. This was to be expected. Communist students have capitalised on this discontent and recently agitated against districting. But their campaign has been premature and badly-timed. In the two months that remain before the new school year, the prefectural school board with the assistance of this section has launched a concentrated program of public relations whereby an understanding of the total reorganization will reach all school elements with the goal in mind of popularizing it by the time of its establishment in April.

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In a meeting, 31 January, of the prefectural association of new upper secondary school principals, the CE Officer emphasised the responsibility of the administrators to sell students and parents on the new school system.

b. New lower secondary schools. A recent survey of the new lower secondary schools in the prefecture made by the board of education revealed that the average enrollment per new lower secondary school is 203, much lower than the norm of 450 per school. This figure shows that greater efforts should be made in encouraging the consolidation of smaller schools. The CE Officer talked on this topic at the mayor's conference conducted by this team on 28 January. The problem was also taken up by Mr. Johnson, Regional CE Officer, in his meeting with the prefectural superintendent of schools, and it was recommended that the board organize committees to work out and execute plans of consolidation. The prefectural board of education has proposed the consolidation of 133 lower secondary schools into 46. The Komatsu board will reduce 8 lower secondary schools to 5. Two more plans of other communities will reduce 14 schools into 2. Constructions of these buildings will begin the end of winter.

3. Boards of Education.

a. Guidance on budget and policy-making. Guidance of the Civil Education Officer during this month was given to the preparation of next year budgets. The first draft prepared by the prefectural board was carefully analysed and criticized, and the following recommendations were given: (1) To stress in-service training of teachers, including evaluation and incentive, (2) to redistribute teachers efficiently according to ratio, ability and local needs, and (3) to cut down expenses for physical education. Although the board was advised that it is their responsibility to submit adequate budget requests regardless of the prefectural government's attitude toward such requests, a meeting was held with the prefectural officers in order to help the board acquaint them with new policies and to recommend them to execute these policies with an adequate amount of budget.

Investigations were made of three local boards; heads of local governments revealed that they are well acquainted with the independent function of the boards of education and have been changing their initial attitude to dominate education. Together with the budget problem, many problems concerning basic policies for next year were discussed with them, such as new upper secondary school reorganization, local support of prefectural upper secondary schools, in-service training of teachers, increase of teacher consultants, reorganisation of the secretariats, and publicity campaigns to win public support for getting enough budget to support schools. One legal meeting this month was held by each of the four boards of education. Board members have come to realize the responsibility and authority of the superintendent and are improving the team-work between them.

In formulating school budgets, recommended economy measures include consolidation of schools, reduction of excessive personnel, and the refusal to allocate funds to supplement national appropriations which do not supply local needs.

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The present top priorities of tax and food collections have given much impetus to the consolidation movement because it makes sense to local officials that one consolidated school built by 3 or 4 communities will not only save a great deal of the public's money from each individual community, but will also reduce the amount of land required for the construction of only one building and playground.

b. Publication. In the "Prefectural Gazette", this office published a statement on "Citizens and Boards of Education", stressing the responsibility of citizens to understand the functions of the board and to help it determine their needs that it will be better able to represent them.

4. In-service Training of Teachers.

a. Conference on home-room and dean system. This two-day conference was conducted with Mr. Hori of Osaka as guest speaker on 20-21 January in Kanazawa. Thirty-two consultants and teachers attended the conference, 12 from Ishikawa, 16 from Toyama and 4 from Fukui. Series of follow-up conferences are to be held at 14 schools in this prefecture during next month. On 21 January 1949, 60 teachers and parents representing all the secondary schools in Kanazawa met for another conference to discuss student guidance.

b. Conference on curriculum of the new upper secondary schools. To this conference in Nagano, sponsored by Ministry of Education, the prefecture sent 29 teachers representing all the new upper secondary schools. These participants are responsible for organizing a committee in each school to study and plan curriculum reorganization.

c. Other meetings and demonstrations. The Regional CE Officer conducted two meetings during his visit to Kanazawa, 20-21 January, one with principals of the upper secondary schools in Kanazawa and the other with the faculty of the Ishikawa Normal School. In the principals' meeting, Mr. Johnson talked on the techniques of curriculum-making, and in the normal school, on the responsibility of the normal school teachers to assist in-service training of teachers, specifically on the necessity of organizing (1) teachers' professional associations to improve in-service training and (2) extension courses for teachers. This month three elementary and three lower secondary schools demonstrated school administration, teaching methods, teaching of social studies, and vocational guidance.

d. Institute for non-certificated teachers of health education. In preparation for employing more certificated school nurses next year, a ten-weeks institute for training non-certificated personnel began 25 January, in Kanazawa, with 32 enrolled. The Medical University and the Normal School are cooperating to cover all education and health training requirements. Class and Laboratory work will amount to 328 hours for accreditation.

e. Try-out schools. The first conference of the regional association on 12-13 January in Nagoya was reported in a meeting of the prefectural association held on 26 January in Kanagawa.

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The month of January saw the publication of the first volume of "Try-out Schools in Ishikawa", a periodical which will be published monthly to improve cooperative study of try-out schools and at the same time to spread their work among other schools in the prefecture.

5. Social Education.

a. Womens organizations and activities. The second series of conferences for training delegates of women's organizations were conducted 7,8,9 January by Miss Luella Hoskins, Regional Asst CE Officer. The major topics for this month were parliamentary procedures in democratic organizations, different methods of voting for officers, duties and responsibilities of officers and members, and various kinds of discussion forms. Follow-up conferences were carried out in the same manner as those after the first series.

In order (1) to increase agricultural production by defining the place of farm women in rural areas and in agricultural cooperatives, and hence to assist in the improvement of their service not only as workers but also as active members and leaders responsible for the prosperity and freedom of their community, (2) to explain the establishment of the new Agriculture Extension Service and (3) to emphasize parliamentary usage and democratic adult education, the team Agriculture Officer, CE Officer and the Prefectural Agricultural Section conducted three one-day conferences. A total of one hundred women, many of them landowners, together with the same number of men participated in the conferences. Panels of local experts answered questions prepared by the conferees. The month of January saw the establishment of farm women's associations democratically organized, now independent of the Ishikawa Women's Federation.

b. Youth groups. On the 24 January, the prefectural agricultural cooperative federation sponsored a joint conference with the youth group federation for the purpose of forming a central service agency to promote more active participation of youth groups in the improvement of farm life. On the first occasion of "Adult Day" on 15 January, many youth groups in rural areas held lecture-meetings, forums, oratorical contests, plays, and other recreational activities.

c. Parent-teacher associations. The prefectural PTA federation is acting as mediator in the negotiations between the Ishikawa Board of Education and Teachers' Union concerning the latter's refusal to take CQ or night-duty. The PTAs have been gaining more influence both with the boards of education and the teachers' union. PTAs have come to be critical of certain teachers' union activities and at the same time to be effective in persuading the board of education to realize their educational needs. All the PTAs of the schools inspected during the month were advised to assist financially in the program of teacher in-service training.

d. First Corps Adult Education Course. The initial step of the I Corps Adult Education Courses was a series of conferences for training discussion leaders, in Kanazawa, Komatsu, and Nanao extending over the period 25-30 January.

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Fifteen of the best leaders selected from specialists in each field were given guidance by the Team Commanding Officer and CE Officer in order that they may, in turn, give competent leadership training to 405 discussion leaders for local courses. The local courses will begin the first week of February.

6. Other Civil Education Matters.

a. School government activities. Three school government conferences for advanced leadership training were conducted as a joint project of the regional and team CE Sections with especial emphasis on the student assembly program. Following the suggestions given in the previous conferences, a considerable number of schools on all levels have amended their constitutions.

b. 4K (4H) organizations. Sixty-two 4K-Clubs with total membership of 1507 were originally formed during the month. This brings the total to sixty-nine organizations and 2662 members, sponsored by schools, agriculture cooperatives, women's and youth groups.

c. Girl Scouts. The month of January saw the formation of one troop of Girl Scouts, bringing the total to 14 troops in the prefecture. Three attendants to the Girl Scout leadership training conference in Kyoto are now giving guidance to the organization of troops and their activities.

d. Tax education. In line with the present top priority of tax collection, boards of education have planned and scheduled the following projects during January, February and March: lectures by tax-officers; student campaigns on tax collection; essay and poster contests not only among students but also among adult groups.

e. School lunch program. The prefectural-wide school lunch thanksgiving program sponsored by the board of education on 10 January was attended by the Public Health and CE Officers. During the month eight meetings were held to demonstrate school lunch programs to teachers and parents from 105 elementary schools.

f. Student political activities. Surveillance of student political activity has been exercised over the newly formed communist-dominated Hokuriku Federation (Toyama, Fukui and Ishikawa) of University Student Governments. They are now in the process of amending their constitution which was investigated, found undemocratic, declared invalid and rendered ineffective.

g. Students in the general election. 52 elementary schools, 46 lower secondary schools, and 2 upper secondary schools competed in the General Election Poster Contest sponsored by the prefectural Social Education Section.

h. Truancy patrols. Truancy patrols were formed in Kanazawa this month; two teachers appointed in turn by a special committee of the Kanazawa Municipal Teachers Association for the guidance of out-of-school life are patrolling the streets every day during school hours. Weekly reports are sent to the parents and schools concerned, and to the municipal and military government offices. Investigations revealed that about 1200 poverty-stricken school children are each receiving welfare funds of ¥ 200 a month from national resources, and 750 more needy children, from municipal funds, are provided ¥ 50 per elementary school child and ¥ 100 per lower secondary school child.

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1. Teacher screening to 31 January 1949.

Screened: 9533; Passed: 9484; Purged: 49.

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HEADQUARTERS
ISHIKAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 301 (Kanazawa, Honshu)
JOHN W. GOODMAN, 1st Lt, FA

ANNEX E-2

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 January 1949

Civil Information Activities

1. Priority Programs:

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

a. Tax Collection: First priority and widespread publicity was given to the collection of taxes throughout the entire month of January with 78 news articles and 2 editorials appearing in the five prefectural daily newspapers and 30 radio broadcasts. Publicity included the use of a truck equiped with public address system, reader, records of a speech prepared by the Commanding Officer, this team, on collection of taxes and surplus rice, also records of a speech prepared by the prefectural Governor. This truck, under supervision of CIO and operated by PRO, dispensed information to the people throughout the prefecture at the same time distributed pamphlets, on tax and rice collection. Two press releases, from the commanding officer of this team, explaining the necessity and strongly advising the people to pay their taxes, were published in the prefectural newspapers. On January 21 at the Civil Information office a meeting was held with officials from the Kanazawa financial bureau, chief editors of two daily newspapers, PRO, and the press.

The purpose of the meeting was to create a stronger drive on publicity for the collection of taxes. It was agreed to have a special article on the proper filing of tax returns to be published every day beginning 22 January through the 31 January with the intention of having every return filed before the final date. The prefectural PRO, press and when applicable radio representatives, attended all meetings with good subsequent publicity.

b. Labor-Management: Publicity given to the labor-management program during the current month consisted of 31 news Articles, in the five prefectural newspapers, two editorials, and 2 radio broadcasts.

c. Political Reorientation:

(1) Local Autonomy: Publicity on local autonomy during the month of January consisted of 74 articles in the prefectured daily newspapers, two editorials and 6 radio broadcasts.

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(2) Civil liberties: During the current month publicity on the Civil liberties program consisted of 3 news articles and 2 editorials in the prefectural newspapers and 2 radio broadcasts.

(3) Election: A great amount of concentration was placed on publicity for the general election throughout the month. On 10 January a conference was held at the Civil Information office attended by Commanding Officer, Civil Information officer, Legal and Government officer, PRO, Election Administration Committee, Procurators and Judges. As a result of this conference there was two radio broadcasts, competition for prize winning essay was started, several speechs and lectures were presented, plus election advertising pillars erected in towns and villages and election slogan contests, also distribution of election posters.

Another conference was held on 18 January at Military Government Hall attended by Assistant Civil Information Officer, Civil Education Officer, representatives of womens and minor bureaus, Election administration Committee, Women Civic leaders, PRO, press and radio. Some of the subjects covered at the conference were; the responsibility of voters in rectifying objectionable conditions, women of the prefecture should plan last minute action, and to discuss how inefficient government affects women. On 11 January a Conference was held, publicity concentrated on people understanding the popular review of supreme court judges; attending this conference at Civil Information office was Legal and Government officer, Civil Information officer, Chief Procurator, and assistant PRO, Reporters from 4 prefectural daily newspapers and Representatives from radio station JOJK. Publicity on the General election during the month also included 281 news articles and 25 editorials in the five prefectural daily newspapers and 93 radio broadcasts.

(4) Health Center Development: Continuing publicity on Health Center Development has been given during the current month with 5 news articles in the Prefectural daily newspapers, six radio broadcasts, distribution of 2000 posters on VD Control, distribution of 3000 posters on blood tests prior to marriage and 2000 posters on nurses training school.

(5) Child Welfare: During the current month publicity on Child Welfare Program consisted of twelve news articles in the five Prefectural daily Newspapers.

(6) Board of Education Law: Publicity afforded the Board of Education Law during the month consisted of 55 News Articles in the Prefectural daily newspapers and five radio broadcasts. Publicity included activities of prefectural school board, raising funds for establishment of Kanazawa University, selection of candidates to attend short course for Superintendents and other education officials.

(7) Visual Education Program: The SCAP furnished projection equipment and education film has been utilized throughout the current month in best possible manner.

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During the month thirteen new education film were received from higher headquarters and issued to the prefectural Visual aid officer, and 13 films were shown to 5,947 Japanese in 20 locations throughout the prefecture. On 10 January the Civil Information officer Conducted an inventory of the prefectural film library. Two discussions were held at the Civil Information office to further plan distribution and use of projectors also discuss regulations, reports and examination of projectionists.

2. Additional Activities:

a. Crop Collection: Surplus rice Collection program received a large amount of publicity in close connection with tax collection. On 7 January a meeting was held commending Komatsu for its' delivery of 100% of original quota as of 31 October 1948, this meeting was conducted at Komatsu chamber of commerce attended by Commanding Officer, Education officer, and Civil Information officer, of this team, also present was the Governor, Director of Economic Department and Public Relations officer. The Commanding Officer's statement regarding deliveries of surplus rice was released to the local papers. On 14 January another conference was held in Teraino town office attended by Civil Information officer, Vice-Governor, Public Relations officer, town mayor, five village Heads Agriculture readjustment Committee and the press. The purpose was to emphasize the importance and grave necessity for collecting all surplus rice (112%) and request Co-operation from all individual concerned. Additional publicity on the collection of surplus rice consisted of 1000 phamphlets and 10,000 leaflets distributed throughout the prefecture, also 29 articles in the five prefectural daily newspapers and one editorial. Mayors' Conference held on 28 January attended by mayors from three cities and 33 towns chairmen of city and town assemblies, Vice Governor directors of various sections of prefectural government, public Relations officer, and reporters from 7 newspaper and magazine publishing agencies. Commanding officer of this team conducted the conference, also present were representatives from each section of this team to present subjects of importance relative to their particular field. Main topic of discussion was the importance of collecting all delinquent taxes and all surplus rice.

b. Prefectural Bulleting, "Advancing Ishikawa". The plans formulated in December on the publishing of a prefectural bulletin, were realized this month on the first issue of "Advancing Ishikawa". This consisted of message from the Commanding officer, this team, Articles of importance from each section of this team and Articles from the Governor and other sections of the prefectural government, it is composed solely, of factural news information of interest to the general public. This first issue (20,000 copies), was distributed to each gun, city, town and village.

c. American Reading Rooms: Surplus library books were received from higher headquarters and distributed to the three CI American Reading Rooms in Kanazawa, Komatsu and Nanao. In addition 230 Magazines were received and likewise distributed.

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d. Agriculture Extension Service Program: Conference held at Military Government Hall, on 13 January, attended by Agriculture Committees from prefectural office and various areas, representatives from Agricultural Cooperative Association, Mayor of Komatsu City, PRO, Press, radio representatives, and Photographers. Military Government personnel in attendance; Economic officer and Civil Information officer, Economic officer presented the complete program of Agriculture Extension Service and it's position, with respect to other agriculture programs, by means of charts, lecture and discussion.

e. Other Publicity:

(1) Criminal Code: Following last month's plans to produce a program widening people's understanding of the new criminal code, a mock trial was produced and presented to the public at three showings in Kanazawa, two in Nanao and one in Komatsu. Received a record attendance at each performance, preceding each play, a message from the Commanding officer, this team, with regards to the people's rights under the democratic system of government was presented to the audience by the Commanding officer or an appointed representative. The play was conducted by Procurators, Judges and law members under supervision of Military Government.

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

Joseph D. Gilmore, Major, FA

ANNEX F

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 January 1949

FINANCE AND CIVIL PROPERTY

A. Civil Property:

1. Fire protection measures were subjected to surveillance at the property of the Rising Sun Oil Company. A total of ¥348,523 was spent on over-haul and reconditioning of fire extinguishers, the erection of platforms for stoves, new signs and general policing.

2. Five large oil storage tanks located in different areas in this prefecture and belonging to the Standard Oil Company were given final over-haul in anticipation of official return to the owners on or about 20 February 1949. The tanks were cleaned, scraped and repaired.

B. Finance:

1. Of a total of ¥390,000,000 - representing 20% of the final 1948 budget for the current fiscal year - which was expected to accrue from local tax collections, less than 50% has been available to date. The deficit was made up by borrowing a total of ¥160,000,000. This is an example of how slowness in tax collection can result in increased cost to the prefectural government.

2. Public works projects provided for in the budget are often held up because funds are not available. It would seem that provision should be made for the initiation of these projects without delay as long as they have been properly budgeted and approved, rather than to postpone them have been properly budgeted and approved, rather than to postpone them until such times as the people get around to paying their taxes.

3. Recommendations for the 1949 fiscal year budget will be submitted to the prefectural assembly for action prior to 28 February 1949.

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

Adrian E. Martin, DAC, CAF 7

ANNEX E-1

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 August 1948

CIVIL EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

1. School Inspections.

a. After an investigation by the SMGO, 13 August, of the educational facilities provided for the Suiheisha children, from a low social caste of fishermen and women divers of the Noto Peninsula, it was revealed in Wajima and Hekura-jima where they attend school that they were provided the same amount of education as other children of the community. Because of generations of intermarriage, community prejudice, and their low economic status, the reduced incentive and ability of these people to learn classify them among the mentally and socially handicapped, therefore, in the need of more than the usual amount of guidance. As a result, three new primary teachers and one new lower secondary teacher have been assigned to the Wajima School for the beginning of fall term, to help reduce the mental and social lag of this group.

b. The Ishikawa Normal School, preparing to become a Teachers College and a department of the Kanazawa University, is now planning to consolidate the attached elementary and lower secondary schools. Their P.T.A.s, representing a self-styled privileged class, are resisting the consolidation. With some justification, the parents and teachers of other public schools have regarded them as "Peers' Schools". This consolidation will serve as a concrete step in their progressive development as a part of a system of education where equal opportunities are provided for all children whether rich or poor.

2. Teacher Reeducation.

a. The number of primary school teachers having attended their summer institutes was 593, 12 per cent of total; new lower secondary school teachers, 439, 23 per cent of total; new upper secondary school teachers, 100 per cent. All of the

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public school teachers will complete 65 hours of training by the end of September. Though all newly appointed teachers attended, the training as required by the Ministry of Education was too specialized to give them satisfactory orientation.

b. The most successful phase of the summer training programs was the visual education project which produced over two hundred posters on twelve training programs conceived and executed by one hundred volunteer specialists and artists among the teachers and students of Kanazawa. The most important step was the co-ordination between the summer training leaders and the visual specialists. Even after their training in Tokyo, the upper secondary summer instructors had little or no knowledge how to explain and demonstrate pupil guidance and the home-room system. The Civil Education Officer spent much time explaining it to them and in the process using visual aids which they in turn demonstrated to the conferees. Consequently, the majority of prefectural upper secondary schools are now adopting the home-room system. On 24 August, Mr. R.A. Anderson, First Corps Civil Education Officer, investigated the local school board situation, attended a new upper secondary summer training conference in Kanazawa and departed on the same date. Although the prefectural teachers' union held training institutes, 11 and 12 August, in Kanazawa where professional experts in community banking, journalism, literature and women affairs conducted informal discussions on social studies, the union, however, has not thus far satisfied the old professional need that was once fulfilled by the prefectural education association. Against the protest of the teachers union, it reorganized at the end of the month. The majority of the 4th, 5th and 6th grades schools will institute Romaji education this fall; of 57,902 text books, 3.2[illegible] will be based on the Hepburn system. On 26th August, the CI&E and the Civil Education Officer opened a prefectural reeducation conference of new upper secondary school principals where their function in student guidance was discussed. Plans were formulated to organize student diets in upper secondary schools, without any political powers, closely advised by the faculty in order that students may express themselves constructively to local town assemblies by recommending to them certain civic improvements in the form of resolutions which some of the assemblies have agreed to consider carefully. Each school diet will consist of approximately 30 students who may be given the opportunity of observing the deliberations of local legislatures. After the diets are well established in each school and community, a prefectural congress of diets may then be organized to receive representatives who in like fashion will coordinate with the prefectural assembly. The benefits may be three fold: (1) To give students a chance to become skillful in the use of parliamentary procedures, (2) To develop self-confidence and qualities of leadership among the young people at the same time as the parents, teachers, and town officials give whole-hearted support

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to their childrens' training for responsible adulthood, (3) To expedite civic progress which usually springs from the younger classes in any community.

3. School Reorganization.

a. While the main portion of fall reorganization was accomplished during the month of July, the introduction and growing popularity of co-education, the allocation of national loans and subsidies, and the preparation for the opening of the Kanazawa University continued to develop in August. All upper secondary schools, committed to classroom coeducation in April 1949, are in the mean time introducing this development in the form of inservice training programs and experimental classes. Two of the three comprehensive new upper secondary schools in Kanazawa, one a boys' school, the other a girls', are each beginning an experimental class of 50 students, half boys and half girls. Only the best students will be accepted into these classes; many applicants for attendance have created a desire among the students for immediate total conversion. This prefecture received ¥ 41,860,000 in national subsidies, 1948 - 49, which will provide for the construction of 230 class-rooms, approximately 13 separate lower secondary schools. Twenty-nine communities have been granted 10 to 15 year loans totalling ¥ 15,952,000 for new lower secondary construction; only two of these are in urban areas where adequate building space can be provided usually by the conversion of old middle schools. The Civil Education Officer has advised the channeling of funds especially for the construction of consolidated rural schools. From the total of ¥ 80,000,000 received from national loans and subsidies, ¥ 32,188,000 has been allotted for the purpose of repairing and constructing primary schools which totally will not provide adequate facilities for the children entering school in the spring of 1949. Kanazawa University, 26 August, opened its grounds for the opening of a new dormitory. Two hundred ten students from the Fourth Higher School, Kanazawa Higher Normal School and the Technical College have filled it to capacity. Three buildings in the quadrangle are almost completed which will make total of five buildings thus far remodelled. A university collection campaign of 34 million yen began 27 August and will end in October with an estimated total collection of more than 50 million yen this year.

The private Kanazawa Women's College will become a junior college in 1950. Try-out schools, one elementary and one lower secondary to each gun and city, will be utilized during the month of September for the completion of summer in-service training programs. Registrations in prefectural part-time schools thus far numbers only 542 with the expectation of an enrollment of 852.

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4. School Decentralization.

a. Twenty delegates from Ishikawa attended the regional school board conference in Nagoya 13, 14 of August; upon their return, 60 information squads, 3 persons each, set out to cover every gun and machi. The public has been advised that the right kind of candidates representing the children and their parents must be selected carefully in order to receive the support of the majority of the people. Thus far, for this reason, the number of candidates submitted for screening has been small; minority groups, like the teachers union, have reconsidered many of their candidates who were nothing more or less than teachers or governmental officials, retired or otherwise, looking for a new job. When the word came on 23rd August that the deadline for the submission of resolutions indicating that communities desired local school board elections on 5 October was to be 25 August, the five municipalities over 10,000 population were informed at once by telephone. Three of them, Nanao, Wajima and Komatsu submitted their resolutions, but the manner in which Komatsu delayed its submission gave rise to a conflict between the autonomy of the city and prefecture and the greater powers of the Ministry of Education. On the 25th, Komatsu telephoned its resolution to a minor clerk in the Kencho but failed to mail and assure the written notification being postmarked on that date. Though it was received within the following two days, the prefectural education section did not honour it, and because of this technicality declared that Komatsu would not be able to hold an election on the fifth of October. The outcome received widespread publicity. While the prefectural education officials were scurrying to Tokyo to confirm, as they did, their decision against Komatsu, the people of the city protested to the SCAO and to the governor both of whom were in sympathy with their aims. According to article 71 of school board law, the governor recently declared their resolution valid and the city will proceed with its election as originally scheduled.

5. Adult and Youth Education.

a. While Miss Loney, Asst Civil Information Officer, has helped this office in organizing women's activities and conducting conferences, Miss Aileen Aderton, Women's Affairs Officer of 1st Corps arrived Kanazawa 11 August to attend the final follow up women's conference 12 August, in Daishoji. It has been observed in Kanazawa alone that there are over 60 small strong individual associations, independent of federations closely connected to labor and religious groups and organized for the purpose of reducing juvenile delinquency and studying current problems. A survey will be conducted by newspapers, labor unions, and churches throughout the prefecture to determine the exact number and nature of this kind of organization.

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Approximately 3,000 women in the comparatively backward Noto peninsula have protested the inactivity of the old women's federations there which failed to sent representatives to the 27, 28 June conference. The Civil Education Officer and Miss Honey have planned a series of conference in this district during September to assist them in their reorganization. PTAs in Noto peninsula have awakened to the fact that their children are among the dirtiest and unhealthiest in the prefecture and have instigated projects such as supplying enough water at the schools for the sake of ensuring personal health and cleanliness. A demonstration conference at the Kabuto Lower Secondary School in Fugeshi-gun attracted P.T.A. representatives from two guns to observe hygiene technics practiced by the school and community. Fifty members of Youth Groups have offered their service to local courts to take into their custody various juvenile delinquents. Their generous impulse is premature, for they are not yet trained to give guidance of this sort. Two-hundred-fifty more members of youth groups will volunteer like services; but before they are accepted, the Civil Education Officer is conducting a series of seminars on delinquent psychology and counselling techniques. During this month, comparatively a leisure season for farmers and fishermen, members of CPHs have shown a tremendous variety of activities all the way from studies of parliamentary procedure to the manner in which paddy fields are supplied water. Where farmers may discuss their problems informally, the CPHs are proving a valuable extension of the agricultural co-operative association. Their popularity is attested to this summer by the great number of spontaneous demonstration programs in rural communities. Two sons of the Team Welfare Officer have given the Kanazawa Boy Scout troops valuable information and training in their development as tenderfeet, second and first class scouts. On the 27 August, the Team Detachment Commander initiated a series of conferences stimulating the organization of the first 4-H clubs in the prefecture.

6. Teachers Screening to 31 August 1948.

Screened	Passed	Purged
8996	8947	49

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R E S T R I C T E D

Reports Control Symbol
QCIE-C2

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

Oscar L. Myers, Maj, Inf, CIO
Miss Katherine Toney, CAF-4, Asst CIO

ANNEX E-2

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 August 1948

CIVIL INFORMATION SECTION

1. Priority Programs:

Emphasis was placed on dissemination of information pursuant to priority programs outlined by higher headquarters for the month of August 1948.

a. Sanitation and Insect Control:

The increased need for controlling insect borne diseases has become more apparent with increased number of cases of Japanese B Encephalitis in Ishikawa Prefecture. On 13 August the Ishikawa Prefecture B Encephalitis Prevention Committee was organized with the Governor as Chairman and nine other committee members. Actual publicity now being disseminated includes: radio address by Governor Shibano on 16 August (15 minutes), two daily newspapers, leaflets, posters, lecture meetings throughout the prefecture. The plan included organization of 21 Hygiene Tears consisting of 7 persons each who are now working in city, town, village offices, PTA, schools, factories, etc, to exterminate roderts and insects. Materials and medical supplies are being furnished by prefectural government. Special efforts are being made to exterminate the mosquito with emergency and counter measures. A 12-minute skit on "Let's Stamp Out Flies and Maggots" was prepared by the Public Health Section and is being given before numerous organizations in the prefecture.

b. Fish and Vegetable Distribution Control:

Releases to the press and radio by Civil Information Section during the month of August included processed fish control tightened, domestic and imported foods, new prices for Miso and Shoyu should not increase family expenditures, crop collection

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figures, PRO releases included distribution plan of fresh aquatic products, tobacco as special incentive goods for Irish potato delivery, song of reinforced food production, collection of barley and Irish potatoes.

c. Local Autonomy Program:

Local Autonomy Conferences were held at Nanao on 11-12 August and at Komatsu on 18-19 August under the sponsorship of Legal and Government Section, this tear. Groups represented at both conferences included mayor and city officials, procurator and staff, town and village officials, womens' groups, educators, student bodies, lawyers and doctors. Attendance at Nanao was 568 (328 first day, 240 second day), and at Komatsu was 840 (504 first day, 336 second day). The Hokkoku Mainichi printed 4000 sets of the five papers for distribution to those in attendance. The remaining copies were later distributed to a carefully selected list of locations throughout the prefecture. Personnel participating fror this tear were: the Commanding Officer, Executive Officer, CE Officer, LSG Officer, F&V CO, CI Officer and Assistant CI Officer.

d. Agriculture Cooperatives:

During the current month 84,280 leaflets on the subject of relationship between the farmer and the Agriculture Cooperative "were received fror Agriculture & Forestry Ministry and distributed through each city town, and village office to the farm households."

Pamphlets numbering 2,434 on the foregoing subject were disseminated farmers through city, town and village. 12,285 additional leaflets on the Agriculture Cooperative and the farrer were distributed to each prefectural town and village.

e. Tax Collection:

Emphasis was placed on publicity for collection of overdue taxes and on the new tax regulation. The Tax Surveillance Officer held a conference with various prefectural officials, the Procurator, Chief MRP, Taxation Office Officials, and CEO and CIO to improve prefectural and national tax collections during the present fiscal year. Emphasis was placed on enforcement and public education. Teachers will be utilized in teaching the necessity of honest tax payment and the more important sections of the tax laws.

f. Disease Control:

Prevention of food poisoning and the promotion of public health was the subject of a press release carried in the two daily

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newspapers here on 23 August.

A special clean-up campaign was announced on 16 August. All city, town and village mayors, public health center chiefs and Doctors' Associations were notified. Verbal statements to the press, radio (5 minutes), public address (30 publicity announcements per day for 5 days), movie loudspeakers (3 announcements daily for 5 days at 8 Kanazawa movie theaters); loudspeakers at RTO, Daiwa Department Store, baseball field at all games and 3500 posters distributed throughout the prefecture.

g. School Decentralization:

Close coordination between CE and CI and the prefectural PRO have resulted in excellent press and radio coverage on the new School Board Law and the selection of qualified citizens as members of the board. PG releases, excellent editorials and other releases have resulted in widespread publicity on this subject. Much emphasis has been placed on the School Board as one of the important functions of a local autonomous body and much guidance and suggesting on this subject has been given.

h. Coal Production:

Since Ishikawa Prefecture has no coal mined within its borders, with the exception of two small mines, publicity received from higher headquarters was changed to "Coal Conservation" Newspaper release by PRO on 1 August covered Conditions of Charcoal and Fuel Wood.

i. Labor Management:

During the month of August 1300 pamphlets, Ishikawa Labor Report 9, were distributed among workers of trade unions, public offices concerned, and libraries.

2. a. Conferences:

On 24 August a conference was held on the new School Board Law with emphasis on qualifications for membership on the school board and planning a publicity program to inform the citizens of the prefecture. Attendance included the prefectural Chief of Education Section, Civil Education Officer and the Civil Information Officer, I Corps, and the CEO and CIO and Assistant CIO, this team.

On 21 August a conference on the School Board Law was held with the following in attendance: Prefectural Chief of Education, Prefectural Public Relations Officer, Civil Education Officer and Civil Information Officer. On the following day a press con-

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ference was held with all local press representatives, including the PRO. Eleven large charts were prepared and presented by the CEO detailing the new School Board Law, and the selection of desirable School Board Members. Others present at the press conference included the Chief of Education, the CIO, Assistant CIO and the Commanding Officer of this team.

On 2 August a conference was held by Public Welfare Section in the MG Auditorium to initiate an organization to help orphans, and children without parental care. Great interest was shown by the 108 Japanese representatives from the PTA, Womens' Organizations, Childrens' Welfare Agency, Minseiin, Orphanages, Reforratory, and Police Judges. The Commanding Officer of this team and Miss Spencer of Tokai and other speakers addressed the assembly. This conference was followed by a second meeting on 9 August at which time a constitution was presented and adopted. Other personnel of this team in attendance at both meetings were the Assistant PWO, CIO, and Assistant CIO. The Public Relations Officer was present and continuing press coverage has been excellent.

On 20 August a conference was held at the Prefectural PHO to plan for the visit of 4 US Doctors and 3 SCAP representatives re Social Insurance and Seamen Insurance on 28 August. Those present included PHO, Assistant CIO, PRO and prefectural agencies concerned.

b. Inspections:

During the current month inspection of civil information media was completed in Kanazawa City Public Relations Office which issues the "Municipal Gazette" (circulation 7000) thrice monthly. Plans include early construction of 3 hexagonal advertising towers (16 feet x 6½ feet) by 15 Septerber at appropriate locations within the city. Other inspections included Enuma-gun (Daishoji), Nori-gun (Komatsu), and Ishikawa-gun (Natto and Tsurugi).

At Daishoji a meeting was held with 29 key personnel including Assistant Mayor, Press, Farmers Cooperative, Charber of commerce, Women & Youth Organizations, PRO and CIO.

At Komatsu a meeting was held by the CIO with PTA, School Administrators, Women & Youth Organizations, Local Office Officials and the prefectural PRO and local press on the subject of the School Board Law.

At Tsurugi, the Kominkan is unique, exceedingly spacious, with facilities for large meetings with cooking facilities and sleeping accommodations for 150. This CH is prefectural owned and is under the control of Social Education Section. A portion of the building is now leased for Tsurugi High School use to 1950. Steps

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were taken to greatly increase the effective use of this elaborate Korinkan.

c. SCAP Library:

The CI Section is now receiving a courtesy copy of the SCAP Library weekly report. The facilities of the Civil Information Section have been extended to the SCAP Librarian and they will be utilized more fully in future library publicity in an effort to increase the current average daily attendance of 137. Three poster exhibits were displayed in the SCAP Library during the current month: American Children, Womens Organizations in US, and Women in Labor Unions.

d. Public Relations Office:

Reference is made to par (4) TWX, ICB-965, Headquarters I Corps, dated 20 April 1948 to Tokai-Hokuriku Military Government Region concerning activities of prefectural public relations offices.

The Public Relations Office of Ishikawa Prefecture has been officially operating since April 1948. The Public Relations Officer has three assistants, and in addition, there is a public relations representative in each of the Prefectural Departments of Government, one in each of the eight Local Offices in the prefecture, one in each of the three major cities (Kanazawa, Komatsu and Nanao), and one in each of the four Departments of the National Rural Police.

On 11 August an Information Section was established by the Kanazawa Public Procurators Board for the purpose of better informing the public on the activities of the Procurators' Office and urging public cooperation on law observance and enforcement, including specific information on violations of child labor laws, hoarded goods, and other violations against the Public interest.

e. Reading Rooms:

On 3 August a new and greatly improved central location for the Komatsu Reading Room was opened at the Fire Station second floor in Komatsu, with appropriate ceremonies, (talks and music). Komatsu City Officials, including the Mayor and City Assemblymen, Women and Youths' Organizations, the Press and others numbering about 300 were in attendance. Talks were given by the Mayor, the Chairman of the Assembly, and the Civil Information Officer. A message was read from the Governor.

On 28 August the Kanazawa Central Public Hall was opened with elaborate ceremonies including music and dancing in the

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City Auditorium building. Greetings from the Minister of Education were read. Talks made by the Governor, Vice Governor, Mayor, CPH Advisor, Civil Information Officer and others. Two outstanding exhibits on Japanese Photography and Flower Arrangement attracted considerable interest among the 1600 people in attendance.

f. Educational Film Program:

On 23 August 17 units of 16mm Motion Picture Projectors and 16 projection screens were officially delivered to the Ishikawa Prefectural Film Library and were receipted for by the Prefectural Chief of Social Education. Training Schools for projectionists are now in session to provide qualified and licensed projectionists when that phase of the film activity is authorized. During the month of August 17,973 Japanese saw 13 different educational films shown to audiences in the prefecture.

g. Miscellaneous Activities:

Request for approval to open a school for fencing by local fencing enthusiasts was not favorably considered by the Corranding Officer. The Corranding Officer is a member of the Helen Keller Campaign Committee. Miss Keller is scheduled to visit Kanazawa 22-24 September.

Hekura-jima, a small island about ½ mile in diameter off the shore of Wajima, Ishikawa ken, was the subject of a special report submitted to higher headquarters by the Commanding Officer of this team on 13 August. A special program has been prepared and is now in process to improve the extremely depressing social conditions prevailing on that island.

Publicity was given on Truckdriver education on the observance of safety driving and normal courtesy.

Press releases for personnel, this team, were forwarded on Pfc Early, Capt Adams, Lt Col & Mrs Echols, 1st Lt Elder, and a special release on Hekura-jima, an island off the north-west shore of Ishikawa Prefecture.

3. Women's Activities for August, 1948, Ishikawa Prefecture:

a. Women's Leadership Training Conferences:

Outstanding women's activity in Ishikawa Prefecture during the month of August was the holding of several women's leadership training conferences which were attended by teachers, nurses, leaders and representatives of PTA, public welfare and youth groups and other women's organizations. The majority of the day's con-

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ferences were spent holding Inforration Workshops with discussion groups held on juvenile delinquency, women's family life, simplification of weddings and clothes, widow's problems, etc. Other activities included the presentation of a puppet show on sanitation by Prefectural Public Health nurses, a skit on the prevention of juvenile delinquency and a skit illustrating how to conduct an effective women's organization. The Assistant CI Officer attended these conferences in Tsubata on 3 August at which 90 women were present, in Hakui on 4 August with 75 attending, and in Nanao on 5 August attended by 100 women. Civil Information programs were called to their attention and they were urged to encourage their organizations to investigate such subjects as the Local Autonomy Law in order that more women may understand their political rights and responsibilities.

b. Newspaper Cooperation:

One accomplishment which has been considered a major victory for Ishikawa women is the fact that once each week the two Kanazawa daily newspapers, the Hokkoku Mainichi and Ishikawa Shimbun, are now devoting space, sometimes amounting to an entire page, to the publication of news of interest to women and concerning the activities of women's organizations. It is being suggested to women's organizations that they urge other newspapers throughout the prefecture to publish news of women's affairs.

c. Girl Scouts:

Four meeting were held with troop leaders and women interested in forming a troop committee at which time programs and activities were discussed. At the last of these meetings, held on 22 August, a troop committee was organized, meeting to be held the first Sunday of each month. Troopmaster and representatives of Boy Scouts were present and taught the group four songs and five games suitable for Girl Scouts. Since Girl Scout organization in this prefecture did not begin until 26 July, it is still in very early stages of development. To date three troops have been formed in Kanazawa. This activity will be expanded as soon as a national organization is formed and further instructions received from higher headquarters.

d. Women and Minors Bureau:

At the suggestion of Miss Aderton, a conference was held with the Chief of the Ishikawa Branch of the Women and Minor's Bureau of the Labor Ministry to investigate the activities of the

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bureau and to determine its possibilities in informing erployed woren. A report of these activities indicated that in addition to such routine functions as inspection of factories, great effort is being put forth to inform working woren and children as well as the general public of provisions of the Labor Standards Law. The three workers in the Bureau have done the following as far as information activities are concerned:

1. Held five meetings for working woren.
2. Attended a corrittee reeting concerning self-government of dorritories.
3. Attended seven meetings of woren held at the places of employrent.
4. Lectured at Labor School in Hakui, Nanao and Koratsu.
5. Vade seven lectures at woren's organization, discussing "Daroratic Worens' Organizations", "Worens' Labor Problem" and "Derocratization of the Household".
6. Prepared 10 copies of Karishibai on "Derocratic Village" which are being loaned to woren's organizations.
7. Distributed Pamphlets: 500 copies of "Labor Unions and Women", 300 copies of "Labor Standard Law and Women and Youth". Through the Prefectural Education Section copies of "The Guide for Working Boys and Girls" were distributed to every elerentary and high school.
8. Released Articles which were published 10 times in newspapers and 3 times in rragazines.

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HEADQUARTERS
ISHIKAWA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 301 (Kanazawa, Honshu)

ANNEX B-2

To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 31 August 1949

PUBLIC WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Author: Sgt Walter V. Hayde

1. Public Assistance:

a. Statistics indicate a slight increase in the number of persons requiring public assistance. In conjuction with this increase in case load, total monetary grants for August exceeds that of the previous month by ¥ 323,183.

b. Old age persons constitute 12% of those receiving aid, or a total of 2,777. A small percentage of these are being cared for in homes for the aged with duly responsible relatives being contacted and requested to defray the cost of care if they are financially able to do so.

c. Concentration this month has been placed on increasing the grant to children in the needy family catergory, to decrease the number who are detained from school by their parents to be put to work in factories and on farms. The appropriations and staffs provided for child labor inspection are completely inadequate to cover the wide range of establishments in which young people are employed. Inspection tends to concentrate on manufacturing industries, but the bulk of younger children, 14 and 15 years, are in non-manufacturing industries, often small farms employing only a few workers.

2. Administrative Reviews:

a. In reviewing the accomplishments made by the prefecture welfare department, it has been reported that all Gun Chiefs have made at least one administrative review of all the towns in their respective guns, with emphasis being placed on eligibility requirements and assistance to returning repatriates.

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b. It is noteworthy that officials paid by city and town governments are covering their duties to the fullest extent. Meetings held with the Prefecture officials resulted in the discontinuance of additional duties which had been placed on the shoulders of welfare officials. It is now a rare occasion to find a paid welfare official with other responsibilities, and these are caused only by the removal, absence or death of some other official.

3. Child Welfare:

a. Since the participation of religious groups in the protection of children, marked improvement is evident throughout the Prefecture and Welfare Officials have reported decreases in Juvenile Delinquency. Emotional stability brought about by religious meetings is one of the cardinal attributing factors that has greatly aided the delinquency decrease.

b. Private welfare agencies concerned primarily with the protection of infants are concentrating their efforts on the dissemination of more literature to expectant and nursing mothers to alleviate the ignorance that surrounds so many parents, especially farmers and those in the nbody family catergory.

c. An educational program was sponsored by the Prefectural Government from 8-27 August. One hundred and seventy day nursery teachers were enrolled in the four day course. The curriculum consisted of thirteen subjects including welfare law, child psychology, physical and mental hygiene, feeding, child care and other subjects pertaining to children. Chiefs of various departments participated in the instruction. Numerous questions were raised by members of the class indicating sincere interest in the program.

4. Welfare Institutions:

a. Two day nurseries, one mental hospital, and one repatriates home were visited during the month.

b. The only discrepancies noted were in the mental hospital where it was found that in some cases the chronological and factual data were not up to date, being from 2 to 3 months behind, due to the illness of the clerk responsible for maintaining records. Visits by members of inmates families occured at least once a month.

5. Homeless Persons:

Homeless persons are not a major problem. Any persons found wandering are given proper medical care, clothing and food in accordnce with existing laws.

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6. Social Insurance:

The Daiwa Cotton Spinning Co. was visited, with few discrepancies, mostly minor, being noted. The company was late in making Health Insurance payments to the Ken Gov't due to the failure of payment of bills by debtors, chiefly the Central Government, for periods as long as six months.

7. Disaster Relief:

Fifteen towns out of twenty one have completed "Dry Runs" of their respective disaster plans with no major errors occuring except in two towns where the majority of the work was left up to volunteer workers. A number of paid employees were standing around idle instead of supervising their respective groups.

8. Foreign Nationals:

No change in Foreign Nationals status.

9. Repatriation:

Contemplated plans are to construct houses which will accomodate 102 repatriated families during the 1949 fiscal year. Ninety one percent of all housing constructed since 1946 is being occupied by repatriates. Returnees are being greeted by friends and relatives, although subversive groups present try to encourage enrollment in their organizations.

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HEADQUARTERS
ISHIKAWA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 301 (Kanazawa, Honshu)

ANNEX B-2

To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 31 July 1949

PUBLIC WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Author: Sgt Walter V. Hayde

1. Public Assistance:

a. For the first time in 18 Months an increase is shown on the public assistance graph. Due to the current unemployment trend 115 additional persons were assisted. This increase is attributed to several recent large fires which caused many persons to lose all of their personal possessions, making it necessary for them to apply for assistance.

b. An aggregate of 9,772,867 Yen was spent during the last fiscal year for assistance in kind, most of which was given to repatriates and war widows. Personal interviews with indigent persons during the past several months, reveal the fact that in some cases persons receiving assistance in kind, sell or barter this type of assistance for better commodities in order to alleviate their living conditions. This is a well known practice and understood by all Welfare Workers. However, it is extremely difficult to control, even with continuous checks by competent Minsei-iin and paid Welfare Workers.

C. Decreasing employment opportunities and low wage levels create unacceptable standards of living which present a serious social problem. A conference held with Welfare and Labor representatives placed emphasis on the importance of minimum wage laws, uninterrupted employment, and family allowances. These are more satisfactory methods of achieving adequate family income than giving assistance. Full development of these measures and conditions is not complete, therefore inadequate family incomes are being supplemented by public assistance grants. It was made clear that in families with children this program has special importance so that children may have greater opportunities for normal growth and education which will lead to adequate self-support and useful citizenship.

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2. Administrative Reviews:

a. Paid Welfare workers in the towns visited are operating on a full time basis with no major discrepancies being noted in the case histories reviewed by this office. Minsei-iin are still being used but are not carrying the full weight of their respective case loads since the welfare workers are exercising every effort to interview indigent families and discuss eligibility requirements.

b. Officials are often confronted with the problem of maintaining an adequate fiscal budget, since appropriated funds sometimes fall short of the total cost of providing a minimum standard of living for all indigent persons. The only satisfactory answer given to the welfare chiefs on this problem, was to submit requests through channels for additional appropriations.

c. Gun chiefs have been actively participating in the conservation of public funds by endeavoring to increase medical facilities under the new Prefecture insurance program, thereby reducing the amount of yen granted for medical aid under the D.L.S.L.

3. Child Welfare:

a. Since the enactment of the foster home program, 31 children have been taken into homes. Numerous applications have been submitted and rejected due to the fact that the majority of applicants are farmers who desire to adopt only those children 15 years of age are older for the purpose of employing them in rice paddies and factories. Cognizance of this situations, by official is evident and no violations of the program have occurred.

b. Since July 1948, 2,951 delinquent children of various categories have been screened. Only a small percentage have been committed to institutions for necessary training by competent workers. Responsible parents are required to defray the cost of expenses.

c. The Kanazawa Child Welfare Center is being remodeled and will be equipped with the best available screening instruments and equipment. The center is staffed with trained personnel, well experienced in child welfare activities. Thorough and complete investigations are made on each child and the responsible parent.

d. Training courses were held for Jido-iin in several places in Kanazawa city in July to add impetus to the program of caring for needy children who are potential delinquents.
Kanazawa City is constructing play grounds and these facilities for children are being increased. One example of this is the childrens' library which attracts 300 children daily.

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4. Institutions:

a. The home for the aged in Komatsu city was inspected and found to be in far better condition than a year ago. Inmates were following a definite program of sanitation, cooking and working hours, with gardening being the chief occupation.

b. Other institutions inspected included two day nurseries, one orphanage, the Ken Deaf and Dumb School and a Mothers' Home. The orphanage was found to be in excellent condition, staffed properly with a private nurse dietician always in attendance. Children are adopted by well to do families after consultation with the local child welfare official and the director of the orphanage. The most interesting fact pointed out by the director was that every effort is exerted to locate the closest relative of any child who is placed in the orphanage.

c. The work shop in the Prefectural Deaf and Dumb School is having financial difficulties since the only means of support is community chest allocations and funds received from the Helen Keller Campaign. Expenses incurred, are beyond the normal producing capacity of the inmates. This, and the high cost of materials and maintenance, is greatly hindering the development of the shop. The Prefectural Welfare Director has been cooperating with other welfare organizations in order to try to keep this work shop in operation.

5. Homeless Persons:

a. Since the Prefecture is now responsible for the administration and care of housing for those who live in former soldiers' barracks, an allocation of 3,600,000 yen is going to be used to repair the available barracks.

b. Kanazawa city is going to build 150 houses (2 rooms each) at a cost of 9,450,000 yen. Priority will be given to repatriates and persons in dire need.

6. Social Insurance:

a. The simplified Insurance informational program is proving its value increasingly. Dissemination of insurance information in pamphlet form has been completed to all cities, towns and villages.

b. Conferences held with officials in Nomi and Enuma Guns shows much more education and administration must be done by Gun and Town officials to promote the National Health Insurance program. Ken Insurance representatives are studying and educating those persons

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directly responsible. The 1948 earthquake is claimed to be a major blockade in accomplishing the N.H.I.O.

7. Disaster Relief:

Simulated disaster practice was held in the towns of Yamanaka, Tsubata, Tsurugi, Takamatsu and Komatsu city. Corrective action and planning was administered in Tsubata town, where fuller coordination between school and police in the evacuation of children was badly needed. In the Tsubata disaster practice police arrived too late to control the curious crowds; stragglers were found wondering in the vicinity after it had been declared clear of all persons. The police have been informed of their unsatisfactory performance, and school and other responsible officials have been asked to be more prudent in their disaster activities.

8. Foreign Nationals:

No change in the Foreign National situation.

9. Repatriates:

Subversive groups are always in attendance when repatriates arrive. No acts of violence have occurred. No change in number of repatriates requiring public assistance.

10. Other Welfare Matters:

Joint Red Cross - Community Chest plan this year is to raise the goal set at 15,000,000 yen.

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HEADQUARTERS
ISHIKAWA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 301 (Kanazawa, Honshu)

8 July 1949

SUBJECT: Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report

TO: Corranding General
Eighth Army
APO 343

1. In compliance with Par 2, Operational Directive, Number 53, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 8 October 1948, the Civil Affairs Activities Report for this headquarters for the month of June 1949, is submitted.

2. Tax Collections. As of 30 June delinquent taxes had been reduced to 585 cases owing 4,809,000 yen for the fiscal year 1947. Delinquent taxes for 1948 were reduced to 9798 cases owing ¥74,455,000. National taxes collected for the fiscal year 1949 totalled ¥670,222,000 as of 30 June, which is approximately 13% of the estimated share for this prefecture.

3. Crop Collection. During June very little progress was shown. This is attributed to weather conditions affecting wheat and barley, and a blight infection on white potatoes. Weather conditions have affected the wheat and barley crop, to the extent that harvested grain does not meet the standard requirements for size and water content. A survey by members of this team in conjuction with Ken officials disclosed blight disease caused damage of 25% of anticipated production. On the basis of the survey Central Government reduced the quota for white potatoes for this prefecture 503,000 kan, and for wheat and barley 500 koku.

L. G. Witmer
L. G. WITMER
Lt Col, FA
Corranding

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8 Incls:
Annex A, Legal and Government Activities (Reports Control Symbol QGS-01); Annex B-1, Public Health Activities (Reports Control Symbol QPH-01); Annex B-2, Public Welfare Activities (Reports Control Symbol QPH-01); Annex C, Labor Surveillance Report (Reports Control Symbol QESS-02); Annex D, Economics Summary (Reports Control Symbol MG-13) (R-1); Annex E-1, Civil Education Activities (Reports Control Symbol MG-12); Annex E-2, Civil Information Activities (Reports Control Symbol QCIE-02; Annex F, Finance and Civil Property (Reports Control Symbol MG-1

DISTRIBUTION:
8 copies to 8th Army plus 8 extra copies Annex D; 3 copies to I Corps; 2 copies to Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region; 2 co to each Regional Team; 1 to File.

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HEADQUARTERS
ISHIKAWA CIVIL AFFAIRS TEAM
APO 301 (Kanazawa, Honshu)

ANNEX B-2

To Monthly Civil Affairs Activities Report
Period Ending 30 June 1949

PUBLIC WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Author: Sgt WALTER V. HAYDE

1. Public Assistance:

a. There has been a slight decrease in the number of indigent persons receiving assistance as compared with last months figures. However, the monetary allowances granted fluctuate from month to month as more people are removed from relief rolls and others are added.

b. The tenth revision is now being implemented and disseminated to all cities and towns with special attention being placed on the correct way to compute the grant. Widows are effected chiefly since the majority of those receiving assistance cannot accept employment because of their children, and depend solely upon the grant allowed and assistance from relatives. Brothels of ill-fame are enticing to some widows because of the monetary gain and many disregard the possible loss of their respective grants. (See Art #2 of Daily Life Security Law). In order to avert this potentiality, special attention is being administered to widows, so that they may obtain suitable employment in factories and corporations. (See Activities Report for May.)

2. Administrative Review:

Of the towns visited, only one major discrepancy was noted. This occured in Monzen Town. Here it was found that the Minsei-iin were figuring the grant too low because of a mathematical error created by the town Welfare Chief. This has been corrected and compensation will be made. The Minsei-iin seemed to be losing interest in reviewing their respective needy families and this matter was discussed in private with the Mayor and Chief of Welfare, and an effort will be made to recreate Minsei-iin interest.