

*RESTRICTED*Reports Control Symbol  
MG-11(R2)B.SIC: Annex D to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 30 Apr 49, Cont'd19. SHIPBUILDING

The conversion of the former Japanese Naval vessel to a fish carrier by the Saga Shipyard has been completed. The Nippon Kai Dockyard Company has completed 82% of the building of the 2,000 gross ton "D" type vessel. Expected date of completion is now 25 May 1949.

20. FERTILIZER

During April the following amounts of fertilizer were received for distribution to farmers:

Ammonium Sulphate	2,222.640 k/tons
Calcium Cyanamide	864.860 k/tons
Potassium	188.535 k/tons
Superphosphate	5,539.970 k/tons

Distribution of fertilizer to farmers is progressing according to the prefectural government plan, and no difficulties are being encountered. Although the farmers all say they need more fertilizer, there is very little delay in the distribution of fertilizer to the farmer after leaving the prefectural level. Due to the fact that plowing and planting of rice is later in this prefecture than in many others, a slight delay in the receipt of fertilizer has not caused any significant inconvenience to the farmers.

21. MEAT CONSUMPTION

Meat consumed during the month was reported by the Chief of the Public Health Section, Toyama-ken, as follows:

<u>Kind of Livestock</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Quantity of Meat (Unit, kgs)</u>	<u>Quantity per capita per day</u>
Cattle	134	22,209.38	0.7403 grams
Horse	32	4,905.00	0.1635 "
Pig	371	22,218.00	0.7406 "
Calf	1	48.08	0.0016 "
Totals	538	49,380.46	1.646 grams, or 0.46 monme

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HEADQUARTERS  
TOYAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 301 (Toyama, Honshu)

ANNEX E-1

To Military Government Activities Report  
Period Ending 30 April 1949

CIVIL EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

Author: Charles F. Barratt, DAC

1. School Inspection:

a. Schools inspected. Ten upper secondary schools were inspected. Two primary and two lower secondary schools were visited in connection with PTA activities.

b. Findings. All schools were trying out recommended new basic ideas with individuality demonstrated through variation in home-room, dean, curriculum and special curricular activity patterns. Encouraging things noted include; (1) Time between classes reduced to 5 minutes; (2) Attendance districts strictly followed by all schools; (3) Fifteen minute daily home-room periods plus at least one full period per week available for home-room activities; (4) A full program of special curricular activities including student assemblies, clubs and an adequate student council with home-room representation; (5) Improved administration and guidance through the appointment of men and women deans; (6) Former large teacher's rooms converted into library - study halls with teacher desks moved into each classroom. Areas in need of future special help include: (1) Curriculum offerings in electives generally differed from Ministry of Education patterns in units offered and content, probably because the "Curriculum of the New Upper Secondary Schools" has been received as yet, and because new text-books are non-existent for over 90% of the subjects offered; (2) Job concept and teaching hours of men and women deans and home room teachers varied, "Pupil Guidance in the Upper and Lower Secondary Schools" not as yet received; (3) In-session time varied from five, 50 minute periods six days a week, to seven, 45 minute periods five and a half days a week; (4) Many courses seemed poorly scheduled, especially homemaking for the girls. In some schools less than one third of the girls students were taking any homemaking subjects.

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2. School Reorganization:

a. Teacher statistics as of 30 April 1949

<u>Number of teachers</u>	<u>Primary</u>		<u>Lower Secondary</u>		<u>Upper Secondary</u>	
	decrease	increase	decrease	increase	decrease	increase
12-31-48		3852		1837		975
Retired 3-31-49	121	-	56	-	45	-
Absent due to illness	75	-	33	-	30	-
Transfer primary to lower secondary	123	-	-	123	-	-
Transfer lower secondary to primary	-	67	67	-	-	-
Transfer upper secondary to lower secondary	-	-	-	125	125	-
Transfer lower secondary to upper secondary	-	-	23	-	-	23
Transfer primary to upper secondary	1	-	-	-	-	1
Transfer to prefectural Secretariat	-	-	10	-	6	-
New Normal School graduates	-	110	-	84	-	-
New Youth Normal School graduates	-	3	-	21	-	-
Higher Normal School graduates	-	-	-	2	-	-
New teachers	-	83	155	-	-	56
Transfer to union official	3	-	2	-	3	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>80</b>
Teachers actually in school 4-30-49		3,792		2,156		846

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## Upper secondary school breakdown

760 full-time
30 part-time
26 (night school)
25 nurse-teachers
5 in charge of correspondence education
<u>846</u>

b. Student statistics

<u>Grade level</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Primary	66,098	64,911	131,009
Lower secondary	33,703	30,913	64,616
Upper secondary			
full-time	10,513	4,541	15,054
part-time	339	497	836
night school	1,081	18	1,099
one year special courses		83	

c. New university. Opening has been delayed at least until the end of July. 300,000 library books are being moved from the Takaoka Technical College to the Toyama Higher School. The principal of the Higher School promised to loan 4 classrooms to the Kokubu upper secondary school on 1 May and 4 more on 14 May following the conclusion of special classes of a supplementary nature for first and second year students. The principal has specified that upper secondary students must be out of the building by 14 July.

3. Boards of Education

a. Korean petition. On 21 April a petition was presented to the prefectural board of education, signed by the Toyama Korean Mass Meeting. This petition made reference to the Hanshin Case (Kobe education riot, April 24, 1948) and included the following two demands: (1) The Japanese government must pay the educational expenses of Korean schools; (2) Japanese schools should have special classes and should employ Korean teachers for Korean students. At the present time there are two Korean schools in this prefecture

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with 70 students and teachers. Educational expenditure for the past year reported by the Korean league was ¥ 2,237,000. The first demand was referred to the Governor by the prefectural board. The second demand was refused.

b. Prefectural board meetings. The prefectural board met four times during the month and made the following important decisions: (1) A budget item of ¥ 249,842 was approved for the installation of lighting facilities in 21 local school auditorium-gymnasiums, planned for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, with facilities under school or CPH management and rented for a small fee, covering maintenance and supervision expense to a responsible person in accordance with a written agreement; (2) Establishment of the Toyama Prefectural Educational Research Institute in lieu of the Toyama Prefectural Science Education Institute; disbanded; (3) Appointment of a new prefectural superintendent of schools, an IFEL graduate; (4) Approval of "Youths' Day" plans; (5) Formula for the distribution of the upper secondary school budget to individual schools; (6) Commendation of the towns and villages showing the most activity in the I Corps Adult Education Courses.

#### 4. In-Service Training

a. Regional planning conference for educational officials. This writer and 10 prefectural educators attended a three day educational planning conference at Yokkaichi, Mie prefecture with the theme of promoting educational leadership on the part of the Japanese. This reporter joined the lower secondary study group as an observer and was much impressed with the perception and discernment evidenced in the discussion and subsequent recommendations.

b. Upper secondary school principal's meetings. On 16 and 17 April meetings with all upper secondary school principals were held. In-service training, unified working hours for teachers, the Kanazawa visual education conference, and suggestions for improvement (items noticed in school inspections) were discussed.

c. Conference with chiefs of local secretariat branch offices. Two meetings were attended on 13 and 25 April. The basic in-service training plan for 1949, try-out schools, the role of the teacher consultant, juvenile delinquency, an evaluation of teacher transfers, school visits to shrines and temples, and a survey of school science equipment were stressed.

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d. In-service training conferences. The team CE officer met with the basic program planning committee on 12 April and with the Handbook preparation committee on 19, 21, and 26 April. Final decisions were made by the committees and the drafts approved. Handbooks are being printed and will be distributed to all schools early in May.

e. Research-report meetings on primary education. Two were held during the month, sponsored by .gun principal's associations and stressing current problems and activities. Prefectural teacher consultants spoke at both meetings.

f. Study meeting on agricultural education. During the month all upper secondary school agriculture teachers met with agriculture extension and experimental farm personnel for closer coordination in developmental activities. Special in-service training plans for agriculture teachers were discussed.

g. Liaison conference of try-out schools. Representatives of the three try-out schools in the prefecture met on 20 April for evaluation and coordination of the program.

h. Conference with IFEL graduates. On 26 April this officer met with IFEL graduates to evaluate follow-up activities and to coordinate future plans.

i. Upper secondary - university liaison conference. University officials met with upper secondary principals during the month to discuss course offerings, entrance examinations and the number of students to be admitted to the new university.

##### 5. Social Education

a. Women's Affairs. Major activities during the month were centered on Women's Week, 10 to 16 April. Prefectural and local school boards, the Women's and Mihors' Bureau, and local organizations were active in sponsoring numerous activities including; a town meeting for women; stage shows and dancing to popularize the New Civil Code; lectures and movies on labor standards, agriculture cooperatives, education, local autonomy, welfare, public health and sanitation; radio broadcasts and a women's amateur hour.

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The Agriculture and Forestry and Welfare Departments sponsored seven cooking courses on the preparation, preservation and handling of corn meal.

Conferences were held on 15 and 26 April with officers of the Prefectural Federation of Women's Associations (Fujin Kai). Officers reported the constitution revision committee active during the month. On 22 April federation officers gathered for their regular monthly meeting. Following minor changes in wording, officers present expressed approval of the new suggested constitution. The suggested new constitution will be sent to all member organizations for study (suggestions, changes, additions, deletions) prior to possible future adoption by the total membership. Federation officials reported all member organizations active in the housewives protection store (Shufu no mise) drive. Shin Keizai Fujin Seikatsu Undo (a program of the national federation).

b. Youth Affairs: Ten youth leadership training courses were held, one in each gun and city in the prefecture. Courses reached 400 young people.

The mock youth diet sponsored by the Yomiuri Newspaper Company and the Toyama Prefecture Youth Federation was in session on 2, 3, and 4 April.

A member of this section met with 46 local agriculture extension agents for a discussion of 4-H Clubs. There are now 55 clubs with a membership of 5,500 members.

Four local youth organizations were visited during the month in response to requests received by this section.

c. Citizen's Public Hall statistics:

Name	No. of CPH's	No. of Towns & villages with CPH's	No. of towns & villages without CPH's
Toyama City	6	6	19
Takaoka City	10	10	10
Kaminiikawa-gun	2	2	9

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Nakaniikawa-gun	12	9	17
Shimoniikawa-gun	23	15	20
Nei-gun	17	5	20
Imizu-gun	12	9	10
Himi-gun	5	4	15
Nishitonami-gun	6	6	33
Higashitonami-gun	24	21	17
Total	119	71	141

30% of all villages and towns in the prefecture have  
CPH's.

CPH's with a library	85
" with athletic clubs	36
" with slide projects	16
" with workshops	12

8 CPH's are in independent buildings and 111 in other  
buildings.

Directors of CPH's

Mayor	69
principals	20
chiefs of organizations	8
chiefs of buraku	15

d. I Corps Adult education course.

Total number of sites	352
Total number of sessions	740
Total attendance	37,566

e. Parent-Teacher Associations. Graduates of the short PT.  
course held last month conducted follow-up courses in all gun and  
cities during the month.

6. Other civil education matters:

a. Teacher screening. Eighty two teachers were screened and  
passed by the prefectural screening committee. Mr. Ishizawa, director  
of teacher screening, Ministry of Education met with delegates of  
Toyama, Nagano, Fukui, Ishikawa and Niigata prefectures on 23 April.  
He reported the following: (1) Teacher's screening committees should

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not be under school boards but under the governor; (2) Teachers and prefectural officials can be members of the screening committee, school board members cannot be, secretariat officials should not be, if possible; (3) The ministry subsidy for screening activities was reduced to approximately ¥8,800,000 for all prefectures and will be distributed to committees in accordance with the number of teachers screened. Reports from the 5 prefectural representatives in attendance revealed the following: (1) Toyama - screening is a function of the general affairs section, prefectural secretariat and under the direct control of the governor; (2) Fukui - a function of the local affairs section, prefectural government and has no connection with secretariat personnel; (3) Ishikawa - now a function of the research and statistics section, prefectural secretariat; (4) Nagano - a function of the secretariat; (5) Niigata - a function of the guidance section, prefectural secretariat. The Ministry of Education representative replied in the negative to a question stating that the screening form was a waste of paper and asking if it could not be simplified. This office suggests that the need for further teacher screening is over; that it is a waste of time and money.

b. Mayor's conference. This section participated in an all-prefecture mayor's conference on 22 April. Consolidated lower secondary schools, juvenile delinquency, and plans for Youth's Day were stressed. A group of local lower secondary students presented a skit dramatizing the arguments and advantages of consolidated schools.

c. Youth's Day. Final plans were reviewed and approved after frequent conferences during the month with officials and organizations concerned. Details and activities will be included in the May report.

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HEADQUARTERS  
TOYAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 301 (Toyama, Honshu)

ANNEX E-2

To Military Government Activities Report  
Period Ending 30 April 1949

CIVIL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

Author: David A. Ward, DAC

1. Priority Programs Activated:

a. Tax Collection. The local press carried 3 news items and 6 editorials concerning taxes. Films received from Tokyo headquarters of the Full Tax Payment Drive were shown at four places to a total of 1,600 persons. Information concerning tax reassessments and the sales tax was disseminated by announcements in 8 motion picture theaters, by bulletin boards and through four meetings with approximately 450 businessmen. The Prefectural Public Relations Office tied in tax information with the Mine Point Economic Rehabilitation Program and with the principles of Local Autonomy. General tax information was also spread through articles in the prefectural newspaper (circ. 3,000), and in two Town Meetings attended by a total of about 1,100. Since the Town Meetings were also covered by the press, the information was given wider circulation than attendance figures alone would indicate. Pre-May Day posters and statements by representatives of some labor groups and the Communist Party indicated a continuing attack on all phases of the Tax Collection program. These activities appear to have caused a degree of distrust and dissatisfaction on the part of some of the people toward the tax officials, but they do not seem to have seriously affected collection figures. The target group of the campaign includes small businessmen as well as the poorer people.

b. Local Autonomy. Various phases of local government were covered in 26 news items and 10 editorials in local daily newspapers. In addition, Town Meetings received 15 news items and 4 editorials. A Mayors' Conference, sponsored jointly by MG and the prefectural government, was held on 22 April, attended by prefectural assemblymen,

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chiefs of ken departments and sections, school boards, local government officials, members of public safety commissions, police chiefs, teachers, local judges, public procurators, health center chiefs, representatives of women's groups, nurses and businessmen. A total of 916 attended, including 219 women.

The meeting was addressed by the CO, who outlined the responsibilities of local officials in maintaining democratic government; by the Legal and Government Officer, who discussed the relation of Local Autonomy and taxes to the economic recovery of Japan; by the Public Health Officer, who emphasized local responsibility in combatting health problems; and by the Civil Education Officer, who stressed local obligations regarding juvenile delinquency and explained the education situation in Toyama Ken. Mimeographed copies of the entire proceedings, including questions and answers, were distributed to all who were invited.

The Mayors' Conference was given wide coverage in the local press, with two dailies devoting about one-half of the front page to the story on the day following, in addition to advance notices.

Plans have been made, and printed materials are being prepared for a one-day training course for Town Meeting moderators. These moderators will be private individuals who will act as chairmen for Town Meeting in their own communities. It is hoped to have three or four capable moderators in each town take turns in arranging and conducting local meetings between the people and officials.

The Public Relations Office is currently testing a twice-weekly 15-minute radio program on which questions from the people of the ken are answered. The PRO is attempting to select the most suitable periods for the programs from the time available for local use. Unfortunately, the only times available during the week are in mid-morning and early afternoon, and on Sundays from 0630. Despite that fact, however, the PRO is also planning a question-and-answer program for 0630 on two Sundays of each month, beginning in May.

During April, one 15-minute program was broadcast from the Toyama Domestic Relations Court.

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The part of women in government was stressed during Women's Week at a Women's Town Meeting attended by about 200, covered by press and radio, and at nine meetings attended by a total of about 2700 women. Films were shown at two meetings, to an audience of about 900.

Civil Liberties received attention in an exhibit of posters and essays students, displayed for one week in a Toyama department store and for another week in Takaoka. Other activities concerning Civil Liberties included 19 meetings between Police officials, teachers, PTA's, Agricultural Coops. students and the general public, reaching about 3,000 persons.

c. Production, collection and distribution of food. This program received 77 news items and 5 editorials in local newspapers, and three 15-minute programs and fifteen announcements of local origin, over the radio. In addition, one local newspaper (circ. about 100,000) carried every Sunday an increased production memo entitled "This Week's Work", giving information on planting, use of fertilizers, insect control and other matters related to farming. The Agricultural Coop Section held 40 meetings with about 3,800 persons on administration of the coops, and improved agricultural methods. Films were shown at twelve of the meetings. During Women's Week, particular attention was given to farm women. Three thousand leaflets on the care of livestock, 10,000 on prevention of equine encephalitis, and 700 pamphlets on insect control were distributed.

Six meetings and demonstrations on insect control, attended by about 500, and 13 meetings on the use of various fertilizers, distribution and production of food, reaching about 450, were held.

The prefectural Public Relations Office monthly newspaper carried several stories on such subjects as Agricultural Coop Elections, fish delivery, fertilizers and methods of increasing production.

A livestock competition sponsored by the prefectural government received considerable notice in the press, while there were 37 news items on Agricultural Coops and Land Reform.

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The Toyama Prefecture News Economic Life Committee selected "Housewife's Shops" in 45 towns and villages in its anti-blackmarket activities. This campaign received considerable notice in the press, with all three local newspapers printing the names of the shops in a special box consisting of about 32 column-inches, several times a week as the shops were selected. That was in addition to a number of news items and editorials.

Other anti-blackmarket activities, such as raids and investigations of ghost population, also received attention in the local press.

d. Fisheries Cooperatives. Activities in this program consisted of meetings in seven fishing towns between officials of the ken Marine Products Section and fishermen. The meetings were mainly explanatory, aimed at guidance in the establishment of fisheries Coops. The officials in charge of information activities regarding this program do not appear to have an adequate grasp of the principles and methods of disseminating information. For example, they originally planned to place newspaper advertising at a cost of ¥50,000, until it was pointed out to them that they could distribute pamphlets containing comprehensive details to all fishermen and their families for less than ¥5,000. There is no question but that this program needs stimulation, which it will receive as soon as conditions permit.

e. Labor-Management Relations and Labor Education. Received 28 news items and 3 editorials in the local press and 8 two-minute radio announcements of local origin. The prefectural monthly newspaper "Kemmin Koho" ("Report to the People") carried a detailed story on sound development of labor unions.

Twenty-four meetings were held in industrial establishment to a total of about 4,350 persons. CI&E films were shown at five of the meetings, which covered labor's part in the economic stabilization program, labor-management relations, a training course in editing union publications, labor union constitutions and the place of the working woman. During Women's Week, attention was given to the problems of working women. The CI Officer addressed four gatherings of working women, reaching a total of about 1,700. These and other meetings were

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sponsored by the Toyama Labor Standards Bureau and the Women and Minors Section.

f. Health Center Development and Utilization. There were 6 news items and one editorial concerning this program, and two three-minute radio announcements of local origin. Tuberculosis prevention announcements were broadcast over a public address system in front of the largest department store in Takaoka throughout the week of 15-21 April. One meeting on infant care, attended by 153 women was held, and seven meetings on preparation of corn meal were attended by about 510 women. The Health Center development program has been suffering from administrative difficulties within the Ken Public Health Section. For example, the directors of the centers threatened to resign en masse unless their wages were raised, and one Health Center director is under indictment for accepting bribes.

g. Media Development.

(1) Town Meetings appear to have caught the public fancy, and the local newspapers consider them to be of high news value. As a medium of disseminating information, such question-and-answer meetings cannot be surpassed, in the opinion of the CI Officer. Reference is made, however, to Toyama MG Activities Report, Annex E-2, for period ending 31 March 1949, section 1c, in which it is suggested that precautions be taken to prevent distortion of the primary objective of Town Meetings. At a meeting on 8 April in Takaoka, a fairly notorious one-armed gangster, recently released from prison, attempted to dominate the proceedings with the help of five companions. By reference to a chart maintained to show the distribution of questions, it was readily apparent that no one within about ten feet of the group asked any questions, while the group managed to ask 15 out of the total of 48. The questions asked by the group were usually statement within themselves, such as, "Why do the Takaoka police spend all their time hanging around restaurants and drinking sake?" Whether or not there was any basis in fact for that particular question, the asker declined to cite anything concrete. The same held true for most

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of their other questions. At the same time, it appeared that the presence of the gangster and his fellows intimidated their immediate neighbors. According to reports, the person is not a Communist but rather the hireling of certain extreme conservatives antagonistic to some local officials.

When moderators have been selected, as mentioned above under Local Autonomy, it is planned to turn Town Meetings over to the Japanese. The meetings will probably be held in Citizens' Public Halls in towns possessing them, and in schools in other towns.

(2) Women's Organizations. The Toyama Women's Federation has been extremely active during April in Anti-Black-market work, as outlined above under section 1c, and also in preparing to rehabilitate repatriates.

(3) Visual Education. The Prefectural Film Library is considering plans to buy a 35 mm. still camera for the purpose of producing film strips and slides locally. In addition, it was announced that the local Visual Education committees intend to purchase a total of two million yen worth of films during the next fiscal year.

(4) Radio. Local radio representatives are included in all press conference.

h. Economic Rehabilitation Commission. As a means of stimulating public interest in the commission's work, the PRO and his staff have had name-cards printed with a concise version of the Nine Economic Points, together with the exhortations "Help Toyama Recover!" and "Help Japan Recover!" on the reverse side. All public officials, members of the commission, and businessmen will be urged to follow the same practice. In addition, the next edition of the prefectural newspaper will carry the same items in the margins. With the prefectural newspaper as an example, the PRO will urge all local publications to use their margins in this fashion.

i. Women's Week was observed fundamentally as planned (ref. Annex E-2, period ending 31 March 1949), with a few additions. One local newspaper attempted to carry out a contest to select the "Number One Working Woman", on the basis of personality, work efficiency and appearance, but encountered opposition on the part of the



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labor unions. The editor complained that the unions objected to the inclusion of work efficiency as a factor in the selection. He stated, however, that he would try again soon, and include representatives of management in the board of judges, in the hope of obtaining cooperation from the labor unions. In the original plan, only labor was represented on the board.

j. Child Welfare. Local police officials held 8 discussions with townspeople and school children concerning prevention of juvenile delinquency, with total attendance about 1,100. One 15-minute radio program was broadcast from Toyama Prison on the same subject. Advance publicity for Child Welfare Week and Youth Day appeared frequently in the local press. One newspaper has projected a baby contest, with final judging on 5 May, while another has arranged to have the entire edition of 6 May put out by student reporters and editors. The latter newspaper is also planning a campaign to convert a burned-out girls' school into a play-ground; built around an excellent swimming pool which is almost intact.

k. Reforestation. One thousand posters of local origin, and 700 of other origin, promoting reforestation, were distributed. 9,600 pencils printed with reforestation slogans were distributed to school children. Meetings with school children were held in sixteen schools. In addition, 200 saplings were distributed. One 30-minute round-table discussion was broadcast over the local radio.

l. Traffic Safety Week. The ken Traffic Section, in cooperation with the police, printed and distributed 5,000 posters and 10,000 cards. Traffic accident statistics and other information were supplied to the local press, which published them.

2. Planning Activities.

a. Youth Day. A press conference is scheduled for the nine boys and three girls who will take over the ken offices for a day. In addition, a Youths' Town Meeting will be held, with the children questioning prefectural officials, from the governor down. Some confusion was encountered on the part of the Japanese as to the official designation of 5 May. While all were aware that the old Tango no Sekku had been changed to some thing else, they were not sure whether

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it was "Boy's Day", "Youth Day" or "Children's Day". Investigation revealed that the official name of the day is "Kodomo no Hi", or "Children's Day". All information media were notified of that fact.

b. Fisheries Coops. As indicated above, this program appears to require more attention, and will accordingly receive it.

3. Information Budgets.

The Toyama Prefectural Public Relations Office is the Ko-choshitsu of the Somubu, or, "Public Hearing Office of the General Affairs Department", and corresponds to a section.

a. The PRO budget for fiscal 1949-50 consists of ¥ 535,479.00 for personnel salary and allowances, ¥ 28,000 for permanent equipment, and ¥559,500 for information activities. Total: ¥ 1,122,979.00.

b. Information budgets for departments (bu), with breakdown by sections (ka), follows. Since each section has a person designated to carry out information duties in addition to his regular duties, using the permanent equipment of the section concerned, figures on personnel and equipment expenses are not available. The following amounts are for actual informational activities only, except as otherwise noted.

General Affairs Dept.	
General Affairs Section	2,250,000.00
Public Safety Commission	20,000.00
Local Government Section	144,000.00
Total	<u>2,414,000.00</u>
Public Welfare Dept.	
Insurance Section	27,500.00
Welfare Section	95,190.00
Total	<u>122,690.00</u>
Agriculture & Forestry Dept.	
Food Section	651,000.00
Livestock Section	1,342,510.00
Total	<u>1,993,510.00</u>

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Public Works Dept.	no allotment
Public Sanitation Dept.	
Public Sanitation Section	194,000.00
Public Health Section	1,086,000.00
Total	<u>1,280,000.00</u>
Rural Land Department	
Agricultural Coop. Section	159,000.00
Total	<u>159,000.00</u>
Social Education	
Prefectural Film Library	788,650.00
(includes 239,350.00 for permanent equipment and 159,920.00 for travel)	
Social Education Section	1,939,754.00
Total	<u>2,728,404.00</u>

c. Sections receiving no allowances for informational activities, or whose expenses in this field are borne by the department concerned, are as follows:

General Affairs Dept.			
Personnel Section	no information	allotment	
Identification Sec.	"	"	"
Accounts Section	"	"	"
Administrative Sec.	"	"	"
Fire Prevention Sec.	"	"	"
Liaison Section	"	"	"
Statistics Sec.	"	"	"
Public Welfare Dept.			
Service Section	"	"	"
Economics Dept.			
Guard Section	"	"	"
Unemployment Ins. Sec.	"	"	"
Labor Admin. Section	"	"	"
Public Works Dept.	"	"	"
Public Sanitation Dept.			
Pharmaceuticals Sec.	"	"	"

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HEADQUARTERS  
TOYAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APC 301 (Toyama, Honshu)

ANNEX F

To Military Government Activities Report  
Period Ending 30 April 1949

FINANCE AND CIVIL PROPERTY

Prepared by: Mr John J. Lewis, (D.C), C.F-6

1. LOOTED PROPERTY

Instructions have been received by the Prefectural Government from the Civil Property Custodian through the Central Government to move the thirteen CPC machines now impounded at the Nippon Stainless Steel Company, Takaoka Plant, and packed and ready for shipment, to Yokohama for reshipment to China. This headquarters has received no instructions of this nature as of this date.

Instructions were received to impound one milling machine with Hong Kong markings, now at the Kanagafuchi Spinning Company, Takaoka Mill. Upon investigation of this machine, a boring machine was found with Chinese markings in the same mill. The manager of the mill stated that the two machines were purchased in Shanghai by an agent of their company from a Chinese merchant in 1941 or 1942. The manager further stated that all papers regarding the purchase of these two machines were destroyed during the war when their main office in Kobe was bombed. Instructions were given the manager of this mill in the proper care and maintenance of the two machines, and further investigation is being carried on by this headquarters in the possibility of detecting similar equipment acquired in like manner.

2. UNITED NATIONS PROPERTY

Thirteen tank cars belonging to the Standard Oil and Vacuum Company and the Shell Oil Company, which were taken over by the Japanese Government during the war are now being repaired at the Nippon Kai Dockyard Company. Repair of twelve of the cars is virtually completed, and they are ready to be turned back to their former owners.

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*May Scott*

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HEADQUARTERS  
TOYAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 301 (Toyama, Honshu)

8 April 1949

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SUBJECT: Military Government Activities Report

TO : Commanding General  
Eighth Army  
APO 343  
ATTN: Military Government Section

1. In compliance with Par 10, Annex 8, Administrative Order No. 21, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 15 April 48, and Operational Directive No. 53, dated 8 October 1948, Headquarters Eighth Army, the Military Government Activities Report for the month of March 1949 is submitted herewith.

2. The Toyama-Ken Economic Rehabilitation Committee held their first formal conference the 29th of March. The object of the Commission is to vigorously improve upon the economic independence and rehabilitation of the economy of Toyama Prefecture in accordance with the Nine-point Economic Stabilization Program. It is noteworthy that the Commission has one woman representative who is a member of the Price Control Sub-committee.

3. The prefectural budget for the fiscal year 1949-50 is to be 2,914,313,188 Yen. This is a reduction of approximately 100,000,000 Yen under the estimated budget. Zealous and sincere debates have been made in the regular session assembly for 21 days with a favorable attendance rate of more than 90%. It is believed that the reduction in the Ken

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BASIC: Ltr, Hq Toyama Mil Govt Team, APO 301, Subj: "Military Government Activities Report", dtd 8 Apr 49, Cont'd.

budget will bring about a 90,000,000 Yen reduction in local taxes and a favorable turn in combatting communism.

*Chester H. Dunning*  
CHESTER H. DUNNING  
Lt Col, INF  
Commanding

8 Incls:

- Annex A Legal and Government Activities  
(Reports Control Symbol MG-01)
- Annex B-1 Public Health Activities  
(Reports Control Symbol PH-01)
- Annex B-2 Public Welfare Activities  
(Reports Control Symbol PH-01)
- Annex C Labor Surveillance Report  
(Reports Control Symbol LSS-02)
- Annex D Economics Summary  
(reports Control Symbol MG-11 (R-2))
- Annex E-1 Civil Education Activities  
(Reports Control Symbol MG-12)
- Annex E-2 Civil Information Activities  
(Reports Control Symbol CIL-02)
- Annex F Finance and Civil Property  
(Reports Control Symbol MG-14)

DISTRIBUTION:

- Eighth Army (Mil Govt Section) ..... 6  
w/10 add copies of Annex-D,  
4 add copies of Annex-F, and  
2 add copies of Annex E-1 & E-2
- CG, I Corps ..... 3
- CO, Tok-Hok Mil Govt Region ..... 1
- CG, 25th Inf Div (ATTN: G-2) ..... 1
- CO, 24th Inf Regt (ATTN: S-2) ..... 1
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- File ..... 1

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CGS-01HEADQUARTERS  
TOYAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TRAINING  
APO 301 (Toyama, Honshu)ANNEXTo Military Government Activities Report  
Period Ending 31 March 1949LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Author: 1st Lt Willie Brady

1. Japanese Government Administration:a. Prefectural Assembly:

All the standing committees established by the prefectural assembly met during the month of March mainly for the purpose of studying the budget. Indications are that the members of these committees are beginning to grasp the importance and responsibilities of their positions. At least, they are stepping out of the rubber stamp stage and beginning to assert themselves as an important part of the legislative system of the prefecture.

The estimate of the budget submitted to the assembly was 3,014,228,380 Yen. This was much less than the estimate made by the different departments of the prefectural government and submitted to the governor. The governor had reduced the original estimate over 25%.

The assembly met in regular session from 5 March to 24 March. During this 21 day session practically the entire time was spent in a discussion and study of the new budget. The total budget, as finally passed, is 2,914,313,188 yen. This is a reduction of 99,915,192 yen from the estimate submitted to the assembly by the governor.

The governor had estimated there would be a 18,615,145 yen carry over from the old budget. However the assembly made a check of the records of all the prefectural departments and decided this amount could be raised to 41,514,201. If this proves to be true it will result in a saving of 22,899,056. Reports indicate a considerable amount of concern has been shown by department and section heads over this investigation.

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(GS-01)

BASIC: Annex A to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

This session of the assembly was noted for the great interest shown by its members, zealous and sincere debates, favorable attendance rate of more than 90%, investigation of expenditures made by the prefectural officials, and a sincere effort to reduce local taxes.

Indications are that the governor and the assembly are aware of the growing peril of communism. By having a more efficient government, reducing public expenditures, and lowering taxes, they are helping to fight it.

b. Budget:

A brief summary of the budget for the fiscal year 1949-50 follows:

RECEIPTS

Prefectural tax .....	941,039,641
Subsidy, National Government .....	1,337,393,471
Subsidies, Cities, Towns and Villages (fixed by law) .....	80,000
Subsidies, Cities, Towns and Villages (for public works, etc) .....	14,179,747
Public property and enterprises (sale public property, etc) .....	7,044,370
Rents and Commissions (public property) ....	126,598,387
Carry over from 1948 .....	41,514,201
Other .....	48,263,371
Loan (expected from Ministry of Finance) ...	398,200,000
Total .....	<u>2,914,313,188</u>

EXPENDITURES

Assembly Expenses .....	13,721,298
Prefectural Office Expenses .....	307,074,373
Police and Fire Defence .....	5,347,562
Public Works .....	807,297,450
Education .....	821,376,862
Social and Labor Welfare .....	149,897,814



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BASIC: Annex 1. to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

Public Health .....	70,106,583
Industries and Economics .....	574,620,834
Properties .....	571,074
Statistics and Investigations .....	11,247,945
Elections .....	805,762
Public Fund .....	106,647,689
Other .....	40,297,942
Reserve Fund .....	5,000,000
Total	<u>2,914,313,138</u>

c. Cities:

(1) Toyama:

The Toyama City Assembly met in regular session during the month, with the assembly committees very active in the proceedings. By-laws that were passed, amended, or discussed were mainly concerned with the budget, public works, bonds, taxes, health centers, livestock, hospitals, and fire defence. The approved budget for the fiscal year 1945-50 is 262,426,430 Yen.

(2) Takaoka:

Petitions for and against the withdrawal of Shinminato, a district of Takaoka City, have been presented to the Takaoka Election Commission. A careful check is being made of the signatures on the petitions. It is believed many people have signed these petitions who are not qualified to do so.

The Takaoka City Assembly was in session from 16 March to 31 March. The assembly committees have played an important role in this session. By-laws passed, amended, revised or discussed, pertain mainly to the budget, taxes, public markets, use of public halls, slaughter houses, and parks. The approved budget for the fiscal year 1949-50 is 378,513,859 Yen.



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BASIC: Annex A. to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

d. Courts:

The total number of untried and undecided cases at the end of March was 219. The Simple Courts had 63. The District Courts had 156.

2. Political Parties:

a. Democratic:

Despite several meetings held during the month in an effort to patch up differences of opinion among members of the Toyama Branch of the Democratic Party it has definitely split into two factions. One faction under the leadership of Diet member Tachibana has organized with the purpose of supporting the majority party in the Diet. The other faction has organized under the leadership of Diet member Saeki for the purpose of opposing the majority party in the Diet.

A club has been organized consisting of the executive members of each faction. It is to act as the liaison agency of the two factions. Tachibana and Saeki will act as advisers to the club.

b. Democratic Liberal:

The Toyama Branch of the Democratic Liberal Party met to hear a discussion of the national political situation by Diet members Kaji, Tsuchikura, and Naito. After the discussion they agreed to three main points as follows:

- (1) To begin a drive for the establishment of a Hokuriku Bureau of Commerce and Industry, a Toyama Railroad Management Department, and a Toyama Securities Exchange.
- (2) To request the national government to implement the party's public pledges.
- (3) To hold a prefectural meeting at the end of April.

c. Socialist:

The Toyama Branch of the Socialist party met recently for the purpose of electing party officials. They also agreed to strengthen

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BASIC: Annex A to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

their efforts toward the guidance of organized groups such as laborers, farmers, and small business men. They further agreed to purify their party, oppose wrong revision of the labor laws, work for the establishment of a minimum base for salaries, and accelerate union with "rono to" (Peoples Cooperative).

d. Communist:

There are indications that the communists in this prefecture are not too satisfied with the progress their party is making. This has resulted in several changes in personnel. Matsushima, former chairman of the Toyama Branch, has been transferred to the Hokuriku Local Committee. He has been succeeded by Toranosuke Iwabayashi.

This party has made repeated, but not too successful, efforts to instigate a general anti-tax movement. Close surveillance is being maintained of this effort in order to determine if tax laws are violated.

They have begun a strong recruiting campaign. A special effort is being made to attract well known people in political, economic, and literary circles.

3. Political Education:

a. Local Autonomy and Civil Liberties:

These programs continue to receive attention in the Legal and Government Section of the I Corps Adult Education Program, as well as in the press and radio and in independent meetings. During the month there were 40 news items and 4 editorials in the local press.

b. Town Meetings:

A town meeting was held in Uozu, a town of about 18,000 population, on Sunday, 13 March. Approximately 1,000 adults attended this meeting. This was the first town meeting held in this prefecture. The SMGO, the Governor, Vice Governor, prefectural officials, and local officials were present. The audience participated enthusiastically in the program. A total of 44 questions were asked, on a variety of subjects such as taxes, school problems, local and prefectural affairs.

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BASIC: Annex A to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

4. Other Matters:

a. Taxes:

As of 31 March 1949, 3,438,840,000 Yen in National taxes has been collected in the prefecture. This represents 114.8% of the established fiscal year quota of 2,994,108,000 yen for Toyama Prefecture.

The main effort during March has been directed toward the reduction of delinquent accounts and the collection of taxes on reassessment notices.

Delinquent accounts are constantly being lowered. However on the matter of reassessments the payment has been rather slow. The main reason for this is that many people feel that the tax offices are arbitrarily setting the reassessed amounts rather than studying the problem. This may be true. However if the tax offices can be shown that they have made an error a readjustment is made. Much time is lost in talking over the problems with the tax office.

All tax office chiefs have had definite plans of action which they are following in the collection of reassessed tax notices. These include among other things aid by the mayors of towns, and civic and business organizations. These people and organizations are urging the prompt payment of taxes.

Tax officials have and are being urged constantly to crack down on delinquents by attaching their property and selling the same at public auction. This is finally beginning to obtain results. Many of the people are ignorant of the consequences of attachment of property, and consequently when it is seized many of them rush down and pay their taxes so that they will be able to keep their possessions.

b. Provost Courts:

A. N. Ancrum, Lt Col, INF from the 25th Infantry Division visited this Team 1 March 1949. A conference was held with members of this Team on matters pertaining to Provost Courts. A tentative selection of places to hold court was made. The Toyama Prefectural Assembly Hall was selected as the first choice in the event such a court becomes necessary in this prefecture.



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BASIC: Annex A to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

c. By-elections:

Minor elective positions were filled during the month. No elections were necessary as the candidates were unopposed.

d. Fire Drill:

A fire drill was held on 25 March in Toyama City involving the use of 72 fire trucks. However, it is believed the maximum benefit was not derived from this drill. The Japanese officials have been requested to secure the advice of Military Government on any further undertakings of this size.

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TOYAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 301 (Toyama, Honshu)ANNEX B-1To Military Government Activities Report  
Period Ending 31 March 1949PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

Author: Captain John E. Hopkins

1. Administration:

a. The past reports from the Health Centers to the Prefectural Health Department were considered to be brief and grossly lacking in information regarding current programs and recent achievements (public education media, mass surveys, environmental sanitation measures, etc). It was therefore recommended to all Health Center directors that their reports in the future be more informative and also opportunity should be taken to express any suggestions and/or dissatisfactions that could possibly be corrected by the officials in the Health Department. This recommendation was accepted favorably and the report for the past month showed marked improvement.

At the same meeting of all the Health Center directors cleanliness and organization in the Health Centers was stressed and the need for more activity in Public Health Education was emphasized. It is felt by this Public Health Officer that the Public Health Education program is not progressing satisfactorily under Japanese guidance. Despite recommendations and suggestions for posters, pamphlets, use of films, and lectures little is apparently accomplished. One reason is that the doctors are not interested in Public Health and another is that the doctors feel it is below their dignity to lecture to the people. Lack of finances also is involved.

b. The Uozu, Isurugi, and Sakurai Health Centers were visited in the past month with conditions much the same as in the other Health Centers. Several other Health Centers were revisited with the stress now on lack of change since previous visits and on the need for more cleanliness in the clinics. Excess small equipment and records clutter the desks and cabinets and dust and cobwebs are common. All the Health

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BASIC: Annex B-1 to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

Centers in this prefecture need more storage room and attempts are being made to get the directors to set aside a portion of their lecture halls for such a purpose.

c. The problem of personnel for the Health Centers in this prefecture is becoming critical. The director of the Model Health Center has resigned, another director is under investigation for possible involvement in a bribery case, and the representative of the Health Center directors discloses that several other directors are at the "end of their rope" and threaten resignation unless they get a salary increase or some form of allowance.

A petition by the directors to the chief of the Health Department was shown to the Governor but was rejected. Interviews with five of the directors revealed great discontent with their jobs due first, to the low salary as compared with private doctors, and second, to the predominance of administrative work as contrasted with the clinical aspects which they desire and for which they have been trained. One director was interested in Public Health and requested an assistant doctor to do just the clinical part so that he could devote full time to the education and other administrative duties. On the other hand most directors are discontent and this is discernible in the appearance of their clinics and more especially in its accomplishments and the attitude of the personnel.

In addition to the directors in several Health Centers nurses have resigned officially in order to get married but actually because of the low salaries. Also the present "Retrenchment Program" threatens the Public Health Department and it is feared may also include the already understaffed Health Centers.

A meeting has been held with the chief of the Public Health Department and plans for possible part time Public Health doctors were recommended in order that the clinical aspect be not entirely neglected. It was suggested that young doctors be employed part time in the Health Centers while they are developing their practice although the custom of full time employment with factories or hospitals interferes somewhat. It is felt however that little will be done by the Japanese officials concerned in view of the fact that all plans and attempts to date have been so unsatisfactory. One young doctor, three months in the Health Center, has been discouraged by, one the predominance of administrative work, and two the insufficient number of Public Health Nurses.

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QPH-01BASIC: Annex B-1 to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

d. The budget and proposed reorganization of the Public Health Department are still being debated and results will not be known till early next month. With respect to these matters it is felt that the Governor and Vice-Governor have too much authority as regards the expenditures of the Public Health Department within its own subsections; they determine what sum will be allocated to Public Health Education, environmental sanitation, etc. Similarly as regards the reorganization of the Public Health Department, the proposals though not involving any change in the number of personnel, are rejected by the Governor or Vice-Governor who "turn a cold shoulder" towards the matter and it is thereupon dropped. The results of the assembly will reveal to what extent this has affected the Health Department in achieving changes as recommended by this Public Health Officer.

e. Several new hospitals were visited with conditions on the whole as in other previously inspected hospitals -- families in the rooms with the patients, cooking in the rooms, lack of nursing care on the wards, lack of cleanliness, and no central files for charts and X-rays. Suggestions were made when indicated and the lack of trained nurses and central kitchens prevents many desirable corrections.

f. The duties and training of internes is being investigated. It has been found that in one of the largest hospitals no lectures or talks are given to the internes by the doctors because they feel that that should be left to the professors in the Medical Schools and they claim they "don't know enough". The value of experience was pointed out and more attempts to teach the internes was suggested. It is felt that the desired amount of patient responsibility is not allocated to the internes and that their role is more as "watchers" than as "participants".

## 2. Veterinary Affairs:

a. On April 15-16 there will be a meeting of the chief Veterinary doctors of ten prefectures held at the Toyama Model Health Center. One day will be for talks and the other for field inspections.

## 3. Nursing Activities:

a. The duplicity of having city Public Health Nurses and Health Center Public Health Nurses is confusing and impractical. The salary difference is a cause for discontent and best results, it would be expected, would result from a consolidation of the available Public

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BASIC: Annex B-1 to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

Health Nurses into one group. Although Toyama City does not offer a home visiting service, the nurse is still retained on the staff. A review of her duties will be made and reassignment recommended if indicated.

b. The regular meeting of the Public Health Nurses, Clinical Nurses, and Midwives Association was held 8 March 1949 at the Red Cross Hospital. The candidates for the Nursing School Examining Committee were elected. An MG member was present.

c. The school board representatives met with the Civil Education Section and representatives from the Nursing Section of both MG and the Prefecture. The School Nursing situation was discussed and a survey will be made of nurses now employed by the schools.

d. In the inspections of Health Centers it was often discovered that the men dominate the use of the bicycles which means that the nurses have to walk, use the train, or in some cases are unable to perform their duties of home visiting. This is being investigated and it is being suggested that the number of bikes be equally divided between the men and women workers.

4. Preventive Medicine:

a. Diphtheria cases have dropped from a high of 18 cases in one week (Feb 26) to one case as of 28 March.

b. On 21 March, Capt Hunsicker, MC, made a brief visit to the Public Health Section in conjunction with a team inspection by the Commanding General, I Corps. Current problems were discussed briefly.

c. The health conditions in several schools and factories in this prefecture were investigated. In the schools recommendations were made with regard to lighting, cleanliness of buildings, and the personal hygiene of the students -- washing of hands before eating and after using the latrine. Group exercises for all students seems to be well established. The use of the Health Centers for advice, inspections, and Public Health lectures or information was recommended.

The health standards of the larger silk and cotton mills in this prefecture were very good. Biannual chest X-rays are taken and factories have their own private doctors who are full time, within some instances clinics and hospitalization facilities.



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BASIC: Annex B-1 to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

d. Of 15 water tests performed by the Model Health Center, 7 were found to be unsatisfactory for chemical and/or bacteriological reasons. Stress is being made on all Sanitary Sections to submit water to the Prefectural laboratory for bacteriological study.

e. The Prefectural Laboratory is very poor with crowded and dirty conditions outstanding. Lack of reliable electric current supply makes sterilization with coke fires necessary. In the past month (Feb) only 5 bacteriological examinations of water were done and this is the only laboratory where such tests can be done in the Prefecture. Plans have been formulated for the development of a new laboratory in the near future.

f. No local action has been taken by the Governor to back up the National Venereal Disease Prevention Law. As a result 5-6 Venereal Disease patients stop treatment in various stages and the personnel of the Health Center feel they are unable to make them return. In another Health Center although the director knew there was a penalty, no use was being made, to compel patients to finish treatment, of the Venereal Disease Prevention Law.

g. Insect and Rodent Control publicity campaigns are underway for the program to be carried out early in April. Rat poison has been distributed to the Health Centers and prizes have been selected for the people bringing in the greatest number of rats. There is evidence also of insect control work -- cleaning of gutters, posters, meetings at the Health Centers of Sanitary Inspectors.

The Chief of the Sanitation Section of the Model Health Center has just returned from a three month refresher course in Tokyo and will conduct a similar course for the personnel in the other Health Centers.

5. Pharmaceutical Affairs:

a. The shortages outstanding in the hospitals and Health Centers are as follows: Santonin, gauze, and material for doctors and nurses gowns. Also the absence of soap is quite noticeable.

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TOYAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TERRITORY  
APO 301 (Toyama, Honshu)ANNEX B-2To Military Government Activities Report  
Period Ending 31 March 1949PUBLIC WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Author: Sgt H. M. Johnston

1. Public Assistance:

a. Public assistance statistics for the month of March reveals a decrease of relief cases and expenditures. There are 556 less persons requiring aid as compared with February 1949.

b. The decrease in expenditures is the first decrease in cost for the past six months.

2. Administrative Reviews:

See inclosure No. 1.

3. Child Welfare:

a. The Child Welfare Section and the Welfare Section conducted a training course for child welfare officials and clerks during the month of March.

b. A new Child Welfare Center was opened 30 March in Toyama City. This center consists of two buildings, one being used as a temporary shelter for vagrant children while under investigation. The other as Child Center is expected to be a model for this prefecture.

c. As of 31 March, 22 children have been placed in Foster Homes with 18 applications now under investigation by the Foster Home Service Board.

d. Orphans in this prefecture total 1,965. Of this number only 55 have no known relations.

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BASIC: Annex B-2 to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

## 4. Welfare Institutions Visited:

- |        |                     |                      |
|--------|---------------------|----------------------|
| a. (1) | Toyama Gakuen       | Training School      |
| (2)    | Hagiura Daiichi-ryo | War Sufferers Home   |
| (3)    | Toyama Child Center | Child Welfare Center |
| (4)    | Takaoka Prison      | Branch Prison        |

b. Toyama Gakuen, a training school at present has 59 children with a age range of 8 to 18 years. During the time of inspection by this office, the inmates held a fire drill clearing all buildings and forming fire fighting squads. The drill was well managed.

c. Hagiura Daiichi-ryo, a war-sufferers home owned by the Doho Enjo Kai, was found to be in need of repairs. Fire precautions were poor. A follow-up inspection will be conducted.

5. Homeless Persons:

One waif, age 8 was found at Takaoka railroad Station on 24 March 1949. To this date this boy's family has not yet been located. The boy claims to be from Tokyo. He is now under investigation. Temporary shelter and rations are furnished by the Toyama Orphanage.

6. Social Insurance:

The Yamada National Health Insurance Association and Johana National Health Insurance Special Association were inspected by this office during the month of March. Both associations are operating at a loss. Yamada with a population of 3,206, has 3,220 insured. Johana has only 37% covered by the National Health Insurance Law.

7. Disaster Relief:

The Toyama Fire Department held a drill on 25 March 1949 in Toyama City with 70 fire trucks and 500 firemen taking part. This drill was not a Disaster Plan test as only the Fire Department and police took part. It is planned to have a Disaster Relief Plan exercise in April.



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B.SIC: Annex B-2 to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

8. Foreign Nationals:

There are a total of 16 foreign nationals in this prefecture with one family (Chinese) receiving aid under the Daily Life Security Law. All are receiving rations as prescribed by OD 14/1.

9. Repatriation:

There were only 3 repatriates returned to this prefecture during the month of March. With the reopening of repatriation in April, it is expected a larger amount of persons will return to this prefecture. Receiving rooms at all main railroad stations are ready to reopen. No repatriates are receiving public assistance as of 31 March 1949.

10. Other Important Welfare Matters:

a. Community Chest:

- (1) The second and last Community Chest allocation was made on 14 March to 81 organizations.
- (2) The Community Chest Drive for 1949 will be a joint drive with the Japanese Red Cross.

b. L.R.M. Goods:

- (1) There was a survey of all institutions who had received L.R.M. goods during the past 6 months. No violations were reported.
- (2) Two allocations of L.R.M. goods were made during March.

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ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW OF PUBLIC WELFARE OFFICER

Prefecture: Toyoama

Date 17 March 1949

1. Welfare office visited: Jo. 22

2. Population of area: 5,007

3. Total case load of office as of end of review period. Date 17 March 1949

a. Number of persons - outdoor relief 42

b. Number of persons - in institutions 6

4. Number of paid welfare workers in office 1

5. Minsei-iin:

a. Number of men 6

b. Number of women 6

c. Average case load per minsei-iin 6

6. Case load activities:

	Past month	Past 2 months
a. Applications for assistance	2	4
b. Applications approved for assistance	2	4
c. Applications for assistance formally rejected	0	0
d. Cases discontinued	0	0
e. Cases increased in amount of assistance	5	5
f. Cases decreased in amount of assistance	4	4
g. Cases suspended	0	0
h. Complaints or appeals resulting in case opening	6	6
i. Complaints or appeals resulting in increased assistance	1	1
j. Cases reviewed by minsei-iin	6	6
	48	48

7. Number of records examined by welfare officer 38. Of these:

a. Number budget requirements entries up to date 48

b. Number income and resources entries up to date 48

c. Number containing record of formal application 48

d. Number paid more than table for local approval 6

(1) With approval of governor 6

(2) With approval of Welfare Ministry 6

e. Number of cases with minsei-iin visits recorded for previous month 48

8. Number family visits made by MG representative 4. Number of discrepancies found None.

9. Dates office received prefecture funds for current quarter

a. For residents 15 February 1949

b. For nonresidents 15 February 1949

10. Dates offices received national government funds for current quarter Jan 1949

11. Dates office last visited by district or prefecture officials 24 Dec 1949

*Lt. H. M. Johnston*  
Signature of MG Welfare Officer

Use reverse side for explanatory remarks.



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The administrative reviews conducted during the month of March shows that the Japanese are becoming more and more cognizant of the importance of building up their own welfare program.



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ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW OF PUBLIC WELFARE OFFICER

Prefecture: Toyama Date 24 March 1949

1. Welfare office visited: Yanada
2. Population of area: 3,206
3. Total case load of office as of end of review period. Date 24 March 1949
  - a. Number of persons - outdoor relief 80
  - b. Number of persons - in institutions 0
4. Number of paid welfare workers in office 1
5. Minsei-iin:
  - a. Number of men 1
  - b. Number of women 1
  - c. Average case load per minsei-iin 13

6. Case load activities:

	Past month	Past 2 months
a. Applications for assistance	1	1
b. Applications approved for assistance	1	1
c. Applications for assistance formally rejected	0	0
d. Cases discontinued	0	0
e. Cases increased in amount of assistance	1	1
f. Cases decreased in amount of assistance	0	0
g. Cases suspended	0	0
h. Complaints or appeals resulting in case opening	0	0
i. Complaints or appeals resulting in increased assistance	0	0
j. Cases reviewed by minsei-iin	80	80

7. Number of records examined by welfare officer 80. Of these:
  - a. Number budget requirements entries up to date 80
  - b. Number income and resources entries up to date 80
  - c. Number containing record of formal application 80
  - d. Number paid more than table for local approval 0
    - (1) With approval of governor 0
    - (2) With approval of Welfare Ministry 0
  - e. Number of cases with minsei-iin visits recorded for previous month 30
8. Number family visits made by MG representative 6. Number of discrepancies found None.
9. Dates office received prefecture funds for current quarter
  - a. For residents 9 January 1949
  - b. For nonresidents 22 February 1949
10. Dates offices received national government funds for current quarter 13 Jan 49
11. Dates office last visited by district or prefecture officials August 1948

Ed. H. M. Johnston  
Signature of MG Welfare Officer

Use reverse side for explanatory remarks.



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The administrative reviews conducted during the month of March shows that the Japanese are becoming more and more cognizant of the importance of building up their own welfare program.



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GESS-02(R)HEADQUARTERS  
TOYAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 301 (Toyama, Honshu)ANNEX CTo Military Government Activities Report  
Period Ending 31 March 1949LABOR SURVEILLANCE REPORT

Author: Capt Kenneth R. Speas

1. Identification:

- a. Prefecture covered: Toyama
- b. Report for month of March 1949
- c. Individual preparing report: Kenneth R. Speas, Capt, FA

2. Labor Procurement:Extent labor requisitions are complied with by the Japanese:  
100%3. Wages and Working Conditions - Labor Standards Law

a. No changes from reports of past few months. Personnel remains short of authorized allowances; physical facilities are very restricted; and transportation remains very inadequate.

b. Efficiency of the staffs of the Labor Standards Offices remains fair. Their inspection reports remain impressive, but observation has indicated that they are more interested in covering a large number of plants than in being as thorough as desired. Most of the time spent in an inspection seems to be on the paper work, followed by a hurried trip through the plants. This is being studied further, before any suggestions or corrective action is taken.

c. Employers were noted to be taking the economic situation more seriously than the Labor Standards Law itself. They are especially interested in the establishment of a single exchange rate. Many more

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BASIC: Annex C to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, for period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

opinions were voiced by the middle and minor enterprises for relaxation of certain provisions of the law, as enumerated last month. Some employers are finally taking the initiative in changing workers' posts, and releasing surplus workers.

d. The wage provisions of the Law remain the primary concern of the unions. Thus, the restrictions on midnight work, and overtime and holiday work are not welcomed, since they do affect the wage. This is particularly true among the women and minor workers. Many workers are very concerned over the closing up of certain enterprises, and as a result, are working overtime on their own will.

e. A total of 2,732 violations of the Labor Standards Law was reported by inspections of 616 plants. Noteworthy was the fact that 47 "large" plants (employing over 100 workers) were guilty of violating the Law in some manner or other. Articles most frequently violated were as follows:

Article	42	(Prevention of Accident and Disease)	533
"	52	(Physical Examinations)	379
"	108	(Wage Ledger)	365
"	107	(Workers' Roster)	286
"	43	(Prevention of Accident and Disease)	131
"	32	(Working Hours)	158
"	110	(Reporting)	211
"	35	(Rest Days)	123
"	37	(Increased Wages for Overtime)	86
"	57	(Certificate of Minors)	81
"	39	(Annual Vacation with Pay)	53
"	89	(Rule of Employment)	53

All violators were reprimanded and warned against further violations. No cases were referred for prosecution.

f. As is noted in Par (e) above an unusual number of instances of adverse working conditions, i.e. child labor, safety, and sanitation, were reported. The reports pertaining to accident and disease may be explained by the fact that they are all instances which have existed constantly, but were ignored intentionally, in that they were accepted parts of the typical Japanese society. Millions of similar instances could be detected if all cases were reviewed in accordance with the strict letter of the provisions of the Law pertaining to safety and sanitation. Correcting all such instances and bringing them up to the



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standards of the law is a process which will require considerable time and education. No cases of forced labor were reported.

g. A total of eight complaints were received by workers, resulting in the detection of 17 violations of the Labor Standards Law.

4. Labor Relations:

- a. None
- b. None
- c. None
- d. Not applicable

e. The following cases were before the local labor relations committee during the month for conciliation:

<u>Plant</u>	<u>No. of workers Involved</u>	<u>Issues</u>
Hodogaya Chemical Industry  (Case was referred to the committee on 28 March by the union. Settlement was still pending as of the reporting period.)	230	(1) Violation of Art 11 of the Trade Union Law. (2) Breach of labor contract (3) Violation of Labor Standards Law.
Daiwa Milling Industry	130	Retrenchment of personnel. (Settled)
All-Japan Express Agency	Unknown	Year-end and cold area allowances. Dispute was settled when the company agreed to accept the recommendations of the Central Labor Relations Committee.
Tateyama Heavy Industry Company (Settlement is still pending)	1200	Backpayment of wages.

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Toyama Mil Govt Team, for period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

f. The new local labor relations committee members for labor and management were formally appointed 11 March upon approval by GHQ and the Labor Ministry. The committee members and methods of election were reported upon in last month's report. The ten contemplated neutral members were approved in 10. at the same time, although it wasn't until 30 March that labor and management were able to agree on five of the ten. Personal histories of the above fifteen members are in the hands of ESS, GHQ.

g. No personnel changes were made in the office of the Executive Secretary. During the month the Ken Assembly passed an additional budget appropriation of ¥110,343 for committee members, broken down as follows:

Travel Expenses	¥49,800 (labor coordination)
Labor Expenses	30,543 (Insurance)
Office Furniture	30,000

h. None.

i. None.

j. No significant changes in leadership of labor organizations were reported during the month.

5. Employment:

a. Unemployment was absorbed during the month as follows:

(1) New developments in private industry:	3,849
(2) Public Works	: 1,556
(3) Vocational Training	: 90
(4) Other	: 2

b. Unemployment was affected by only 545 through repatriation, immigration, and industrial readjustment. The unemployment total as of the end of the month was 10,577 reported, plus an estimated 10,426 not reported.

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Toyama Mil Govt Team, for period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

6. Labor Education:

a. A total of 57 lectures were made during the month on labor topics. Many of them were in the form of training courses, designed in accordance with the Labor Ministry plan of labor education. Slides and movies were utilized to the maximum. The employers and union representatives took a genuine interest in the conferences, and discussed very freely the points of issue. The program is producing beneficial results, in that a much more thorough knowledge of the law is being imparted, as well as offering opportunities to discuss mutual problems.

b. None.

c. The supply of labor books and pamphlets in union offices, prefectural libraries, and CI&E reading rooms, is ample, except that much of it is now obsolete, and not applicable to current local problems.

d. Information currently most needed is more recent material on subjects already published, such as collective bargaining, grievance machinery, impartial umpires, labor security, and most of all, history and activities of labor in America.

e. MG personnel accompanied Labor Policy officials to three conferences pertaining to the labor education program. In each case the plant concerned was inspected, and a speech was made. In another instance the labor officer, this team, accompanied representatives of the local branch of the Women's and Minors' Bureau in an inspection of the Yoshida Industrial Company to inspect working conditions of women and minors. Considerable time was devoted to the coming Women's Week, scheduled for April 10 - 16.

7. General Observations:

None

8. Recommendations:

None

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BASIC: Annex C to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, for period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

9. Other Labor Activities:

Following is a brief resume of the activities of the local branch of the women's and minors' Bureau for the past month:

- (1) Distributed 3,000 leaflets pertaining to labor laws of minors, to students completing school and anticipating employment.
- (2) Popularized sex-equality through lectures and meetings.
- (3) Investigated working conditions of minors under 15 years of age.
- (4) Prepared plans and programs for the coming Women's Week.
- (5) Attended as a lecturer the Democratic Women's Leader training course.
- (6) Visited Agricultural Cooperative Associations and attended meetings to enlighten women in rural areas.
- (7) Inspected working conditions at the Yoshida Industrial Company, Uozu-machi, and conducted a lengthy conference with the president of the plant afterwards.
- (8) Attended a meeting of the Widow's Association as a lecturer.

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HEADQUARTERS  
TOYAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 301 (Toyama, Honshu)

ANNEX D

To Military Government Activities Report  
Period Ending 31 March 1949

ECONOMICS SUMMARY

Authors: Major Temple S. Ryland, Economics Officer  
Captain Kenneth R. Speas, Asst Economics Officer  
2nd Lt John J. Dorociak, Fish & Vegetable Control Officer  
Mr. John J. Lewis, CAF-6, Section Chief

1. AGRICULTURE:

a. Land Reform:

The prefectural land reform section is still carrying on the explanation and popularization program on the use of written leases between tenants and landlords. During the latter part of the month they also began to prepare necessary papers and forms to be used in the registration of land purchased and sold under the land reform program. This is being done to speed up the registration process.

Inspections of various local land reform commissions revealed that the commission members are working in close cooperation with the extension agents, as well as with the Agriculture Cooperative Associations, on programs designed to aid the farmers. It is the belief of this headquarters that due to the local prestige of many of the land commission members, they could be utilized as very useful agencies in the dissemination of information.

b. Agriculture Cooperative Associations:

The associations visited by personnel of this headquarters during the month had completed the transfer of assets from the former Nogyo Kai's to the new cooperative associations. These associations were found to be operating under the provisions of Article 10, Items 1 thru 12 of the Agriculture Cooperative Law. All officials had been elected by secret ballot, and no directors had been directors in the Nogyo Kai. There were no non-farmers holding office. These associations

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Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

are composed of owner-cultivators, land lords, and tenants on a 90 - 9 - 1 proportion. It was found that the associations are encouraging their members to take advantage of the extension program, and are doing their utmost to make the program a success.

c. Agriculture Extension:

The individuals who successfully passed the recent examination for extension agents have been very active in their duties. The extension program includes continual stressing of insect and rodent control, home economics, and 4-K clubs. Posters and pamphlets have been distributed throughout the prefecture popularizing these items. There are twenty 4-K clubs at present. Membership of these clubs ranges from fifty to two hundred each. As of the present very little has been accomplished except for the formation of the clubs, but plans have been made to have the club members concentrate their efforts on the breeding, feeding, and care of livestock, as well as new and better storage methods for white and sweet potatoes. The club members are very enthusiastic. The director of the extension program is encouraging all club members to visit the experimental stations throughout the prefecture, and to have personnel of these stations render the members any aid possible. It is the belief of this headquarters that if inter-prefectural exhibits could be arranged, interest in these clubs would be greatly stimulated.

d. Land Reclamation:

During March 981 cho of reclaimable land was purchased by the government, and 226 cho was sold to eligible buyers. The land reclamation section spent considerable time investigating 18 cho of land in question, and to determine whether it could be classified as reclaimable land or forest land, and whether or not it would profitable to reclaim this land and convert it into farm land. The investigation is still in progress.

2. CROP COLLECTION:

Standings of the food collection program to date are as follows:

Rice	996,757.9 koku, or 101.8%
Over-quota Rice	18,257.9 koku, or 101.5%
Sweet Potatoes	6,254,264.0 Kan, or 137.7%

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1949 preplanting quotas have reached the farmers as follows:

Rice	87%
Sweet Potatoes	88.6%
Irish Potatoes	87.5%

On 10 March a commendation ceremony was held in the Kencho, at which time 60 mayors and farmers were commended by the Commanding Officer, this team, and the prefectural governor, for being the first to complete the rice delivery quotas, and the farmers who attained the highest percentages.

3. FOOD DISTRIBUTION:

Warehouses used for storage of imported foods inspected during March were found to be in satisfactory condition.

Investigations are being carried out by both the EIB and the Food Stuff Sections of the Kencho in an effort to eliminate "ghost" populations from the ration lists.

4. FISHING:

The fish catch for March totalled 1,399 tons, or approximately a thousand tons less than the previous month. This drop was attributed to the effects of warm sea currents on the runs of fish. While essential fishing equipment is still not obtainable in sufficient quantity through legal channels, a greater amount of materials and link goods were received by the fishermen than during February.

5. MINING:

Coal production dropped to 257 tons, or 23 tons less than the February total. There were no bottlenecks reported in the production in this one mine, the low production being due to the lack of available coal veins at the present time.

Lignite produced by the six mines in the prefecture totalled 1,360 tons, or an increase of 174 tons over February. Graphite produced totalled 85 tons, an increase of fifteen tons. There were no other mining operations during the month.

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Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

6. INCENTIVE GOODS:

All allocations of incentive goods have been received, and no special difficulties in distribution were noted.

7. FORESTRY:

Charcoal production for the month of March totalled 335,370 kgs, and firewood production totalled 587 koku. The firewood and charcoal producers are continuing to request more incentive goods and production materials (wire and straw bales). It was reported that due to inflationary prices additional financing will be necessary if any notable increase in production is realized, other than the temporary increase which will be noted when the heavy snows leave the more inaccessible areas.

Imports of charcoal from other prefectures totalled 3,047,850 kgs, bringing the total for the fiscal year to 435% of the original planned amounts for imports.

Lumber production totalled 15,580 koku, approximately double the February total. Veneer production totalled 96,000 square feet, also double February's figure. Imports of lumber from other prefectures totalled 32,142 koku.

Reforestation of 102.93 cho of land was accomplished during March. Pine and oak seedlings comprised all but eight percent of the seedlings planted. Cedar seedlings made up the remainder.

8. TRANSPORTATION:

Interprefectural rice shipments are now complete, and very little difficulty in transportation of this rice was encountered, other than normal weather obstacles.

Road blocks are being maintained by the police to check transportation certificates. This is in addition to checking passenger trains traveling to Nagoya, Osaka, and Tokyo. Some success was noted in the restraining of illegal transportation of critical materials.

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9. ELECTRIC POWER:

During March 278,089,425 KWH were produced by the hydro-electric plants, or 23,375,616 KWH more than was produced in February. An estimated 14,698,000 KWH was lost by accidents and repairs, considerably less than the estimated loss for the previous month.

There were no electric holidays for household consumers during March. The increase in power production resulted in fewer electric holidays for companies classified as large consumers.

10. CONSTRUCTION AND PUBLIC WORKS:

Road repairs are progressing slowly due to the fact that the majority of the repairs are being done by manual labor. While this method absorbs considerable unemployment it is extremely slow in the repair of roads and bridges. The motor grader requested during 1948 has not been received. This grader could be used to very good advantage in repairing the present roads as well as building additional roads throughout the prefecture. Near the town of Fushiki a new road is being constructed, which will greatly improve the road net between Fushiki and Himi-machi by straightening the present road and eliminating travel through narrow streets of the town.

The water system of Takaoka-shi is being extended to include Fushiki. The main water pipe is being laid at present. Upon completion of this project, Fushiki will have a central water system, and will not have to rely on wells and so forth.

Reconstruction of levies is progressing, but slowly.

11. CRITICAL MATERIALS:

The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation, Nagoya Branch, Toyama Agency, has purchased and placed into legal channels the following materials during the month of March:

Non-ferrous metals	1,308 kgs
Steel Articles	67,876 kgs

The coal Kodan purchased no coal or lignite during March.

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BASIC: Annex D to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

The survey of scrap aluminum, as directed by higher headquarters, is progressing satisfactorily and is expected to be completed by 5 April 1949.

12. ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION BOARD:

During the month the EIB investigated 297 cases, 82 of which were turned over to the procurator, and 71 of which are still pending final investigation. While the majority of these cases concerned violation of the Staple Food Control Laws, many of the cases also concerned violation of price control laws, on many types of critical materials.

13. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS:

Imports into Toyama during March totalled 2,002.5 k/tons of graphite from Korea and 7,929 k/tons of salt from Formosa. There were no exports from this prefecture during the month.

Since the opening of the port of Fushiki to foreign flag vessels it is anticipated that the port facilities may be used as a point of export for much of the cotton goods manufactured for export in this prefecture. It is estimated that a saving of approximately ¥286 per ton could be realized on cotton textiles in railway freight costs alone if the port was used to export these products instead of Osaka and Kobe.

14. CRITICAL INDUSTRIES:

Critical industries throughout the prefecture produced the following during March:

<u>Product</u>	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>Amount Produced</u>
Steel	4	2,458.67 tons
Pig Iron	8	2,813.365 tons
Textiles:		
Linen Thread	1	172,624 lbs
Cotton Thread	7	3,616,795 lbs
Silk Thread	2	28,895 lbs
Linen Cloth	2	64,583 sq yds



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Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

Cotton Cloth	5	4,079,797 sq yds
Silk Cloth	1	250,546 sq yds
Rayon Cloth	1	357,894 sq yds
Manila Rope	2	72,405 lbs

15. ELIMINATION OF CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS:

Dissolution of the control associations ordered to dissolve has progressed very satisfactorily. Practically all these associations have completed plans for disposal of assets. Very few complaints against the dissolution are being received by this office. The complaints received are usually from directors of the associations which had exercised considerable control over various industries.

16. BLACKMARKET:

Surveillance of anti-blackmarket activities revealed the fact that all previous publicity campaigns were inadequate. The people evidently were exposed to so much propaganda that further efforts in this line left them unimpressed. A more direct method was instigated by this office. By personal contact with the National Rural Police Chief, EIB chief, and Municipal Police chiefs of all large towns and cities in the prefecture, new intensive drives were planned. These included checks on all landing places, canals, highway transportation, railroads, and rail stations. Plans from all the above mentioned chiefs were forwarded to this office for information and study. Each plan was studied for loop-holes, and the results of the study were forwarded to the agencies from which the plans came. This brought about better and more thorough planning on the part of the police chiefs. The next step was to put the plan into effect. During the drives personnel of this headquarters visited as many towns and cities as were physically possible, to give encouragement and check the results of the campaign. This proved valuable.

Considerable credit is due the chief of the Takaoka Municipal Police for the success achieved in his area. Shinminato, a district of Takaoka City, was reported to be a hot-bed for blackmarket. Under the direction of the above mentioned police chief, Shinminato no longer holds number one spot in the blackmarket lime-light. The most spectacular case exposed was a large scale blackmarket deal in cod-fish. A total of 803,232 yen worth of cod was involved.

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Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

Two train raids were held during the reporting period. Although quantities of goods confiscated have not been enormous this office is of the opinion that the impression the police made upon the passengers will serve to eliminate some of the illegal transit of goods upon their person or personal effects.

The EIB maintained an extensive program throughout the reporting period on the control of marine products. Close coordination with the EIB by this office has proved to be a very influential move. The EIB is beginning to accept the responsibilities of their mission through the new feeling of self-confidence which it was felt they lacked a few months ago.

Future activities of this office will include a follow-up program, through the Procurator's office, to insure the expeditious handling of the cases handed over to them during the present drive. This is felt to be advisable since studies of past economic cases has proved that in many instances procurators have been exceedingly light in their punishment of such cases.

17. REPARATIONS:

Plants inspected were found to be complying with appropriate SCAPIN's and Operational Directives regarding maintenance and care of machinery and equipment.

During March seven plants were inspected by Captain Gunnell, GHQ. Maintenance of equipment in these plants was found to be satisfactory.

The Nippon Stainless Steel Company, Takaoka Plant, has requested to have all authorized "Use" machines placed in dead storage, because under present financial conditions they are unable to operate without a loss. Therefore, they have ceased operations.

18. SHIP BUILDING:

The Nippon Kai Dockyard launched a 2,000 gross ton "D" type vessel on 21 March. The Saga Shipyard has completed 87% of the reconversion of former Japanese Naval vessel into a fish carrier.



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BASIC: Annex D to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

19. FERTILIZER:

During the month the following amounts of fertilizer were received by designated dealers throughout the prefecture:

Ammonium Sulfate	2,726.369 k/tons
Ammonium Nitrate	3,231.352 k/tons
Calcium Cyanimide	1,764.231 k/tons
Super Phosphate	1,919.820 k/tons
Imported Potassium	700.000 k/tons

The chemical fertilizer factories in the prefecture produced a total of 8,368 k/tons of Ammonium Sulfate, 2,659 k/tons of Super-phosphate, and 6,751,945 k/tons of calcium cyanimide.

20. MEAT CONSUMPTION:

Meat consumed during the month, as reported by the prefectural Public Health Section, was as follows:

<u>Live stock</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Quantity (kgs)</u>	<u>Quantity per capita per day</u>
Cattle	163	29,037.00	1.075 grams
Horse	16	2,357.10	0.0873 "
Pig	195	11,706.85	0.4336 "
Calf	1	16.03	0.0016 "
TOTAL	375	43,116.98	1.5975 grams, or 0.42 monme.

21. ECONOMIC REHABILITATION COMMITTEE:

The Toyama Economic Rehabilitation Committee was organized the latter part of February and held its first meeting on 29 March. At this meeting little or no business was carried on, since it was more or less an orientation for members. The number of members totals 75 of the most prominent business men in the prefecture.

The committee is broken down into the following sub-committees:

- Executive
- Finance
- Price
- Foreign Trade
- Production
- Natural Resources



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BASIC: Annex D to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

The opening ceremony consisted of the following program:

Address by the prefectural governor  
Address by the commanding officer, this team  
Explanation of the outline of the committee  
Address by the economics officer, this team

It was decided that each sub-committee would meet at least once a month with the entire committee meeting when necessary.

The object of the Toyama-ken Economic Rehabilitation Committee is to vigorously speed up the independence and rehabilitation of the economy of Toyama Prefecture in accordance with the Nine-point Economic Stabilization Program.

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AG-12HEADQUARTERS  
TOYAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 301 (Toyama, Honshu)INDEX E-1To Military Government Activities Report  
Period Ending 31 March 1949CIVIL EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

Author: Charles F. Barratt, D.C

1. School Inspections:

a. Schools inspected. Two primary and 2 lower secondary schools were inspected. Five primary and 5 lower secondary schools were reinspected in connection with reorganization problems. Five upper secondary schools were visited in connection with various conferences and surveys.

b. Findings. A brief survey-visit to the largest upper secondary school, specializing in industrial and manual arts was made, with the region education officer, to ascertain the correlation between school vocational subjects and community vocational needs. The survey necessitated a visit to a local metal products company with a city board member, concurrently president of the company. The president hires many school graduates and reports their training excellent and practical. The most expensive course in terms of school money was found to be the lacquer course. The course consists of four teachers, 5 classrooms and only 10 students. This school is enormous and contains much valuable equipment, which is not used as effectively as might be desired. However, the principal is alert and promises to put the new curriculum into effect in April, thus increasing the effective use of the school plant. Increased part-time education will also increase the utilization factor and tie community and school closer together. A survey-visit to the Toyama College of Pharmacy, the Toyama Higher School, and to an upper and lower secondary school in the area was enlightening. The upper secondary is one of the sore spots in districting, a very poor building, and is using five lower secondary school classrooms that are needed by the lower secondary school, for the storage of science equipment. The upper secondary school agreed to turn over the five classrooms to the lower secondary school and to

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BASIC: Annex E-1 to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

move all equipment prior to the opening of the new school year. In the higher school enough excess classrooms were found to house 480 pupils and thus accommodate all upper secondary school students in the area in a modern adequate building. A request for use of the classrooms was directed to the Ministry of Education by the acting prefectural superintendent of schools, as the higher school is a national government school. The superintendent was told to negotiate directly with the school principal who has magisterially offered 3 or 4 classrooms in spite of the fact that at least 8 could be spared. The college of pharmacy is erecting 3 new buildings at its present site proving that the new university central campus plan is not being taken seriously.

2. School Reorganization:

a. New University. On 1 March the region education officer met with university planners. The committee has agreed on a central location but has not completed plans for the movement or consolidation of the five schools involved. Japanese officials report approval by the Ministry of Education and the accrediting committee to begin functioning as a new university this April.

b. Statistics of the 6-3-3 schools. Although drastic reorganization steps are underway actual, accurate statistics will not be available until after the opening of the new school year.

c. Lower secondary schools. This report was compiled by the prefectural secretariat. Classroom size varies from 20 to 60 students. More accurate figures will be available during April.

<u>Number of schools</u>	<u>Number of classrooms</u>
15	1 - 5
51	5 - 10
23	11 - 15
9	16 - 20
4	21 - 25
<u>102</u>	

Information received from the Japanese concerning the stoppage of national government subsidies for new lower secondary school construction may place a heavy burden on local communities with long range building plans in effect.



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BASIC: Annex E-1 to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

On 31 March the prefectural school board announced the appointment of the first woman lower secondary school principal in this prefecture. This new principal brings more than 25 years of teaching experience to her job and increases the number of women principals to 2, as one principal at the primary level was appointed last April.

d. Lower secondary school curricula. An incomplete survey of lower secondary school curricula received from schools in 2 major cities and 3 guns was compiled by the guidance section of the prefectural secretariat during the month. It pointed out that curricula reform and development are still in the preparatory stage with over-emphasis of subject matter overwhelmingly prevalent. Social studies teachers show the most promise in the development of activity units and new teaching methods. Very few schools have active, functioning curriculum study committees. There is still much cramming with little regard shown to individual differences, abilities or interests, probably due to the inexperience and young age of teachers (average age, 29 years). Vocational subjects are especially weak, many being only units based on the Handbook of Vocational Guidance, Mombusho. A few schools are using units developed by the school itself as part of an overall vocational guidance plan. In most schools vocational guidance is taught as a part of social studies with no specific vocational subjects offered. Of the schools offering any vocational subjects, agriculture, home economics and vocational guidance are standard with no choice involved in the selection of electives. Even in the few schools offering general, commercial, agricultural or marine products subjects, no choice is allowed and no vocational skill acquired. Facilities are limited to land and a few sewing machines. Class periods per week scheduled for vocational subjects vary from 3 to more than 5. Some few schools are offering home economics as an elective for boys and girls. The only elective concept involved seems to be that boys can take it or not, as they desire.

e. Special courses in the upper secondary schools. During the month, a prefectural school board decision eliminated the special one year courses for girls in 17 branch upper secondary schools, located in primary schools in mountainous areas. However, these branch schools were authorized to offer part-time courses instead. The four full-time schools in rural areas now offering the one year course were authorized to continue. Pre-registration figures of the new school year, reveal 12,354 boys and only 4,030 girls registered for the full-time program.

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Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

f. Upper secondary school curricula. Number of full-time upper secondary schools - 22.

<u>Course</u>	<u>Number of schools</u>
General and home economics	22
Agriculture	7
Commercial	6
Industrial	5
Fishery	2
3 or more vocational courses	4
General and home economics only	7

In the 7 schools offering general and home economics only, vocational subjects will be offered according to student desires and community needs. The recurring argument of education officials that comprehensive schools will lower the standards of vocational education and that the number of vocational course students will become less has been proven false. The number of pupils in vocational schools as of April 1948 was 4,864. The number of students in the full-time program registered for vocational courses this April (not including home economics or part-time students), totals 5,217 pupils. In the past, vocational schools in this prefecture were definitely for children of lower economic level and less ability, and academic subjects were on a much lower level than those in former boy's middle schools. With the establishment of the new upper secondary schools a desire on the part of students and their parents to specialize in academic subjects has had to be combatted through proper vocational guidance. A number of organizations such as the Prefectural Vocational Education Research Council composed of educators and business men have been organized and are giving valuable advice and assistance. The necessity of adequate vocational guidance in the lower secondary is gradually being realized.

3. Boards of Education:

a. Prefectural school board public relations. Following a hastily called, unsuccessful press conference early in the month, attended by only one board member, a steady, improved realization in the purpose and methods of adequate public relations is noted, especially in newspaper releases. During the month there was considerable pressure brought to bear, especially on prefectural board members by the governor and mayors, prefectural and local assemblies and individual school and P.T. groups. However, the principle of local autonomy, political



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Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

immunity, and independence of action seems to be well established in spite of the necessity of future national legislation for further clarification. On 25 March the chairman of the prefectural board of education and 3 upper secondary school students broadcast a skit on attendance districts.

b. Toyama Prefectural Liaison Association of School Boards. In accordance with Article 51 of the School Board Law a liaison association was formed on 8 February. Three meetings have been held since the formation with good coordination in teacher transfer, appointment, dismissal, retirement and other matters common to all boards of education. The organization has a simple but adequate constitution with the authority for calling meetings resting with the prefectural board.

c. Budget. The budget of the prefectural board, ¥821,376,862, 27% of the total prefectural budget, was approved on 29 March by the prefectural assembly.

#### 4. In-service Training:

a. Regional conference follow-up. On 1 March the education officer, this region met with delegates who have attended the various regional conferences to discuss follow-up plans and activities. Fair activity was reported and more promised. Delegates reported the regional conferences helpful and timely and mentioned the Toyama secondary school conference as being the most helpful of the series. Materials obtained at the conferences have been reproduced and sent to all schools.

b. Lower secondary school workshop. On 3 March a gun lower secondary school principal's association sponsored a research-report meeting on school problems for 120 local teachers using the workshop technique.

c. In-service training planning committee. The committee held 2 meetings during the month. The first held on 9 March, attended by this writer, attempted to evaluate the 1948 program and discussed minimum recommendations for the 1949 school year. The second meeting on 17 March discussed organization, methods and subject matter study in greater detail.

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d. Hokushin district vocational education conference. On 10 March the education officer this team met with gun and city vocational educational committees and Youth Normal school representatives to plan for the Hokushin district conference on 13 March. Delegates made good use of the AEP vocational education kit and books loaned by this section. On 13 March the prefectural Youth Normal school was host to conferences delegates of Yamagashi, Nagano, Niigata, Fukui, Ishikawa and Toyama prefectures. On 26 March city vocational educational committees met to evaluate the Hokushin conference and to make plans for the formation of a prefectural committee.

e. Hokushin primary school principals conference. This prefecture was host to a two day SCAP Ministry of Education research conference for primary school principals. Through some misunderstanding Niigata delegates were not present.

f. Regional try-out school conference. Prefectural delegates attended the third meeting of the Tokai-Hokuriku Try-out School Association on 14 and 15 March in this prefecture. Suggested standards prepared by local try-out schools were presented and discussed during the meeting. Subsequent regional meetings were decided for Gifu prefecture during June and Ishikawa prefecture during the autumn. The Hokuriku branch (Fukui, Ishikawa and Toyama), decided to hold one meeting a semester, 3 times a year in the order of prefectures listed above.

g. Home-project study conference. Representatives of upper secondary schools met on 16 March to discuss the application of the home-project method to the new agriculture curriculum.

h. Home-making conferences. Follow-ups of the Tokyo home-making conference were held by delegates for all upper and lower secondary home economics teachers on 18 March. On 29 March upper secondary school home economics teachers met to discuss course contents and materials for the new semester.

i. Try-out school research-report meetings. Three primary and 3 lower secondary schools of the former try-out school association held conferences and demonstrations for local teachers on their research specializations during the month.

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BASIC: Annex E-1 to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

j. Visual Education conference. Delegates and this writer attended a 2 day conference on 25 and 26 March at Ishikawa prefecture. An interesting sidelight was the comment by prefectural secretariat delegates pointing out the weakness of their secretariat organization which puts the function of visual education under the social education section and limits it in scope to only the motion picture aspects of the program.

k. Comprehensive school conference. Prefectural upper secondary delegates attended a 2 day conference on 30 and 31 March in Fukui prefecture.

l. Upper secondary school principal's conference. On 26 March a meeting with all new upper secondary school principals was held. In-service training, vocational subjects in the general course, part-time school curricula, the follow-up of vocational education study meetings, preparation for the Fukui comprehensive school conference, and teacher transfers were discussed.

#### 5. Social Education

a. Women's affairs. On 28 and 29 March, the assistant education officer, this region held the fourth and last series of conferences on the policies, procedures and activities of democratic organizations. Program planning, organization finance, and problems of teams in follow-up activities were stressed.

On 12 and 18 March a member of this section met with various representative women to plan activities for the national women's week.

The Prefectural Federation of Women's Association (Fujin Kai) held a mass meeting on 26 March attended by 500 members. Because of a motion to change the present undemocratic constitution, the president appointed one member of the Federation as chairman of a constitution amending committee. This person in turn chose 9 members to assist her. On April 7th this committee will report back to the 50 officers of the federation. The 100,000 women association (Fujin Kai) members of the prefectural federation continue to be effectively controlled by the 50 officers of the prefectural federation, who are in turn dominated by an inner circle of 3. The federation has resisted all efforts at reorganization by this office. It is felt that the series of conferences

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B.SIC: Annex E-1 to All Govt Activities Report  
Toyama All Govt Team, period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

just concluded may force a revision if enough women in the prefecture are reached by follow-up teams. At present the major reason for non-reorganization is the complete antipathy and indifference shown by most of the 100,000 women in gun federations and local member organizations.

On 5 March a member of the education section, this region attended and spoke at the inauguration of a local "New Economic Recovery Committee" (Shin Keizai Undo Iinkai). Most of the 300 attendants were women.

On 23, 24, 25, and 26 March the culture and welfare section of the Prefectural Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives sponsored short adult education courses especially for farm women. Two of these meetings were attended by a member of this section.

b. Youth affairs. The chairman of the social education section, prefectural secretariat refused a request from the head of the Prefectural Youth Federation for a ¥1,000,000 subsidy for the holding of the next All Japan Youth Conference in Toyama prefecture, probably during August. The president and treasurer of the Youth Federation attended the second All Japan Youth Conference in Tottori prefecture on 25 to 28 March and wanted to make a bid for the third meeting and extend an invitation to make Toyama prefecture the site of the third national meeting. The Prefectural Youth Federation held a meeting on 20 March to discuss reorganization plans, the Youth Mock Diet and the All Japan Youth Conference at Tottori. As a quorum was not present the business meeting was postponed until April. Federation leaders report difficulty in collecting dues, local members report themselves dissatisfied with the present federation leadership.

On 19 March 5 members of a local 4H Club and a member of this section attended the 24th research-report meeting of the Kokufu village youth association, Gifu Prefecture.

On 24 March a meeting of delegates to the Inuyama youth leadership training conference met to discuss follow-up plans during April.

During the month a member of this section met with leaders of the 12 Try-Out Youth organizations. Visits to ten of the 12 found only 5 in anyway satisfactory, with suitable plans and activities actually



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Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

in practise. One of the associations began publishing two monthly pamphlets in 200 copies, one for association members and the other for local villagers.

4-H Clubs in the prefecture now number 26 with a total membership of approximately 2,100.

A number of juvenile delinquency cases occurred during the month, the worst being the beating and subsequent death of an attached 9th grade student by 10 and 11 grade upper secondary school students following graduation exercises. As a result the prefectural superintendent of schools sent a letter to all schools, local youth groups, factories and local offices urging the establishment of community youth centers and playgrounds, and the development of a sound program of sports after school hours and on weekends.

c. Parent-Teacher Associations. The prefectural PTA guidance committee met on 11 March to plan for a one night and 2 day course on 26 and 27 March. 40 parents and 8 teachers attended the course with lectures by team and region officers and delegates of the Inuyama course.

d. Citizens' Public Halls. On 14 and 15 March delegates of Fukui, Ishikawa and this prefecture met in a local CPH to discuss organizational problems and activities.

On 31 March 12 local CPH directors met to evaluate CPH activities. Future plans call for the holding of promotional meetings in at least one location in every gun and city of the prefecture.

d. I Corps Adult Education Course.

Total number of sites .....	508
Total number of sessions .....	1,245
Total attendance .....	53,147

1,786 copies of "Handbook of Democracy" Part I, received from the Ministry of Education during the month, are being distributed at no cost on a first come basis to people attending the course. Courses in most locations finished this month, all are planned to be concluded by 23 April.



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Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

6. Other Civil Education Matters.

a. Teacher screening. Two hundred and twenty-one teachers were screened and passed by the prefectural screening committee.

b. Primary school peace exhibition. The sixth grade social studies class of a local primary school sponsored a peace exhibition from 1 to 10 March. The overall theme was on the ways by which school, family and community life could contribute to world peace and understanding. Books, magazines, maps, charts and posters borrowed from the SCAP CI & E library, Kanazawa City, Ishikawa Prefecture added to the exhibition and were greatly appreciated.

c. Teacher's Union. One hundred fifty members of the prefectural teacher's union held a special meeting on 20 March for the purpose of constitution revision and the election of officers. The combined union is made up of four branches, college, upper secondary school, lower secondary school and primary school teachers. A complete change-over in officers and policies was noted. Of the 20 members of the new executive committee 18 have never held office before, one has been a member of the committee for 6 months, the other for 3 months. The new chairman of the union is a former lower secondary school principal. No teachers working full-time for the union are being paid as teachers. The union now has 8 paid officials, all former teachers.

d. Educational Research Institute. Will be established this April with an office in a local upper secondary school. The prefecture superintendent of schools is the chairman of the institute. The 3 members of the institute, all teachers were recommended by the prefectural secretariat and appointed by the prefectural board of education. Members will devote full-time to educational research and draw no salary as teachers. A budget item of ¥1,026,000 will pay salaries and necessary research expenses.

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QCIE-02HEADQUARTERS  
TOYAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 301 (Toyama, Honshu)ANNEX E-2To Military Government Activities Report  
Period Ending 31 March 1949CIVIL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

Author: David A. Ward, DAC

1. Priority Programs Activated:

a. Tax Collection. Collection figures exceeded 100% on 2 March, but emphasis on the educational phases of the program continued throughout the month. The three local newspapers carried 60 news items and 7 editorials. The prefectural Public Relations Office originated and distributed 1,000 posters and 66,870 pamphlets and leaflets. Six meetings, attended by a total of about 1,000 persons, were held in collaboration with the Tax Offices.

The spread of an association called the "Just Tax Payment League", which had cropped up in late February and early March, and which was under the active guidance of Communist Party members from Toyama and neighboring prefectures, appears to have been checked. The association purported to aid the poor people in having "unjust" taxes readjusted. While professing willingness to pay "just" taxes, the association's stand always implied by indirection that all present taxes were unjust and that only a Communist majority in the Diet would remedy the situation. Since well over 90% of the tax quota had been collected when the league made its first appearance in Toyama, it would appear that it started too late. It presently seems dormant.

Several public meetings were held, usually sponsored by the local cell of the Communist Party and highlighted by a visiting party dignitary. Attendance was usually good, considering the limitations imposed by the buildings in which the meetings were held. After the speeches, the sponsors solicited memberships for the Communist Party with relatively minor success among youths.

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The actual effect of the league's activities upon tax collection seems to have been almost negligible, but since the group still exists, it cannot be disregarded.

When the league first appeared, the CI Officer suggested to the prefectural PRO that the best way to combat the movement was to emphasize the fact that legal facilities for adjustment of tax matters exist, and to disseminate information on the need and uses of taxes. The suggestions were followed.

b. Labor-Management Relations and Labor Education. Coverage by ordinary media included 28 news items and 2 editorials in the local press, one three-minute announcement over local radio, and 53 meetings between prefectural labor officials, employers and union members, attended by about 2,500 persons. The meetings were devoted to discussion of labor contracts, educational activities of labor unions, labor laws, and organization and administration of labor unions.

Lack of a definite information plan from higher headquarters regarding this program has confined information activities to a rehash of rather old material. While this may result in better understanding of basic elements, it is believed that a more dynamic program would have greater effect, especially in view of current emphasis on speedy economic rehabilitation. Japanese officials concerned appear reluctant to initiate anything original in this field, and in the absence of a clear-cut statement of policy in keeping with current conditions, it is difficult for MG to assist the Japanese in this matter. The advisability of initiating anything definite on such a controversial matter on the team level, while higher headquarters refrain from declaring policy, may well be questioned.

c. Political Reorientation. Local Autonomy and Civil Liberties received coverage in 40 news items and 4 editorials in the local press, as well as in the I Corps Gult Education Program and in other media. The first Town Meeting was held on Sunday, 13 March in Uozu, a city of about 18,000. Attendance was approximately 900 adults, all of whom were given printed leaflets describing the purpose and method of operation of the meeting, as they entered.

Since it was the first Town Meeting in the prefecture, the CO, the Governor, Vice Governor and other prefectural officials, in addition to local officials, attended. The audience participated

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enthusiastically, asking 44 questions in the two-hour session. Questions were limited to one minute each, although the moderator (the CI Officer) did not enforce the rule unless it became apparent that the questioner was inclined to orate instead of asking a definite question. The questions, four or which were asked by women, covered a variety of subjects, including taxes, incentive goods, school problems and other local and prefectural affairs.

Considering the possibility that a group of hecklers or persons organized for the purpose of either controlling or disrupting future Town Meetings, could travel throughout the prefecture, religiously attending each meeting with the primary aim of discrediting incumbent officials, asking unanswerable questions and questions that are statements within themselves, it is believed that it might be advisable to follow a practice that has long been the rule in New England town governments. That is: membership in the Town Meeting and consequently the right to vote, is limited to residents over 21, of good reputation in the community and to persons who either own property in the community, pay local taxes or conduct business in the community.

In the case of Town Meetings in Japan, it is believed that some such qualifications for membership, which would include the right to ask questions, should be determined. For example, Town Meeting membership lists could be compiled from the lists of eligible voters. Or perhaps the fact of local residency would be sufficient.

At the next Town Meeting, the CI officer will act as moderator for the first hour and then turn the job over to a Japanese official for the remainder of the meeting. It is planned to train a number of private citizens in each community to serve as moderators.

Two uncontested by-elections of village headmen were held during March. These received scant attention outside the villages concerned.

d. Health Center Development. The local press carried 11 news items and one editorial on utilization of health centers. One fifteen-minute radio program of local origin concerning public sanitation was broadcast. Prefectural health officials held four meetings with Women's and Youth's Groups on hygiene, eugenics, parasites and venereal diseases, with total attendance of 743.

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Toyama Mil Govt Team period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

e. Child Welfare. This program received 17 news items and one editorial in the local press. The opening of a new Child Welfare Center in Toyama City was covered by press and local radio. Advance publicity for Youth Day activities began to appear in the middle of March. Several dramatic cases during the month, including the strangling of an infant by her mother and the death of a high school student at the hands of some schoolmates, have focussed public attention on youth problems.

f. Board of Education Law (Phase II). This received coverage in 35 news items and 2 editorials in the local press and in one 15-minute local radio program. The Board of Education's former indifference and lack of understanding of good press relations was demonstrated at a press conference arranged to give the Board an opportunity to defend their stand on school districting and temporary residence. Only one Board member showed up for the conference. He became irate under the newsmen's questioning, and after stating that he personally did not agree with the Board's decisions, stalked from the room, saying, "I resign". Another Board member appeared in time to take the other's place at the conference.

As a result of that fiasco, the School Board, at the suggestion of the CI officer, with the concurrence of the CE officer, appointed a person to issue the official views of the Board to the public. On several occasions during March, the value of having a spokesman was demonstrated to the Board.

g. Visual Education Program. The facilities of the prefectural film library were devoted primarily to use in connection with the Adult Education Program. Other projects and organizations, however, were given as much use of the facilities as possible. The equipment is in almost constant use. Local production of projector slides and local acquisition of films are being encouraged. Local visual education committees were formed and have been operating in cooperation with the Visual Education Officer, the Social Education Section and the PRO. Under the present administrative arrangement, however, with the Film Library subordinate to the Social Education Section, the PRO must contact the Film Library through the Social Education Section. It is believed that direct contact between the PRO and the Film Library would make possible more effective use of visual aids in connection with priority information programs.

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(CIE-02)BASIC: Annex B-2 to Military Government Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.n. Other Programs:

- (1) Fisheries Cooperatives. Advance publicity consisted of four news items and ten meetings between prefectural officials and fishermen in coastal villages, preliminary to establishment of Fisheries Cooperatives. The PRO has begun to produce posters and printed information materials.
- (2) Agricultural Cooperatives. Received 19 news items and four editorials in the local press. Thirty-three meetings, total attendance about 2600, were held during March, covering a wide variety of subjects, from administration of coops to potato diseases.
- (3) Rice Collection. Covered in 44 news items in local papers. A commendation ceremony, attended by representatives of press and radio, was held on 10 March at the Kencho.
- (4) Reforestation, Land Reform, Stock Breeding, Anti-Blackmarket, "Be kind to Animals" Day and Week, the New Police System and Money Savings Campaign, all received local emphasis. The Savings Campaign and the Police System were given intensive coverage. Fire Prevention Week was observed throughout the prefecture, with noteworthy attention by the local press.

2. Planning Activities:

a. Tax Collection. Continued emphasis on educational phases is planned, mainly through Town meetings.

b. Political Reorientation, Food Production and Collection, and Health Center Utilization will be covered through the usual media, as well as in Town meetings.

c. Women's Week. A "Women's Town Meeting", open to the general public but at which only women's questions will be recognized, is scheduled for 10 April in the Prefectural Assembly Hall. The Prefectural Women and Minors Bureau, in collaboration with the PRO, has scheduled other meetings in addition to the Town meeting, at suitable locations

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throughout the prefecture. Films will be shown at most of these, and a drama illustrating the New Civil Code will be shown several times during the week. Sections of the prefectural government participating in the activities will be Public Health, Public Sanitation, Agricultural Cooperatives Section, Labor Administration, and Social Education. Local government sections and civic groups will also take part. The PRO worked closely with the Chief of the Women and Minors Bureau in planning and coordinating these activities. Four meetings, with film showings, are scheduled for factories employing women workers. An effort has been made to combine the educational and informational phases with recreation. The last day of Women's Week will be devoted primarily to recreation, with modern and folk dancing. Consultation offices sponsored by the Court of Domestic Relations will be operated in department stores in Toyama and Takaoka. One fifteen-minute discussion of women's rights will be carried over the local radio. One local newspaper will devote the entire four-page issue of 10 April to Women's week. Despite repeated efforts by the CI officer to have the Chief of the Women and Minors Bureau produce a plan that would hold interest and value to all women of the *kan*, rich or poor, workers or housewives, flower-arrangers or road-workers, the Japanese official (a woman) persisted in scheduling dull panel discussions between leaders of women's groups. Having in mind the salutary effects of the School Board's press conference, the CI Officer invited the Women and Minors Bureau Chief and the PRO to a press conference to announce the schedule for Women's Week as it then stood. Fifteen reporters immediately set up a unanimous howl that the program fell far short of its potentialities. Their suggestions ranged from holding a dance to which women would invite the men, to conducting a contest to determine "Miss Toyama", "Mrs. Toyama", and "Grandmother Toyama". Some of their suggestions were incorporated into the revised plan. The local newspapers plan to conduct their own Women's Week projects. Posters and pamphlets are being produced locally to supplement those received from Tokyo.

d. Town Meetings. The next Town Meeting is scheduled for 8 April from seven to nine in the evening at Takaoka. Publicity has been initiated. It is planned to turn over operation of Town meetings to the Japanese as soon as capable moderators have been selected. A group in one semi-rural town, at a public demonstration, demanded a town meeting similar to that held in Uozu. A meeting will be held in that town as soon as possible.

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Toyama Mil Govt Term period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

e. Traffic Safety Week. Unfortunately, this week coincides with Women's week, but an effort is being made to conduct both programs as well as possible. The CI officer and the PRO have assisted the police and civic groups in planning and preparing publicity materials.

f. Layors' Conference. Scheduled for 22 April. Film showings are planned before and after the business of the day. Layors, local officials, and businessmen have been invited, together with their wives. About 1000 are expected to attend. The PRO will handle arrangements for reserving hotel space for the visitors. The gathering will be addressed by the Legal and Government Officer, the Civil Education Officer and the Public Health Officer.

g. Youth Day. Advance planning and publicity are underway.

h. Fisheries Cooperatives. It is planned to stress this program heavily during April, with ceremonies marking the establishment of the first coop. Tentative plans are being made with the PRO and other officials concerned for establishment of a Model Fishing Village.

i. Economic Rehabilitation Commission. Publishers of the three local daily newspapers were included on the commission, both because they are businessmen and because their inclusion would insure the cooperation and understanding of the press in connection with disseminating accurate information on the commission's activities. The publishers have been apprised of their responsibilities as members and of the necessity of not revealing confidential information without proper authorization.

### 3. Media Development.

a. Press. Regular press conferences, held before Wednesday each week, have proven valuable not only for their primary purpose of releasing MG information but also in maintaining friendly contact with reporters and editors. In addition, the conferences usually take on the character of a seminar in journalism and world affairs -- all "off the record" -- after the business of the day has been finished. The CI officer has been using these conferences to provide background material to the newsmen, who have shown a lively interest. In several instances, the results of these discussions have appeared as the basis of editorials. Some of the newsmen have expressed approval of such off-the-record discussions, saying that they made news developments

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BASIC: Annex L-2 to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

more easily understood. In the opinion of the CI Officer, the newsmen show a healthily shrewd and questioning attitude, as contrasted to the widespread custom, particularly noticeable on the part of Japanese officials, of swallowing whole whatever is thrown at them by a higher authority. The reporters have demonstrated their initiative at press conferences with Japanese officials, including the governor, whom they usually barrage with questions mainly pertinent and logical.

Two of the three local dailies have been making a wholehearted effort to serve primarily as truly local newspapers. One of these has apparently met with a rather high degree of success, while the other has not been quite so successful. The third newspaper seems to have bigger ideas of becoming a regional sheet, which are being held in check by paper shortages and other conditions.

After an initial period of reluctance to consider press releases from the prefectural PRO as of news value, preferring to have news released through LG, the newspapers have been accepting the PRO's offerings more favorably, although still not on a par with LG releases. The CI Officer, by restricting LG releases to those concerning LG personnel and whenever possible relaying news of general interest to the PRO for release, has been attempting to direct the newspapers' attention toward the PRO as a news source. In addition, the newsmen have been urged to contact the PRO whenever they desire press conferences with any official. It is believed that the PRO will gradually assume the position of liaison office between press and prefectural government.

b. Public Relations Offices. Plans are underway for establishment of Public Relations Offices, modelled on the ken PRO, in Toyama City, Takaoka and later in other large communities. The first city PRO is planned for Takaoka. It has been emphasized to officials concerned that rather than hire additional persons to handle information as a full-time job, it would be preferable under present conditions, to have a capable official handle it in addition to his regular duties. It is believed that the arrangement will be feasible, provided the city PRO receives cooperation from other officials within the city government. In effect, the main function of the city PRO would be to act as official spokesman for the city government and to cooperate with the prefectural PRO in applying national and ken information programs to the local scene. Whenever possible, of course, the City PRO would initiate programs of community interest.

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QCIE-02

BASIC: Annex E-2 to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

In developing the Ken PRO, the CI Officer has kept in mind the operations of Public Relations Offices of various governmental agencies in the United States, and has tried to impart the principles of operation, together with methods of functioning, to the Japanese PRO. The envisaged goal has not been to develop the PRO into just an official advertising agency or propaganda machine, which would buy space in newspapers for official pronouncements instead of ordering the papers to print them as was formerly the case. Instead, the object has been to make the PRO the coordinator and advisor for all informational activities of all sections of the ken government, the official spokesman for the prefectural government, and the liaison agency between the prefectural government, and the press, radio and the general public.

The personnel of the PRO seem to have grasped those principles and the operation of the PRO has been gradually growing more effective and valuable. The CI Officer has been trying to show the PRO how to reduce expenses without detracting from the effectiveness of information programs. Evidence that the PRO has been following those suggestions may be found in the reduction of paid newspaper advertising, formerly one of the greatest items of expense. In addition, the PRO plans to procure a silk-screen printing machine for the purpose of producing projection cards for the Film Library and posters. Preliminary work on a study of approximate costs of the various media has been initiated, with the aim of obtaining indices of the relative cost per person reached by each medium. Such figures will necessarily be approximate, but it is believed that they will be of value as a basis for future studies and revision.

For example, it is estimated that about five persons read each newspaper circulated. Therefore, the approximate number of persons reached by an advertisement would be five times that paper's circulation. If the cost of the advertisement were 25,000 yen, and circulation 100,000, the cost per person reached would be:

$$\frac{25,000}{5 \times 100,000} = 1/20 = .050$$

That figure could be represented as a cost index of 50.

By the same method, if the same advertisement in another newspaper cost 20,000 yen, but its circulation was 75,000, the index would be 53, or three points higher.

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QCIE-02

BASIC: Annex L-2 to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Term period ending 31 Mar 49, Cont'd.

The purpose of the study is not only to compare the costs of advertising in newspapers, for the CI Officer has been attempting to keep paid advertising at an absolute minimum, but also to prepare similar indices for other media, such as posters, leaflets, cards on streetcars and other items which must be purchased. When the cost indices have been approximated, then a study of the effectiveness of the various media in relation to cost, will be carried out.

c. Town Criers. The Ken PRO conducted training courses for Kohoin in three locations during March. Main subjects covered were the development of local information movements and the duties of the Town Criers.

d. Kemmin Koho. The PRO began publication of a monthly newspaper called Kemmin Koho (Prefectural People's Information), circulation 3,000. Main topics covered in the first edition were Taxes, Information Operations, Increased Food Production, Economic Stabilization, Labor Unions and the Nine Economic Points, Fisheries Coops, Utilization of Health Centers, and Results of the National Review of the Supreme Court Judges.

#### 4. Miscellany:

a. Information Budgets for Fiscal Year 1950. The PRO received 587,500 yen for information activities during the coming year, as compared to 262,427 yen last year. The figures are exclusive of personnel and other expenses. Other sections received increases in allowances for informational activities, the most noteworthy of which follow:

<u>Section</u>	<u>Fiscal '49</u>	<u>Fiscal '50</u>
Public Health	37,000	1,086,000
Visual Education	not available	789,000
Commerce & Industry	138,000	409,000
Agricultural Coop	60,000	159,000
Social Education (exclusive of Vis Ed)	840,000	1,939,754

It should be noted that in some cases, particularly Social Education, a comparatively large proportion of the total is earmarked for travelling expenses.

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MG-14

HEADQUARTERS  
TOYAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 301 (Toyama, Honshu)

ANNEX F

To Military Government Activities Report  
Period Ending 31 March 1949

FINANCE AND CIVIL PROPERTY

Author: John J. Lewis, CAF-6, DAC

1. United Nations Property:

The two petroleum distribution plants, owned by the Standard Oil Co., and the Rising Sun Oil Co., respectively have been returned to the owners and this headquarters have ceased surveillance of this property.

2. Looted Property:

The 13 CPC machines which are located at the Nippon Stainless Steel Co., Takaoka Plant are crated and packed and are now awaiting orders for shipment.

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MG-4HEADQUARTERS  
TOYAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 301 (Toyama, Honshu)

8 March 1949

SUBJECT: Military Government Activities Report

TO : Commanding General  
Eighth Army  
APO 343  
ATTN: Military Government Section

1. In compliance with Par 10, Annex 8, Administrative Order No. 21, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 15 April 48, and Operational Directive No. 53, dated 8 October 1948, Headquarters Eighth Army, the Military Government Activities Report for the month of February 1949 is submitted herewith.

2. During the past month opposition groups to the tax program increased their activities in most of the port towns of this prefecture. It is the opinion of this headquarters that opposition force having failed to influence the farmer population have switched to fishermen who up to now have been slow in paying taxes. The Communist infiltration into this prefecture to assist the local JCP in their opposition to the tax program has met with failure. Numerous assemblies held by the opposition force have failed to gain the interest of the citizen of the Ken. This prefecture has collected a total of 3,021,132,000 Yen or 100.5% of its national tax quota as of 2 March 1949.

*Chester H. Dunning*  
CHESTER H. DUNNING  
Lt Col, INF  
Commanding

8 Incls:

Annex A Legal and Government activities  
(Reports Control Symbol QGS-01)

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Reports Control Symbol  
MG-4

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Toyama Mil Govt Team, APO 301, subj: "Military Government Activities Report", dtd 8 Mar 49, Cont'd.

- 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-2))
- 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:

- Eighth Army (Mil Govt Section) ..... 6  
w/10 add copies of Annex-D,  
4 add copies of Annex-F, and  
2 add copies of Annex E-1 & E-2
- CG, I Corps ..... 3
- CO, Tok-Hok Mil Govt Region ..... 1
- CG, 25th Inf Div (ATTN: G-2) ..... 1
- CO, 24th Inf Regt (ATTN: S-2) ..... 1
- Ea Team Tok-Hok MGR ..... 2
- File ..... 1



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QGS-01

HEADQUARTERS  
TOYAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 301 (Toyama, Honshu)

ANNEX A

To Military Government Activities Report  
Period Ending 28 February 1949

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Author: 1st Lt Willie Brady

1. Local Japanese Government Administration:

a. Prefecture:

- (1) All of the standing committees established by the prefectural assembly met during the month of February. Thirty-seven of the 44 members of the prefectural assembly met as a committee of the whole. The main problem discussed was the budget for the fiscal year 1949.
- (2) The Welfare Committee discussed the problem of transferring Toyama Ken Welfare Hospital from a prefectural to a national status.

b. Cities:

The City Assemblies of the two cities in this prefecture (Toyama and Takaoka) met during the month to study and discuss matters which were confronting the cities. By-laws that were passed, amended or discussed were mainly concerned with the budget, certificates for vehicles and boats, housing, temporary loans, and administrative matters.

c. Towns:

Ten town assemblies met in regular sessions and four in special sessions during the month. Most of the by-laws passed were concerned with administrative matters. However, budgetary matters were discussed in each town. In addition to the above there seems to be a trend toward a more complete study of economic affairs, and road construction.

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Reports Control Symbol  
QGS-01

BASIC: Annex A to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 28 Feb 49, Cont'd.

d. Japanese Courts:

- (1) The total number of untried and undecided cases at the end of February was 228. The Simple Courts had 98. The District Courts had 130.
- (2) This prefecture is authorized 20 judges and 19 procurators. At the present time there are 18 judges and 15 procurators appointed.

2. Political Parties:

The political parties were much less active than they were before the recent general election. However, a considerable amount of concern has been shown by the conservative parties as cases of violation of the Election Laws have been unearthed one after another throughout the prefecture.

The conservative parties are very concerned over the rise of the Communist Party in this prefecture. Indications are that the conservatives intend to check the growing strength of the communist.

At this time the Agricultural Party seems to be at an all time low. Its steering committee met in Toyama City on 9 February to make plans to reconstruct and strengthen the party. A prefectural rally is slated for April 1949. The purpose of this rally is to strengthen the party organization, to install a full time clerk, and set up a women's and youth's department.

Proposals have been made by members of the Communist Party to members of the Socialist Party for a joint struggle. The Socialist Party has decided that due to the difference of the two parties it cannot cooperate with that party at the present time. It is believed the socialist will cooperate with the communist, if the situation demands it, on individual problems. It is believed the two parties will cooperate on the problem presented by the proposed cut in government workers.

3. Activities of Local Governmental Groups in Connection with Sponsoring Political Education:

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BASIC: Annex A to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 28 Feb 49, Cont'd.

a. Local Autonomy and Civil Liberties:

These programs received attention in the Legal and Government Section of the I Corps Adult Education Program, as well as in the press and radio and in independent meetings. High School students of the prefecture elected a Mock Diet, which met three times. With the exception of the Welfare Minister, all cabinet posts were filled by boys.

b. Adult Education Program:

This program has been proceeding satisfactorily. During the month of February 1,337 one-hour lectures were held throughout the prefecture.

4. Other Matters:

a. Takaoka City:

A movement has been started in Shinminato, a district of Takaoka City, to withdraw from Takaoka City and organize their own city government. A preliminary investigation has been made of this affair by the Legal and Government Officer of this Team. The principle reason set forth for this movement is that Shinminato was forced to join Takaoka City in 1942, against the will of the people. However, it is believed this movement was begun by a group of politicians who did not gain power in the Takaoka City Government. And that the people of Shinminato have not been well informed of the reasons behind the movement. The Shinminato District has a population of approximately 35,000 persons.

b. By-election:

By-elections were scheduled in two villages for 3 March 1949. However, for the seven vacancies only seven candidates had qualified. The candidates did not list any party affiliation. Apparently there are no campaign issues involved.

c. Taxes:

As of 28 February 1949, 2,964,900,000 yen has been collected in national taxes. This figure represents 99.0% of the

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Reports Control Symbol  
QGS-01

BASIC: Annex A to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 28 Feb 49, Cont'd.

established goal of 2,994,108,000 yen for this prefecture.

The main effort of this Team has been directed toward making the people of this prefecture "Tax Conscious", and the collection of delinquent taxes. This effort has taken the shape of shop to shop visits with the small business men in the larger towns. The object of the visit is to inquire whether or not the owner has paid in full his national taxes. If the shop owner has not made complete payment he is urged to do so as a loyal citizen, and a definite date of payment is asked for.

Later in the month, teams were formed to talk to as many delinquents in the prefecture as possible. Contacts were limited to the small or medium class of tax delinquents, of which there are more than any other class.

Talks and conferences have been conducted by the SMGO with prefectural and city officials urging closer cooperation in the tax collection program. Tax officials have been urged to get out and expend more effort in the collection of the delinquent accounts.

d. Visitors:

1st Lt R. M. Longbotham, Tokai-Hokuriku Military Government Region, Legal and Government Section, visited this Team 1 February on matters pertaining to the Legal and Government Section.

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ROUTING & RECORD SHEET

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

SECURITY CLASS \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: Annex-A to Toyama Mil Govt Activities Report for the Month of February 49

FILE NO: \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: This sheet will remain attached to all paper bearing on this subject, and will be filled in the File Section, this hq, upon completion of section. It will never be used for transmittal outside of this headquarters. Each notation will be numbered consecutively. Full width of the sheet will be used with separating line drawn full width below each memo.

ITEM NO	DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
				<p>Comment and return to Executive Officer.                      Type comments in duplicate.</p> <p>Because of the excellent percentage of tax returns a more complete picture of methods used by this team might be valuable to other MG Teams in the Region.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Joseph G. Featherstone</p>
		Legal	Ex.	
	TMG NO. 6			



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QPH-01

HEADQUARTERS  
TOYAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 301 (Toyama, Honshu)

ANNEX B-1

To Military Government Activities Report  
Period ending 28 February 1949

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

Author: Captain John E. Hopkins

1. Administration:

a. In the past month revisits were made to several of the Health Centers and one new Health Center (Kamiichi) was visited. To date six of the ten Health Centers have been inspected. The Furusato Sanatorium was inspected and 256 of 300 available beds were occupied. The inability of many of the patients to pay for their care was a matter of some concern to the director and his staff.

b. A minor fire broke out in the Toyama Health Center building on the evening of 2 February 49 with an estimated 30,000 yen damage reported. The cause of the fire is as yet undetermined and the functions of the Health Center have continued uninterrupted.

c. It was an outstanding fact in questioning Health Center directors that the Health films in the Prefectural film library are not being utilized. Excuses offered were found to be the result of lack of knowledge concerning the proper employment of these educational aids. Some directors thought that they had to pay to get the films, others said they didn't know how to run the projectors or that the electric power was inadequate. Future lectures and movies were emphasized as of great value in teaching and educating the young and old alike. Further surveillance will be carried out in this matter. Similarly darkfield microscopes though available are not used and diagnosis of syphilis is by serology alone in most cases.

d. A problem of adequate garbage disposal in Himi is being investigated. There is no central collecting site and no incinerator has been built although funds for such a project were obtained from the National Government two years ago. City officials claim no site is

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Reports Control Symbol  
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BASIC: Annex B-1 to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 28 Feb 49, Cont'd.

available for the incinerator but the Health Center director feels this is only a delaying excuse. Further investigation will be made.

e. Interest is being expressed by many doctors and dentists in the Prefecture in the possible availability of American journals. No Health Centers and few hospitals have sources of further knowledge in Medicine, Dentistry, or Public Health.

f. The proposed Public Health Dept budget for the coming fiscal year (1949-1950; 102,549,000 yen) is being presented for approval in March with an affirmative response expected. If approved this will represent almost a three fold gain over the present budget (1948-1949; 37,000,000 yen). This sum will represent 5.15% of the Prefectural budget.

g. Lt Col Merle Smith, M.C., Eighth Army, visited on 16 February 1949 and inspected the Toyama Health Center. Problems of the Public Health Officer and the Public Health Dept were reviewed and discussed.

Capt Joseph Lintzer, M.C., Tokai-Hokuriku Region visited and inspected the Public Health Section 28-29 January 1949 and meetings were held with members of the Prefectural Health Dept. The tuberculosis problem was discussed and plans, since completed, were formulated for the investigation of the number of available beds for tuberculosis patients' care when Streptomycin becomes available. Aspects of the Eugenics Law were discussed and the problem turned over to the officials for their action.

## 2. Veterinary Affairs:

The problem of disposal and utilization of known tuberculous cows for edible purposes posed to the Public Health Officer was clarified by a chance meeting with Major Wagens, VC. Slaughter and use of not grossly infected meat was approved rather to the surprise of this Public Health Officer.

## 3. Nursing Affairs:

a. Miss Hubbell, Regional Director of Nursing Affairs, spent several days with Miss Ulmer, Prefectural Director of Nursing Affairs, here in this Prefecture developing with the Japanese authorities (nurses) plans for the establishment of Nursing Schools. Several meetings were held with the Public Health Dept Nurses Section personnel at which the

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QPH-01

BASIC: Annex B-1 to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 23 Feb 49, Cont'd.

requirements were reviewed and a screening board was planned. Directors and Chief Nurses of several of the larger hospitals were interviewed as to their plans for the establishment of Nursing school.

b. A nurse from one of the Health Center's was chosen to be sent to Tokyo to attend a course to prepare her to become a full time instructor for a 5 month Public Health Course to be begun in May.

c. Through the aid of the Civil Information Section posters were made up to aid in the recruitment of potential nurses. Advantage was also taken of a Press Conference to publicize the need of nurses.

d. Several visits were made to the hospitals planning to start Nursing schools and suggestions and recommendations were made to improve their facilities and course outlines.

#### 4. Preventive Medicine:

a. Several lectures were given on Streptomycin at meetings of the Prefectural Doctors Association in Takaoka, Toyama, and Hama (local Doctors Association). It was the impression of this officer that the main interest of the doctors was concerned with the dosage and routes of administration whereas the equally important factors of toxicity, indications, and contra-indications received little attention. It is difficult to imagine the scientific use of this antibiotic with the present lack of bacteriological equipment and knowledge. It is felt that very close supervision will be needed to see that Streptomycin is properly used in the necessarily selected cases of tuberculosis. Indiscriminant use is to be watched for and discouraged.

b. Several short articles of general interest and nature regarding Public Health in Japan were submitted upon request for local Medical publications as a congratulatory note for their recent development. A brief Press conference was held thru the Civil Information Section in which the need for Sanatorium care of tuberculosis patients was stressed and Streptomycin was pointed out to be of value only in selected cases.

c. Contraceptive chemicals available are numerous, but it is noted that these products are sold under the guise of "Prevention of V.D." It is wondered if such is a true statement resulting from adequate tests and experiments.

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BASIC: Annex B-1 to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 28 Feb 49, Cont'd.

d. In the past seven weeks the Diphtheria rate has risen from two cases to 18 cases - fortunately these cases are scattered throughout the prefecture so far. There have been seven deaths in the past two months from Diphtheria.

5. Environmental Sanitation:

A six day course in Environmental Sanitation was held 7-12 February 1949 in the Toyama Health Center. Each Health Center was represented by one Sanitation Inspector. In the absence of Mr. J. D. Wright, Regional Sanitary Engineer, the Public Health Officer gave a brief talk stressing the importance of the Environmental Sanitation field and reviewing with them an outline submitted by Mr. Wright for this course.

6. Narcotics:

A narcotics violation case was closed the end of December 1948 when sentence was passed--probation and 3,000 yen fine. The accused had been apprehended in June 1948, and were free while the sentence was being decided. The six months delay in rendering the sentence was attributed to "chemical analysis" of suspected opium powder.

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ROUTING & RECORD SHEET

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

SECURITY CLASS \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: Annex-B-1 to Toyama Mil Govt Activities Report for the Month of February 49

FILE NO: \_\_\_\_\_

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ITEM NO	DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
				Comment and return to Executive Officer. Type comments in duplicate.
	16 Mar 49	Capt. J.H. Mintzer	Executive Officer	1. Good report. 2. Keep stressing the educational function of a health center. It is not to be a <u>treatment center</u> .
	TMG NO. 6			



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Reports Control Symbol  
QPH-01

HEADQUARTERS  
TOYAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 301 (Toyama, Honshu)

ANNEX B-2

To Military Government Activities Report  
Period Ending 28 February 1949

PUBLIC WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Author: Sgt H. M. Johnston

1. Public Assistance:

a. Public Assistance statistics for the month of February reveals a decrease of 169 persons requiring public assistance under the Daily Life Security Law, with an increase of ¥1,275,312 in expenditures as compared with January 1949.

b. The increase in relief cost is due to the recent recertification of all relief recipients and the high cost of living.

The decrease in the case load is due to better liaison between the welfare Section and Employment Offices.

c. Administrative Reviews:

See inclosure No. 1.

2. Child Welfare:

a. No violations of the Labor Standards Law regarding child labor were found during the month of February. One cotton spinning mill was visited by this office. Contracts and certificates were checked.

b. A survey of places where minors are employed is now underway and will be completed by 31 March, by both this office and Japanese welfare officials.

c. The Child Welfare Section has made an all-out effort to educate the public of the benefits that may be gained by use of the Child Welfare Centers. This is by radio, newspapers and posters.

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QPH-01

BASIC: Annex B-2 to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 28 Feb 49, Cont'd.

d. Since the Foster Home Service started, 16 children have been placed in homes. Eleven are now being screened for placements,

Members of the Child Welfare Centers visit each foster home at least once a month as a follow-up.

3. a. Welfare Institutions Visited:

- |                                     |              |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| (1) Himi Welfare Hospital           | Himi-machi   |
| (2) Tomari Welfare Hospital         | Tomari-machi |
| (3) Toyama Child Welfare Center     | Toyama City  |
| (4) Shinwa-ryo (War Sufferers Home) | Toyama City  |
| (5) Jizai-iin (Old Folks Home)      | Toyama City  |

b. Himi Welfare Hospital, a National Insurance Hospital, is now operating on funds borrowed from the Agricultural Cooperative Association of Himi-gun.

c. Standards of sanitation were poor in both welfare hospitals. A follow-up inspection will be made in March to check if corrective action has been taken.

d. The Toyama Child Welfare Center is now temporarily housed in the Women's Association building while waiting completion of the new Child Welfare Center. This office expects to move to their new quarters on or about 25 March 1949.

4. Homeless Persons:

a. The Public Welfare Officer and Ken Welfare officials conducted a series of inspections of railroad stations, tram stations, and other public places for vagrants on the night of 25 February 1949. None were found in any of the locations visited.

5. Foreign Nationals:

All foreign nationals are receiving rations as prescribed by OD 14/1. No change in the number of foreign nationals for this month. No complaints were received by this office.

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Reports Control Symbol  
QPH-01

BASIC: Annex B-2 to Mil Govt Activities Report  
Toyama Mil Govt Team, period ending 28 Feb 49, Cont'd.

6. Repatriation:

There are only 800 persons awaiting repatriation to Toyama Prefecture.

7. Other Public Welfare Matters:

a. Mr. Dan Britton, Tokai Regional Welfare Officer, visited this Team 8th to 11th February at which time all activities of the Welfare Section were discussed with the Public Welfare Officer. A conference with Japanese Welfare Officials was held on the 10th of February at this office.

b. Two members of the Prefectural Welfare Section are currently working in the Welfare Section of this Headquarters for the purpose of acquainting themselves with our procedures. This program will be for a three month period.

c. National Health Insurance:

A conference was held 1 February with Welfare Chief's and Public Welfare Officer, to discuss ways and means to lift the organizations out of the red, as many of the offices visited by this team have been operating at a loss. High cost of medical fees and supplies were found to be the main factors of this cause.

d. Tomari National Health Insurance association was reviewed, records were found to be in fair condition. The liabilities of this association of 1400 contributors, shows a debt of ¥200,080 with no reserve funds.

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Revised: 12-10-47

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW CHECK LIST

1. Welfare Office visited		Tomari	Ohta	Himi
2.	Date of visit	18 Feb	23 Feb	24th
3.	Population of Area	7,678	3,167	23,189
4.	Case Load of Area			
	Indoor	7	0	1
	Outdoor	112	9	201
5.	No. of Minsei-in	20	5	20
6.	No. of Paid Welfare Workers	2	1	4
Past Two Months	a. No. of New Applications	3	0	11
	b. Applications Rejected	0	0	0
	c. Applications Approved	3	0	11
	d. Cases Discontinued	2	0	22
	e. No. of Appeals	0	0	2
	f. No. of Appeals Resulting in Case Opening	0	0	0
8.	No. Cases Checked in Office During Review	74	9	48
9.	No. of Families Checked by Japanese:			
	a. Last 30 days	119	9	201
	b. Last 60 days	238	18	402
	c. Nos. not Checked During Last 60 days	0	0	0
10.	No. Cases Found During Review to Be: (under latest schedule)			
	a. Properly Budgeted	117	9	201
	b. Over Budgeted	0	0	0
	c. Under Budgeted	2	0	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	16	9	12
	No. of Discrepancies Found	0	0	0
12.	Average Date Recipients Receive Aid	8th	10th	8th
13.	Was Assistance in Kind Distributed	None	None	Yes



Administrative Review, cont'd

14. Data on Intake and Closing of Cases Past Two Months (see note 1)

Type of Assistance	Applications Received	Applications Rejected	Applications Approved	Aid Discontinued
Living Expenses	3-0-11	0-0-0	3-0-11	2-0-22
Medical Aid	42-0-22	0-0-0	42-0-22	42-0-22
Maternity Aid	0-1-0	0-0-0	0-1-0	0-1-0
Funeral Aid	1-0-2	0-0-0	1-0-2	1-0-2
Occupational Aid	1-0-2	0-0-0	1-0-2	1-0-2
Totals	47-1-39	0-0-0	47-1-32	46-1-48

15. Does each area (or all areas) visited have an adequate Minsei-in training program? Yes If not comment.

16. Is assistance in kind properly accounted for? Yes If not what is being done?

17. Give general conclusions regarding the Japanese welfare administration based upon this administrative review (or all administrative review conducted during this month.)

**All offices visited had efficient record keeping systems. No deficiencies were noted. The Welfare office and all Minsei-in of Ohta are women this office is very efficient as are the Minsei-in.**

Note: 1. This page should be filled out complete for each assistance office reviewed. Monthly report can be made using same form showing totals for all reviews conducted during the month.



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ROUTING & RECORD  
SHEET

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

SECURITY CLASS \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: Annex B-2 to Toyama Mil Govt Activities Report for the Month of February 49

FILE NO: \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: This sheet will remain attached to all paper bearing on this subject, and will be filled in the File Section, this hq, upon completion of section. It will never be used for transmittal outside of this headquarters. Each notation will be numbered consecutively. Full width of the sheet will be used with separating line drawn full width below each memo.

ITEM NO	DATE	FROM	TO	REMARKS
	22 Mar 49	PW		<p>Comment and return to Executive Officer. Type comments in duplicate.</p> <p>Short report. Covers all points well. Brevity is good but it's the difference between a sandwich and a glass of milk and a full course dinner.</p>
	TMG NO. 6			



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HEADQUARTERS  
TOYAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 301 (Toyama, Honshu)

ANNEX C

To Military Government Activities Report  
Period Ending 28 February 1949

LABOR SURVEILLANCE REPORT

Author: Capt Kenneth R. Speas

1. Identification:

- a. Prefecture covered: Toyama
- b. Report for month of February 1949
- c. Individual preparing report: Kenneth R. Speas, Capt, FA

2. Labor Procurement:

- a. Extent labor requisitions are complied with by the Japanese:  
100%

3. Wages and Working Conditions - Labor Standards Law

a. The usual work delays were encountered by the Labor Standards Offices, namely, shortage of authorized personnel, lack of adequate transportation facilities, and an inadequate budget. The personnel shortage difficulty will not be alleviated, since no more employees will be hired in the threat of the coming cut in government employees.

b. Efficiency of the staffs of the Labor Standards offices was noted to be less than the statistics for the month would indicate. The staffs were very aggressive but not as thorough as would be desired.

c. A considerable amount of opposition to the Labor Standards Law was noted during the month by the large employers. The obvious reason for this was that they are under pressure to adhere to the spirit and provisions of the Nine-Point Economic Stabilization program,

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and in many instances they find themselves bound by the Law, thus restricting their freedom of action. Following are some of the views of management in general, as pertains to the carrying out of the program:

- (1) They feel the present labor contracts are unsuitable, and should be revised to promote the rationalization of management and production.
- (2) They wish to observe the provisions pertaining to holidays and over-time in order to make labor more efficient.
- (3) The system of hiring day laborers should be planned so as to prevent wastage of man power.
- (4) They wish that Articles 56 (Minimum Age), and 57 (Certificate of Minors) be revised in order to recognize some exceptions.
- (5) Article 61 (Working Hours and Rest Days of Women) should be reconsidered so that women over 18 years of age may work more overtime than the restricted 150 hours a year, six hours a week, and two hours per day.
- (6) Article 63 (Restrictions on Dangerous and Harmful Jobs) should be eased to permit women to carry weights of 40 kg for consecutive operations, and 60 kg for periodical operations.
- (7) They feel that the five weeks maternity leave, as provided in Article 65, is too long a period.

d. In view of the present economical situation the unions are reconsidering their "self activities", and a majority of them are cooperating more closely with management. It has been observed that labor-management consultations are being carried out more harmoniously. Labor is agreeable to making the revisions in the Labor Standards Law as listed above for articles 56, 57, 61, 63, and 65. Labor also feels, however, that the penal regulation prescribed on Article 24 (Payment of Wages) is not effective. They feel that the article should be revised to guarantee wage payments without having to go through the procedure of civil law in cases of violation.

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e. a total of 2,934 violations of the Labor Standards Law were detected by a total of 843 inspections conducted in 748 plants. Articles most frequently violated were as follows:

<u>Article</u>	<u>Number of violations</u>
52 (Physical Examinations)	582
108 (Wage Ledger)	526
107 (Workers' Roster)	470
110 (Reporting)	181
32 (Working Hours)	148
57 (Certificate of Minors)	146
106 (Dissemination of Laws and Regulations)	209
35 (Rest Days)	121
42 (Prevention of Accident and Disease)	111
37 (Increased wages for overtime work, rest days, etc.)	76
89 (Employment Regulation)	72

The reason for the unusual number of violations is probably the fact that with the coming of good weather, the Labor Standards Offices, in harmony with the Labor Security Offices, launched a prefecture wide campaign to popularize the two laws, as well as to detect enterprises not heretofore registered under the laws. Action taken on all the above consisted only of reprimand, advice, and warning. No instances were referred for prosecution.

f. No cases of forced labor were reported. The following is an itemization of violations of some phase of the safety or sanitation provisions:

<u>Article</u>	<u>Number of violations</u>
52 (Physical Examinations)	582
57 (Certificate of Minors)	146
43 (Prevention of Accident and Disease)	116
46 (Safety Equipment)	114
42 (Prevention of Accident and Disease)	111
60 (Working Hours and Rest Days of Minors)	47
61 (Working Hours and Rest Days of Women)	41
53 (Safety Supervisor and Sanitation Supervisor)	12

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63 (Restrictions on Dangerous & Harmful Jobs)	9
62 (Midnight Labor)	5
49 (Restrictions on Dangerous Work)	2
50 (Safety and Sanitation Education)	1
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TOTAL	1,186

g. A total of 13 complaints were received from workers, resulting in the detection of 26 violations.

4. Labor Relations:

- a. None
- b. None
- c. None
- d. Not applicable.

e. The following cases of labor disputes were referred to the local labor relations committee during the month for conciliation:

- (1) Daiwa Milling Plant, Oizumi-cho, Toyama-shi  
Number of workers: 15  
Date submitted: 27 Jan 49  
Issues: Immediate payment of retirement allowances totalling ¥231,800 now in arrears.
- (2) Nippon Express KK, Jintsu-machi, Toyama-shi  
Number of workers: 1,556  
Date submitted: 11 Jan 49  
Issues: Advance payment of allowances for colder districts and for snow damage.
- (3) Tateyama Heavy Industry, Shimokui, Toyama-shi  
Number of workers: 1,206  
Date submitted: 2 Feb 49  
Issues: Alleviation of the present difficult living conditions of the workers due to delayed payment of wages.



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All of the above three cases were still unsettled at the close of the reporting period.

f. Prospective members for the new local labor relations committee were selected by the governor and hand-carried to the Labor Ministry on 25 February. The governor made his selections in accordance with the results of an inter-union election, participated in by a total of 227 unions. As a result Mr. Yonejiro Yoshino, a Communist and a member of the present committee, ranked second on the list. He was strongly backed by the All-Japan Chemicals Union. The All-Japan Metal Works Union succeeded in placing Mr. Tomiro Nakamura, a Communist sympathizer and also a member of the present committee, third on the list. Mr. Hisayoshi Tahata, a Communist, representing the Government Railway workers, placed fourth in the balloting, but was dropped, since the Government Railways come under the National Public Service Law, and not the Trade Union Law. He is also a member of the present committee. Although the selection of the above individuals was most distasteful to both this headquarters and the prefectural government, a careful study into the situation indicated that the Metal and Chemical unions intentionally supported these two individuals, fully intending to boycott the committee and destroy its effectiveness if any attempt were made to delete them. As a result, the list was submitted intact. Formal appointment of the committee, originally scheduled for 1 March, is pending, awaiting reaction and instructions from the Ministry and GHQ.

g. No personnel or budgetary changes were made in the offices of the Executive Secretary or committee members.

h. No labor contracts were reported as signed during the reporting period. All contracts were being readied for review in the near future.

i. Same as h.

j. The following changes in union leadership were reported during the month:

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