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This office recommends that Occupational Forces employees be required to work forty-eight (48) hours a week instead of forty (40). Such a schedule would be in conformity with that of Japanese Government employees.

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Reports Control Symbol
MG-11 (R-1)

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

Joseph D Gilmore, Major, FA

ANNEX D

To Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 28 February 1949

ECONOMICS SUMMARY

CROP COLLECTION

1. Surplus rice collections exceeded the Central Government target of 20,000 koku by 968 koku as of 28 February. Total rice crop collections amount to 658,768 koku, or 103.3% of pre-planting quota. It is evident that additional rice crop collections in an substantial amount will be difficult. This is in part due to the several revisions in quotas and target goals which have taken place since the original pre-planting quotas for 1948 were set, resulting in misunderstanding and confusion on the part of the farmers. Ken and gun officials are still encouraging surplus collections, but inasmuch as the surplus goal established by the Central Government has been reached it is difficult to convince farmers that their duty has not been fulfilled.

2. Allocation of the 1949 rice crop pre-planting quotas has been 59% completed down to the individual farmers. Ken officials have been instructed to advise all farmers that questions or disputes concerning their individual pre-planting quota allocations be raised and settled immediately, and that no requests for reductions or adjustments based on improper or erroneous allocations will be entertained after the growing season is under way.

3. Wheat and barley and Irish and sweet potato collections are complete for the current crop year, with no significant additional amounts expected.

Collections - as of 28 February 1949

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Quota</u>	<u>Collected</u>	<u>%</u>
Rice	637,800 koku	658,768 koku	103.3
Irish Potatoes	3,089,000 koku	3,795,197 koku	122.9
Sweet Potatoes	5,509,000 kan	7,532,768 kan	136.7
Wheat & Barley	18,000 kan	20,762 kan	115.3

TRANSPORTATION

The need for effective revision of the Transportation Certificate

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Ordinance as reported in Economics Summary for January was further brought out at the monthly meeting of the Economics Investigation Committee. The representative of the Kanazawa Municipal Police brought up the question of re-use of certificates through the expedient of by-passing check points. If shippers can manage to do this, the certificate can be used until such time as it has expired or the shipper has been forced to pass thru a check point, at which time the certificate is stamped and further use made impossible. If the certificate were valid for one shipment only, on a specified date and time, a roving check point operation might serve to control shipments to better advantage, particularly if shippers were required to turn in the certificate on or before the time at which it expired to a central agency regardless of the destination of the shipment - i.e., whether or not it was intended to go to an authorized receiving agency or to a blackmarket operator within the city. In this way repeated re-use of a single certificate within the presently established time limitations would be stopped.

AGRICULTURE

A. Land Reform

1. Government payment for land purchased has been completed through the 5th purchase plan. 71% of the total land purchased by the government or 12,068 cho, is covered by payments made to date.

2. Prefectural officials have held meetings with local land commissions for the purpose of developing a coordinated program of adequate land registration. The local commissions are also continuing their work of acquainting land owners and tenants with the advantages of written lease agreements.

3. Two local land commissions were visited during the month and their plans for the coming year discussed. Review of the progress of land reform disclosed the following:

a. In Teubata-machi all land eligible for government purchase and resale to tenants has been purchased and resold. Payments by tenants for land purchased are entirely up to date and there have been no instances of landlord-tenant disputes. The land commission is composed of five tenant farmers, two owner operators and three land lords.

b. In Morimoto-mura the same general situation prevails. One dispute over leased property was settled by the land commission.

B. Fertilizer

1. Production of stable manure showed an encouraging increase over the previous months, but is still short of the production goal. Ken officials have made little or no effort to encourage production and have been advised to remedy their methods.

Stable manure produced - - - - - 6.3 million kan
Cumulative total - - - - - 40.38 million kan

2. Commercial fertilizer allocations for the period January-July

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have been delivered in substantial quantities to date and distribution has been made to farmers sufficient to meet their demands.

FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION

Kind	Allocation (Metric Ton)	Delivered	%	Distributed To Farmer	Stock on Hand Dealer & Coop
Ammonium Sulphate	12,372	9,020	73	7202	1818
Calcium Cyanamide	2,430	1,078	44	575	503
Ammonium Nitrate	347	132	38	50	82
Super-phosphate	8,463	5,182	61	2650	2532
Potassium Chloride	1,930	988	52	- - -	988

C. Agricultural Extension Service

1. The impetus given to the Agricultural Extension Program in January was accelerated in February. Nine (9) discussion meetings with all but two Extension Area Committees were held. Throughout these discussions it was found that a keen interest was shown by the committees in the Crop Improvement, 4-K Club, and Home Demonstration sections of the Extension Service. In addition, these discussions served as media for airing two very important questions, "Why can't we have more cotton goods as incentive goods instead of Sake and cigarettes?", and "Is it possible to obtain a small and powerful tractor to use on our paddy lands?" Experimentation covering the second question was begun locally by the experiment station with the cooperation of a local manufacturer under the guidance of the Director of Extension, and a pilot model should be forthcoming in the near future.

2. At the conclusion of each discussion meeting the Natural Resources Officer accompanied by the Area Committee Chairman and Agricultural Extension Agents visited farmers selected at random. A number of farmers had heard rumors about the Extension Service but did not understand the Program. The farmers and wives were then told about the objectives of the program. During these visits the Extension Agents were instructed on how to converse with farmers and wives, particularly stressing the fact that they were civil servants and not bosses or political emissaries. In this connection it should be borne in mind that the appointing power placed in the hands of the Governor over Extension Committees, Special-

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ists and Agents can be instrumental in molding a powerful and efficient political machine.

3. One misconception noted at all Area Extension Committee discussions was that the Extension Agent was identified with the Agricultural Cooperative Association "Advisor"; many committees were led to believe that the Extension Service was a branch of the Cooperative Association law. They were very much surprised to learn that the Extension Service was not tied in with the Cooperative Associations. For this reason it would be desirable to have the word "Cooperative" eliminated from the phrase "Cooperative Extension Agricultural Work" whenever reference is made to the Agricultural Extension Service.

4. It was also found that the Extension Agents were not acquainted with the demands of their positions. An attempt to remedy this situation will be made when the Natural Resources Officer visits as many villages as possible during March, accompanied by the Extension Agents. The Agents will be given on-the-spot instructions in Extension duties pertaining to crop improvement, 4-K Clubs and all other related matters. A total of 109 4-K Clubs have been organized to date comprising a membership of 2272.

5. A monthly Extension news release to all Area Agents was initiated in February. It is expected that this will be a valuable aid in keeping Area Agents abreast of modern developments in the field of agriculture since particular attention will be paid to extension trends throughout the world with emphasis on developments in the United States.

6. Under the guidance of the Natural Resources Officer the following priority Extension Service program schedule for March was outlined to Area Extension Agents.

a. Publicity - Extension Service program and what it means to the farmer, farm wife and farm children.

b. Promotion - 4-K Clubs

c. Observation - Local Agricultural practices with a view to improvement.

d. Demonstration - Pre-planting demonstrations covering the following agricultural techniques:

- (1) Control of wheat rust
- (2) Top dressing of wheat and barley
- (3) Treating of seed potatoes
- (4) Forcing potato seed
- (5) Treating and forcing sweet potato seed
- (6) Treating rice seed
- (7) Compost
- (8) Care and feeding of farm work animals

e. Instruction - Good dairy farm management practices.

D. Agricultural Cooperatives

1. Prefectural government officials assigned to the Agricultural Section have and are still maintaining a strict surveillance over local Agricultural Cooperatives and Federations. To date only two towns have caused any anxiety on the part of prefectural officials and which required intervention on their part. The two towns - Kurikara-machi, Kahoku-gun and Horyu-machi, Suzu-gun - have for years been struggling because of the differences of political parties. In each case it required assistance of policemen to maintain order during the general meetings held by the Agricultural Associations of the two towns.

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2. Horyu-machi had three Agricultural Associations before the war, and during the war the government insisted that one association be eliminated. When the Agricultural Cooperative Law was passed, the association which had been eliminated by order of the Government was re-formed and backed by one of the wealthy men of Horyu-machi. A great deal of opposition was encountered through the actions of political parties that were attempting to gain control of the other two cooperatives. At the request of members of this team the gun Agricultural Officials had the assistance of six Prefectural Police who patrolled the area to maintain order while the final general meeting was held with good success. Posters had been put up in each of the 31 villages informing the public that they would be protected by policemen in case of any violence at their next meeting, and that they should try to attend the meetings. Officials were elected for each of the cooperative associations at the final meeting, and all laws and by-laws agreed on. The president of the largest cooperative, who had been the president of one of the Nogyo-kai, resigned from his position and peace has returned to Horyu-machi.

3. Political parties in Kurikara-machi have attempted for years to gain control over the 32 small villages which comprise this town. Attempts were made to hold general meetings for the formation of four cooperatives at four different villages. Quibbling over minor points of law and by-laws and a never ending flow of questions concerning financial reports of property resulted in groups of people returning home before anything could be agreed on at any one of the meeting places. At these first general meetings a quorum was not obtained. At the second meeting large groups of farmers failed to attend due to the failure of the first meeting and a fear that the second one would have the same result. After the third meeting it became necessary to use posters to inform the public that Military Government personnel would be present to observe the actions of political party men and that policemen would be on hand to maintain order. Policemen were stationed outside of each meeting place and a roving Military Government Team checked each meeting place at different intervals during the day. All officials were properly voted in and all laws and by-laws agreed on. The original report of finances was approved as submitted.

MEAT CONSUMPTION

1. The per capita consumption of meat per day in this prefecture for the month of February is estimated to be .374 momme. Total reported slaughter amounted to 419 head totalling 28,166 kan.

MEAT PRODUCTION

	<u>Cow</u>	<u>Calf</u>	<u>Pig</u>	<u>Horse</u>	<u>Total</u>
Head Slaughtered	245	18	132	24	419
Amount of Meat (Kg)	78,995	2,304	17,207	6,990	105,496

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FISHERIES

1. Total catch for February showed a substantial increase over the previous month and was well diversified as to specie including cod, shark, sea bream, cra, mackerel and cuttle fish. Motor trawlers were able to work most of the month due to excellent weather conditions.

Total catch721,126 kan
Increase over previous month.226,130 "
Distribution within prefecture201,321 "
Number of fishing boats worked	1,005 (over 5 tons)
Number of fishing boats worked	1,456 (under 5 tons)

2. Fishing material allocations for the third quarter have been received and distributed through the Materials Adjustment Office. MAO officials report that they can supply about 60% of the demand through allocations. Manila rope $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter and less, wire rope, and sardine gill nets are the items of principal demand.

3. Difficulties are being experienced in financing the rebuilding of the refrigeration facilities at the port of Wajima. Prefectural officials of the Fishery Section have been advised to exert every effort to make the necessary arrangements in view of the inability of owners of the burned plant to rebuild. Additional refrigeration facilities have been long needed at the port of Sakai, which has developed into an excellent source of marine products. Steps are being taken to plan the construction of adequate facilities.

FORESTRY

A. Lumber Production

1. During February there was a marked decrease in demand due to the tight financial position of lumber suppliers. This was reflected in a rather dull production effort. Power restrictions were also a factor in the decreased production.

2. It has been suggested that the relationship of demand and supply is unnecessarily complex under present regulations and results in some instances of unfair distribution. In order to stimulate production in this prefecture ken officials have suggested the establishment of a government financing agency for lumber producers, increased distribution of food and incentive goods, and increased power allocations.

3. Cutting totalled 28,788 koku of logs; the aggregate for fiscal year amounting to 501,641 koku. Lumber produced totalled 23,065 koku.

4. Plywood production amounted to 47,412 sq ft. A shortage of gluing materials hampered production. Manufacturers are desirous of in-

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porting Manchurian soya bean used in the production of glue materials, and also would like to secure Rawan wood imported from Borneo and Java.

B. Charcoal and Fuel Wood:

1. The price of standing wood continues to be unfavorable with respect to the charcoal producer. No distribution problems have been encountered as a result of the mild winter. Production of both charcoal and fuel wood was considerably below anticipated quantities particularly when ideal weather conditions existed during the month. It is difficult to evaluate the importance of the price factor as concerns decreased production but it is apparently the chief reason for the failure of producers to come up to estimated production.

Item	Feb 1949	Feb 1948	Comparison		1948-49	1947-48	Unit
			Increase-	%			
Charcoal	154,926	99,758	55,168	157	1,813,662	1,151,041	Pale 15 K.G. Bundle
Fuel Wood	66,549	129,904	-63,355	52	3,634,397	2,343,914	Shal u 1.6x2.5

Blackmarket

A. EIB

1. Development of the structure and working methodology of the Ishikawa EIB has been the subject of regular surveillance since its inception in August 1948. It is believed that excessive regimentation of prefectural EIB units is detrimental to the best interests of the whole program insofar as detailed planning at the Central and Regional levels is concerned. This is illustrated in a quotation from a statement of policy made by the Director of the Ishikawa EIB to this team. "The fundamental program of investigation shall be planned by the Central Board, and the Regional Board shall plan the enforcement program for each prefecture under its jurisdiction". Additionally, investigation as to the scope and nature of these Regional programs has revealed the fact that they are extremely comprehensive and necessitate the use of the full EIB investigative staff to accomplish the planned objective. In short, this means that the local EIB has little or no control over the self-initiation of investigative programs to fit particular local conditions, nor can it adequately undertake investigations suggested by this team if the great majority of its time must be utilized in carrying out programs devised by Regional Boards which may or may not be of primary local importance.

2. Supplementing the recommendation made in Economics Summary for January that an EIB investigative training program be established at the National level, it is deemed advisable that increased effort be expended in recruiting 2nd class investigators. Employment of 2nd class investigators by the Ishikawa EIB has remained static for the past three months

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at 60% of authorized strength. It is apparently impossible to hire qualified men locally, and it is conclusive that the EIB cannot function effectively with a staff so much under strength if the demands of the Regional Board for coverage of planned programs and the demands of this Team for special investigation are to be successfully met. This does not even contemplate the implementation of programs devised by the Director of Ishikawa EIB, which would be highly desirable if for no other reason than the fact that he is in a better position to know what investigation should be undertaken than any one else.

3. Large scale investigation of fish distribution and processing at the port of Nanao revealed fairly widespread diversion of fish into blackmarket channels. Four companies are now under indictment for violations found by EIB investigators in cooperation with the NRP and local officials.

B. Trends

1. Municipal police and ken officials in Kanazawa have cooperated in clearing out three major blackmarket areas in the city. Permits for temporary buildings which were used to house small blackmarket operators in these areas were revoked and effort will be continued in preventing the reestablishment of such blackmarket "shack alleys".

2. No significant changes have been noted in blackmarket prices.

CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS

1. Conferences are now in progress in most local fishing associations concerning the imminent dissolution of the present associations. Prefectural wide publicity campaigns were started in December 1948. Through the media of radio, newspapers and pamphlets an effort is being made to inform and instruct all fishermen in the methods and advantages of forming new cooperatives. The Chief of the Fishery Section of the Prefectural Government has taken a special interest in the publicity campaign and has personally appeared on radio programs to inform fishermen on their rights under existing laws.

2. It is expected that the new fishing cooperatives will start the first of the necessary meetings about 15 March. Prefectural officials do not anticipate any difficulties, since the forming of the fishing cooperatives will follow the pattern set by the Agricultural Cooperative Associations and most of the fishermen are also farmers.

3. The general trend of feeling is that the law ordering the dissolution of the existing fishing associations has been long overdue; as much as if not more than the laws of land reform.

4. Closure and/or dissolution of Control Organization by the Closed Institution Liquidation Commission is progressing in a highly satisfactory manner. It might be noted at this time that the majority of Control Organizations welcome the order to dissolve. It has been observed that the Control Organizations appear to have planned on methods to follow if and when an order for dissolution was issued, and in most cases have

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started procedures as soon as word was received that they should dissolve.

CONTROL OF CRITICAL MATERIALS

1. A petition was received by this Team from the chiefs of several fishing associations, the manager of the Toyo Hokuriku Briquette Union, and one independent manufacturer that the present Materials Adjustment Office remain as a functioning unit. This request originated as a result of a rumor that the Materials Adjustment Office was to be abolished and the function absorbed by the prefectural government. Discussion with this group revealed that informal word was received from members of the National Diet that the abolishment of the MAO was contemplated as an economy measure. Reasons why they believe this plan is not good are as follows:

- a.) No money saving will accrue, since Ken officials who assume the function of the present MAO will be paid by Central Government subsidy anyway.
- b.) Efficiency of operation will be lowered because of lack of experience of Ken officials and pressure of other related work.
- c.) The convincing belief that prefectural political bosses will contrive to divert critical materials to their own advantage or to the advantage of their constituents. Domination over Ken officials is acknowledged, but statement was made that the present MAO is not subject to such pressure because of Central Government affiliations and absence of local control over its function.

A recommendation was made that if economy dictated the move to abolish the prefectural MAO that a regional MAO be allowed to continue control, serving three or four prefectures.

POWER

1. About 30% more electric power was available during February than in normal years due to lack of freezing weather and a larger supply of coal for thermoelectric plants which decreased demand for locally produced hydroelectric power. Consumption figures for the month were 915,000 KWH/DAY, with a peak load of 52,000KW. Continuing effort is being exerted by ken officials in cooperating with power producing companies to prevent unauthorized use of power. Applications for additional power allocations are subject to action based on priority of use. No applications for extra allocations by consumers in the 1st priority group were denied. Approximately 85% of requests in the 2nd priority group were filled, 65% in the 3rd and 30% in the 4th.

2. Present SCAP regulations prohibit the construction of new power plants so officials are unable to foresee any immediate reduction in the

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backlog of requests for additional power allocations.

3. A shortage of locally produced power due to lack of normal snow fall is anticipated unless rainfall during the coming three months is substantially above normal. This shortage can be expected during the period June - September 1949, but is not expected to be severe.

4. Officials have conducted an educational campaign among consumers to cut down on power wastage. This campaign will continue during March.

REPARATIONS

1. Buildings of the Daido Kogyo K.K. (Code No. 15-11) which were damaged by fire in January have been completely restored. Routine inspections of conditions of reparations plants were made and minor discrepancies corrected. Mr. Radis GHQ SCAP, Reparations Section, conducted inspections during period 2 - 4 February.

2. Permanent passes have been issued to forty selected police officials to enable them to enter reparations plants. These police officials will cooperate with plant superintendents in all matters relating to security, fire protection and the elimination of safety hazards as well as to advise the regular plant guards in their work.

RECOVERY OF HIDDEN ENERGY EQUIPMENT

1. As reported in Economics Summary for January, the power generating equipment located at the former Komitsu Naval Air Station had been previously reported not as separate units but as a complete power plant. It comprises a part of the former Naval Air Station and has been inventoried as such in preparation for release to the Japanese Government.

2. Excavation has been discontinued at the Daiwa Spinning Company after thorough search failed to uncover small arms allegedly buried on the property.

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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 28 February 1949

CIVIL EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

1. School Inspections.

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

b. Findings. Three upper secondary schools in Nanao City, which are to be administratively consolidated into one by spring reorganization, were inspected or re-inspected for the purpose of guiding the reorganization. The general course upper secondary school has been co-educational since November 1948, but the program of guidance in coeducation has been held back by the teachers and parents lest the boy-girl relationships develop delinquency. Therefore it was emphasized that sex and moral education, while secondary to intellectual and civic cooperation which is the first benefit of coeducation, should be the primary responsibility of the parents with the assistance of the teachers. In the technical school, the students were deficient in school participation; the teachers, in active guidance programs, and the school entirely without coeducation. The beginning of the new school year will see all of them established and functioning. As a general trend, social and civic competence in upper secondary schools has not been stressed as much as academic or vocational competence.

Although almost all lower secondary schools have good attendance percentages, the Ishizaki community was sending only 80% of the children to Kashima Lower Secondary School because of the parents' failure to realize the value of lower secondary school education. On this point, strong recommendations were given to correct truancy and absenteeism. One tryout elementary as well as one tryout lower secondary school has shown remarkable progress in teaching methods and pupil activities.

2. School Reorganization.

a. New upper secondary schools. This month specific prefectural

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school board plans concerning upper secondary reorganization including districting, coeducation, and comprehensive curricula were decided and announced officially. They indicate: (1) nineteen prefectural upper secondary schools will be reduced to fifteen, (2) with an exception of one industrial school, they will be districted with comprehensive curricula, and (3) all will be coeducational.

Altho approximately 2400 students (23% of the present ninth, tenth, and eleventh graders) will be shifted by districting, the publication of the plan has had a good effect on public opinion which until this time has been loudly against districting. Most students and parents have come to realize that the transfer of teachers and students, the improvement of school equipment, the establishment of comprehensive curricula and co-education will improve their schools. All ninth graders desiring to continue their education will be admitted into upper secondary schools without the old discriminating entrance examinations.

b. New lower secondary schools. The project of consolidated schools has received the attention of repeated conferences of town and village headmasters on the gun level. The increasing number of local communities that have committed themselves to consolidation this month (8 schools, 20 communities) exceeds the total number of schools consolidated during all of last year. However in view of the fact that provincial and political differences in some local communities obstruct the progress of consolidation, the CE Section has been very busy lending counsel to many delegations.

c. Preparation for the establishment of the Kanazawa University. The Kanazawa University Preparatory Committee has recently reduced their three year plan to one year and a half. This will expedite the moving of teachers' college into the central castle-ground campus and the release of many buildings, now occupied by the higher normal and the normal schools, to local public elementary and lower secondary schools badly in need of them. Nine buildings have thus far been promised from the Higher Normal School; and the Normal School has not yet decided.

The committee is now determining the qualifications for a future university president. Their inclination is to favor an aged administrator and pedant who has more scholarly prestige than vitality. This office has urged them to consider candidates (1) who are not over 55 years, (2) democratic leaders and administrators who will be able to unify present college factions and (3) effective money raisers. Methods of candidate selection were also advised.

3. Boards of Education.

a. Next year budgets. The prefectural and the three local boards

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of education have completed their final drafts of budgets and are submitting them to the local governments and assemblies after many revisions based on CE recommendations. It is expected that the prefectural board will succeed in passing the budget, amounting to ¥741,032,635 (about 39% of the total prefectural budget), without revision through the assembly, early in March. Public relations of all boards concerning budgets, with conferences of P.T.A. representatives, public hearings, and publications, have done a great deal to swing public support behind them.

Investigations of each of the four boards of education this month have revealed that prefectural and local governments are developing a greater respect for boards of education. Though at first skeptical of the value of boards of education, local governments have come to realize their value in drawing up budgets. They have come to know that boards of education can better determine the educational needs of communities and are therefore capable of bargaining for practical budgets that will satisfy those needs that are outstanding.

b. Work of first graduates of IFEL. This prefecture has nine graduates from the first session of the Institute for Educational Leadership: three superintendents of education; four teacher-consultants; and two normal school professors. Of three who have received superintendent certificates, one has been assigned as assistant superintendent with the prefectural board of education and one as a teacher consultant with local board, the other is scheduled to be hired as an assistant superintendent. Of four certificated teacher-consultants, one returned to the prefectural board as a teacher consultant and all the rest are now being employed by the prefectural board to participate in next year's in service training in cooperation with two normal school IFEL graduates. Nine persons from this prefecture are now attending the second session and the teacher consultants to be certificated will be employed upon return.

4. In-service Training of Teachers.

The month of February witnessed a very active teacher in-service training program. In preparation for spring school reorganization many conferences were sponsored by the Tokai-Hokuriku Regional Civil Education Section and by the Ministry of Education after which the prefectural board of education conducted follow-up programs and conferences.

a. Regional conferences sponsored by the Tokai-Hokuriku CE Section.

(1) A three-day (10-12 Feb) conference in Toyama on secondary school curriculum, class scheduling, and guidance, was attended by 28 delegates from the prefecture: 2 teacher-consultants and 26 principals and teachers. These attendants organized two committees, one for lower secondary schools and the other for the upper secondary schools, as well

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as several sub-committees, and have conducted follow-up conferences to reach all the secondary schools in the prefecture.

(2) To a conference on school administration, 14-15 February in Gifu, this prefecture sent four delegates. They are now writing and reproducing materials in printed form to be distributed to develop training programs among principals.

(3) The CE Section conducted a regional conference on co-education, 20-21 February in Kanazawa. One hundred sixty four upper secondary school principals, teachers, teacher-consultants attended the conference: 132 from Ishikawa, 23 from Toyama and 9 from Fukui. Stress was laid on curriculum and guidance in coeducational upper secondary schools; adjustment of boys' and girls' learning achievements, other psychological phases of learning; guidance of boy-girl relationships especially through the home-room and dean system, and a wide variety of extra-curricula activities were demonstrated to develop social etiquette and techniques. The conference was also attended by 189 parents and a parallel discussion was conducted by some of them on guidance and sex-education at home. As a follow-up, all the upper secondary schools in the prefecture will hold coeducation conferences with parents and students in each school during March. Most of the parents are now supporting coeducation. This is a most gratifying change of attitude from last year when the majority of parents were volubly against it.

b. Follow-ups of conferences sponsored by Ministry of Education.

(1) The lower secondary school principals' conference on 7-8 February in Otsu was attended by 15 Ishikawa delegates: 2 teacher-consultants and 19 principals. Follow-up conferences have been completed at 12 places in this prefecture.

(2) To the Tokyo conferences on vocational agricultural and home-making courses, the prefecture sent 4 delegates. A prefectural conference has been scheduled for the middle of March.

(3) Six attendants from the conference on the school library, 14-16 February, in Chiba, have prepared a report which will reach all schools.

c. Conferences on pupil guidance. As a follow-up of the regional conference on the home-room and dean system, the prefectural board of education has conducted a series of 12 conferences on pupil guidance. All secondary schools will establish the home-room system as a program of guidance this April, and institutes for training prospective deans will begin at the same time.

d. Try-out schools. At the monthly meeting of the prefectural association of try-out schools, the leaders discussed the standard

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qualifications of their check list in preparation for the next-month's regional meeting. One try-out lower secondary schools demonstrated teaching of social-studies with an attendance of 140.

e. Teachers' associations. Investigations have revealed that many teachers' associations have voluntarily organized in-service agencies, but their activities are not been effective as yet. Although some associations with a membership of college professors and of upper secondary school teachers are formed on the prefectural level, most of the associations organized by elementary and lower secondary school teachers are on the gun or city level and have little coordination with the prefectural level. The CE Section held a meeting with representatives of Teachers' Union and the normal school faculty in order to initiate and improve training programs.

5. Social Education.

This month shows an unprecedented interest in knowledge of constitution development and parliamentary usage.

a. Womens organizations. The third series of Women's Training Course were conducted 14, 15, 16 February by Miss Luella Hoskins on the type and functions of committees of democratic organizations. Committee meetings and preparation of reports were demonstrated. Eighty four follow-up conferences have been conducted by women teams going out from core conferences. As a farm women training program, 13 conferences on nutrition, with the participation of 779 women, were conducted by the chief home-demonstration agent in the Prefectural Section. The Prefectural Women's and Minors' Bureau held training conferences for women workers. As different groups are going to have elections at the end of March, much interest has been shown in methods of electing officers, democratic constitutions, and parliamentary procedure.

b. Youth groups. The second series of six training conferences were conducted by the Social Education Section and youth group representatives from the Toyokawa conference, during the period, 14-20 February. The major topics were constitutions, parliamentary procedures, and discussion group techniques. Five hundred forty three leaders of local youth groups received training. Many groups in the prefecture have begun to work actively in preparation for elections of new officers in March.

c. Parent-teacher associations. PTA leadership-training conferences were sponsored by the Social Education Section and 5 PTA representatives who attended the Regional Service Training Conference in Inuyama. Of 10 conferences thus far scheduled, 6 conferences have been completed during this month with the total attendance of 500 leaders. These conferences stressed revision of constitutions, parliamentary procedures, discussion techniques, and program-planning.

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In addition, five independent conferences and demonstrations of PTAs, with the assistance of the Social Education Section, drew the participation of 550 parents and teachers.

d. First Corps Adult Education Course. With the completion of training of discussion leaders, courses were started in all the communities throughout the prefecture during the first and second weeks of the month. The results during the month are as follows:

- (1) Total number of sites: 354
- (2) Total number of sessions: 926
- (3) Total attendance: 63,117

6. Religion. Elections of new officers of the Prefectural Religious League were held during the month as a part of its democratic reorganization. Educational activities of interdenominational religious organizations have been subjected to a survey and have revealed that 9 nurseries, 10 kindergartens and 19 Sunday schools; 27 women's groups, and 6 youth groups are engaged in active programs of social improvement as well as religious indoctrination.

7. Other Civil Education Matters.

a. School Government activities. A regional school government conference was held 18-19 February in Kanazawa. Two hundred representative students, teachers, and teacher-consultants from six prefectures attended the conference as well as 500 students and teachers from Ishikawa. A review of the organization of school governments was presented with student demonstrations of constitutions, nominations and election procedures, parliamentary procedures, committees and clubs. What kind of materials are suitable for assembly programs, with the assistance of the Regional and the Toyama Civil Education Officers, was the original contribution of the conference. A school carnival was presented for the first time in the prefecture as a means of raising funds for school governments or PTAs; it enjoyed a successful attendance with a profit of ¥41,338. A new handbook on school government, revised by delegates from six prefectures and compiled by Pfc. Gower and Miss Cordill, Tokai-Hokuriku M.G. Region, is now in the process of being printed.

b. 4K (4H) organizations. Thirty-seven 4K-Clubs, with a total membership of 891, originally formed during the month have brought the grand total to 106 organizations and 3553 members.

c. Boy Scouts. This month the prefectural federation of boy scouts organized with 18 troops and 630 members. It is expected that the federation will take active leadership in inter-troop projects.

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d. Tax education: In the prefectural poster and essay contest as a project for tax education, 23-27 February in Kanazawa, three best works of students were awarded prizes by the Team Commanding Officer and are being reproduced on a large scale for purposes of publicity.

e. Teacher screening to 28 February 1949

Screened: 9857; Passed 9808; 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 28 February 1949

Civil Information Activities

1. Priority Programs:

a. Tax Collection: First priority and widespread publicity was given to the collection of taxes, to expedite the desired results. During the month of February, 81 news articles and 5 editorials appeared in the five prefectural daily newspapers, together with 58 radio broadcasts. A press release from the Commanding Officer of the Tokai-Hokuriku M.G. Region and another from the Commanding Officer explaining the necessity and strongly advising the people to pay their taxes and to file honest returns, were published in the prefectural newspapers.

At the Komatsu Chamber of Commerce and Industry Auditorium some 300 civic leaders in their respective fields, met on the 19th to hear the Commanding Officer of this team emphasize the similarity of their enterprise to that of their own government, stressing the significance of prompt tax payment in order for the government to operate on a sound financial basis. A meeting was held on 23 February in the IIG Auditorium with some 56 members of the Ishikawa Ken Chamber of Commerce in attendance, including Mr. Nishikawa, the president. The Commanding Officer of this team, emphasized the necessity of the cooperation of its members to educate the people to pay their taxes as a patriotic duty, and to file honest tax returns to avoid unnecessary reassessments. They were to select 4 lecturers to attend the forthcoming meetings in Kanazawa, Komatsu, Matsuto, Nanao and Wajima which are being held to stress the importance of prompt tax payment.

To further accomplish this program, during the later part of the current month the Commanding Officer of this team through the media of radio broadcasts asked the radio station to greet the people thrice daily with such punctual phraseology as: "Good morning, Good afternoon or Good evening! Have you paid your taxes?" Also on a prefectural wide basis, a "Tax Poster" contest among the students of this prefecture was held. Certificates were awarded by the Commanding Officer on the 24 February from the 3 best posters, for its conception of originality and

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R E S T R I C T E D

its artistic execution, as an incentive for all who see it, to pay their taxes when due. The Ken PRO has printed 1,500 each of these posters for prefectural wide distribution.

b. Labor-Management: Publicity given to the labor-management during the current month consisted of 68 news articles and 3 editorials in the five prefectural newspapers as well as 24 radio broadcasts.

On February 4 a conference was held at the Civil Information Office with the two prefectural labor section officials, the PRO, the chief editors of the five daily newspaper and the radio station representatives in attendance. Subject covered was the need for further cooperation of the newspaper companies and radio stations concerning dissemination of publicity on this program.

c. Political Reorientation:

(1) Local Autonomy: Publicity on local autonomy during the month of February consisted of 158 news articles, 3 editorials in the prefectural daily newspaper and 64 radio broadcasts. Several meetings were held with the prefectural and Kanazawa city PROs in the idea of having a town hall meeting. It was finally decided to have a rehearsal on the 24th of February and the actual town hall meeting on the 25th in the city auditorium. At the rehearsal several questions were answered by the official concerned. Their answer corrected and they were advised and cautioned by the Commanding Officer not to leave themselves open to uncalled for criticism or comments. Those in attendance were: the Governor, Mayor, Director of Financial Bureau, chiefs of various sections of the Kencho, the Commanding Officer INGT, Civil Information Officer, Ass't CI Officer and the Ken PRO staff.

The above named officials again met in conference the following day at the municipal auditorium, which was quite successful and attracted a near capacity audience of 1,400. This, perhaps, was due to the great effect of the "?" posters, put up throughout the city, and replaced at a later date with the citizen's town hall meeting posters. The Commanding Officer of this team explained the purpose of the meeting and emphasized the point that it was by no means political and that no political remarks would be recognized. Only one question per person would be allowed and no opinion should be expressed. Slight confusion was noted at the beginning of the meeting, primarily because the people were not familiar with such a meeting. However, after the moderator's example of the type of question desired and how it should be delivered, the meeting proceeded much more smoothly. The questions varied in nature, but it was noted that emphasis was placed on high school, tax and repatriation problem. These meetings are scheduled to be held in the larger cities and towns of this prefecture during the coming month.

(2) Civil Liberties: During the current month, publicity on civil liberties consisted of 2 news articles in the prefectural daily newspapers and 18 radio broadcasts.

(3) Elections: Publicity on local prefectural assembly members consisted of 30 news articles and 3 editorials in the local daily newspapers and 14 radio broadcasts.

d. Health Center Development: Continuous publicity on Health Center development has been given and the utilization of these health centers was publicized with 9 news articles and 20 radio broadcasts.

e. Child Welfare: Publicity on child welfare during the month consisted of 24 news articles in the prefectural daily newspapers.

f. Board of Education: Publicity afforded the Board of Education law during the month consisted of 113 news and 2 editorials in the prefectural daily newspapers and 21 radio broadcasts.

g. Visual Education Program: The SCAP furnished motion-picture projectors and educational films have been utilized throughout the current month in the best possible manner. During the month, 12 new educational films were received from higher headquarters and issued to the prefectural Visual Aid Officer and 24 films were shown to 7,723 Japanese people in 23 different locations throughout the prefecture.

On February 8, at the Civil Information office, a meeting was held with the Visual Aid officer and the film librarian regarding the distribution of projectors, to organize an operating visual education committee in various localities and to establish a constitution for the committee. CI Officer of Tokai-Hokuriku MG Region conducted this meeting. The Ass't CI Officer of Tokai-Hokuriku MG Region held another meeting on 16 February with the chief of Social Education section, the Visual Aid Officer and the film librarian concerning the distribution of motion-picture projectors, film schedule report and to make full utilization of all films in their hand.

2. Additional Activities:

a. Crop Collection: The surplus rice collection program received a large amount of publicity in close connection with tax collection. Some 23 news articles appeared in the prefectural daily newspapers.

b. Prefectural Bulletin, "Advancing Ishikawa:" For the second issue of this bulletin to be dated March 1, a meeting was held with the prefectural PRO, to discuss articles to be written consisting of important articles from the Military Government section, worthwhile subjects from the various prefectural government sections and an article on tax collection by the Chief of Kanazawa Financial Bureau.

3. Future Planning:

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a. Further campaigns on tax collection through press release and radio.

b. To rush completion on the public address system truck, to be used by the Ken PRO to achieve thorough coverage in the outlying and local cities of this prefecture.

c. Plans are being formulated to hold several town hall meetings in the largest cities.

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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 28 February 1949

FINANCE AND CIVIL PROPERTY

A. Civil Property:

1. The Kanazawa Godown owned by the Standard Oil Company was scheduled for return on 25 February, and advice was received by this Team that the transfer proceedings were to take place on that date at Hq Kanagawa Mil Govt Team. Instructions to ken officials in charge of UN property from the Central Government pertaining to the rebuilding of the Kanazawa Godown were received on 11 February. One of the two storage tanks to be replaced had been shipped to Toonigi prefecture and orders had been issued by the Central Government for the return of the tank. To date it has not been received. Reconstruction time is estimated to be one month and will be undertaken as soon as the missing tank is recieved.

2. Maintenance of other UN property located in this prefecture has been inspected and found to be adequate.

B. Finance:

1. The budget for the fiscal year 1949 - 1950 was announced 28 February at ¥1.9 billion. The fundamental budget policy stresses increased allocations for land improvement, farm and fishing village promotion, export industry promotion, public works (with emphasis on roads and harbor construction) sanitation facilities and public welfare.

2. The chief sources of revenue are expected to be increased collection of ken taxes (¥600 million) and the Central Government subsidy (¥959 million).

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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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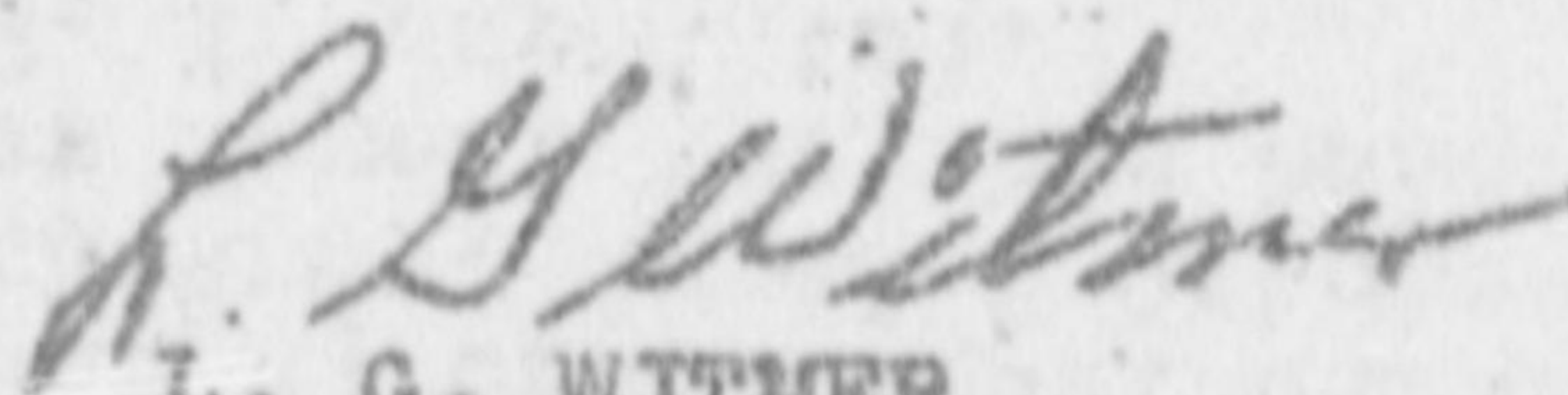
R E S T R I C T E D

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 had 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 pursuant 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
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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QGS-01

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 Akasa 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.

ROUTING & RECORD
SHEET

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

SECURITY CLASS _____

SUBJECT: AMMEX A to Ishikawa Mil Govt Activities Report For the Month of Jan. 49

FILE NO: _____

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ITEM NO	DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
				Comment and return in duplicate to Executive Officer. No comment. CAREY W. MILLIGAN 1st Lt. FA

FIG NO. 6

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

Julius Adars, 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 to be taught part time by NC 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 re-assayed. 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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ROUTING & RECORD
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HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya Honshu)

SECURITY CLASS _____

SUBJECT: ANNEX B-1 to Ishikawa Mil Govt Activities Report For the Month of Jan 49

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ITS NO	DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
			CO	Comment and return in duplicate to Executive Officer.
			EX 2	
			ADJ	
			C/C	<u>Comment</u>
			M/C	
	18 Feb 49	Capt. Mintzer	PER Executive Officer	1. Keep stressing that 5% of the total prefectural budget is necessary.
			SUP	
			ECON	
			LEG	2. Do not relax your typhus control program. The threat of typhus is always with us.
			CE	
			CI	
			PW	
			PH / m.	
			CHA	
			CPC	
			PROC	
			FILE	

R E S T R I C T E D

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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.

End
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.

Watch Carefully
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.

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R E S T R I C T E D

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

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 their 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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R E S T R I C T E D

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.

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

R E S T R I C T E D
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Incl 1:

Annex B-2 Activities Report

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW CHECK LIST

	Shintate-rachi	No-machi	Juichiya-rachi
1. Welfare Office Visited:			
2. Date of Visit:	Jan 1, 49	Jan 7, 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-1in:	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
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	

Last 30 Months

R E S T R I C T E D

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 Dis-Continued
Living Expenses	3-9-7	1-4-0	2-5-7	1-3-2
Medical Aid	5-33-32	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-in Training Program?

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

16. Is assistance in kind properly accounted for?

No major discrepancies 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.

Page 2
Incl #1

R E S T R I C T E D

ROUTING & RECORD
SHEET

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

SECURITY CLASS _____

SUBJECT: ANNEX B-2 to Ishikawa Mil Govt Activities Report For the Month of Jan 49

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NO	DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
			CO	Comment and return in duplicate to Executive Officer. Regional Welfare Officer would appreciate a copy of the monthly activities report, for his files, starting with the February report. January report was discussed with Sgt. Hayde.
			EX 2	
			ADJ	
			O/C	
			M/C	
			PER	
			REPC	
			SUPP	
			ECON	
			LEC	
			CE	
			CI	
			PW	
			PH	
			CHA	
			CPC	
			PROC	
			FILE	

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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. Identification:

- a. Prefecture covered: Ishikawa
- b. Report for Month of: January 1949
- c. Name of Individual Preparing Report: LYLE S. BLENDER
1st Lt. Inf.

2. Labor Procurement:

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

3. Wages and Working Conditions, Labor Standard Law:

- a. The Labor Standards Office reports that four (4) new inspectors who passed the inspector's examination were appointed. There are vacancies 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 far 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 absolutely 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:

<u>Name of Company Carried Forward</u>	<u>Date Referred</u>	<u>Cause</u>	<u>Settlement</u>
Nanao Kogyo Co. Ltd.			
Kaga Seikan Sec.	Nov. 26	Raise wages Discrimination against union.	Critical agreement between union and Company.
Nippon Eisai Seizosho			Being investigated.
Tsudakoma Kogyo			" "

Kanazawa 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 Kanazawa 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 - Moichi 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 Kanazawa a Technical School in 1934, Entered Army in 1935 and was discharged 1940, employed by Kanazawa Railway Company and worked there until present appointment. Member of Socialist 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 ability, reliable quality and earnest desire to develop sound, democratic, labor unions.

(2) Lecture materials, pamphlets or printed 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.

ROUTING & RECORD SHEET

HEADQUARTERS

SECURITY CLASS _____

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

SUBJECT: ANNEX C to Ishikawa Mil Govt Activities Report for the Month of Jan 49

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ITE NO	DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
			CO	Comment and return in duplicate to Executive Officer.
			EX 2	
3 - D -			ADJ	
			C/C	Necessary to hold more Union Meetings
6 - B - (2)			M/C	
6 - C			PER	Am informed same material referred to
6 - D (1)			REPC	in paragraphs indicated above is now
			SUP	enroute from states. When it is
			ECC / MW	received will forward copy to you.
			LEG	<i>H. Lee</i>
			CE	
			CI	
			PW	
			PH	
			CHAF	
			CPC	
			PROC	
			FILE	

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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

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

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Quota</u>	<u>Collected</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
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 possibility 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 Kodan
Ammonium Sulphate	6208	7488	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.

2. It was apparent, by the questions asked, that the Co-operatives fear a great loss of "technical advisor's revenue" derived from exorbitant 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.

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 difficulties 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	Comperison		Total Amount		Unit
			Increase- Decrease	Per- centage	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

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 enforce 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 occurring 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.

R E S T R I C T E D

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.

TRANSPORTATION

1. Conferences were held with key officials concerning the Transportation Certificate Ordinance and the recommendations received were incorporated in a report required by 1tr 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.

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.

STIMULATION OF CRITICAL INDUSTRIES

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.

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.

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.

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 EIB 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 Economic Summary.

SHIPPING

1. The salvage operation on the "Tamon 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/S94, 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 in Small Wooden Cargo Vessels", file ACMGEN 860, 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

<u>Article</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Destination</u>
Brass Foil	1,000,000 pieces	¥191,400	India
Warp 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.

ROUTING & RECORD
SHEET

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

SECURITY CLASS _____

SUBJECT: ANNEX D to Ishikawa Mil Govt Activities Report for the Month of Jan 49

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ITE NO	DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
			CO	Comment and return in duplicate to Executive Officer.
			EX 2	
			ADJ	
			C/C	
			M/C	A good report.
			PER	KT ²
			REPO	
			SUP	
			ECC. /	
			LEC	
			CE	
			CI	
			PW	
			PH	
			CHS	
			CPC	
			PROC	
			FILE	

TMG NO. 6

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MG-12

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

Adrian E. Martin, DAC, CAF 9

ANNEX B-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 loyalty and familiarity to old schools. This was to be expected. Communist students have capitalized 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 emphasized 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, reorganization 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 Kanazawa.

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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.

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 co-operatives, 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 Hoku-riku 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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12. Teacher screening to 31 January 1949.

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

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ROUTING & RECORD SHEET

HEADQUARTERS

SECURITY CLASS _____

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

SUBJECT: ANNEX E-1 to Ishikawa Mil Govt Activities Report for the Month of Jan 49

FILE NO: _____

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ITE NO	DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
			CO	
			EX 2	
			ADJ	Comment and return in duplicate to Executive Officer.
			C/C	
			M/C	
			PER	
			REPORTS	Fine all around report. The news that Upper Secondary Schools will be districted is especially welcome.
			SUPPLY	
			ECON	
			LEG	
			CE 1987	
			CI	The plans for consolidated Junior High School should be given every encouragement.
			PW	
			PH	
			CHAP	
			CPC	
			PROC	
			FILE	

TMG NO. 6

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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 equipped 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 speeches 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.

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 pamphlets 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 Bulletin, "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 factual 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 its 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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ROUTING & RECORD
SHEET

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

SECURITY CLASS _____

SUBJECT: ANNEX E-2 to Ishikawa Mil Govt Activities Report for the Month of Jan 49

FILE NO: _____

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ITE NO	DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS																		
			<table border="1"> <tr><td>CO</td></tr> <tr><td>EX 2</td></tr> <tr><td>ADJ</td></tr> <tr><td>C/C</td></tr> <tr><td>M/C</td></tr> <tr><td>PER</td></tr> <tr><td>REPO</td></tr> <tr><td>SUPP</td></tr> <tr><td>ECON</td></tr> <tr><td>LEG</td></tr> <tr><td>CE</td></tr> <tr><td>CI /</td></tr> <tr><td>PW</td></tr> <tr><td>PH</td></tr> <tr><td>CHAP</td></tr> <tr><td>CPC</td></tr> <tr><td>PROC</td></tr> <tr><td>FILE</td></tr> </table>	CO	EX 2	ADJ	C/C	M/C	PER	REPO	SUPP	ECON	LEG	CE	CI /	PW	PH	CHAP	CPC	PROC	FILE	<p>Comment and return in duplicate to Executive Officer.</p>
CO																						
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2	18 Feb	CIO		<p>The report can be improved by referring to previous directives from this and higher headquarters.</p> <p>More information can be supplied by a closer inspection of the publicity and advertising now utilized in connection with several of the programs in order to evaluate them better.</p> <p>The first paragraph of the report could be eliminated. In January and all months the CI mission is obvious.</p> <p>No reference is made to any programs in the planning stage. Is the PRO also laying plans for publicity and advertising of current and future programs ?</p>																		
	TMG NO. 6																					

R E S T R I C T E D

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MG - 14

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 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.

R E S T R I C T E D

ROUTING & RECORD SHEET

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

SECURITY CLASS _____

SUBJECT: ANNEX F to Ishikawa Mil Govt Activities Report for the Month of Jan 49

FILE NO: _____

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ITE NO	DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
			CO EX ADJ C/C M/C PER REPORTS SUP ECCO 2 LEG CE PW PH CHAP CPC PROC FILE	Comment and return in duplicate to Executive Officer.
2	19/2/49			No Comment. <i>AB</i>
				No Comment. <i>a</i>

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MG-14

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

FIVE
COPY

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 of 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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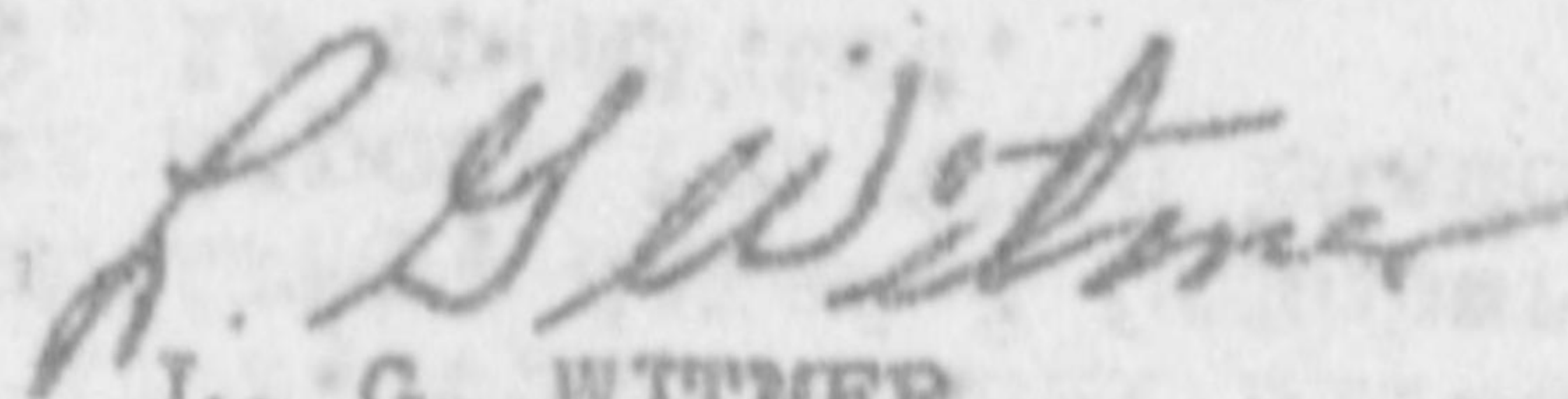
R E S T R I C T E D

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 had 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 pursuant 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
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).

R E S T R I C T E D

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QGS-01

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 8, 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 Akasa 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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R E S T R I C T E D

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.s 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 to be taught part time by MO 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 re-assayed. 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.

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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 ailments.

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 their 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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Incl 1:

Annex B-2 Activities Report

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW CHECK LIST

	Shintate- rachi	No- rachi	Juichiya- rachi
1. Welfare Office Visited:			
2. Date of Visit:	Jan 1, 49	Jan 7, 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-ian:	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
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	12	13
No of Discrepancies Found:	1	0	

Fast Two
Months

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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. Date on Intake and Closing of Cases Past Two Months				
Type of Assistance:	Applications: Received	Applications: Rejected	Applications: Approved	
			Aid Dis-Continued	
Living Expenses	3-9-7	1-4-0	2-5-7	1-3-2
Medical Aid	5-33-32	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-in Training Program?

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

16. Is assistance in kind properly accounted for?

No major discrepancies 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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Incl #1

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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. Identification:

- 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 Conditions, Labor Standard Law:

- a. The Labor Standards Office reports that four (4) new inspectors who passed the inspector's examination were appointed. There are vacancies 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 far 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 absolutely 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:

<u>Name of Company Carried Forward</u>	<u>Date Referred</u>	<u>Cause</u>	<u>Settlement</u>
Nanao Kogyo Co. Ltd.			
Kaga Seikan Sec.	Nov. 26	Raise wages Discrimination against union.	Arbitral agreement between union and Company.
Nippon Eizai Seizosho			Being investigated.
Tsudakoma Kogyo			" " " "

Kanazawa 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 Kanazawa 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 - Naichi 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 Kanazawa Technical School in 1934, Entered Army in 1935 and was discharged 1940, employed by Kanazawa Railway Company and worked there until present appointment. Member of Socialist 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 ability, reliable quality and earnest desire to develop sound, democratic, labor unions.

(2) Lecture materials, pamphlets or printed 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

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

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Quota</u>	<u>Collected</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
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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AGRICULTUREA. Land Reform:

1. Miss Dorothy Goodwin, GHO 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 possibility 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 Kodan
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.

2. It was apparent, by the questions asked, that the Co-operatives fear a great loss of "technical advisor's revenue" derived from exorbitant 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.

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 difficulties 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	Per- centage	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

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 enforce 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 occurring 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.

R E S T R I C T E D

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.

TRANSPORTATION

1. Conferences were held with key officials concerning the Transportation Certificate 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.
- 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.

STIMULATION OF CRITICAL INDUSTRIES

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.

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.

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.

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 EIB 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 Economic Summary.

SHIPPING

1. The salvage operation on the "Tamon 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/394, subject: "Salvage Operations-Authorisation 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 in Small Wooden Cargo Vessels", file ACMGEN S60, dated 6 October 1948) has been completed without incident. All of these ships were modified at Manao 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

<u>Article</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Destination</u>
Brass Foil	1,000,000 pieces	¥191,400	India
Warp 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 Sumiyoshi-mura. 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.

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 loyalty and familiarity to old schools. This was to be expected. Communist students have capitalized 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 emphasized 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, reorganization 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-week 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 Kanazawa.

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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.

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 co-operatives, 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 Hoku-riku 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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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 equipped 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 speeches 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 burcaus, 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.

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 pamphlets 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 Bulletin, "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 messages 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 factual 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.

R E S T R I C T E D

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 its 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.

R E S T R I C T E D

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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 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.

R E S T R I C T E D

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

7 January 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 December 1948, is submitted.

2. During the month of December 1948 this prefecture succeeded in attaining 100% of its rice pre-planting quota. Also during the month a campaign was launched, by the prefectural Governor at the insistence of Military Government to collect 76,000 koku of rice over and above the pre-planting quota representing an over-quota delivery of 12%. In general this program was not too well received by the farmers due to their fear of increased taxes and the officials were only lukewarm since its accomplishment meant hard work and their natural fear of losing political favor at this time.

3. The tax collection program also showed some encouraging results as a result of much effort by this team. The number of delinquent tax payers were reduced from 38,888 to 24,440 and the amount of delinquent taxes collected were 63,524,00 yen leaving 137,047,000 yen of delinquent taxes yet to be collected. In addition to the above special attention was given to the 11 largest delinquents with the following result.

a. The Akaza Textile Company owing 13,369,189 yen was turned over to the procurators office for prosecution on 28 December 1948.

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